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THE WORLD ALMANAC

AND

BOOK OF FACTS

FOR

1950

EDITED BY

HARRY HANSEN

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President Truman's Point 4 Program

In his inaugural address, Jan. 20, 1949, President Truman outlined a four-point U. S. policy for helping to maintain world peace and freedom: Point 1. Continued unfaltering support of the United Nations. Point 2. Continuation of American program for world economic recovery. Point 3. The strengthening of freedom-loving nations against aggression through collective defense agreements.

He then outlined Point 4:

"We must embark on a bold new program for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of the underdeveloped areas. More than half of the people of the world are living in conditions approaching misery. Their food is inadequate. They are victims of disease. Their economic life is primitive and stagnant. Their poverty is a handicap and a threat both to themselves and to more prosperous nations. * * *

"We invite other countries to pool their technological resources in this undertaking. Their contributions will be warmly welcomed. This should be a cooperative enterprise in which all nations work together through the United Nations and its specialized agencies whenever practicable. * * *

"The old imperialism—exploitation for foreign profit—has no place in our plans. What we envisage is a program of development based on the concepts of democratic fair-dealing."

On June 24, President Truman asked Congress for $45,000,000 to initiate the technical assistance program and also requested that the Export-Import Bank be authorized to extend limited guarantees on private investments in the backward areas. Legislation to carry out the Point 4 plan was introduced Sept. 27, but neither chamber took action by the time of adjournment, Oct. 19, postponing it until the 1950 session.

The United Nations pledged full support to the program. The Economic and Social Council, March 4, endorsed it unanimously, and at the request of the U. S., drafted two proposals on technical assistance. One provided for the doubling of the scope of an existing U. N. technical aid program, and the other for integration of President Truman's Point 4 plan in the U. N. program. Both were adopted unanimously Oct. 14.

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ADDITIONS AND CHANGES WHILE PRESS WAS RUNNING

Printing the WORLD ALMANAC is a big undertaking and is done by sections. During that time events do not halt—officials resign or die and are replaced; catastrophes occur; statistics change. The following memoranda record these activities.

ACTORS

Desmond, William, p. 234, died Nov. 3, 1949, in Hollywood, Calif.

Dix, Richard, p. 234, died Sept. 20, 1949, in Hollywood, Calif.

Lieber, Fritz, p. 237, died Oct. 14, 1949, in Hollywood, Calif.

Morgan, Frank, p. 237, died Sept. 18, 1949, in Hollywood, Calif.

Ouspenskaya, Mme. Maria, p. 238, died Dec. 3, 1949, in Hollywood, Calif.

Robinson, Bill, p. 238, died Nov. 25, 1949, in New York, N. Y.

AGRICULTURE

(pp. 625-635)

International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Nov. 28-Dec. 3, 50th anniversary show, exhibited 10,005 head of live stock; had 510,000 admissions. Grand champion steer: Judge Roy Bean, Hereford from the Pecos County, Texas, 4-H Club, wgt. 1,200 lbs. Sold for $11.50 a lb., or $13,800 to Dearborn Motors Co., marketing organization for Ford farm implements.

Reserve G. C. steer; Hereford calf, Chino Farms, Churchill, Md.; G. C. wether lamb; Southdown, Univ. of Kentucky; Champion Hereford bull; Hillcrest Larry Lv, C. A. Smith, Chester, W. Va.; Champion Aberdeen-Angus bull; Elleenmere 1032, Ankony Farm, Rhinebeck, N. Y.; Champion shorthorn bull; Killiarn Max Juggler, Homer Clausen, Spencer, Ia.; Grand champion barrow: Berkshire, Ohio State Univ. Junior G. C. steer; Lin-Lo, Aberdeen-Angus, Bonnie Lu Logan, Van Wert. O.; Junior G. C. hog: Poland China, Roland Anderson, Leland, Ill.; G. C. Percheron: La Don, L. D. Hay, Loudenville, O., G. C. Clydesdale stallion: Chester Weston, Concord, Mich.; G. C. Belgian stallion: Jay Farceur II., C. O. House, Arcadia, Ind.; Champion five-gaited saddle horse; Wing Commander, Dodge stables, Rochester, Mich.

National Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Ia., Oct. 3-9, exhibited 1,781 dairy cattle, 126 Belgian horses. Grand champion cow, Brown Swiss, Royal Rapture, Lee's Hill Farm, Morristown, N. J. Record: 5 yr. old, gave 29,095.7 lbs. milk, 1,228.84 lbs. butter fat, for 365 days. This broke record for butter fat, but did not top 12-year champion, Illini Nellie, whose record is 29,569.5 lbs. milk.

Grand champion Ayrshire, owned by Robt. Seitz, Waukesha, Wis.; G. C. Holstein, by Allen Heers, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; G. C. Jersey, by Adams Bros., Moulton, Ia.; G. C. Belgian stallion, by Water Cress Farm. Northville, Mich.; G. C. mare, by W. G. Harkness & Son, Upper Sandusky, O.

National Guernsey Show, at Waterloo Dairy Congress, 269 entries. National grand champion bull. Cowham Farm Tress King, owned by C. F. Cowham, Jackson, Mich.; G. C. cow, Pearlette, by Adchr Farms, Camarillo, Calif. Record: 12,502 lbs. milk, 664 lbs. butter fat. Junior champion bull, owned by O. J. Kjome, Spring Grove, Minn., J. C. heifer, by J. M. McDonald, Cortland, N. Y.

All American Jersey Show, Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 26-Oct. 1: Grand champion bull, owned by J. L. Hutcheson, Jr., Rossville, Ga.

National Angus Show, Dallas, Texas. Grand champion bull, Eileenmere 1050, owned by J. Garrett Tolan, Pleasant Plains, Ill. Junior champion from El-Jon Farms, Rosehill, Ia.

First International Dairy Show, Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 8-15, had 7 breeds, 1,500 head cattle; juniors, nearly 2,000 head. Grand champion Jersey bull, owned by Pioneer Farms, Old Lyme, Conn.; G. C. Jersey cow, by Folly Farm, Simsbury, Conn.; G. C. Holstein cow, by Franlo Farms, Hopkins, Minn.; G. C. Red Poll bull, by A. E. Miller & Son, Columbus, Wis.; G. C. Red Poll cow, by Lloyd Hollingsworth, Frankfort, Ind. G. C. Guernsey cow, by McDonald Farm, Cortland, N. Y.; G. C. Brown Swiss cow, by Judd's Bridge Farm, New Milford, Conn:; G. C. Ayrshire bull, by Robt. Seitz, Waukesha, Wis.

ASSASSINATIONS

(p. 314)

Kim Koo, past provisional president of the Korean exile government, assassinated June 26, 1949 in Seoul, Korea.

ASTRONOMY

Correction to Sunrise, p. 784, note should read "The same correction is applied to sunset as to sunrise, but in the opposite way subtracted instead of added and vice versa."

AVIATION

Global flights, p. 266. Thomas G. Lanphier, Jr., claimed a world speed record of 119 hours, 47 minutes, or thirteen minutes short of five days, for a 22,180-mile flight around the world from New York City and return over scheduled air routes, Dec. 2-7, 1949. Total cost of fares, including Federal tax on domestic legs of the trip, was $1,598.36.

Transatlantic flights, p. 267. A new speed record for commercial aircraft was claimed by a Scandinavian Airlines DC-6 which flew from Idlewild Airport, New York to Prestwick, Scotland, in 8 hours 55 minutes aided by a tailwind, Nov. 6, 1949. Average speed: 362 mph.

AWARDS—MEDALS—PRIZES

(pp. 595-608)

Nobel Prize Winners, 1949

Physics—Hideki Yukawa, Japanese. **Chemistry**—William F. Giauque, American. **Medicine and Physiology**—Walter R. Hess, Swiss, and Antonio C. D. F. E. Moniz, Portuguese; **Literature**—Not awarded*. **Peace**—Lord Boid Orr, English.

(*) Criticized for failing to name a winner, The Swedish Academy of Literature, November 11, 1949, authorized all past winners to nominate candidates for the award in 1950. The academy revised its rules in an effort to obtain more international guidance in its selections, having been criticized by literary circles for extreme conservatism. (Pages 595, 596.)

Graduate School of Journalism

Additional Members on the Advisory Board (year term expires in parentheses): Hodding Carter (1953), Delta Democrat-Times, Greenville, Miss.; Frank R. Kent (1953), The Sun, Baltimore, Md. (Page 596.)

Abingdon-Cokesbury Award of $7,500, consisting of $5,000 outright and $2,500 advance royalties on a book accepted for publication. 1949: Dr. Ronald H. Brinto, Yale Divinity School, for Here I Stand, biography of Martin Luther.

B'nai B'rith Award, presented annually by the Upper New York State Council of B'nai B'rith. 1948: Robert P. Patterson, 1949: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Peter Cooper Medal. 1949: David Sarnoff, of RCA, and Frank Lloyd Wright, architect, for the advancement of science and art, respectively.

John H. Finley Award. Established in 1949 in honor of Mr. Finley, third president of the College of the City of New York. 1949: Bernard M. Baruch.

Fulbright Awards

Recent recipients under the Fulbright Act, to teach or conduct research abroad during the academic year, as announced by the U. S. Department of State, Nov. 18, 1949:

Dr. John Arthos, Un. of Michigan, to Un. of Florence, Italy; Miss Marian Blake, to continue research in Italy; Dr. Samuel E. Braden, Indiana Un., to London School of Economics; Dr. Otto J. Brendel, Indiana Un., to American Academy in Rome; Dr. A. Robert Caponigri, Un. of Notre Dame, to Un. of Naples, Italy; Dr. Donald H. Chapman, Un. of New Hampshire, to Un. of Oslo, Norway; Dr. Robert F. Gray, to continue research, to Makerere College, Kampala, Uganda, East Africa; Dr. Noland R. Heiden, late of the Un. of Michigan, to Un. of Oslo; Joseph Hirsch, artist, to Un. of Paris; Dr. John C. Jordan, Un. of Arkansas, to Un. of Oslo; Dr. Donald F. Lach,

Un. of Chicago, to Un. of Paris; Dr. Lander MacClintock, Indiana Un., to Un. of Rome; Dr. Robert B. Mesrobian, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, to Groningen Un., the Netherlands; Dr. Edward Molumphy, New Haven (Conn.) Hospital, to Un. of Paris; Dr. Leonard O. Olsen, Case Institute of Technology, to Un. of Oslo; Henry V. Poor, painter and ceramist, as visiting professor of art at American Academy in Rome; Dr. William J. Roach, Un. of Pennsylvania, to Un. of Paris; Dr. Otto R. Steuer, formerly of the Un. of California Medical Center, to Un. of Paris; Dr. Mottram Torre, Un. of Minnesota, to Un. of Paris; Dr. George M. Wiley, writer and lecturer, to Un. of Oslo; Donald M. Wyatt, Fisk Un., to Un. of Paris.

The Act authorizes the use of foreign currencies and credits acquired through the sale of surplus property abroad for programs of educational exchange with other nations. Countries now participating in the program are Australia, China, Burma, Greece, the Philippines, New Zealand, Belgium and Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Iran, and Egypt. It is expected that ultimately the program will include more than twenty countries and involve an expenditure in foreign currencies of $140 million during the next twenty years.

Americans seeking awards in the countries mentioned (except China), for the 1950-51 academic year, should write to:

For graduate study. If enrolled in American college or university, to the adviser on the campus; others to the Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th St., New York 19, N. Y.

University teaching and advanced research; for teaching in American secondary schools abroad. To the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Teaching in national secondary schools abroad, to the United States Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

Hoover Medal. 1949: Frank B. Jewett, former president of the National Academy of Sciences. (p. 605).

Limited Editions Gold Medal. 1949: Robert Frost, Collected Poems.

Pillsbury Mills Awards. On Dec. 13, 1949, $70,000 was awarded for winning recipes. First prize of $50,000 went to Mrs. Ralph Smafield, of Detroit; $10,000 to Miss Laura Rott, a farm girl, of Naperville, Ill., $4,000 to Mrs. R. W. Sprague, of San Marino, Calif. Awards of $1,000 each went to Mrs. Harry W. O'Donnell, Crandon, Wis.; Mrs. Robert Monroe, Atlantic City, N. J.; Mrs. Eddie R. Wagoner, Bryan, Tex.; Mrs. Estella Worley, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. Joseph F. Maley, Osborn, Ohio; and Mrs. C. Arthur Reseland, Des Moines, Iowa.

BOOKS

Social, Political, Economic, p. 910. Should read: The Law, by Rene A. Wormser; Courts on Trial, by Jerome N. Frank.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Newly appointed governing officials, other corrections, pp. 545-562

Albertus Magnus College, founded 1925.

Albright College, founded 1856.

Alcorn A & M College, founded 1887.

Birmingham-Southern College (C., S.), Birmingham, Ala., founded 1856; Pres., George R. Stuart, Jr.; 1,948 students; 54 teachers.

Fort Lewis Branch College; president, C. Dale Rae.

Delaware, Un. of; President William S. Carlson will become President of Un. of Vermont on April 1, 1950.

Denver, Un. of; chancellor, Albert C. Jacobs.

Municipal Un. of Omaha; president, Philip M. Ball.

Rochester, Un. of; President Alan Valentine will resign June 30, 1950.

St. Bonaventure College; president, Juvenal Lalor.

St. Mary-of-the-Woods; president, Mother Marie Helene.

Smith College; president, Benjamin F. Wright.

Western Reserve Un.; president, John S. Millis.

Long Island College of Medicine, organized 1858; students 416; teachers, 447.

Medical College of the State of South Carolina, organized 1823; Charleston 16, S. C.; dean, Kenneth M. Lynch; students, 480; teachers, 98.

New York Medical College, organized 1860; students 446; teachers, 761.

Kokomo Junior College, no longer functioning.

Sheldon Junior College, organized 1926; pre
dent, V. A. Gunn; students 40; teachers 11.

Southwestern Bible Institute, organized 19
students, 199; teachers, 21.

CONSTITUTION

Proposed 22nd Amendment, p. 104. Should re
"Congress, on March 24, 1947, approved and s
to the Secretary of State the proposal. As
July 18, 1949, it had been ratified by 23 State
North Dakota and South Dakota in addition
States already listed in the proposal."

COST OF LIVING

(p. 765)

Sept. 1949. All items, 169.6; food 204.2; clo
ing, 187.2; rent, 121.2; fuel, electricity and
frigeration, 137.0; house furnishings, 185.6; mi
155.2.

Oct. 1949. All items, 168.5; food, 200.6; clothi
186.8; rent, 121.5; fuel, electricity and refrige
tion, 138.4; house furnishings, 185.2; misc., 15

DEATHS, NOTABLE

(pp. 370-374)

Beach, Rex (72) novelist, Sebring, Florida. D
7, 1949.

Barry, Philip (53), playwright; New York C
Dec. 3, 1949.

Briffault, Robert (72), British novelist, auth
playwright; Sussex, England, Dec. 11, 1948.

Louis II, Prince (78), ruler of Principality
Monaco; Monaco, May 9, 1949.

McClure, Samuel Sidney (92), magazine p
lisher; Santa Monica, Calif., Dec. 25, 1948.

Orozco, Jose Clemente (65), muralist; Mex
City, Sept. 7, 1949.

Ouspenskaya, Mme. Maria (73), stage, scr
actress; Hollywood, Calif., Dec. 3, 1949.

Winn, Col. Matt J. (88), Kentucky Derby p
moter, turf authority; Louisville, Ky., Oct. 6, 19

DIVORCE LAWS

(p. 687)

California's new Uniform Divorce Recogniti
Act has also been adopted by New Hampshire
Washington, and its adoption been given c
sideration by Nebraska and Wisconsin. The C
fornia Act provides (by addition to the Calif
nia Civil Code) that:

"§150. This article may be cited as the Unif
Divorce Recognition Act.

§150.1. A divorce obtained in another juris
tion shall be of no force or effect in this State
both parties to the marriage were domiciled
this State at the time the proceeding for
divorce was commenced.

§150.2. Proof that a person hereafter obtain
a divorce from the bonds of matrimony in anot
jurisdiction was (a) domiciled in this S
within twelve months prior to the commencem
of the proceeding therefor, and resumed reside
in this State, within eighteen months after
date of his departure therefrom, or (b) at all ti
after his departure from this State and until
return maintained a place of residence within
State, shall be prima facie evidence that
person was domiciled in this State when the
vorce proceeding was commenced.

§150.3. This article shall be so interpreted
construed as to effectuate its general purpos
make uniform the law of those states wi
enact it.

§150.4. The application of this article is lim
by the requirement of the Constitution of
United States that full faith and credit shal
given in each state to the public acts, records
judicial proceedings of every other state."

EDUCATION

The Principal Languages of the World, p.
Clarence A. Manning, Asst. Prof. of Slavic L
guages, Columbia University, declares that Ukr
ian is an independent language, not a dialec
Russian, that 40,000,000 persons speak it ab
and about 1,000,000 in the U. S. and Canada
familiar with it, and that it has its own litera
He also declares that Bylorussian, spoken
more persons than speak Czeck or Slovak, i
independent language.

FOREIGN

Australia, pp. 162-163. In general elections, Dec. 10, 1949, the incumbent Labor party was defeated by a coalition of Liberal and Country parties. An incomplete count Dec. 12 indicated distribution of the 121 seats in the House of Representatives as follows: Liberals 52; Country Party 21; Labor 48. Popular vote: Liberals, 1,543,089; Country 304,671; Labor 1,838,353; other parties. 144,743. The Senate, only a portion of which was affected by the election remained in control of the Labor party.

Austria, pp. 173-174. In a national election, Oct. 9, 1949, the Chamber's 165 seats were distributed as follows: Conservatives, 77; Socialists, 67; Independents, 16; Communists, 5. Popular vote: People's party, 1,844,649; Socialists, 1,620,508; Independents, 487,783; Communists, 174,257.

Bolivia, p. 175. President: Mamerto Urriolagoitia succeeded Dr. Enrique Hertzog, Oct. 22, 1949, inaugurated Oct. 24. Hertzog had resigned due to poor health.

China, pp. 177-179. More than four-fifths of China proper came under domination of Chinese Communist armies during 1949. The People's Republic of China, a Communist regime, was proclaimed in Peiping, Sept. 21, 1949, by the "Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference," under Mao Tze-tung. Chou En-lai was named Premier and Foreign Minister, Oct. 1. Chiang Kai-shek resumed the presidency of the Nationalist government, Dec. 5, 1949. The Nationalist government moved to its fourth capital in 1949, the city of T'aipei, Formosa, 110 miles from the mainland.

Colombia, pp. 179-180. President; Laureano Gomez, Conservative, elected Nov. 27, 1949, unopposed in a one-list election. Liberal party, chief opposition, withdrew its candidate and called for boycott of the election.

Costa Rica, p. 180. President-elect Otilio Ulate inducted, Nov. 8, 1949, as country returned to constitutional rule under a new constitution, following 18 months' rule by a provisional regime.

Denmark, pp. 181-182. In elections to the Folketing (House of Commons), October 1949, the current 150 seats were distributed: Labor, 86; Conservatives, 22; Communists, 1; other parties, 41.

France, pp. 184-187. Premier: Georges Bidault, Popular Republican, appointed Oct. 23, 1949, confirmed by National Assembly, Oct. 28. (Premier Henri Queuille and cabinet resigned Oct. 5, successively followed by Jules Moch, Socialist, and Rene Mayer, Radical, both of whom resigned after failing to form satisfactory cabinets.

Germany, pp. 187-189. Theodor Heuss, Liberal, elected first President of the Federal Republic of Germany (Western Germany), Sept. 12, 1949. Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Christian Democrat, elected Chancellor, Sept. 15. Civil occupation of Western Germany formally was begun Sept. 21 when the Council of Allied High Commission came into being and proclaimed the Occupation Statute which acts in lieu of a peace treaty between the Western occupying powers and the Federal Republic of Germany. An "All-German Republic" was proclaimed in Berlin, Oct. 7, 1949, by the Soviet-zone People's Council which transformed itself into the People's Chamber (lower house) of a Parliament. Otto Grotewohl former Socialist, was elected Chancellor. Wilhelm Pieck, 75, Communist, was elected President, Oct. 11. Elections were scheduled for Oct. 15, 1950. Following meetings of the Foreign Ministers of the Western occupying powers in Paris, Nov. 9-10, 1949, the Allied High Commissioners and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer signed an agreement in Bonn, Nov. 24, which pledged a ban on the re-arming of Germany and totalitarianism in all forms, restricted dismantling of essential industrial plants, and provided for the gradual reestablishment of peacetime relations with other countries.

India, pp. 158-159. New Constitution adopted Nov. 26, 1949, transforming India into a "sovereign democratic republic" under a President, effective Jan. 26, 1950.

Israel, pp. 193-194. The UN General Assembly voted Dec. 9, 1949, 38-14 with seven abstaining, reaffirming its previous decision to place Jerusalem under international administration by the Trusteeship Council.

Italy, pp. 194-196. Re Italy's former colonies, the UN General Assembly approved, Nov. 21, 1949, granting of independence to Libya, comprising Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and Fezzan, by Jan. 1, 1952, and scheduled the independence of Italian Somaliland for 1960, following 10 years' Italian-UN trusteeship. The Assembly voted to keep Eritrea under British occupation, pending findings of a five-nation committee to be sent to ascertain wishes of the inhabitants, and the resolution of Ethiopia's territorial claims.

Monaco, p. 200. Prince Rainier III, who succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Prince Louis II, May 9, 1949, formally ascended the throne Nov. 19.

New Zealand, pp. 163-164. In elections Dec. 1, 1949, the 80 seats in House of Representatives were distributed: National party, 46; Labor, 34. Prime Minister: Sidney G. Holland.

Netherlands, pp. 201-202. Re Indonesia, agreements were signed in The Hague Nov. 2, 1949, by representatives of the Netherlands Kingdom, Republic of Indonesia and the Federalist States of Indonesia (representing almost two-thirds of the Indonesian archipelago not under "de facto" sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia), transferring sovereignty over Indonesia, except Dutch New Guinea, to the projected United States of Indonesia not later than Dec. 30, 1949. The Union Statute, 28 articles, binds the Netherlands Kingdom and Indonesia in a union headed by Queen Juliana and her lawful successors upon ratification by the respective Parliaments. The status of Dutch New Guinea, under Netherlands sovereignty, remains in abeyance for one year.

Norway, pp. 202-203. In Parliamentary elections, Oct. 10, 1949, seats of the Storting were distributed as follows: Labor party, 87; Conservatives, 23; Radical Liberals, 19; Agrarians, 13; Christian People's party, 8.

Panama, p. 203. President: Dr. Arnulfo Arias, installed by National Police Nov. 24, 1949 following a bloodless revolution which deposed Provisional President Dr. Daniel Chanis, Jr., Nov. 20, and installed in his place Vice President Roberto F. Chiari who resigned Nov. 24 when the Supreme Court ruled President Chanis was still the constitutional chief executive.

Paraguay, pp. 203-204. Provision President: Federico Chaves, named by Congress, Sept. 11, 1949, to succeed Dr. Felipe Molas Lopez who resigned Sept. 10.

Republic of Philippines, pp. 204-205. In the Presidential election, Nov. 8, 1949, President Elpidio Quirino was reelected for a four-year term.

Portugal, pp. 206-207. In elections to the National Assembly, Nov. 13, 1949, all 120 Deputies supported by the administration's National Union party were elected against meager opposition.

Syria, p. 210. Col. Husni el-Zayim and Premier Barazi were executed Aug. 14, 1949, not 1948.

Uruguay, p. 215. A comprehensive treaty of friendship, commerce and economic development between the United States and Uruguay was signed in Montevideo, Nov. 23, 1949, the first of its kind ever signed with Uruguay and the most comprehensive in scope signed with any other American republic since 1927.

GOVERNORS

(p. 72)

New Jersey, Alfred E. Driscoll, Rep., reelected Nov. 8, 1949.

Virginia, John S. Battle, Dem., elected Nov. 8, 1949.

LABOR REVIEW

(pp. 382-84)

John L. Lewis signed contracts in Washington, Dec. 6, 1949, with a group of owners of small mines to set a "pattern" for contracts with the major anthracite and bituminous operators. The contracts called for an increase in the royalty payments to the United Miners Pension and Welfare Fund from 20c to 35c per ton and a rise in the basic wage for miners from $14.05 to $15 a day.

The first strike to hit one of the Atomic Energy Commission's projects crippled construction work at the Oak Ridge, Tenn., plant Dec. 5, 1949, when 250 A.F.L. workers walked out in the $66,000,000 K-29 gaseous diffusion plant in protest against the employment of non-union labor. The stoppage made 2,000 other workers idle.

A 52-day strike of 17,000 employees of the Aluminum Co. of America, members of the United Steelworkers, C.I.O., was settled Dec. 7, 1949, when the company agreed to non-contributory minimum pensions of $100 a month, a non-contributory social-insurance plan and a program for adjusting wage inequities.

MAYORS, U. S. CITIES

Bristol, Conn., James P. Casey, D; **Canton, Ohio,** Thomas H. Nichols, D. **Hazleton, Pa.** Mau-

rice Llewellyn, R; **Ithaca, N. Y.,** due to death of president-elect, Bert T. Baker, R., holds over until sucessor qualifies. **Meriden, Conn.,** Howard E. Houston, R. **Norwood, Ohio,** R. Edward Tepe, **D. Orlando, Fla.,** William Beardall, **D. Scranton, Pa.,** James T. Hanlon, D.

MEMORABLE DATES

1893—America's first gasoline buggy . . . , p. 298, should read 1892. Refer also to note on page 258.

1925—Storm in Missouri . . . , p. 302, Jan. 20 should be March 18.

1935—High winds swept the Atlantic Coast . . . Sept. 21, p. 305, should read $400,000,000.

MOTION PICTURES

Outstanding Pictures of 1949, p. 767. Intruder in the Dust, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Claude Jarman, Jr. Give Us This Day, J. Arthur Rank, Sam Wanamaker.

NEW YORK CITY GOVERNMENT

(pp. 408, 409)

Salary increases. Pay raises for many city officials, to take effect January 1, 1950, were announced in December, 1949. The Mayor's salary from $25,000 to $40,000. Others included were the comptroller, $20,000 to $30,000; the Council President and the five Borough Presidents from $15,000 to $25,000; the 25 City Councilmen from $5,000 to $7,000.

Salaries of the Deputy Mayor and the Corporation Counsel were increased from $17,500 to $25,000; the Parks Commissioner from $15,000 to $25,000. The Chief Justice of Special Sessions from $16,000 to $18,000; the Mayor's executive secretary $15,000 to $17,500, and the First Assistant Corporation Counsel, $14,000 to $17,500; the Mayor's assistant, $14,000 to $15,000; the Tax Commission President, $13,500 to $15,000.

The City Treasurer, the License Commissioner, and Commissioners of Purchase, Housing, Correction, Water, Markets, Sanitation, the Real Estate Bureau Director, and the Commissioners of Works for Brooklyn, Manhattan, Bronx and Queens, from $12,500 to $15,000 each; the Retirement System secretary, $11,000 to $12,500; secretary to the Board of Estimate, $10,000 to $12,500, and the Mayor's secretary, $6,900 to $8,000.

NEW YORK STATE

References to early rule should read New Netherland rather than New Netherlands. pp. 117, 118.

NOTABLE TALL BUILDINGS

(pp. 258, 259)

Boston. John Hancock Building, 26 stories, 495 feet.

Dallas, Texas. Mercantile National Bank, 30 stories (551′); Magnolia Petroleum Bldg., 31 (430′); Republic Bank Bldg., 21 (323′); Bell Telephone Bldg., 16 (377′); Adolphus Hotel, 25 (312′); Tower Petroleum Bldg., 23 (315′); M & W Tower Bldg., 22 (302′).

Memphis, Tenn. Sterick Bldg., 29 (365′).

POPULATION

U. S. estimate, p. 434. Oct. 1 estimate 149,947,000 including armed forces overseas; excluding armed forces overseas, 149,460,000; civilian population, 148,502,000.

Special censuses, pp. 437 and 452. In Arkansas. Batesville, 6,118; Eudora, 2,914; Paragould, 9,413; Stuttgart, 7,037. In California, Indio, 5,348; Visalia, 11,638.

U. S. Population, p. 433. Third paragraph next to last line should read New Netherland, not New Netherlands.

POSTAL INFORMATION

Fourth-Class (Parcel Post) p. 618. Second table of zone rates refers to catalogs.

RELIGION

Roman Catholic Hierarchy, p. 692. Francesco Cardinal Marmaggi, Prefect of the Congregation of the Council, died Nov. 3, 1949. He is succeeded by Giuseppe Cardinal Bruno, appointed by Pope Pius XII, Nov. 16, 1949. Archbishop Alberto Gori, custodian of the Holy Land and head of the Franciscan Order in Jerusalem, was named Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem by Pope Pius XII, it was announced Nov. 21, 1949. He succeeds Patriarch Louis Barlassina, who died in September, 1947, after occupying the Jerusalem post for twenty-seven years. The Apostolic Delegation, Nov. 1949, announced that Pope Pius XII had a pointed the Most Rev. Edward A. Fitzgera D.D., former Auxiliary to the Archbishop of Dub que, Iowa, to be Bishop of Winona, Minn. T Right Rev. James H. Griffiths, chancellor of t Roman Catholic military ordinariate, named Pope Pius XII as titular Bishop of Gaza a auxiliary to Cardinal Spellman in his capacity military vicar, it was announced by the Aposto Delegate to the U. S., Nov. 15, 1949.

Religious Denominations, pp. 688, 689. Seven Day Baptist General Conference, members 6,212; Lutheran Brethren of America, Church the membership 3,088. Headquarters, pp. 690, 6 Church of the Lutheran Brethren of Americ President, Rev. C. E. Walstad, Fergus Fal Minn.; Secretary, Rev. Ole Vettrus, 1013 Gra Ave., Superior, Wis. Leading Protestant Bodi in the U. S., p. 696. The Southern Baptist Co vention reports 26,822 churches. The Congr gational Christians report 5,715 churches with membership of 1,184,661. The Disciples of Chri "An American movement for Christian uni founded in 1809 by Thomas Campbell and his so Alexander . . . The International Convention Disciples of Christ, 516 K of P Bldg., Indianapo 4, Ind., and nine others, including the Unit Christian Missionary Society." The Luther Church—Missouri Synod reports 4,906 church The United Lutheran Church in America 4,1 churches with a membership of 1,914,018; a Lutherans throughout the U. S. 5,787,925. Add tional affiliated Boards include the Board Education, Parish and Church School Board, a the Lutheran Brotherhood. The Methodist Chur reports 40,397 churches with a membership 8,651,062. Activities include the Board of Educ tion, Board of Lay Activities, and the Woma Division of Christian Service. The Presbyteri Church in the U. S. A. reports 8,522 church with a membership of 2,330,136, with Boar including the Board of Christian Education, a the Board of Pensions. The Board of Forei Missions is located at 156 Fifth Ave., New Yo 10, N. Y.

SPORTS

Badminton, p. 861. Ranking Players—Men: D David Freeman, Pasadena, Calif. (world champi and six-time national singles winner); Wome Ethel Marshall, Buffalo, N. Y.; Men's doubl Wynn Rogers, Arcadia, Calif., and Barney McC Alhambra, Calif.; Women's doubles: Thelma S vil, Long Beach, Calif., and Janet Wright, S Francisco, Calif.

Baseball, Most Valuable Player Award, p. 8 National League: Jackie Robinson, Brookl Dodgers; American League: Ted Williams, Bost Red Sox.

Jackie Robinson also was awarded the Ben Leonard Good Sportsmanship Trophy "for co age, fair play and interest in humanity," a the George Washington Carver Memorial Ins tute's gold medal "for betterment of rac relations."

World bicycle records, p. 835. Arie Van Vliett The Netherlands set a new world record o minute 9.4 seconds for the 1-kilometer race w standing start, Zurich, Switzerland, Dec. 11, 19

Billiards, pp. 836-837. Edward Lee retained national amateur three-cushion championsh defeating Robert Lord, 50-37, in 47 innings, Cle land, Ohio, Dec. 3, 1949. (Equalled world rec for high run, making 12 billiards in 24th fram

Boxing—Edward J. Neil Memorial Award, 845. Awarded for 1949 to Ezzard Charles, N.H heavyweight champion. The James J. Wal Memorial Award for services to boxing thro the years was given to Abe J. Greene Comm sioner of the National Boxing Association.

Contract bridge, p. 837. National pairs cha ionship, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12, 1949, won Charles Whitebrook, New York, N. Y., and Ga ner Goldsmith, Philadelphia, Pa.

Court tennis, p. 861. Pierre Etchebaster tained world open championship, held since 1 defeating Ogden Phipps, American and Bri amateur champion, New York, N. Y., Dec. 1949.

Football, All America Team, p. 900. Paul B. W liamson's selections for United Feature Syndic Ends: Leon Hart, Notre Dame, and James W liams; Rice: Tackles: Ray Krouse, Maryland, Al Wistert, Michigan; Guards: Rodney Fr California, and Stanley West, Oklahoma; Cen Clayton Tonnemaker, Minnesota; Quarterb Travis Tidwell, Auburn; Halfbacks: Doak Wal

S.M.U., and Arnold Galiffa, Army; Fullback: Charles Justice, North Carolina.

Football (professional), p. 961. All-America Conference playoff champions, Cleveland Browns; National League final standings: (Eastern div.), Philadelphia Eagles; (Western Div.), Los Angeles. (The National Football League and the All-America Conference were merged into a 13-team National-American Football League, Dec. 9, 1949, comprising the 10 former NFL teams and three of the former AAC teams, San Francisco Forty-Niners, Cleveland Browns, and Baltimore Colts. The merger was scheduled to become effective Dec. 19, following the NFL championship play-off.)

Football Scores, pp. 902-906. Canadian Intercollegiate championship: Univ. of Western Ontario defeated McGill, 12-9, in playoff, Nov. 19, 1949.

Polo, p. 856. Argentina won a two-nation series from the United States, defeating the Meadow Brook four in two straight matches, 11-9, and 10-9, Buenos Aires, Nov. 20. Nov. 27.

Rifle and Pistol Shooting, p. 899. World championships, Buenos Aires, Nov. 9-13—Center-fire pistol: Harry Reeves, Detroit, Mich., 559x600; Free shoot: Harry Reeves, 536x600; Silhouette: Tech. Sgt. Huelett Benner, U. S. Army, 565x600; Silhouette (team): Argentina, 2,219 points; Center-fire pistol (team): United States 2,161 points; Small-bore rifle: P. A. Janhonen, Finland; Small-bore (team); Finland: Service rifle: H. Erbern, Sweden, 529x600; Service rifle (team): Sweden, 2,534 points.

Skeet Shooting, p. 861. World record 447x450 claimed by Joe Frost, Jr., San Antonio, Texas, July 5, 1949.

Track, Cross Country Meets, p. 885. Big Ten (4 miles), Chicago, Ill.: Don McEwen, Univ. of Michigan, 19:44.5; team, Wisconsin, 49 points. Heptagonal (5 miles), New York, N. Y.: Richard Shea, Army, 25:48.7; team, Army, 27 points. Eastern Interscholastic championship (2½ miles), South Orange, N. J.: Thomas Coulter, Newton (L. I.) High School, 14:03.1; team, Bishop Loughlin H. S., Brooklyn, N. Y., 131 point, N.C.A.A. (4 miles), East Lansing, Mich: Bob Black, Rhode Island State, 20:25.7; team, Michigan State, 59 points. A.A.U. National championship (6¼ miles), Detroit, Mich.: Fred Wilt, New York A.C., 30:31.

UNITED NATIONS PROCEEDINGS

The United States, Dec. 4, 1949, named five representatives to the newly authorized permanent U. N. peace panel to investigate and conciliate international controversies. The U. S. members are: Ambassador-at-large Philip C. Jessup, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Mark F. Ethridge, U. S. Sen. Frank P. Graham of North Carolina and H. Merle Cochran.

The Assembly voted, 38 to 14, with 7 abstentions, for internationalization of Jerusalem under a Trusteeship Council administration. The Soviet bloc, France and five of the Arab League nations voted for the plan and the U. S. and Britain were among those against it. The fourth annual meeting of the Assembly adjourned Dec. 10, 1949, after approving a 1950 budget of $49,644,773, including $8,000,000 for the administration of Jerusalem.

UNITED NATIONS STRUCTURE

(p. 747)

Yugoslavia, Ecuador and India were elected non-permanent members of the Security Council for two-year terms, Oct. 12, 1949, replacing Argentina, Canada and the Ukraine.

U. S. GOVERNMENT

Cabinet Members, p. 54. Salaries increased from $15,000 to $22,500; Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force Departments, to $18,000.

Secretary of the Interior, pp. 54, 55. Oscar L. Chapman succeeded Julius A. Krug, effective Dec. 1, 1949.

Department of National Defense, p. 54. Vice Admiral Forrest P. Sherman made Chief of Naval Operations, succeeding Admiral Louis E. Denfield, Nov. 1, 1949.

Department of Commerce, p. 55. Bureau of the Census—Philip Hauser named Acting Director, succeeding the late J. C. Capt. Patent Office—Lawrence C. Kingsland resigned Nov. 1, 1949.

U. S. Courts, pp. 56, 57. Courts of Appeals—District of Columbia, Mrs. Burnito Shelton Matthews, James R. Kirkland, and Charles F. McLaughlin appointed to fill three newly created judgeships; the 3rd Circuit, William H. Hastie, of the Virgin Islands, appointed; the 7th Circuit, Walter C. Lindley succeeded Sherman Minton, appointed to the Supreme Court to replace the late Wiley Rutledge. District Judges—New York Southern District, John F. X. McGohey, Signey Sugarman, Gregory F. Noonan, and Irving R. Kaufman sworn in Nov. 2, 1949. Irving H. Saypol replaced Mr. McGohey as (Acting) United States Attorney.

Congress, pp. 58-61. The Senate: Connecticut, William Benton appointed to fill unexpired term of Raymond E. Baldwin, appointed by Governor Chester Bowles to the State Supreme Court of Errors. Idaho, Henry C. Dworshak appointed to fill unexpired term of the late Bert H. Miller. Kansas, Harry Darby appointed to fill unexpired term of the late Clyde M. Reed. House of Representatives: California, 5th District, John F. Shelly, Dem., elected. Illinois, 5th District, Morton Gorski died Dec. 4, 1949. Massachusetts, 6th District, George J. Bates died Nov. 1, 1949. New York, 10th District, Mrs. Edna F. Kelly, Dem., elected (Louis B. Heller represents the 7th District). Pennsylvania, 26th District, John P. Saylor, Rep., elected. Rep. J. Parnell Thomas, Rep., 7th District of New Jersey, resigned his seat as of Jan. 2, 1950. Thomas was a House member for 13 years.

Ambassadors and Ministers, p. 62. Irving Florman named U. S. Ambassador to Bolivia, Nov. 19, 1949; Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, Ambassador to Denmark, Oct. 12, 1949: Selden Chapin, Ambassador to the Netherlands, Sept. 21, 1949.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT

Erection was authorized by Congress in 1848, not 1948, p. 151.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

International Atomic Weights, p. 276. Tungsten has been renamed wolfrem; niobium replaces columbium; technetium and promethium rather than eum, Lutetium is chosen over lutecium, and protactinium over proto-actinium.

Outstanding Events of the Year 1949

Compiled by the United Press

The ten biggest stories from the standpoint of editors in various sections of the world.

In the United States

1. President Truman announces atomic explosion in Russia.
2. Communists overrun China.
3. Coal-steel strikes threaten American economy.
4. High Naval officers challenge unification policies.
5. Jury convicts 11 top Communists in U. S.
6. Kathy Fiscus dies 95 feet down a well pipe.
7. P-38 rams air liner at Washington, killing 55.
8. Hungarian court convicts Cardinal Mindszenty of treason.
9. Vice President Barkley marries Missouri widow.
10. Major league races end in baseball's closest finish.

In Europe and Near East

1. President Truman announces atomic explosion in Russia.
2. The Atlantic Pact is signed.
3. British devalue their currency.
4. Communists overrun China.
5. West German Republic is established.
6. Tito splits with the Kremlin.
7. The Berlin blockade is lifted.
8. Catholics and Communists locked in struggle in Central Europe; Mindszenty trial.
9. Greek civil war ends.
10. Peace established in Israel.

"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way."

—Motto of the Scripps-Howard Publication

The World Almanac

and Book of Facts for 1950

The WORLD ALMANAC first appeared 82 years ago, in 1868, as a booklet. It reported the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson and the Reconstruction of the South. Annual publication was discontinued in 1876. In 1884 the WORLD ALMANAC was revived by Joseph Pulitzer, who called it "an expositor of all current information about the universe." It has been published continually since, this being the 65th annual issue of the series. Since 1931, when the properties of the New York World were acquired by Scripps Howard, the WORLD ALMANAC has been published by the New York World-Telegram.

☞ *The Editor is grateful to readers for the many letters, whether of comment or criticism, that attest the usefulness of the World Almanac, and invites suggestions. Address: 125 Barclay St., New York 15, N. Y. Telephone: BArclay 7-3211.*

Turn of the Half-Century

The year 1950 is the half-way milestone of the 20th century. The public, always in favor of round numbers, vociferously welcomed Jan. 1, 1900, with horns, guns and bells, as the start of the 20th century. Calendar experts, however, agreed with the WORLD ALMANAC for 1901, which said: "The 20th century began at midnight of Dec. 31, 1900; the year 1901 is therefore the first year of the 20th century."

Basis for this view is the Christian Era, which was arbitrarily dated from the year 1. (One), commemorating the birth of Jesus. Actually this ignored the first 12 months that must precede the attainment of the first year. Astronomers recognize this by calling the year 1 B. C. the year 0 (Zero).

The 20th century opened with the highest hopes and expectations ever voiced by mankind. To discuss its success and failure, between 1900 and 1950, is the purpose of this review.

Pivotal Political Events, 1900-1950

The following important political events are fraught with the greatest consequences to the welfare of mankind.

RISE OF WORLD COOPERATION TO AVOID WAR, INSURE PEACE.

Recurring attempts, civilian and official, to establish legal means of settling international disputes without war extended into the 20th century from the 19th. Czar Nicholas II had called the first conference at The Hague, 1899. Two major efforts of 20th century were: **League of Nations** including Permanent Court of International Justice, 1919 (non-adherence by U. S.); **United Nations**, 1945 (adherence by U. S.).

Also policy of China Open Door and territorial integrity, 1900; British-American arbitration, Alaskan boundary; arbitration Venezuelan debt dispute, 1902; John Hay's 14 arbitration treaties, 1904 (unratified); Elihu Root's 25 arbitration treaties, 1907 (ratified); Declaration of London, 1909 (unratified); Taft-Knox treaties with France, Britain, 1911 (withdrawn); W. J. Bryan's 22 "cooling-off" treaties, 1913 (unratified); Good Neighbor policy, from Elihu Root to F. D. Roosevelt; Pan-American Conferences, including Gonda treaty with South Americans, 1923; Washington naval conference, 1921-22; Kellogg-Briand 9 arbitration treaties, 1929 (ratified); London naval treaty, 1930; Geneva disarmament conference, 1932; London naval conference, 1935; Tacna-Arica arbitration; Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; World Peace Foundation, etc.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION OF 1917 AND ITS RESULTS.

This broke imperial power and its semi-feudal caste system; interrupted logical course of representative government by substituting dictatorship of radicals; led to application of theories of Karl Marx as interpreted by Lenin and absolute rule of Communist party through self-perpetuating leadership; brought about socialization of private property, collectivization of agriculture, state control of industry and education, militarization; led to communist agitation in many nations to change their governments, to conquest of hitherto independent nations and subversion of others by communist minorities. In 25 years this policy of rule or ruin became the greatest threat to free nations.

RISE OF THE UNITED STATES AS A WORLD POWER.

In 1900, the United States, victor over Spain, was arbiter of Cuba, ruler of Philippines. Britain yielded dominance over Panama Canal. U. S. built canal and most powerful navy; stopped dismemberment of China by Open Door policy; ended Russo-Japanese war by negotiation; turned tide of two world wars and financed rehabilitation of European nations; obtained most of world's gold as creditor nation; maintained great military establishment and huge bureaucracy. By 1950 it was the principal support of competitive capitalism and bulwark of representative government.

DESTRUCTION OF GERMANY, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, TURKEY; RISE OF NATIONALISM.

Two World Wars, 1914-1918 and 1939-1945, destroyed Germany and Austria-Hungary, which had held balance of power in Europe and checked Russian tide. World War I eliminated monarchies, yielded brief experiments in representative government. Also intensification of nationalism with forming of new republics: Finland, Poland, Free City of Danzig, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, Russia, Hungary and kingdom of Serbs-Croats-Slovenes.

World War I also destroyed Turkish sultanate, removed Turkish control over other nations in Asia Minor, first organized as Hedjaz, Mesopotamia (Iraq), Syria, Lebanon, Trans-Jordan, Palestine.

Overturn of Weimar republic led to totalitarianism under Hitler, abrogation of Versailles treaty, annexation of Austria, war and massacre of millions, restoration of monarchy in Hungary World War II led to complete destruction of German governments, revision of Poland, incorporation of Danzig, absorption by Russia of Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, parts of Finland, Rumania, East Prussia, Czechoslovakia; independence of Albania, republic in Hungary, Free City of Trieste. In Asia Hedjaz became part of Saudi Arabia; Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Trans-Jordan (Jordan) and Israel established independence.

DECLINE OF BRITISH IMPERIAL POWER.

Early in the 20th century Britain was arbiter of world trade, ruler of vast territories, controlling l lions in colonies by appointed officials. It was waging war to eliminate independence of two So African republics and get control of South Africa. It checkmated ambitious German empire in Africa, Morocco, Samoa; formed protective entente with France. It had stalled off home rule Ireland. The half-century saw the rise of Dominions to self-government inside Commonwealth; h rule, then independence, for Ireland; release of India from colonialism to dominion status and in pendence; loss of royal prestige when a king abdicated, preferring personal liberty to public serv weakening of British financial strength in two world wars and nationalization of Bank of England; La party government, modified socialism, partial nationalization of industry and development of mans economy and welfare state by heavy taxation of resources and incomes.

WESTERNIZATION OF THE FAR EAST.

Rise of Japan as industrial and military power, able to defeat Russia, seize Formosa and Ko develop Manchurian industry, control vast trade. Breakup of Chinese monarchy, civil war among lords, organization of Chinese republic under Sun-Yat-Sen and Chiang Kai-shek. Loss of west influence through two world wars. Complete defeat of Japan; partial end to extraterritoriality; e of communism as political force; movement of British, French and Dutch colonials for self-gove ment, including recogniton of India, Pakistan and native organization in Indonesia; independenc Philippines; expansion of U.S.S.R. in Outer Mongolia, Sakhalien, Kurilies; republic in Korea; west control of strategic airports.

Balance Sheet of Half-a-Century

Universal disarmament, world-wide peace, general education and a good living for everybody were forecast for the new 20th century.

Actually there were more peace movements, disarmament conferences, treaties of arbitration and pacific settlements of tense disputes than there were wars. But the wars were bigger and killed more people.

They Failed to Win Peace

The contradictions and contrasts of the first half of the 20th century were fabulous. The autocratic czar of Russia, who had initiated the first international peace conference in The Hague in 1899, died at the hands of Russian bolshevists in 1918.

President Woodrow Wilson, who had formulated the League of Nations covenant in 1919, was repudiated by his own countrymen and died embittered. He warned Americans that eventually they would have to join the world. They did—in the United Nations in 1945.

Showers of Gold

The half-century showered riches on the inventive, the shrewd, the industrious and the lucky. Frank W. Woolworth built the world's largest building of 1912 on a foundation of dimes. Basil Zaharoff became enormously wealthy peddling munitions.

Henry Ford, a grease-stained mechanic, put the motor car within reach of the common man and became a billionaire. Once he startled the nation by announcing a minimum wage of $5 a day for every employe, which many thought ruinous.

Benefactions in Abundance

Contrariwise, two rich men began unloading their pockets and hundreds of others followed suit. The richest man of 1900, John D. Rockefeller, target of criticism for his business methods, became the greatest benefactor of general education and medical research the world has known. Andrew Carnegie, the iron-master, filled the country with libraries and poured millions into colleges.

Dramatic Moments of Peace

The possibilities of Marconi's wireless was dramatized by the steamship Republic on the high seas in 1909.

The radio became a national institution when a robust voice yelled over and over on roll call at the Democratic convention of 1924: "Alabama casts 24 votes for Un-der-wood!"

Even Prize-Fighting Paid

When Bob Fitzsimmons, the prizefighter with diamonds in his teeth, defeated James J. Jeffries before the century began, they divided less than $100,000; when Gene Tunney defeated Jack Dempsey at Chicago in 1927 they had a gate of $2,650,000 and social standing.

By means of motion pictures and radio entertainers dipped into the golden flood; Mary Pickford, Charles Chaplin, Jerome Kern, Irving Berlin, Bing Crosby led a long list of millionaires.

Easy Street Blues

In the first half of the 20th century oil wells and Wall Street competed in making men rich; but Wall Street betrayed its followers on that dark day, Oct. 29, 1929. The crash ushered in losse $15,000,000,000 by the end of the year and followed by the great depression and the entr the Federal government into relief financing.

A Man Named Gandhi

More individuals worshiped in churches t ever before, and in India a man named Gan made the doctrine of non-violence the guid inspiration of a nation. Science halted ravage yellow, typhoid, puerperal fever, juvenile disea poliomyelitis; increased longevity; still baffled cancer and heart disease. Transfusion, Dakin s tion, penicillin, sulfa compounds were major vances.

Nature Uncontrolled

In the atomic bomb man acquired control of most destructive force. Yet he was unable to the disasters of nature.

Mt. Pelee erupted on Martinique, killing 30, Earthquake and fire ravaged a great part of Francisco. Flood and famine took a huge tol the Far East. In Chicago the Iroquois The burned, killing 602. At New York 1,000 died in burning of the Str. Gen. Slocum. The liner Tit sank in mid-ocean on its first voyage with victims.

World's Greatest Crime

Man's inhumanity to man reached the pea cruelty. Pogroms against the Jews flared in Ru when the century opened; 5,000 died in Oc alone; Kishenev became a by-word.

By the 1930s the Nazis starved their poli enemies in concentration camps and Adolf H became personally responsible for the scien extermination of 6,000,000 Jews, the crime of centuries, now call genocide—race murder.

Conquest of the Air

The internal combustion engine, put on w in the 1890s, successfully made the motor car the airplane practical vehicles in the 1900s. heavier-than-air planes and dirigible bal crossed the Atlantic.

Millions Died in Wars

The most civilized and advanced nations fo the most brutal wars of history. The 20th cen opened with American troops mopping up in S ish possessions; British, Japanese, French American troops putting down the Boxer reb in China; Britain fighting Orange Free State South African Republic in South Africa. were risings in Morocco, Tibet, Ireland and Ce America; South American insurrections wer like a string of firecrackers. A revolution in M changed the economic life of the country. world wars took millions of lives.

Man Hopes and Carries On

Yet the battle for individual security and dom, for the right of man to live an unfe life, goes on, inspired by the determinati peace-loving millions, while the functioning United Nations, stronger and more compreh than any earlier league, is proof of the g will to overcome all obstacles to peace.

Everyday Things in American Life Fifty Years Ago

American ways are continually changing. Some changes are the result of major inventions, such as the motor car and the airplane. Others appear because Americans welcome new gadgets and have the money to buy them. Here are composite portraits of other days.

THE AMERICAN MALE, 1900

He was careless about keeping his clothes pressed (at home) and often wore baggy trousers, which had no cuffs, with a frock coat. He wore a derby hat in winter, a straw sailor and black alpaca coat in summer. He could buy a ready-made suit for $25-$35. (Tom Murray, Chicago haberdasher, who advertised the back of his head with "Meet Me Face to Face," sold suits for $10.) The American wore a high, stiff, detachable collar and detachable cuffs, with adjustable clips. He could change collars and cuffs and still get several days' wear out of his shirt, which went on over his head and had a huge shirt-tail. The shirt that went "on and off like a coat" was still to be invented. Some men wore celluloid collars that could be wiped clean to last a week, but the average male ascribed them to country bumpkins. He wore high laced shoes in winter and oxfords in summer. He shaved with an open-blade razor and heard with curiosity about a safety razor with which he couldn't "cut himself." He made lather in a shaving mug and applied it to his face with a brush.

This American wore a jewelled tie-pin. Diamonds were preferred by flashy gamblers and race-track touts. A married man wore "a plain gold band." He carried a heavy gold hunting-case watch, considered an improvement on the "open-face." From his heavy watch chain hung small objects, usually fraternity emblems; sometimes little cats, dogs and green pickles. A device in his coat lapel indicated membership in secret orders, such as the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen and "going to lodge" was his favorite alibi.

In middle-sized American cities the man of 1900 walked to work, or used a trolley or cable car; in New York and Chicago he boarded elevated trains, drawn by dummy steam locomotives. He worked 10 hours a day, six days a week, vacation periods 10 days to 2 weeks. If his own boss he could leave the office at 10 or 11 a.m. for the corner saloon (not bar) where a glass of beer, 5c, entitled him to a free lunch of beef stew or roast veal, or he could sample pickles and anchovies. He preferred cigars to cigarets, and if middle-aged called cigarets "coffin-nails." His father's brand, Sweet Caporal ("Sweet Caps") was disregarded by college boys for Fatimas, Murads, Egyptian Deities, Pall Malls. He could still buy cigars at a store identified by a wooden Indian, though most city stores had discarded them. The cigar lighter was a gas jet.

The American of 1900 thought spitting a necessity and brass spittoons a sign of affluence. This habit came from chewing tobacco; "cut plug" was widely advertised on billboards. Beer, by Schlitz, Pabst, Blatz and Anheuser-Busch was also on billboards, but "dry" beer was not mentioned. A pretty girl's face appeared on calendars, but not with beer signs. This American could eat lunch for 25 to 30 cents at a lunch counter, where a waitress yelled orders to the cook and the cook repeated the order ("Two on a raft, wreck 'em" meant poached eggs on toast.) A steak dinner cost 50c; course dinner with wine, $1. He was still a bit skeptical about canned soups, introduced in 1897 by a man named Campbell.

He travelled on "vestibuled" trains that had observation platforms and chemical gas lamps. He endured layers of soot to get fresh air; at night double screens failed to protect his berth from dust and soot. (The Lackawanna burned anthracite; advertised Phoebe Snow, whose gowns were spotless.) A hotel charged him $1.50 for room with bath, $1 without bath. Domestic letter postage was 2c an ounce.

The American, at the beginning of the century, was excessively proud of the U. S. Navy. He knew the names of the principal commanders in the Spanish-American war. He enjoyed G. A. R. parades and political torchlight processions. He voted on paper ballots. His boys wore celluloid picture buttons of military heroes, warships, flags and mottoes. He believed it was patriotic to explode gunpowder on July 4. He declared that the party good enough for his father was good enough for him. He was convinced that trusts, especially the oil trust, grabbed profits by unfair advantages; on the other hand he admired bigness, praised the "self-made man," and envied "captains of industry." He was vaguely conscious of clamor for reform —for eight-hour day; employers' liability for industrial accidents; fire-proofing; regulation of railroads, meat packing and drugs; taking street railway franchise out of politics. He heard evangelists urge wiping out segregated vice districts, but thought this as unlikely to happen as prohibition. (Both happened.) He thought rubber tires a great improvement for buggies. He had given up riding a bicycle, though he followed the bicycle races. Probably he had never ridden in a "machine" (automobile) or even seen one by 1900. He was quite wary about attending "nickel shows" established in "remodelled" stores. He paid no income tax, and if his government had taken 33% of his earnings (the average 45 years later) he would have reached for his grandfather's Colt.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN

The average American woman, when the 20th century began, dressed her age. Young matrons did not try to look like teen-agers. Although white dresses and colored prints were favored by older women in summer, black, brown and more subdued tones were worn in winter. Widows advertised their bereaved state for a year by wearing black veils, gloves and hats and using black-bordered handkerchiefs and stationery. The average woman was encased in a whalebone corset which, constricted at the waist, developed bulging bosoms and hips and enabled her to sit stiffly upright. Crossing the knees was considered bad manners and probably was difficult. Her skirts swept the ground and were raised at street crossings by a dextrous twist of the wrist. She wore dead birds of brilliant plumage on her hats, and if well-off, egrets. Her blouse was called a shirt-waist; lace or embroidery above the bosom made it a "peek-a-boo." Collars were high, jabots in favor circa 1910. Small gold watches were worn on shirt waists.

Elderly women carried black parasols; young women went in for brightly-colored ones; both shunned the sun and would have been horrified by sun-tan. Face powder was used sparingly; rouge was considered characteristic of fast women; lipstick and finger-nail paint were unknown and the cosmetic industry concentrated on soaps and perfumes. No American woman applied make-up in public or smoked cigarets. On her head she carried a high pompadour, augmented by a hidden switch of her own or some other person's hair.

At home, early in the 20th century, the American woman had a wood or coal-burning kitchen range, a gas plate, or a gas stove. "Cook with Gas" was a popular slogan. The ice man filled the ice box daily. Her house was heated by a coal-burning hot-air furnace. She used a sad iron and operated a washing machine. Her house was lighted by both gas and electricity and a Welsbach reading lamp was fed by a hose from a gas jet.

The American woman of the 1900s enjoyed dancing the two-step and the waltz, especially ragtime like "Creole Belles" and "darky" tunes. Like everyone else she played an upright piano, probably Chopin, Chaminade and Ethelbert Nevin. If she "had to work" she attended a business college to learn typewriting and bookkeeping. In offices she was deferred to, and a staple joke in the comic weeklies (Puck, Judge) dealt with the irate wife discovering a blond hair on her husband's coat. (40 years later it was lipstick.) In the office she was called a typewriter, not a secretary, and when she typed the clank of her Remington could be heard all over the place.

Younger girls became sales clerks or telephone operators. Men rightly believed that this hurt their capabilities as cooks. The telephone operator was everybody's sweetheart, and some men were proficient in "jollying" her. Every office clerk called her dearie and she responded with the same freedom, but kept aloof personally.

Twilight of the Kings—Rise of Republics 1900-1950

MONARCHIES ABOLISHED

Albania; Austria; Bavaria; Bulgaria;' China; German Empire; Greece, 1925 (Restored 1935); Hungary, 1918 (Restored 1920; abolished 1944); Iceland (left Denmark); Italy; Montenegro; Manchukuo (Jap puppet state); Portugal; Prussia; Rumania; Russian Empire; Saxony; Serbia; Spain, (Abolished 1931; Monarchy to succeed Franco voted 1947); Turkey; Wuerttemberg.

MONARCHIES ESTABLISHED

Albania (later abolished); Egypt; Hedjaz (Saudi Arabia); Iraq; Jordan (Trans-Jordan); Norway (independent of Sweden).

SPECIAL STATES ESTABLISHED

Free City of Danzig (now Poland); Free City of Trieste; State of Vatican City.

REPUBLICS ESTABLISHED

Albania; Austria; Bulgaria; Burma; Coc China; Cuba; Czechoslovakia; Eire; Estonia (19 1940); Finland; Germany (Weimar); Greece (19 1935); Iceland; India; Indonesia; Israel; Ita Korea; Latvia (1918-1940); Lebanon; Lithua (1918-1940); Pakistan; Panama; Philippin Poland; Portugal; Rumania; Spain (1931-193 Syria; Turkey; U.S.S.R. (Communist); Viet N (Annam, temporary); Yugoslavia; Federal public of Western Germany (1949).

REPUBLICS ABOLISHED

Estonia; Germany (Weimar); Greece; Latv Lithuania; Orange Free State; South Afri Republic (Transvaal); Spain.

Major U. S. Political, Economic Changes of Fifty Years

1. Shift of political power from financial-industrial conservatism (stand-pat) to progressive-liberal-reform elements in major parties.

2. Increased responsibility of public officials to voters; direct election of senators; elimination of street railway franchises from politics; intensified fight on municipal and state corruption.

3. Expansion of Federal power over corporations, beginning with laws against unfair competition, regulating banks and life insurance concerns; extending to direction of labor policies, allocation of materials, supervision of financial organization (SEC), curtailment of profits.

4. Extension of Federal and State responsibility for individual welfare, from employers' liability to social security, unemployment relief, make-work projects, proposed medical care.

5. Lifting of farmer from bankruptcy to solvency, via political pressure, including direct subsidies government buying of crops to support price lev

6. Rise of labor as economic and political pow raising standard of living, achieving collective b gaining, eliminating strike-breaking, guarantee employment, including wage fixing by governm commissions.

7. Lessening of racial tensions and discriminati laws against unfair employment, disenfranchi ment.

8. Wider participation of women in business public affairs; national woman's suffrage; wome military and naval auxiliaries.

9. Growth of government in business, from rec mation to flood control and public utilities.

10. Redistribution of wealth by limiting fortu through inheritance and income taxes; rejection early policy of economy and balanced budgets public works projects, subsidies, deficit financ and huge taxation.

American Military Action, 1900-1950

1900—Occupation of Puerto Rico (annexed 1899).
1900—2,500 Marines help relieve Peking in Boxer rebellion.
1900-1902—Occupation of Cuba.
1900-1902—Guerrilla war in Philippines.
1903—Sailors and Marines from U. S. S. Nashville stop Colombian Army at Panama.
1904—Brief intervention in Dominican Republic.
1906-1909—Intervention in Cuba.
1909—Brief intervention in Honduras.
1911—Intervention (to collect customs) in Honduras, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic.
1913—Marines seize Vera Cruz.
1914—Marines enter Haiti, stay until 1934.
1916—Gen. John J. Pershing, with cavalry fo enters Mexico to punish Villa.
1916-1924—Marines in Dominican Republic.
1917-1923—War with Germany and its allies, occupation.
1922-24—Marines in Nicaragua.
1926-33—Marines in Nicaragua.
1941—War with Japan, Germany, Italy and all occupation still on.

PANORAMA OF 1850—ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Henry Clay, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Daniel Webster, Jenny Lind, Charl Dickens, Made History

BORN IN 1850

Augustine Birrell, British political leader, author, Jan. 19.

Samuel Gompers, a founder of the American Federation of Labor (1881) at London, Jan. 27.

Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, in Kentucky, March 7.

Edward Bellamy, author, Looking Backward, at Chicopee Falls, Mass., March 29.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts' senator, at Boston, May 12.

Frederick W. Maitland, English historian, May 28.

Lafcadio Hearn, American author, June 27.

Guy de Maupassant, French author, Aug. 5.

Robert Louis Stevenson, author of Treasure Island, Kidnapped, etc., Nov. 13.

DIED IN 1850

John C. Calhoun, Southern statesman, Mar. 31, 68.

William Wordsworth, English poet laureate, Apr. 23, 80.

Sir Robert Peel, English statesman who repealed the Corn Laws and voided religious disabilities, July 2, 62. His widow refused Queen Victoria's desire to give her a title; his son became a viscount in 1895.

Zachary Taylor, 12th president, July 9, 65.

Margaret Fuller, Countess d'Ossoli, Ameri critic and woman's rights advocate, in shipwr off Fire island, July 19, 40.

Honore de Balzac, French author, Aug. 17,

Louis Philippe, exiled king of France, at Cl mont, Eng., Aug. 26, 77.

Commodore Jacob Jones, commander of W in War of 1812.

Lord Francis Jeffrey, critic of Edinburgh view, 77.

SLAVERY FIGHT IN U. S.

In 1850 the United States was torn by dissen over slavery. In the Senate Henry Clay, the "G Compromiser," on Jan. 29 offered a set of res tions, the Compromise of 1850. As a result Ca ornia was admitted to the Union Sept. 9 as 31st state, with slavery forbidden. Utah and Mexico were made territories, with no reservat about slavery. The north and west boundarie Texas were determined and Texas was paid $10,0 000 for relinquishing claims to New Mexico. Sla was ordered abolished in the District of Colun on Jan. 1, 1851.

Finally, the old Fugitive Slave Law of 1793 amended with stringent regulations, by which ficers of the law in free states were called upo cooperate with Southern constables pursuing away slaves. Feeling against this was so stron the North that Chicago "nullified" the act ordered its police not to obey it. When co

heads prevailed, this was tabled. When Daniel Webster supported the Compromise, especially in the matter of New Mexico, in his "Seventh of March" speech, he alienated the Abolitionists.

BATTLE FOR RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE

In 1850 Franklin Pierce, member of the New Hampshire house, presented resolutions for the removal of restrictions on Roman Catholics from holding office in that state; also the removal of property qualifications for voting. The measures were submitted to the electorate and defeated.

In England the Oxford Movement, which had brought converts to Rome, had just quieted down when a decree by Pope Pius IX, who had re-entered Rome April 12, announced the replacement of the vicars apostolic by a hierarchy in England and Wales. An archiepiscopal see and 12 episcopal sees were created, and Dr. Wiseman became cardinal and first archbishop of Westminster. This led to strong protests in parliament. Nov. 5 (Guy Fawkes' Day) was given over to demonstrations by Protestants.

In the same year the pope established the archiepiscopacy of New York.

There was also argument in the House of Commons when Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild appeared to take his seat as a member for the City of London. When asked to take the oath of office on the Bible he asked permission to swear only on the Old Testament. This led to heated debate, but eventual permission. When he repeated the oath he omitted the words "upon the true faith of a Christian," explaining they were incompatible with his conscience. Amid protests that this was a Christian parliament, action was held up and the member not sworn.

BOOKS OF 1850

William Allingham, Poems.
Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Sonnets from the Portuguese.
Robert Browning, Christmas Eve and Easter Day.
William Cullen Bryant, Letters of a Traveler.
Thomas Carlyle, Latter-day Pamphlets.
James Fenimore Cooper, Ways of the Hour.
Charles Dickens, David Copperfield, A Christmas Tree.
William Davies, The Roman.
Ralph Waldo Emerson, Representative Men.
Elizabeth Gaskell, The Moorland Cottage.
Nathaniel Hawthorne, The Scarlet Letter.
Leigh Hunt, Autobiography.
Washington Irving, Mahomet and His Successors.
Charles Lever, Roland Cashel, The Daltons.
Henry W. Longfellow, Seaside and Fireside.
Bulwer Lytton, The Caxtons.
Herman Melville, White Jacket.
Dinah Mullock (Craik), Olive.
Harriet Martineau, History of England.
Ik Marvel (Mitchell) Reveries of a Bachelor.
John Henry Newman, Phases of Faith.
Edgar Allan Poe (d. 1849), Complete Works.
Dante Gabriel Rossetti, The Germ, including The Blessed Damozel.
John Ruskin, Seven Lamps of Architecture.
Herbert Spencer, Social Statistics.
Alfred Tennyson, In Memoriam.
Bayard Taylor, El Dorado.
William M. Thackeray, Pendennis (completed); Rebecca and Rowena.
Elizabeth Wetherell, The Wide, Wide World.
John Whittier, Songs of Labor.

FAMOUS MURDER TRIAL

In 1850 Dr. John White Webster, of Harvard Medical School, was tried for the murder, in 1849, of his colleague, Dr. George Parkman. The jury found him guilty in 10 minutes and he was hanged in public Aug. 30. He confessed hitting Parkman with part of a trunk and burning his body.

JENNY LIND A SENSATION

Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale," aged 29, was brought to New York by P. T. Barnum and gave her first concert at Castle Garden Sept. 11, 1850. Barnum had agreed to pay her $1,000 a concert for 150 concerts. So great was the sensation on her arrival, with a feverish bidding for tickets, that Barnum, according to Phillip Hone, revised her contract, giving her one-half of the net income, or $12,600, for the first performance, for purposes of charity, $3,000 going to the fire department. However, it is reported that Barnum decided what charities to favor. Jenny Lind broke her contract with Barnum because he compelled her to sing one concert "in a stable." This was the New National Theatre, which had been used for a circus shortly before her concert. Miss Lind also sang the soprano role in the Messiah Oratorio with the New York Philharmonic. In 1852 she married Otto Goldschmidt, a German composer, pupil of Mendelssohn, 9 years her junior, who became an authority on Bach in London.

SEARCH FOR FRANKLIN EXPEDITION

Sir John Franklin, Arctic explorer, had set out from England with the Erebus and Terror, May 26, 1845, and had disappeared. In England a new expedition to find him was led by Capt. Horatio Austin. In the United States Henry Grinnell, a New York merchant, put up $30,000 to fit out the Advance, 140 tons, and the Rescue, 90 tons, which sailed from New York May 23, 1850, under Lieut. Edwin J. de Haven, U. S. N. He discovered Grinnell Land. Later search disclosed that Franklin had died in 1847. The graves of his party were found 1879-80.

EVENTS OF 1850

President Taylor reported a national debt of $63,452,773.55.

The Postoffice Department reported a profit of $369,986 and proposed reducing ordinary letter postage from 3c to 2c.

The seventh census of the U. S. showed a population of 23,191,876, of which 3,204,313, over 7 per cent, were slaves. The center of population was 23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.

Congress prohibited flogging on naval and merchant vessels.

The New York Times was founded by George Jones and Henry J. Raymond.

The first railroad out of Chicago, the Galena & Chicago Union, ran 42 miles to Elgin, Ill.

Emanuel Leutze completed painting Washington Crossing the Delaware.

Kansas City, Mo., and Sacramento, Cal., were founded.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine was started by Harper & Bros.

U. S. and Britain signed the Clayton-Bulwer treaty for joint control of a canal to be cut across Nicaragua by an American company. (Annulled 1902).

James Gordon Bennett, publisher, New York Herald, was assaulted with a cowhide whip on Broadway by an unsuccessful candidate for district attorney.

Millard Fillmore became 13th president July 10 and made Daniel Webster secretary of state July 20.

Edwin Forrest, actor, beat up Nathaniel P. Willis, author and critic, alleging undue attentions to his wife.

M. de Gasparris, Naples, discovered two planets (asteroids): Parthenope and Egeria. Hind, Englishman, discovered Victoria.

Congress granted land for rights of way in Illinois, Mississippi and Alabama to Illinois Central and Mobile & Ohio.

The largest tree was discovered in California by W. Whitehead, Nov. 11 and named Wellingtonia Gigantua.

Alfred Tennyson was named poet laureate by Queen Victoria on the death of William Wordsworth.

In New Jersey Gail Borden invented a meat biscuit, Nov. 11.

Lola Montez made her first appearance in New York Dec. 29.

The first Young Men's Christian Assn. was opened in Boston, Dec. 29.

Franz Liszt presented Richard Wagner's Lohengrin in Weimar.

Prussia agreed, at Olmuetz, to recognize the Germanic Diet at Frankfurt, thereby failing to establish a union dominated by Prussia instead of Austria. This became known as the "Disgrace of Olmuetz."

Jerome Bonaparte, former husband of Elizabeth Patterson of Baltimore, last surviving brother of Napoleon, made marshal of France.

Clipper ship Sea Witch cut New York-San Francisco passage, via Cape Horn, from 159 to 97 days; Flying Cloud used 89 days.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

PRESIDENT, HARRY S TRUMAN, of Missouri, Salary, $100,000 annually, a tax free expense allowance of $50,000, plus to $40,000 for traveling expenses and official entertainment.

VICE-PRESIDENT, Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, Salary, $30,000, and $10,000 for expenses incidental to the Vice Presidency.
(Terms of office, from January 20, 1949, to January 20, 1953.)

Military Aide to the President—Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, USA.

Naval Aide to the President—Rear Admiral Robert L. Dennison, USN.

Air Force Aide to the President—Brig. Gen. Robert B. Landry, USAF.

Physician to the President—Brig. Gen. Wallace H. Graham, USA.

Order of succession to the Presidency, established by an Act of Congress, approved July 18, 1947, as amended.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The President pro tempore of the Senate.

THE CABINET

AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1949

(Salaries, $15,000 each)

Secretary of State—Dean G. Acheson, D. C.

Secretary of the Treasury—John W. Snyder, Missouri.

Secretary of Defense—Louis A. Johnson (West Virginia).

Attorney General—J. Howard McGrath, Rhode Island.

Postmaster General—Jesse M. Donaldson, Illinois.

Secretary of the Interior—Julius A. Krug, Wisconsin.

Secretary of Agriculture—Charles F. Brannan, Colorado.

Secretary of Commerce—Charles Sawyer, Ohio.

Secretary of Labor—Maurice J. Tobin, Massachusetts.

THE WHITE HOUSE STAFF

Secretaries to the President—Matthew J. Connelly, Charles G. Ross, William D. Hassett.

Assistant to the President—John R. Steelman.

Special Counsel to the President—Clark M. Clifford.

Administrative Assistants to the President—David K. Niles, Charles S. Murphy, Donald S. Dawson, David H. Stowe.

Administrative Assistant in the President's Office—Rose A. Conway.

Executive Clerk—William J. Hopkins.

Chief Usher—Howell G. Crim.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State—Dean G. Acheson.

Under Secretary of State—James P. Webb.

Counselor of the Department—George F. Kennan.

Legal Adviser—Adrian S. Fisher.

Executive Secretariat—Carlisle H. Humelsine, director.

Director of Office of:
European Affairs—Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr. (acting). **Far Eastern Affairs**—W. Walton Butterworth. **International Trade Policy**—Winthrop G. Brown. **Public Affairs**—Francis H. Russell. **German and Austrian Affairs**—Robert D. Murphy (acting).

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Secretary of the Treasury—John Wesley Snyder.

Under Secretary—Edward H. Foley, Jr.
General Counsel—Thomas J. Lynch.
Budget Officer—Willard L. Johnson.

Comptroller of the Currency—Preston Delano.
Treasurer of the United States—Georgia Neese Clark.

Directors: Personnel—James H. Hard, II. **Engraving and Printing**—Alvin W. Hall. **The Mint**—Nellie Tayloe Ross. **Office of International Finance**—George H. Willis.

Commissioners: Public Debt—Edwin L. Kilby. **Accounts**—Robert W. Maxwell. **Internal Revenue**—George J. Schoeneman. **Narcotics**—Harry J. Anslinger. **Customs**—Frank Dow.

U. S. Savings Bonds Division—Vernon L. Clark, Nat'l Director.

U. S. Secret Service—W. E. Baughman, Jr., chief.

U. S. Coast Guard—Admiral Joseph F. Farley, commandant.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Secretary of Defense—Louis A. Johnson.

Under Secretary of Defense—Stephen T. Early.

Special Assistants—W. J. McNeil, Marx Leva, John H. Ohly ($10,000 each).

Assistant to the Secretary for: Public Relations—Capt. R. W. Berry, USN; **Public Information**—Harold B. Hinton.

Secretary of the Army—Kenneth C. Royall ($15,000).

Secretary of the Navy—John L. Sullivan ($15,000).

Secretary of the Air Force—W. Stuart Symington ($15,000).

Joint Chiefs of Staff:
Chairman General of the Army—Omar N. Bradley.

To the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces—Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy USN.

Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army—General J. Lawton Collins.

Chief of Naval Operations—Admiral Louis E. Denfeld, USN.

Chief of Staff, U. S. Air Force—General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, USAF.

Staff Director—Maj. Gen. A. M. Gruenther, USA.

Chairman of: The Munitions Board—Donald H. Carpenter. **The Research and Development Board**—Dr. Karl T. Compton.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Secretary of the Army—Gordon Gray.

Under Secretary of the Army—William H. Draper, Jr.

Chief of Staff—General J. Lawton Collins.

Chief of Information—Lt. Gen. Raymond S. McLain.

Adjutant General—Maj. Gen. Edward F. Witsell.

Judge Advocate General—Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Green.

Chief of Chaplains—Maj. Gen. Luther D. Miller.

Chief of Engineers—Lt. Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler.

Quartermaster General—Maj. Gen. Thomas M. Larkin.

Chief Signal Officer—Maj. Gen. Spencer B. Akin.

Chief of Ordnance—Maj. Gen. Everett S. Hughes.

Chief of Transportation—Maj. Gen. Edmond H. Leavey.

Chief, Army Field Forces—Gen. Jacob L. Devers.

Women's Army Corps, Director—Col. Mary A. Hallaren.

United States Military Academy, Superintendent—Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—Francis P. Matthews.

Civilian Executive Assistants:
Under Secretary of the Navy—Dan A. Kimball.
Ass't Secretary—John T. Koehler.

Adm. Ass't to the Secretary of the Navy—John H. Dillon.

Naval Command Assistants:
Naval Operations—Adm. Louis E. Denfeld, Chief.
Marine Corps—Gen. Clifton B. Cates, Commandant.

Chief, Bureau of:
Ships—Rear Adm. David H. Clark.
Aeronautics—Rear Adm. Alfred M. Pride.
Ordnance—Rear Adm. Albert G. Noble.
Supplies and Accounts—Rear Adm. Edwin A. Foster, SC.
Naval Personnel—Rear Adm. Thomas L. Sprague.
Medicine and Surgery—Rear Adm. Clifford A. Swanson, MC.

Yards and Docks—Rear Adm. John J. Manning.
Judge Advocate General—Rear Adm. G. L. Russell.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Secretary of the Air Force—W. Stuart Symington.
The Under Secretary—Arthur S. Barrows.
Assistant Secretary for: Management—Eugene M. Zuckert.
Chief of Staff—Hoyt S. Vandenberg.
Inspector General—Maj. Gen. Hugh S. Knerr.
Deputy Chief of Staff for: Personnel—Lt. Gen. Idwal H. Edwards. **Operations**—Lt. Gen. Lauris Norstad. **Materiel**—Lt. Gen. Howard A. Craig. **Air Comptroller**—Lt. Gen. Edwin W. Rawlings.
Commands and Commanders:
Continental Air—Lt. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead. **(Sub-Commands): Tactical Air**—Maj. Gen. Robert M. Lee. **Air Defense**—Maj. Gen. Gordon P. Saville.
Strategic Air—Lt. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay.
Air Materiel—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney.
Air Training—Maj. Gen. Robert W. Harper.
Air Proving Ground—Maj. Gen. William E. Kepner.
Air University—Gen. George C. Kenney.
Military Air Transport Service—Maj. Gen. Laurence L. Kuter.
Headquarters—Col. Sydney G. Grubbs.
Overseas:
Alaskan Air Command—Brig. Gen. Frank A. Armstrong, Jr.
U. S. Air Forces in Europe—Lt. Gen. John K. Cannon.
Far East Air Forces—Lt. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer.
Caribbean Air Command—Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hale.
3rd Air Division (Burtonwood, England)—Maj. Gen. Leon V. Johnson.
Alaskan Theater—Lt. Gen. Nathan F. Twining. (Vested with the overall theater command, with jurisdiction over all U. S. military units located there.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Attorney General—J. Howard McGrath.
Solicitor General—Philip B. Perlman.
Federal Bureau of Investigation—J. Edgar Hoover, director.
Office of Alien Property—David L. Bazelon, director.
Immigration and Naturalization Service—Watson B. Miller, commissioner.
Board of Immigration Appeals—Thomas G. Finucane, chairman.
Bureau of Prisons—James V. Bennett, director.
Board of Parole—George G. Killinger, Fred S. Rogers, Boleslau J. Monkiewicz, Joseph H. DeWitt, James A. Johnston, members. Walter K. Urich, parole executive.
Administrative Division: Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General—S. A. Andretta.
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.—James V. Bennett, commissioner; Ralph J. LaVallee, secretary.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Postmaster General—Jesse M. Donaldson.
Executive Assistant—Vacant.
Chief Clerk and Director of Personnel—Edgar B. Jackson.
Solicitor—Frank J. Delany.
Assistant Postmasters General: First—Vincent C. Burke. **Second**—Paul Aiken. **Third**—Joseph J. Lawler. **Fourth**—Walter Myers.
Chief Inspector—Clifton C. Garner. **Comptroller**—John W. Askew.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Secretary of the Interior—Julius A. Krug.
Under Secretary—Oscar L. Chapman.
Chief Clerk—Floyd E. Dotson.
Director of Personnel—Mrs. J. Atwood Maulding.
Solicitor—Mastin G. White.
Directors of:
Division of Budget and Administrative Management—Vernon D. Northrop.
Bureau of Land Management—Marion Clawson.
Geological Survey—William Embry Wrather.
National Park Service—Newton B. Drury.
Bureau of Mines—James Boyd.
Fish and Wildlife Service—Albert M. Day.
Division of Geography—Meredith F. Burrill.
Administrators of:
Division of Territories and Island Possessions—James P. Davis.
Bonneville Power Administration—Paul J. Raver.
Southwestern Power Administration—Douglas G. Wright.
Commissioners of:
Bureau of Indian Affairs—John R. Nichols.
Bureau of Reclamation—Michael W. Straus.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Secretary of Agriculture—Charles F. Brannan.
Under Secretary of Agriculture—Albert J. Loveland.
Bureau of Agricultural Economics—Oris V. Wells.
Librarian—Ralph R. Shaw.
Office of Information—Keith Himebaugh, director.
Agricultural Research Administration—Philip V. Cardon, administrator.
Chiefs of Bureaus of:
Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry—G. E. Hilbert. **Animal Industry**—Bennett T. Simms. **Dairy Industry**—O. E. Reed. **Entomology and Plant Quarantine**—P. N. Annand. **Human Nutrition and Home Economics**—Hazel K. Stiebeling. **Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering**—Robert M. Salter.
Forest Service—Lyle F. Watts, chief.
Production and Marketing Administration—Ralph S. Trigg, administrator.
Rural Electrification Administration—Claude R. Wickard, administrator.
Soil Conservation Service—Hugh H. Bennett, chief.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Secretary of Commerce—Charles Sawyer.
Under Secretary—C. V. Whitney.
Bureau of the Census—J. C. Capt, director.
Civil Aeronautics Administration—Delos W. Rentzel, administrator.
Coast and Geodetic Survey—Rear Adm. Leo Otis Colbert, director.
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—**Director, Office of:**
Business Economics, M. Joseph Meehan;
Domestic Commerce, H. B. McCoy. **Field Service**, Carlton Hayward; **International Trade**, George L. Bell, acting.
Office of Industry Cooperation—Earl W. Clark, director.
Inland Waterways Corporation—South Trimble, Jr., chairman of the board.
Patent Office—Lawrence C. Kingsland, commissioner.
National Bureau of Standards—Dr. Edward U. Condon, director.
Office of Technical Services—John C. Green, director.
Weather Bureau—Francis Reichelderfer, chief.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Secretary of Labor—Maurice J. Tobin.
Under Secretary—Michael J. Galvin.
Director of Information—Herbert Little.
Librarian—Helen M. Steele.
Director, Office of Budget and Management—James E. Dodson.
Solicitor—William S. Tyson.
Bureau of: Apprenticeship—William F. Patterson, director. **Labor Standards**—William L. Connolly, director. **Labor Statistics**—Ewan Clague, commissioner. **Veterans' Reemployment Rights**—Robert K. Salyers, director.
Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions—William R. McComb, administrator.
Women's Bureau—Frieda S. Miller, director.

Judiciary of the United States

SUPREME COURT

(Dates in parentheses show when born and when appointed.)
Chief Justice ($25,500)—Fred M. Vinson, of Kentucky (1890—June 6, 1946).
Associate Justices ($25,000)—Hugo L. Black, of Alabama (1886—Aug. 12, 1937); Stanley Reed, of Kentucky (1884—Jan. 15, 1938); Felix Frankfurter, of Massachusetts (1882—Jan. 5, 1939); William O. Douglas, of Connecticut (1898—March 20, 1939); Robert H. Jackson, of New York (1892—June 12, 1941); Harold H. Burton, of Ohio (1888—Sept. 18, 1945); Thomas C. Clark, of Texas (1899—July 28, 1949); Sherman Minton of Indiana (1890—Sept. 15, 1949).
Clerk—Charles Elmore Cropley. **Marshal**—Thomas E. Waggaman. **Reporter**—Walter Wyatt. **Librarian**—Helen Newman, Washington 13, D. C.

UNITED STATES COURTS OF APPEALS

($17,500 each)

District of Columbia Circuit—Judges: Harold M. Stephens, Henry White Edgerton, Bennet Champ Clark, Wilbur K. Miller, E. Barrett Prettyman, James M. Proctor.

Clerk—Joseph W. Stewart, Washington 1.

First Circuit (Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Puerto Rico)—Calvert Magruder, Boston 9, Mass.; John C. Mahoney, Providence 3, R. I.; Peter Woodbury, Concord, N. H. (P. O. Manchester, N. H.).

Clerk—Roger Stinchfield, Boston 9, Mass.

Second Circuit (Connecticut, New York, Vermont)—Learned Hand, New York 7, N. Y.; Thomas W. Swan, New Haven, Conn., (P. O., Foley Square, New York 7, N. Y.); Augustus N. Hand, New York 7, N. Y.; Harrie B. Chase, Brattleboro, Vt.; Charles E. Clark, New Haven 6, Conn.; Jerome N. Frank, New York 7, N. Y.

Clerk—Alexander M. Bell, New York 7, N. Y.

Third Circuit (Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virgin Islands)—John Biggs, Jr., Wilmington 33, Del.; Albert B. Maris, Philadelphia 7, Pa., Herbert F. Goodrich, Philadelphia 7, Pa.; Gerald McLaughlin, Newark 1, N. J.; John J. O'Connell, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.; Harry E. Kalodner, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Clerk—Mrs. Ida O. Creskoff, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Fourth Circuit (Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, West Virginia, Virginia)—John J. Parker, Charlotte 2, N. C.; Morris A. Soper, Baltimore 2, Md.; Armistead M. Dobie, Charlottesville, Va.

Clerk—Claude M. Dean, Richmond 4, Va.

Fifth Circuit (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Canal Zone)—Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr., Houston 2, Texas; Samuel H. Sibley, Atlanta, Ga. (P. O. Box 23, New Orleans, La.); Edwin R. Holmes, New Orleans, La. (P. O. Yazoo City, Miss.); Leon McCord, Montgomery 2, Ala.; Curtis L. Waller, Tallahassee, Fla.; Elmo P. Lee, P. O. 103, Shreveport 81, La.

Clerk—Oakley F. Dodd, New Orleans 6, La.

Sixth Circuit (Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee)—Xen Hicks, Knoxville 12, Tenn.; Charles C. Simons, Detroit 31, Mich.; Florence E. Allen, Cleveland 14, Ohio; John D. Martin, Sr., Memphis 3, Tenn.; Thomas F. McAllister, Grand Rapids 1, Mich.; Shackelford Miller, Jr., Louisville 2, Ky.

Clerk—John W. Menzies, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

Seventh Circuit—(Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin)—J. Earl Major, Springfield, Ill.; Otto Kerner, Chicago 10, Ill.; Sherman Minton, New Albany, Ind.; F. Ryan Duffy, Milwaukee, Wis.; vacancy. (P. O. address all judges, 1212 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 10, Ill.).

Clerk—Kenneth J. Carrick, Chicago 10, Ill.

Eighth Circuit (Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota)—Archibald K. Gardner, Aberdeen, S. Dak. (P. O. Huron, S. Dak.); John B. Sanborn, St. Paul 2, Minn.; Joseph W. Woodrough, Omaha 2, Nebr.; Seth Thomas, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Harvey M. Johnsen, Omaha 6, Nebr. (P. O. Kansas City, Mo.); Walter G. Riddick, Little Rock, Ark; John C. Collet, Kansas City 6, Mo.

Clerk—E. E. Koch, St. Louis 1, Mo.

Ninth Circuit (Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Hawaii)—William Denman and Clifton Mathews, P. O. Box 547, San Francisco 1, Calif.; Albert Lee Stephens, Los Angeles 12, Calif.; William Healy, Boise, Idaho (P. O. Box 547, San Francisco 1, Calif.); Homer T. Bone, Tacoma 1, Wash. (P. O. Box 547, San Francisco 1, Calif.); William E. Orr, Las Vegas, Nev. (P. O. Box 547, San Francisco 1, Calif.); Walter L. Pope, Missoula, Mont. (Rm. 407 P. O. Bldg., 7th & Mission Sts., San Francisco, Calif.).

Clerk—Paul P. O'Brien, P. O. Box 547, San Francisco 1, Calif.

Tenth Circuit (Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming)—Orie L. Phillips, Denver 1, Colo.; Sam G. Bratton, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Walter A. Huxman, Topeka, Kan.; Alfred P. Murrah, P. O. Box 1554, Oklahoma City 1, Okla.

Clerk—Robert B. Cartwright, Denver 2, Colo.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

Chief Judge—Finis J. Garrett, of Tenn.

Associate Judges—Charles S. Hatfield of Ohio; Joseph R. Jackson, of N. Y.; Ambrose O'Connell, of N. Y.; Noble J. Jackson, of Ind.; ($17,500 each).

Clerk—Arthur B. Shelton, Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

Chief Judge—Webster J. Oliver, N. Y.

Judges—Genevieve R. Cline, of Ohio; William A. Ekwall, Ga.; William P. Cole, Jr., Md.; Charles D. Lawrence, N. Y.; Irvin C. Mollison, Ill.; Jed Johnson, Okla.; Paul P. Rao, N. Y.; Morgan Ford, N. [illegible] ($15,000 each).

Clerk—William F. X. Band. **Marshal**—Patrick DeMarco. **Librarian**—Anna H. Miller. All 201 Vari[illegible] St., New York 11, N. Y.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

Chief Judge—Marvin Jones, of Texas. **Associat[illegible]**—Benjamin H. Littleton and Sam E. Whitake[illegible] of Tenn.; Joseph Warren Madden, of Pa.; Eva[illegible] Howell, of Ill.; ($17,500 each).

Clerk—Willard L. Hart, Washington 25, D. [illegible]

U. S. EMERGENCY COURT OF APPEALS

(Serve without additional compensation in the[illegible] positions.)

Chief Judge—Albert Branson Maris, Philade[illegible] phia, Pa. (U. S. Circuit Judge, 3rd Circuit[illegible] **Judges**—Calvert Magruder, Boston 9, Mass. (Chi[illegible] Judge, U. S. Court of Appeals, 1st Circuit); Thomas F. McAllister, Grand Rapids, Mich. (U. [illegible] Circuit Judge, 6th Circuit); Walter C. Lindle[illegible] Danville, Ill. (Chief Judge, U. S. District Cou[illegible] for Eastern District of Illinois); Bolitha J. Law[illegible] Washington, D. C. (Chief Judge, U. S. Distri[illegible] Court for the District of Columbia).

Clerk—Herman C. Beasley, Washington 1, D. [illegible]

TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Presiding Judge— John W. Kern, of Ind. **Judg[illegible]**—C. Rogers Arundell, of Ore.; Ernest H. Van Fo[illegible] san, of Ohio.; J. Edgar Murdock, of Pa.; Euge[illegible] Black, of Texas; J. Russell Leech, of Pa.; Bolon [illegible] Turner, of Ark.; William W. Arnold, of Ill.; Joh[illegible] A. Tyson, of Miss.; Samuel B. Hill, of Wash[illegible] Richard L. Disney, of Okla.; Marion J. Harron, [illegible] Calif.; Clarence V. Opper, of N. Y.; Byron [illegible] Harlan, of Ohio; Clarence P. LeMire, of Mo[illegible] Luther A. Johnson, of Texas; ($15,000 each).

Clerk—Victor S. Mersch, 12th St. and Constit[illegible] tion Ave., N.W., Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES

($15,000, districts in parentheses)

Alabama—(Northern) Clarence Mullins and Se[illegible] bourn H. Lynne. **Clerk**—Charles B. Crow (a[illegible] Birmingham 1. **(Middle)** Charles B. Kenname[illegible] **Clerk**—Oliver D. Street, Jr. (both), Montgomery [illegible] **(Southern)** John McDuffie. **Clerk**—John Fosc[illegible] (both), Mobile 10.

Arizona—David W. Ling, Phoenix; Howard [illegible] Speakman, Tucson. **Clerk**—William H. Loveles[illegible] Phoenix.

Arkansas—(Eastern) Thomas C. Trimble, P[illegible] Box 429, Little Rock, Ark. **Clerk**—H. Grady Mill[illegible] Little Rock. **(Western)** John E. Miller. **Clerk** Truss U. Russell (both), Fort Smith. **(Eastern a[illegible] Western)** Harry J. Lemley, Texarkana.

California—(Northern) Michael J. Roche, Lo[illegible] E. Goodman, and George B. Harris, all P. O. B[illegible] 707, San Francisco; Dal M. Lemmon, P. O. B[illegible] 1047, Sacramento; Herbert W. Erskine, San Fra[illegible] cisco. **Clerk**—C. W. Calbreath, San Francisco **(Southern)** Paul J. McCormick, Leon R. Yankwi[illegible] Campbell E. Beaumont (Fresno 17), Benjan[illegible] Harrison, J. F. T. O'Connor, Peirson M. Hall, W[illegible] liam C. Mathes and Jacob Weinberger (San Di[illegible] 1), all 243J Federal Building, Los Angeles 12, Ca[illegible] **Clerk**—Edmund L. Smith, Los Angeles 12.

Colorado—J. Foster Symes. **Clerk**—G. Wall[illegible] Bowman, (both) Denver 1.

Connecticut—Carroll C. Hincks, New Haven 5; [illegible] Joseph Smith, Hartford 1. **Clerk**—Charles E. Pi[illegible] ett. New Haven 5.

Delaware—Paul C. Leahy, Richard S. Rodn[illegible] both Wilmington 33. **Clerk**—E. G. Pollard, W[illegible] mington 99.

District of Columbia—Bolitha J. Laws ($15,50[illegible] Thomas Jennings Bailey, F. Dickinson Letts, [illegible] Alan Goldsborough, James W. Morris, David [illegible] Pine, Matthew F. McGuire, Henry A. Schweinha[illegible] Alexander Holtzoff, Richmond B. Keech and [illegible] ward M. Curran, Edward A. Tamm, all Washi[illegible] ton 1, D. C. **Clerk**—Harry M. Hull, Washingto[illegible]

Florida—(Northern) Dozier A. DeVane, Ta[illegible] hassee. **Clerk**—William L. Hill, Pensacola. **(Sou[illegible] ern)** Louie W. Strum, Jacksonville 1; John W. H[illegible] land, Miami 2; William J. Barker, Tampa. **Clerk**—Edwin R. Williams, Jacksonville 1.

Georgia—(Northern) Robert L. Russell, Gain[illegible] ville. **Clerk**—F. L. Beers, Atlanta 1. **(Middle)** [illegible] Hoyt Davis, Americus; Abraham B. Con[illegible] Thomasville. **Clerk**—George F. White, Ma[illegible] **(Southern)**—Frank M. Scarlett, Brunswick. C[illegible] —Scott A. Edwards, Savannah.

Idaho—Chase A. Clark. **Clerk**—Edward M. Bry[illegible] both Boise.

Illinois—(Northern) John P. Barnes, Philip[illegible] Sullivan, Michael L. Igoe, William J. Campbell [illegible]

Walter J. LaBuy, all U. S. Courthouse, Chicago 4; Elwyn R. Shaw, Freeport. **Clerk**—Roy H. Johnson, Chicago 4. **(Eastern)** Walter C. Lindley, Danville; Fred L. Wham, Benton (P.O., Centralia). **Clerk**— Douglas H. Reed, E. St. Louis. **(Southern)** Charles G. Briggle, Springfield; J. LeRoy Adair, Quincy (P.O. Peoria 1). **Clerk**—G. W. Schwaner, Springfield.

Indiana—(Northern) Luther M. Swygert, Hammond (P. O. South Bend 24.) **Clerk**—Miss Margaret Long, Hammond. **(Southern)** Robert C. Baltzell. **Clerk**—Albert C. Sogemeier, both Indianapolis 4.

Iowa—(Northern) Henry N. Graven, Mason City (P. O. Greene,) **Clerk**—Lee McNeely, Dubuque. **(Southern)** Vacancy. **Clerk**—Nicholas F. Reed. Des Moines 9.

Kansas—Arthur J. Mellott, Kansas City 10. **Clerk**—Harry M. Washington, Topeka.

Kentucky—(Eastern) H. Church Ford. **Clerk**—Arthur B. Rouse, (both) Lexington. **(Western)** Roy M. Shelbourne, 262 Federal Building. **Clerk**—Wm. T. Beckham, (both) Louisville 2. **(Eastern and Western)** Mac Swinford, Lexington (P. O. Cynthiana).

Louisiana—(Eastern) Wayne G. Borah, and Herbert W. Christenberry. **Clerk**—A. Dallam O'Brien, Jr., all New Orleans 12. **(Western)** Ben C. Dawkins, Monroe; Gaston L. Porterie, Alexandria 6. **Clerk**—Philip H. Mecom, Shreveport B.

Maine—John D. Clifford, Jr., Portland. **Clerk**—Morris Cox, (both) Portland 6.

Maryland—William C. Coleman; W. Calvin Chesnut. **Clerk**—Charles W. Zimmermann, (all) Baltimore 2.

Massachusetts—George C. Sweeney, Francis J. W. Ford, Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., William T. McCarthy. **Clerk**—John A. Canavan, (all) Boston 9.

Michigan—(Eastern) Arthur F. Lederle, Detroit 31; Frank A. Picard (Bay City), Arthur A. Koscinski, Theodore Levin, and Thomas P. Thornton. **Clerk**—George M. Read, (all) Detroit 26. **(Western)** Raymond W. Starr. **Clerk**—Orrie J. Sluiter, (both) Grand Rapids 1.

Minnesota—Gunnar H. Nordbye and Matthew M. Joyce, both Minneapolis 1; Robert C. Bell, St. Paul 2; Dennis F. Donovan, 403 Federal Bldg., Duluth 2. **Clerk**—Thomas H. Howard, St. Paul 2.

Mississippi—(Northern) Allen Cox, Aberdeen (P. O. Baldwyn). **Clerk**—Hubert D. Stephens, Jr., Oxford. **(Southern)** Sidney C. Mize, Biloxi. **Clerk**—B. L. Todd, Jr., Jackson 106.

Missouri—(Eastern) George H. Moore and Rubey M. Hulen. **Clerk**—James J. O'Connor, (all) St. Louis 1. **(Western)** Albert L. Reeves and Albert A. Ridge. **Clerk**—Anthony L. Arnold, (all) Kansas City 6. **(Eastern and Western)** Richard M. Duncan, Federal Bldg., Kansas City 6.

Montana—Charles N. Pray, Great Falls; William D. Murray, Butte. **Clerk**—Harry H. Walker, Helena.

Nebraska—James A. Donohoe, Omaha 1; John W. Delehant, Lincoln 1, **Clerk**—Miss Mary A. Mullen, Omaha 1.

Nevada—Roger T. Foley, Reno. **Clerk**—Amos P. Dickey, Carson City.

New Hampshire—Aloysius J. Connor. **Clerk**—William H. Barry, (both) Concord.

New Jersey—Guy L. Fake, William F. Smith and Thomas F. Meaney, all Newark 1; Phillip Forman, Trenton 5; Thomas M. Madden, Camden 2. **Clerk**—William H. Tallyn, Trenton 5.

New Mexico—Carl A. Hatch, Albuquerque. **Clerk** William D. Bryars, Santa Fe.

New York—(Northern) Stephen W. Brennan, Utica 1; James T. Foley, Albany 1. **Clerk**—Glen A. Porter, Utica 1. **(Southern)** John C. Knox, Henry W. Goddard, William Bondy, Alfred C. Coxe, Murray Hulbert, Vincent L. Leibell, John W. Clancy, Edward A. Conger, Harold R. Medina, Sylvester J. Ryan, and Samuel H. Kaufman, all New York City 7. **Clerk**—William V. Conneli, New York City 7. **(Eastern)** Robert A. Inch, Clarence G. Galston, Mortimer W. Byers, Matthew T. Abruzzo, Harold M. Kennedy, and Leo F. Rayfiel, all Brooklyn 1. Clerk—Percy G. B. Gilkes, Brooklyn 2. **(Western)** John Knight, Buffalo 2; Harold P. Burke, Rochester 14. **Clerk**—Miss May C. Sickmon, Buffalo 2.

North Carolina—(Eastern) Don Gilliam, Wilson (P. O. Tarboro). **Clerk**—A. Hand James, Raleigh. **(Middle)** Johnson J. Hayes, Wilkesboro. **Clerk**—Henry Reynolds, Greensboro. **(Western)** Wilson Warlick, Statesville. **Clerk**—Oscar L. McLurd, Asheville.

North Dakota—Charles J. Vogel. **Clerk**—Miss Beatrice A. McMichael (both), Fargo.

Ohio—(Northern) Paul Jones, Robert N. Wilkin, and Emerich B. Freed, all Cleveland 14; Frank L. Kloeb, Toledo 2. **Clerk**—Charles B. Watkins, Cleveland 14. **(Southern)** Robert R. Nevin, Dayton 1; Mell G. Underwood, Columbus 16; John H. Druffel, Cincinneti 2. **Clerk**—Harry F. Rabe, Cincinnati 2.

Oklahoma—(Northern) Royce H. Savage. **Clerk**—Noble C. Hood, (both) Tulsa 1. **(Eastern)** Eugene Rice. **Clerk**—John H. Pugh, (both) Muskogee. **(Western)** Edgar S. Vaught and Stephen S. Chandler, Jr. **Clerk**—Theodore M. Filson, (all) Oklahoma City 1. **(Northern, Eastern and Western)** Bower Broaddus, Oklahoma City.

Oregon—James Alger Fee and Claude McColloch, both Portland 5. **Clerk**—Lowell Mundorff, P. O. Box 1150, Portland 7.

Pennsylvania—(Eastern) William H. Kirkpatrick, Easton (P. O. Philadelphia); George A. Welsh, Guy K. Bard, and James P. McGranery, all Philadelphia 7; J. Cullen Ganey, Easton. **Clerk**—George Brodbeck, Philadelphia 7. **(Middle)** Albert L. Watson and John W. Murphy. **Clerk**—Thomas H. Campion, (all) Scranton 2. **(Western)** Nelson McVicar, Wallace S. Gourley, Vacancy; Pittsburgh 19. **Clerk**—Mrs. Gertrude H. Berger, P. O. Box 1805, Pittsburgh 30. **(Eastern, Middle and Western)** Frederick V. Follmer, Lewisburg.

Rhode Island—John P. Hartigan. **Clerk**—Neale D. Murphy, (both) Providence 3.

South Carolina—(Eastern) J. Waties Waring, Charleston A. **Clerk**—Ernest L. Allen, Charleston 4. **(Western)** Charles C. Wyche, Spartanburg. **Clerk**—Wilbur D. White, Greenville. **(Eastern and Western)** George B. Timmerman, Columbia 3.

South Dakota—A. Lee Wyman. **Clerk**—Roy B. Marker, (both) Sioux Falls.

Tennessee—(Eastern) George C. Taylor, Knoxville 11; Leslie R. Darr, Chattanooga 1. **Clerk**—Carroll Cate, Knoxville 12 (P.O. Box 2348). **(Middle)** Elmer D. Davies. **Clerk**—Lonnie B. Ormes, (both) Nashville 3. **(Western)** Marion S. Boyd, Memphis 3. **Clerk**—William L. Johnson, Memphis 1.

Texas—(Northern) William Hawley Atwell and T. Whitfield Davidson, Dallas 1; Joe B. Dooley, Amarillo. **Clerk**—George W. Parker, Fort Worth 2. **(Southern)** Thomas M. Kennerly and Allen B. Hannay, 330 P. O. Building. **Clerk**— Hal V. Watts, (all) Houston 2. **(Eastern)** Randolph Bryant. **Clerk**—Mrs. Ruth B. Head, (both) Sherman. **(Western)** Ben H. Rice, Jr., Waco (San Antonio, mailing address); Robert E. Thomason, El Paso. **Clerk**—Maxey Hart, San Antonio 6.

Utah—(Vacancy).
Clerk—Victor P. Ahlstrom, Salt Lake City 10.

Vermont—James P. Leamy, Rutland. **Clerk**—Austin H. Kerin, Burlington.

Virginia—(Eastern) Sterling Hutcheson, Richmond 6; Albert V. Bryan, Alexandria. **Clerk**—Walkley E. Johnson, Norfolk. **(Western)** John Paul, Harrison, Harrisonburg; Alfred D. Barksdale, Lynchburg. **Clerk**—Clarence E. Gentry, Harrisonburg.

Washington—(Eastern) Sam M. Driver, Spokane 6. **Clerk**—A. A. LaFramboise, Box 1493, Spokane 7. **(Western)** John C. Bowen, Seattle 11; Charles H. Leavy, Tacoma 1. **Clerk**—Millard P. Thomas, 308 U. S. Courthouse, Seattle 4. **(Eastern and Western)** Lloyd L. Black, Seattle 11.

West Virginia—(Northern) William Eli Baker. **Clerk**—Wm. C. Howard, (both) Elkins. **(Southern)** Ben Moore. **Clerk**—Homer W. Hanna, (both) Charleston 29. **(Northern and Southern)** Harry E. Watkins, Fairmont.

Wisconsin—(Eastern) Thomas E. Tehan, Milwaukee. **Clerk**—B. H. Westfahl, Milwaukee 2. **(Western)** Patrick T. Stone, Wausau (P. O., Madison 1). **Clerk**—Edgar M. Alstad, Madison 1.

Wyoming—T. Blake Kennedy. **Clerk**—Charles J. Ohnhaus, (both) Cheyenne.

TERRITORIAL JUDGES

Alaska—District Judges: Divisions (1) George W. Folta, Juneau; (2) Joseph W. Kehoe, Nome; (3) Anthony J. Dimond, Anchorage; (4) Harry E. Pratt, Fairbanks (P. O. Box 109) ($15,000 each). **Clerks**—(1) J. Wilford Leivere, Juneau; (2) Norvin W. Lewis, Nome; (3) M. E. S. Brunelle, Anchorage (P. O. Box 920); (4) John B. Hall, Fairbanks.

Hawaii—U. S. District Court—Delbert E. Metzger, Honolulu 9; J. Frank McLaughlin, Honolulu 10 (P. O. Box 19) ($15,000 each). **Clerk**—William F. Thompson, Jr., Honolulu 1.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Samuel B. Kemp ($10,500). **Associate Justices,** Albert M. Cristy and Louis LeBaron, (all) Honolulu ($10,000 each). **Circuit Courts**—(1st) Miss Carrick H. Buck, John E. Parks, Willson C. Moore, John A. Mattewman, Gerald R. Corbett, and Edward A. Towse, Honolulu; ($7,500 each). (2nd) Cable A. Wirtz, Wailuku, Maui; (3rd) Martin Pence, Hilo. (5th) Philip L. Rice, Lihue, Kauai. (There is no longer a 4th Circuit.) ($7,000 each.)

Puerto Rico—District Judge, David Chavez, Jr. ($15,000). **Clerk**—Miss Mary Aguayo, (both) San Juan 17.

Canal Zone—District Judge, Joseph J. Hancock ($15,000). **Clerk**—C. T. McCormick, Jr., (both) Ancon.

Virgin Islands—District Judge, Herman E. Moore, ($15,000). **Clerk**—Cyril Michael (both) Charlotte Amalie.

The Eighty-first Congress

The Congress must meet annually on Jan. 3 unless it has, by law, appointed a different day.

The Senate

(As of September 1, 1949)

Officers of the Senate:

President—Alben W. Barkley
President Pro Tempore—Kenneth D. McKellar
Chaplain—Rev. Frederick Brown Harris
Majority Leader—Scott W. Lucas
Majority Whip—Francis J. Myers
Minority Floor Leader—Kenneth S. Wherry
Minority Whip—Leverett Saltonstall
Secretary—Leslie L. Biffle

The terms of Senators are for six years and end January 3 of the year preceding name. Annual salary is $12,500, with an additional allowance of $2,500 for expenses, which is non-taxable.

Terms Expire	Senators	P. O. Address
	ALABAMA	
1951	Lister Hill, Dem.	Montgomery
1955	John J. Sparkman, Dem.	Huntsville
	ARIZONA	
1951	Carl Hayden, Dem.	Phoenix
1953	Ernest W. McFarland, Dem.	Florence
	ARKANSAS	
1955	John L. McClellan, Dem.	Camden
1951	J. William Fulbright, Dem.	Fayetteville
	CALIFORNIA	
1951	Sheridan Downey, Dem.	Laguna Beach
1953	William F. Knowland, Rep.	Oakland
	COLORADO	
1955	Edwin C. Johnson, Dem.	Craig
1951	Eugene D. Millikin, Rep.	Denver
	CONNECTICUT	
1951	Brien McMahon, Dem.	Norwalk
1953	Raymond E. Baldwin, Rep.	Stratford
	DELAWARE	
1953	John J. Williams, Rep.	Millsboro
1955	J. Allen Frear, Jr., Dem.	Dover
	FLORIDA	
1951	Claude Pepper, Dem.	Tallahassee
1953	Spessard L. Holland, Dem.	Bartow
	GEORGIA	
1951	Walter F. George, Dem.	Vienna
1955	Richard B. Russell, Dem.	Winder
	IDAHO	
1951	Glen H. Taylor, Dem.	Pocatello
1955	Bert H. Miller, Dem.	Boise
	ILLINOIS	
1951	Scott W. Lucas, Dem.	Havana
1955	Paul H. Douglas, Dem.	Chicago
	INDIANA	
1951	Homer E. Capehart, Rep.	Washington
1953	William E. Jenner, Rep.	Bedford
	IOWA	
1951	Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Rep.	Cedar Rapids
1955	Guy M. Gillette, Dem.	Cherokee
	KANSAS	
1951	Clyde M. Reed, Rep.	Parsons
1955	Andrew F. Schoeppel, Rep.	Wichita
	KENTUCKY	
1955	Virgil Chapman, Dem.	Paris
1951	Garrett L. Withers, Dem.	Dixon
	LOUISIANA	
1955	Allen J. Ellender, Dem.	Houma
1951	Russell B. Long, Dem.	Baton Rouge
	MAINE	
1953	Owen Brewster, Rep.	Dexter
1955	Margaret Chase Smith, Rep.	Skowhegan
	MARYLAND	
1951	Millard E. Tydings, Dem.	Havre de Grace
1953	Herbert R. O'Conor, Dem.	Annapolis
	MASSACHUSETTS	
1955	Leverett Saltonstall, Rep.	Boston
1953	Henry C. Lodge, Jr., Rep.	Beverly
	MICHIGAN	
1953	Arthur H. Vandenberg, Rep.	Grand Rapids
1955	Homer Ferguson, Rep.	Detroit
	MINNESOTA	
1953	Edward J. Thye, Rep.	Northfield
1955	Hubert H. Humphrey, Dem.	Minneapolis
	MISSISSIPPI	
1955	James O. Eastland, Dem.	Ruleville
1953	John C. Stennis, Dem.	DeKalb
	MISSOURI	
1951	Forrest C. Donnell, Rep.	Webster Grov
1953	James P. Kem, Rep.	Kansas City
	MONTANA	
1955	James E. Murray, Dem.	Butte
1953	Zales N. Ecton, Rep.	Manhattan
	NEBRASKA	
1953	Hugh Butler, Rep.	Omaha
1955	Kenneth S. Wherry, Rep.	Pawnee City
	NEVADA	
1951	Patrick McCarran, Dem.	Reno
1953	George W. Malone, Rep.	Reno
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	
1955	Styles Bridges, Rep.	Concord
1951	Charles W. Tobey, Rep.	Temple
	NEW JERSEY	
1953	H. Alexander Smith, Rep.	Princeton
1955	Robert C. Hendrickson, Rep.	Woodbury
	NEW MEXICO	
1953	Dennis Chavez, Dem.	Albuquerque
1955	Clinton P. Anderson, Dem.	Albuquerque
	NEW YORK	
1951	John Foster Dulles, Rep. (a)	New York Cit
1953	Irving M. Ives, Rep.	Norwich
	NORTH CAROLINA	
1951	Clyde R. Hoey, Dem.	Shelby
1955	Frank P. Graham, Dem.	Chapel Hill
	NORTH DAKOTA	
1953	William Langer, Rep.	Bismarck
1951	Milton R. Young, Rep.	Berlin
	OHIO	
1951	Robert A. Taft, Rep.	Cincinnati
1953	John W. Bricker, Rep.	Columbus
	OKLAHOMA	
1951	Elmer Thomas, Dem.	Medicine Par
1955	Robert S. Kerr, Dem.	Okla. City
	OREGON	
1955	Guy Cordon, Rep.	Roseburg
1951	Wayne Morse, Rep.	Eugene
	PENNSYLVANIA	
1951	Francis J. Myers, Dem.	Philadelphia
1953	Edward Martin, Rep.	Washington
	RHODE ISLAND	
1955	Theodore F. Green, Dem.	Providence
1953	Edward L. Leahy, Dem. (b)	Bristol
	SOUTH CAROLINA	
1955	Burnet R. Maybank, Dem.	Charleston
1951	Olin D. Johnston, Dem.	Spartanburg
	SOUTH DAKOTA	
1951	Chan Gurney, Rep.	Yankton
1955	Karl E. Mundt, Rep.	Madison
	TENNESSEE	
1953	Kenneth McKellar, Dem.	Memphis
1955	Estes Kefauver, Dem.	Chattanooga
	TEXAS	
1953	Tom Connally, Dem.	Marlin
1955	Lyndon B. Johnson, Dem.	Johnson City
	UTAH	
1951	Elbert D. Thomas, Dem.	Salt Lake Cit
1953	Arthur V. Watkins, Rep.	Orem
	VERMONT	
1951	George D. Aiken, Rep.	Putney
1953	Ralph E. Flanders, Rep.	Springfield
	VIRGINIA	
1953	Harry Flood Byrd, Dem.	Berryville
1955	A. Willis Robertson, Dem.	Lexington
	WASHINGTON	
1951	Warren G. Magnuson, Dem.	Port Blakely
1953	Harry P. Cain, Rep.	Tacoma
	WEST VIRGINIA	
1953	Harley M. Kilgore, Dem.	Beckley
1955	Matthew M. Neely, Dem.	Fairmont
	WISCONSIN	
1951	Alexander Wiley, Rep.	Chippewa Fa
1953	Joseph R. McCarthy, Rep.	Appleton
	WYOMING	
1953	Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Dem.	Cheyenne
1955	Lester C. Hunt, Dem.	Cheyenne

Dem. 53; Rep. 43; Total 96.

(a) Senator Robert F. Wagner, resigned June 1949; appointed by Governor Dewey to succ him. For Senator elected Nov. 8, 1949, "Addenda." (b) Appointed by Governor Past to succeed J. Howard McGrath (appointed U. Attorney General July 28, 1949), until Janu 1951.

The House of Representatives

(As of September 1, 1949.)

Officers of the House of Representatives are:

The Speaker—Sam Rayburn
Parliamentarian—Lewis Deschler
Chaplain—Rev. James Shera Montgomery
Majority Leader—John W. McCormack
Majority Whip—Percy Priest
Minority Leader—Charles A. Halleck
Minority Whip—Leslie Arends
Clerk of the House—Ralph R. Roberts

Members of this House of Representatives were elected Nov. 2, 1948, to serve from Jan. 3, 1949 to Jan. 3, 1951. Salary of a Representative is $12,500, annually, with an additional allowance of $2,500, for expenses, which is non-taxable; Speaker, $30,000.

Dist.	Politics	P. O. Address
ALABAMA		
1 Frank W. Boykin*	Dem.	Mobile
2 George M. Grant*	Dem.	Troy
3 George W. Andrews*	Dem.	Union Springs
4 Sam Hobbs*	Dem.	Selma
5 Albert Rains*	Dem.	Gadsden
6 Edward deGraffenried	Dem.	Tuscaloosa
7 Carl Elliott	Dem.	Jasper
8 Robert E. Jones, Jr.*	Dem.	Scottsboro
9 Laurie C. Battle*	Dem.	Birmingham
ARIZONA		
1 John R. Murdock*	Dem.	Tempe
2 Harold A. Patten	Dem.	Tucson
ARKANSAS		
1 E. C. Gathings*	Dem.	West Memphis
2 Wilbur D. Mills*	Dem.	Kensett
3 James W. Trimble*	Dem.	Berryville
4 Boyd Tackett	Dem.	Nashville
5 Brooks Hays*	Dem.	Little Rock
6 W. F. Norrell*	Dem.	Monticello
7 Oren Harris*	Dem.	El Dorado
CALIFORNIA		
1 Hubert R. Scudder	Rep.	Sebastopol
2 Clair Engle*	Dem.	Red Bluff
3 Leroy Johnson*	Rep.	Stockton
4 Franck R. Havenner*	Dem.	San Francisco
5		
6 George P. Miller*	Dem.	Alameda
7 John J. Allen, Jr.*	Rep.	Oakland
8 Jack Z. Anderson*	Rep.	San Juan Bautista
9 Cecil F. White	Dem.	Fresno
10 Thomas H. Werdel	Rep.	Bakersfield
11 Ernest K. Bramblett*	Rep.	Pacific Grove
12 Richard M. Nixon*	Rep.	Whittier
13 Norris Poulson*	Rep.	Los Angeles
14 Helen G. Douglas*	Dem.	Los Angeles
15 Gordon McDonough*	Rep.	Los Angeles
16 Donald L. Jackson*	Rep.	Santa Monica
17 Cecil R. King*	Dem.	Los Angeles
18 Clyde Doyle†	Dem.	Long Beach
19 Chet Holifield*	Dem.	Montebello
20 Carl Hinshaw*	Rep.	Pasadena
21 Harry R. Sheppard*	Dem.	Yucaipa
22 John Phillips*	Rep.	Banning
23 Clinton D. McKinnon	Dem.	San Diego
COLORADO		
1 John A. Carroll*	Dem.	Denver
2 William S. Hill*	Rep.	Fort Collins
3 John H. Marsalis	Dem.	Pueblo
4 Wayne N. Aspinall	Dem.	Palisade
CONNECTICUT		
1 Abraham A. Ribicoff	Dem.	Hartford
2 Chase G. Woodhouse†	Dem.	Baltic (R.F.D.)
3 John A. McGuire	Dem.	Wallingford
4 John Davis Lodge*	Rep.	Westport
5 James T. Patterson*	Rep.	Naugatuck
At Large		
Antoni N. Sadlak*	Rep.	Rockville
DELAWARE		
At Large		
J. Caleb Boggs*	Rep.	Wilmington
FLORIDA		
1 J. Hardin Peterson*	Dem.	Lakeland
2 Charles E. Bennett	Dem.	Jacksonville
3 Robert L. F. Sikes*	Dem.	Crestview
4 George A. Smathers*	Dem.	Miami
5 A. S. Herlong, Jr.	Dem.	Leesburg
6 Dwight L. Rogers*	Dem.	Fort Lauderdale
GEORGIA		
1 Prince H. Preston, Jr.*	Dem.	Statesboro
2 E. E. Cox*	Dem.	Camilla
3 Stephen Pace*	Dem.	Americus
4 A. Sidney Camp*	Dem.	Newnan
5 James C. Davis*	Dem.	Decatur
6 Carl Vinson*	Dem.	Milledgeville
7 Henderson Lanham*	Dem.	Rome
8 W. M. (Don) Wheeler*	Dem.	Alma
9 John S. Wood*	Dem.	Canton
10 Paul Brown*	Dem.	Elberton
IDAHO		
1 Compton I. White†	Dem.	Clark Fork
2 John Sanborn*	Rep.	Hagerman
ILLINOIS		
1 William L. Dawson*	Dem.	Chicago
2 Barratt O'Hara	Dem.	Chicago
3 Neil J. Linehan	Dem.	Chicago
4 James V. Buckley†	Dem.	Lansing
5 Morton Gorski*	Dem.	Chicago
6 Thomas J. O'Brien*	Dem.	Chicago
7 Adolph J. Sabath*	Dem.	Chicago
8 Thomas S. Gordon*	Dem.	Chicago
9 Sidney R. Yates	Dem.	Chicago
10 Richard W. Hoffman†	Rep.	Berwyn
11 Chester A. Chesney†	Dem.	Chicago
12 Edgar A. Jonas	Rep.	Chicago
13 Ralph E Church*	Rep.	Evanston
14 Chauncey W. Reed*	Rep.	West Chicago
15 Noah M. Mason*	Rep.	Oglesby
16 Leo E. Allen*	Rep.	Galena
17 Leslie C. Arends*	Rep.	Melvin
18 Harold H. Velde	Rep.	Pekin
19 Robert B. Chiperfield*	Rep.	Canton
20 Sid Simpson*	Rep.	Carrollton
21 Peter F. Mack, Jr.	Dem.	Carlinville
22 Rolla C. McMillen*	Rep.	Decatur
23 Edward H. Jenison*	Rep.	Paris
24 Charles W. Vursell*	Rep.	Salem
25 Melvin Price*	Dem.	E. St. Louis
26 C. W. (Runt) Bishop*	Rep.	Carterville
(‡) Elected from newly created or changed district.		
INDIANA		
1 Ray J. Madden*	Dem.	Gary
2 Charles A. Halleck*	Rep.	Rensselaer
3 Thurman C. Crook	Dem.	South Bend
4 Edward H. Kruse, Jr.	Dem.	Fort Wayne
5 John R. Walsh	Dem.	Anderson
6 Cecil M. Harden	Rep.	Covington
7 James E. Noland	Dem.	Bloomington
8 Winfield K. Denton	Dem.	Evansville
9 Earl Wilson*	Rep.	Bedford
10 Ralph Harvey*	Rep.	Newcastle
11 Andrew Jacobs	Dem.	Indianapolis
IOWA		
1 Thomas E. Martin*	Rep.	Iowa City
2 Henry O. Talle*	Rep.	Decorah
3 H. R. Gross	Rep.	Waterloo
4 Karl M. LeCompte*	Rep.	Corydon
5 Paul Cunningham*	Rep.	Des Moines
6 James I. Dolliver*	Rep.	Fort Dodge
7 Ben F. Jensen*	Rep.	Exira
8 Charles B. Hoeven*	Rep.	Alton
KANSAS		
1 Albert M. Cole*	Rep.	Holton
2 Errett P. Scrivner*	Rep.	Kansas City
3 Herbert A. Meyer*	Rep.	Independence
4 Edward H. Rees*	Rep.	Emporia
5 Clifford R. Hope*	Rep.	Garden City
6 Wint Smith*	Rep.	Mankato
KENTUCKY		
1 Noble J. Gregory*	Dem.	Mayfield
2 John A. Whitaker*	Dem.	Russellville
3 Thurston B. Morton*	Rep.	Glenview
4 Frank L. Chelf*	Dem.	Lebanon
5 Brent Spence*	Dem.	Fort Thomas
6 Thomas R. Underwood	Dem.	Lexington
7 Carl D. Perkins	Dem.	Hindman
8 Joe B. Bates*	Dem.	Greenup
9 James S. Golden	Rep.	Pineville
LOUISIANA		
1 F. Edward Hébert*	Dem.	New Orleans
2 Hale Boggs*	Dem.	New Orleans
3 Edwin E. Willis	Dem.	St. Martinsville
4 Overton Brooks*	Dem.	Shreveport
5 Otto E. Passman*	Dem.	Monroe
6 James H. Morrison*	Dem.	Hammond
7 Henry D. Larcade, Jr.*	Dem.	Opelousas
8 A. Leonard Allen*	Dem.	Winnfield
MAINE		
1 Robert Hale*	Rep.	Portland
2 Charles P. Nelson	Rep.	Augusta
3 Frank Fellows*	Rep.	Bangor
MARYLAND		
1 Edward T. Miller*	Rep.	Easton
2 William P. Bolton	Dem.	Towson
3 Edward A. Garmatz*	Dem.	Baltimore
4 George H. Fallon*	Dem.	Baltimore
5 Lansdale G. Sasscer*	Dem.	Upper Marlboro
6 J. Glenn Beall*	Rep.	Frostburg
MASSACHUSETTS		
1 John W. Heselton*	Rep.	Deerfield
2 Foster Furcolo	Dem.	Longmeadow
3 Philip J. Philbin*	Dem.	Clinton
4 Harold D. Donohue*	Dem.	Worcester
5 Edith Nourse Rogers*	Rep.	Lowell
6 George J. Bates*	Rep.	Salem
7 Thomas J. Lane*	Dem.	Lawrence
8 Angier L. Goodwin*	Rep.	Melrose

Dist.	Politics	P. O. Address
9	Donald W. Nicholson*	Rep. Wareham
10	Christian A. Herter*	Rep. Boston
11	John F. Kennedy*	Dem. Boston
12	John W. McCormack*	Dem. Dorchester
13	Richard Wigglesworth*	Rep. Milton
14	Joseph W. Martin, Jr.*	Rep. North Attleboro
MICHIGAN		
1	George G. Sadowski*	Dem. Detroit
2	Earl C. Michener*	Rep. Adrian
3	Paul W. Shafer*	Rep. Battle Creek
4	Clare E. Hoffman*	Rep. Allegan
5	Gerald R. Ford, Jr.	Rep. E. Grand Rapids
6	William W. Blackney*	Rep. Flint
7	Jesse P. Wolcott*	Rep. Port Huron
8	Fred L. Crawford*	Rep. Saginaw
9	Albert J. Engel*	Rep. Muskegon
10	Roy O. Woodruff*	Rep. Bay City
11	Charles E. Potter*	Rep. Cheboygan
12	John B. Bennett*	Rep. Ontonagon
13	George D. O'Brien†	Dem. Detroit
14	Louis C. Rabaut	Dem. Grosse Pointe Park
15	John D. Dingell*	Dem. Detroit
16	John Lesinski*	Dem. Dearborn
17	George A. Dondero*	Rep. Royal Oak
MINNESOTA		
1	August H. Andresen*	Rep. Red Wing
2	Joseph P. O'Hara*	Rep. Glencoe
3	Roy W. Wier	Dem. Minneapolis
4	Eugene J. McCarthy	Dem. St. Paul
5	Walter H. Judd*	Rep. Minneapolis
6	Fred Marshall	Dem. GroveCity (R.F.D)
7	H. Carl Andersen*	Rep. Tyler
8	John A. Blatnik*	Dem. Chisholm
9	Harold C. Hagen*	Rep. Crookston
MISSISSIPPI		
1	John E. Rankin*	Dem. Tupelo
2	Jamie L. Whitten*	Dem. Charleston
3	Wm. M. Whittington*	Dem. Greenwood
4	Thomas G. Abernethy*	Dem. Okolona
5	Arthur Winstead*	Dem. Philadelphia
6	William M. Colmer*	Dem. Pascagoula
7	John Bell Williams*	Dem. Raymond
MISSOURI		
1	Clare Magee	Dem. Unionville
2	Morgan Moulder	Dem. Camdenton
3	Phil J. Welch	Dem. St. Joseph
4	Leonard Irving	Dem. Independence
5	Richard Bolling	Dem. Kansas City
6	George H. Christopher	Dem. Amoret
7	Dewey Short*	Rep. Galena
8	A. S. J. Carnahan†	Dem. Ellsinore
9	Clarence Cannon*	Dem. Elsberry
10	Paul C. Jones*	Dem. Kennett
11	John B. Sullivan†	Dem. St. Louis
12	Raymond W. Karst	Dem. St. Louis
13	Frank M. Karsten*	Dem. St. Louis
MONTANA		
1	Mike Mansfield*	Dem. Missoula
2	Wesley A. D'Ewart*	Rep. Wilsall
NEBRASKA		
1	Carl T. Curtis*	Rep. Minden
2	Eugene D. O'Sullivan	Dem. Omaha
3	Karl Stefan*	Rep. Norfolk
4	A. L. Miller*	Rep. Kimball
NEVADA		
	At Large	
	Walter S. Baring	Dem. Reno
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
1	Chester E. Merrow*	Rep. Center Ossipee
2	Norris Cotton*	Rep. Lebanon
NEW JERSEY		
1	Charles A. Wolverton*	Rep. Merchantville
2	T. Millet Hand*	Rep. Cape May City
3	James C. Auchincloss*	Rep. Rumson
4	Charles R. Howell	Dem. Pennington
5	Charles A. Eaton*	Rep. Watchung
6	Clifford P. Case*	Rep. Rahway
7	J. Parnell Thomas*	Rep. Allendale
8	Gordon Canfield*	Rep. Paterson
9	Harry L. Towe*	Rep. Rutherford
10	Peter W. Rodino, Jr.	Dem. Newark
11	Hugh J. Addonizio	Dem. Newark
12	Robert W. Kean*	Rep. Livingston
13	Mary T. Norton*	Dem. Jersey City
14	Edward J. Hart*	Dem. Jersey City
NEW MEXICO		
	At Large	
	Antonio M. Fernandez*	Dem. Santa Fe
	John E. Miles	Dem. Santa Fe
NEW YORK		
1	W. Kingsland Macy*	Rep. Islip
2	Leonard W. Hall*	Rep. Oyster Bay
3	Henry J. Latham*	Rep. Queens Village
4	L. Gary Clemente	Dem. Ozone Park
5	T. Vincent Quinn	Dem. Jackson Heights
6	James J. Delaney†	Dem. Long Island City
7	Louis B. Heller	Dem. Brooklyn
8	Joseph L. Pfeifer*	Dem. Brooklyn
9	Eugene J. Keogh*	Dem. Brooklyn
10	Louis B. Heller	Dem. Brooklyn
11	James J. Heffernan*	Dem. Brooklyn
12	John J. Rooney*	Dem. Brooklyn
13	Donald L. O'Toole*	Dem. Brooklyn
14	Abraham J. Multer*	Dem. Brooklyn
15	Emanuel Celler*	Dem. Brooklyn
16	James J. Murphy	Dem. Staten Island
17	Frederic R. Coudert*	Rep. New York City
18	Vito Marcantonio*	A.L. New York City
19	Arthur G. Klein*	Dem. New York City
20	Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.	D-L. New York City
21	Jacob K. Javits*	Rep. New York City
22	Adam C. Powell, Jr.*	Dem. New York City
23	Walter A. Lynch*	Dem. New York City
24	Isidore Dollinger	Dem. New York City
25	Charles A. Buckley*	Dem. New York City
26	Christopher McGrath	Dem. New York City
27	Ralph W. Gwinn*	Rep. Bronxville
28	Ralph A. Gamble*	Rep. Larchmont
29	Katharine St. George*	Rep. Tuxedo Park
30	Jay LeFevre*	Rep. New Paltz
31	B. W. (Pat) Kearney*	Rep. Gloversville
32	William T. Byrne*	Dem. Loudonville
33	Dean P. Taylor*	Rep. Troy
34	Clarence E. Kilburn*	Rep. Malone
35	John C. Davies	Dem. Utica
36	R. Walter Riehlman*	Rep. Tully
37	Edwin Arthur Hall*	Rep. Binghamton
38	John Taber*	Rep. Auburn
39	W. Sterling Cole*	Rep. Bath
40	Kenneth B. Keating*	Rep. Rochester
41	James W. Wadsworth*	Rep. Geneseo
42	William L. Pfeiffer	Rep. Kenmore
43	Anthony F. Taurillo	Dem. Buffalo
44	Chester C. Gorski	Dem. Buffalo
45	Daniel A. Reed*	Rep. Dunkirk
NORTH CAROLINA		
1	Herbert C. Bonner*	Dem. Washington
2	John H. Kerr*	Dem. Warrenton
3	Graham A. Barden*	Dem. New Bern
4	Harold D. Cooley*	Dem. Nashville
5	Thurmond Chatham	Dem. Winston-Salem
6	Carl T. Durham*	Dem. Chapel Hill
7	F. Ertel Carlyle	Dem. Lumberton
8	Charles B. Deane*	Dem. Rockingham
9	Robert L. Doughton*	Dem. Laurel Springs
10	Hamilton C. Jones*	Dem. Charlotte
11	Alfred L. Bulwinkle*	Dem. Gastonia
12	Monroe M. Redden*	Dem. Hendersonville
NORTH DAKOTA		
	At Large	
	William Lemke*	Rep. Fargo
	Usher L. Burdick†	Rep. Williston
OHIO		
1	Charles H. Elston*	Rep. Cincinnati
2	Earl T. Wagner	Dem. Cincinnati
3	Edward Breen	Dem. Dayton
4	Wm. M. McCulloch*	Rep. Piqua
5	Cliff Clevenger*	Rep. Bryan
6	James G. Polk†	Dem. Highland
7	Clarence J. Brown*	Rep. Blanchester
8	Frederick C. Smith*	Rep. Marion
9	Thomas H. Burke	Dem. Toledo
10	Thomas A. Jenkins*	Rep. Ironton
11	Walter E. Brehm*	Rep. Millersport
12	John M. Vorys*	Rep. Columbus
13	Alvin F. Weichel*	Rep. Sandusky
14	Walter B. Huber*	Dem. Akron
15	Robert T. Secrest†	Dem. Senecaville
16	John McSweeney†	Dem. Wooster
17	J. Harry McGregor*	Rep. West Lafayette
18	Wayne L. Hays	Dem. Flushing
19	Michael J. Kirwan*	Dem. Youngstown
20	Michael A. Feighan*	Dem. Cleveland
21	Robert Crosser*	Dem. Cleveland
22	Frances P. Bolton*	Rep. Lyndhurst
	At Large	
	Stephen M. Young†	Dem. Cleveland
OKLAHOMA		
1	Dixie Gilmer	Dem. Tulsa
2	William G. Stigler*	Dem. Stigler
3	Carl Albert*	Dem. McAlester
4	Tom Steed	Dem. Shawnee
5	A. S. Mike Monroney*	Dem. Oklahoma City
6	Toby Morris*	Dem. Lawton
7	Victor Wickersham†	Dem. Mangum
8	George H. Wilson	Dem. Enid
OREGON		
1	Walter Norblad*	Rep. Astoria
2	Lowell Stockman*	Rep. Pendleton
3	Homer D. Angell*	Rep. Portland
4	Harris Ellsworth*	Rep. Roseburg
PENNSYLVANIA		
1	William A. Barrett†	Dem. Philadelphia
2	William T. Granahan†	Dem. Philadelphia
3	Hardie Scott*	Rep. Philadelphia
4	Earl Chudoff	Dem. Philadelphia
5	William J. Green, Jr.†	Dem. Philadelphia
6	Hugh D. Scott, Jr*	Rep. Philadelphia
7	Benjamin F. James	Rep. Villanova
8	F. H. Lichtenwalter*	Rep. Allentown
9	Paul B. Dague*	Rep. Downingtown

Dist.	Politics	P. O. Address
10 Harry P. O'Neill	Dem.	Dunmore
11 Daniel J. Flood†	Dem.	Wilkes-Barre
12 Ivor D. Fenton*	Rep.	Mahanoy City
13 George M. Rhodes	Dem.	Reading
14 Wilson D. Gillette*	Rep.	Towanda
15 Robert F. Rich*	Rep.	Woolrich
16 Samuel McConnell, Jr.*	Rep.	Penn Wynne
17 Richard M. Simpson*	Rep.	Huntingdon
18 John C. Kunkel*	Rep.	Harrisburg
19 Leon H. Gavin*	Rep.	Oil City
20 Francis E. Walter*	Dem.	Easton
21 James F. Lind	Dem.	York
22 James E. Van Zandt*	Rep.	Altoona
23 Anthony Cavalcante	Dem.	Uniontown
24 Thomas E. Morgan*	Dem.	Fredericktown
25 Louis E. Graham*	Rep.	Beaver
26		
27 Augustine B. Kelley*	Dem.	Greensburg
28 Carroll D. Kearns*	Rep.	Farrell
29 Harry J. Davenport	Dem.	Pittsburgh
30 Robert J. Corbett*	Rep.	Bellevue
31 James G. Fulton*	Rep.	Dormont (Pittsburgh)
32 Herman P. Eberharter*	Dem.	Pittsburgh
33 Frank Buchanan*	Dem.	McKeesport

RHODE ISLAND

1 Aime J. Forand*	Dem.	Cumberland
2 John E. Fogarty*	Dem.	Harmony

SOUTH CAROLINA

1 L. Mendel Rivers*	Dem.	Charleston
2 Hugo S. Sims, Jr.	Dem.	Orangeburg
3 James B. Hare	Dem.	Saluda
4 Joseph R. Bryson*	Dem.	Greenville
5 James P. Richards*	Dem.	Lancaster
6 John L. McMillan*	Dem.	Florence

SOUTH DAKOTA

1 Harold O. Lovre	Rep.	Watertown
2 Francis Case*	Rep.	Custer

TENNESSEE

1 Dayton E. Phillips*	Rep.	Elizabethton
2 John Jennings, Jr.*	Rep.	Knoxville
3 James B. Frazier, Jr.	Dem.	Chattanooga
4 Albert Gore*	Dem.	Carthage
5 Joe L. Evins*	Dem.	Smithville
6 J. Percy Priest*	Dem.	Nashville
7 Pat Sutton	Dem.	Lawrenceburg
8 Tom Murray*	Dem.	Jackson
9 Jere Cooper*	Dem.	Dyersburg
10 Clifford Davis*	Dem.	Memphis

TEXAS

1 Wright Patman*	Dem.	Texarkana
2 J. M. Combs*	Dem.	Beaumont
3 Lindley Beckworth*	Dem.	Gladewater (R. F. D.)
4 Sam Rayburn*	Dem.	Bonham
5 J. Frank Wilson*	Dem.	Dallas
6 Olin E. Teague*	Dem.	College Station
7 Tom Pickett*	Dem.	Palestine
8 Albert Thomas*	Dem.	Houston
9 Clark W. Thompson*	Dem.	Galveston
10 Homer Thornberry	Dem.	Austin
11 W. R. Poage*	Dem.	Waco
12 Wingate H. Lucas*	Dem.	Grapevine
13 Ed Gossett*	Dem.	Wichita Falls
14 John E. Lyle, Jr.*	Dem.	Corpus Christi
15 Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr.*	Dem.	McAllen
16 Ken Regan*	Dem.	Midland
17 Omar Burleson*	Dem.	Ansom
18 Eugene Worley*	Dem.	Shamrock
19 George H. Mahon*	Dem.	Colorado City
20 Paul J. Kilday*	Dem.	San Antonio
21 O. C. Fisher*	Dem.	San Angelo

UTAH

1 Walter K. Granger*	Dem.	Cedar City
2 Reva Beck Bosone	Dem.	Salt Lake City

VERMONT

At Large

Charles A. Plumley*	Rep.	Northfield

VIRGINIA

1 Schuyler Otis Bland*	Dem.	Newport News
2 Porter Hardy, Jr.*	Dem.	Churchland
3 J. Vaughan Gary*	Dem.	Richmond
4 Watkins M. Abbitt*	Dem.	Appomattox
5 Thomas B. Stanley*	Dem.	Stanleytown
6 Clarence G. Burton*	Dem.	Lynchburg
7 Burr P. Harrison*	Dem.	Winchester
8 Howard W. Smith*	Dem.	Alexandria
9 Thomas B. Fugate	Dem.	Ewing

WASHINGTON

1 Hugh M. Mitchell	Dem.	Seattle
2 Henry M. Jackson*	Dem.	Everett
3 Russell V. Mack*	Rep.	Hoquiam
4 Hal Holmes*	Rep.	Ellensburg
5 Walt Horan*	Rep.	Wenatchee
6 Thor C. Tollefson*	Rep.	Tacoma

WEST VIRGINIA

1 Robert L. Ramsay†	Dem.	Follansbee
2 Harley O. Staggers	Dem.	Keyser
3 Cleveland M. Bailey†	Dem.	Clarksburg
4 M. G. Burnside	Dem.	Huntington
5 John Kee*	Dem.	Bluefield
6 E. H. Hedrick*	Dem.	Beckley

WISCONSIN

1 Lawrence H. Smith*	Rep.	Racine
2 Glenn R. Davis*	Rep.	Waukesha
3 Gardner R. Withrow†	Rep.	LaCrosse
4 Clement J. Zablocki	Dem.	Milwaukee
5 Andrew J. Biemiller†	Dem.	Milwaukee
6 Frank B. Keefe*	Rep.	Oshkosh
7 Reid F. Murray*	Rep.	Ogdensburg
8 John W. Byrnes*	Rep.	Green Bay
9 Merlin Hull*	Rep.	Black River Falls
10 Alvin E. O'Konski*	Rep.	Mercer

WYOMING

At Large

Frank A. Barrett*	Rep.	Lusk

ALASKA —Delegate

E. L. Bartlett*	Dem.	Juneau

HAWAII —Delegate

Joseph R. Farrington*	Rep.	Honolulu

PUERTO RICO —Resident Commissioner

A. Fernos-Isern*(1)	Dem.	San Juan

Dem. 262; Rep. 171; A.L. 1; 1 vacancy; Total 435.
(*) Served in the Eightieth Congress. (†) Served in a previous Congress. (1) Popular Democrat. Elected for a 4-year term.

Standing Committees of 81st Congress

Committee	Senate		House	
	Members	Chairman	Members	Chairman
Agriculture	..	..	30	Harold D. Cooley
Agriculture and Forestry	13	Elmer Thomas	..	..
Appropriations	21	Kenneth McKellar	45	Clarence Cannon
Armed Services	13	Millard E. Tydings	36	Carl Vinson
Banking and Currency	13	Burnet R. Maybank	27	Brent Spence
District of Columbia	13	Matthew M. Neely	25	John L. McMillan
Education and Labor	..	..	25	John Lesinski
Expenditures in Executive Depts.	13	John L. McClellan	24	William L. Dawson
Finance	13	Walter F. George	..	..
Foreign Affairs	..	..	25	John Kee
Foreign Relations	13	Tom Connally	..	..
House Administration	..	..	21	Mary T. Norton
Interior and Insular Affairs	13	Joseph C. O'Mahoney	..	..
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	13	Edwin C. Johnson	28	Robert Crosser
Judiciary	13	Pat McCarran	27	Emanuel Celler
Labor and Public Welfare	13	Elbert D. Thomas	..	..
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	..	..	25	Schuyler Otis Bland
Post Office and Civil Service	13	Olin D. Johnston	25	Tom Murray
Public Lands	..	..	27	J. Hardin Peterson
Public Works	13	Dennis Chavez	27	William M. Whittington
Rules	..	..	12	Adolph J. Sabath
Rules and Administration	13	Carl Hayden	..	..
Un-American Activities	..	..	9	John S. Wood
Veterans' Affairs	..	..	27	John E. Rankin
Ways and Means	..	..	25	Robert L. Doughton

United States and Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers

Countries	Envoys From United States To—	Envoys To United States From—
Afghanistan	Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., A.	H.R.H. Sadar Mohammad Naim, A.
Argentina	Stanton Griffis, A.	Sr. Dr. Jeronimo Remorino, A.
Australia	Peter Jarman, A.	The Hon. Norman J. O. Makin, A.
Austria	John G. Erhardt, M.	Dr. Ludwig Kleinwaechter, M.
Belgium	Robert D. Murphy, A.	Baron Silvercruys, A.
Bolivia		Sr. Don Ricardo Martinez Vargas, A.
Brazil	Herschel V. Johnson, A.	Mr. Mauricio Nabuco, A.
Bulgaria	Donald R. Heath, M.	Dr. Peter Voutov, Charge d'Affaires
Burma	J. Klahr Huddle, A.	U So Nyun, A.
Canada	Laurence A. Steinhardt, A.	Mr. Hume Wrong, A.
Ceylon	Joseph C. Satterthwaite, A.	Mr. G. C. S. Corea, A.
Chile	Claude G. Bowers, A.	Sr. Felix Nieton del Rio, A.
China	J. Leighton Stuart, A.	Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, A.
Colombia	Willard L. Beaulac, A.	Sr. Dr. Don Gonzalo Restrepo-Jaramillo, A
Costa Rica	Joseph Flack, A.	Sr. Don Mario A. Esquivel, A.
Cuba	Robert Butler, D.	Sr. Dr. Oscar Gans, A.
Czechoslovakia	Ellis O. Briggs, A.	Dr. Vladimir Outrata, A.
Denmark		Mr. Henrik de Kauffmann, A.
Dominican Rep.	Ralph H. Ackerman, A.	Sr. Dr. Luis Francisco Thomen, A.
Ecuador	John F. Simmons, A.	Sr. Don Augusto Dillon, A.
Egypt	Jefferson Caffery, A.	Mohamed Kamil Abdul Rahim, A.
El Salvador	George P. Shaw, A.	Sr. Dr. Don Hector David Castro, A.
Estonia	Legation at Tallinn closed	Mr. Johannes Kaiv (a)
Ethiopia	George R. Merrell, A.	Ras H. S. Imru, M.
Finland	Avra Milvin Warren, M.	Dr. K. T. Jutila, M.
France	David K. E. Bruce, A.	Mr. Henri Bonnet, A.
Germany	John J. McCloy (1)	
Great Britain	Lewis W. Douglas, A.	Sir Oliver Shewell Franks, K.C.B. C.B.E. A.
Greece	Henry F. Grady, A.	Mr. Vassili G. Dendramis, A.
Guatemala	Richard C. Patterson, Jr A.	Sr. Dr. Don Ismael Gonzalez-Arevalo, A.
Haiti	William E. DeCourcy, A.	Mr. Joseph D. Charles, A.
Honduras	Herbert S. Bursley, A.	Sr. Dr. Don Rafael Heliodoro Valle, A.
Hungary	Kenneth S. Wherry, M.	Mr. Andrew Sik, M.
Iceland	Edward B. Lawson, M.	Mr. Thor Thors, M.
India	Loy W. Henderson, A.	Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, A.
Iran (Persia)	John C. Wiley, A.	Mr. Hussein Ala., A.
Iraq	Edward S. Crocker, 2d, A.	Mr. Abdullah Ibrahim Bakr, M.P., Charg d'Affaires ad interim
Ireland, Rep. of.	George A. Garrett, M.	Mr. Sean Nunan, M.
Israel	James Grover McDonald, A.	Mr. Elisha Elath, A.
Italy	James Clement Dunn, A.	Signor Alberto Tarchiani, A.
Japan	William J. Sebald (2)	
Jordan		Dr Yusuf Haikal, M
Korea	John J. Muccio, A.	Dr. John Myun Chang, A.
Latvia	Legation at Riga closed	Jules Feldmans, Chargé d'Affaires
Lebanon	Lowell C. Pinkerton, M.	Dr. Charles Malik, M.
Liberia	Edward R. Dudley, A.	Mr. Charles D. B. King, A.
Lithuania	Legation at Kaunas closed	Mr. Povilas Zadeikis, M.
Luxemburg	Mrs. Perle Mesta, M.	Mr. Hugues Le Gallais, M.
Mexico	Walter Thurston, A.	Sr. Don Rafael de la Colina, M.
Morocco	Edwin A. Plitt (3)	
Nepal	Loy W. Henderson, M. (4)	Subba Iswary Raj Misra, Charge d'Affair ad interim. (*)
Netherlands	Herman B. Baruch, A.	Mr. E. N. van Kleffens, A.
New Zealand	Robert M. Scotten, A.	Sir Carl Berendsen, K.C.M.G., A.
Nicaragua	Capus M. Waynick, A.	Sr. Dr. Don Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa, A.
Norway	Charles U. Bay, A.	Mr. Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne, A
Pakistan	H. Merle Cochran	Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, A.
Panama	Monnett B. Davis, A.	Sr. Don Octavio A. Vallarino, A.
Paraguay	Fletcher Warren, A.	Sr. Dr. Don Juan Felix Morales, A.
Peru	Harold H. Tittmann, Jr., A.	Sr. Don Fernando Berckemeyer, A.
Philippines, Republic of the	Myron Melvin Cowen, A.	Mr. Joaquin M. Elizalde, A.
Poland	Waldemar J. Gallman, A.	Mr. Jozef Winiewicz, A.
Portugal	Lincoln MacVeagh, A.	Sr. Pedro Theotonio Pereira, A.
Rumania	Rudolf E. Schoenfeld, M.	Mr. Mihai Ralea, M.
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	J. Rives Childs, A.	Sheikh Asad Al-Faqih, A.
Spain		Sr. Don German Baraibar, M., Chai d'Affaires ad interim.
Sweden	H. Freeman Matthews, A.	Mr. Erik Boheman, A.
Switzerland	John Carter Vincent, M.	Mr. Charles Bruggmann, M.
Syria	James Hugh Keeley, Jr., M.	Mr. Faiz El-Khouri, M.
Thailand	Edwin F. Stanton, A.	H.R.H. Prince Wan Waithayakon, A.
Turkey	George Wadsworth, A.	Mr. Feridun C. Erkin, A.
Union of South Africa	North Winship, A.	Mr. H. T. Andrews, A.
U.S.S.R.	Admiral Alan G. Kirk, A.	Mr. Alexander S. Panyushkin, A.
United Nations	Philip C. Jessup, Special Ambassador	
Uruguay	Christian M. Ravndal, A.	Dr. Alberto Dominguez-Campora, A.
Venezuela	Walter J. Donnelly, A.	Sr. Don Jose Rafael Pocaterra, A.
Yemen	J. Rives Childs, M. (5)	
Yugoslavia	Cavendish W. Cannon, A.	Mr. Sava N. Kosanovic, A.

(a) Acting Consul General of Estonia in New York City in charge of Legation. Office of Consul General, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 28, N. Y.

(1) United States High Commissioner and Chief of Mission.

(2) Counselor of mission with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary.

(3) Diplomatic agent and consul general with rank of minister.

(4) Accredited also as Ambassador in India; resident in New Delhi.

(5) Accredited also to Saudi Arabia; resident in Jidda.

(*) The Charge d'Affaires is also the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of Nepal at London and maintains his residence in that capital. Communications addressed to him as Charge d'Affaires ad interim of Nepal to the United States should therefore be sent to 12A Kensington Palace Gardens, London, W8, England.

CABINETS OF THE UNITED STATES

Secretaries of State

The Department of Foreign Affairs was created by Act of Congress July 27, 1789, and the name changed to Department of State on Sept. 15. Thomas Jefferson, the Minister to France, was appointed Secretary of State by President Washington Sept. 26, and took office March 21, 1790. John Jay, who had held the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs since his appointment by the Ninth Continental Congress in March 1784, in place of Robert R. Livingston (appointed Jan. 1781), left it in September, 1789, when the U. S. Supreme Court was established with him as Chief Justice.

The Secretary of State is charged, under the direction of the President, with the duties appertaining to correspondence with the public ministers and the consuls of the United States and with the representatives of foreign powers accredied to the United States, and to negotiations of whatever character relating to the foreign affairs of the United States.

Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Resi-de'ces	Ap-pointed
Washington	Thomas Jefferson	Va.	1789
"	Edmund Randolph	"	1794
"	Timothy Pickering	Mass.	1795
J. Adams	"	"	1797
"	John Marshall	Va.	1800
Jefferson	James Madison	"	1801
Madison	Robert Smith	Md.	1809
"	James Monroe	Va.	1811
Monroe	John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1817
J. Q. Adams	Henry Clay	Ky.	1825
Jackson	Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	1829
"	Edward Livingston	La.	1831
"	Louis McLane	Del.	1833
"	John Forsyth	Ga.	1834
Van Buren	"	"	1837
W. H. Harrison	Daniel Webster	Mass.	1841
Tyler	"	"	1841
"	Hugh S. Legaré	S. C.	1843
"	Abel P. Upshur	Va.	1843
"	John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1844
Polk	James Buchanan	Pa.	1845
Taylor	John M. Clayton	Del.	1849
Fillmore	Daniel Webster	Mass.	1850
"	Edward Everett	"	1852
Pierce	William L. Marcy	N. Y.	1853
Buchanan	Lewis Cass	Mich.	1857
"	Jeremiah S. Black	Pa.	1860
Lincoln	William H. Seward	N. Y.	1861
Johnson	"	"	1865
Grant	Elihu B. Washburne	Ill.	1869
Grant	Hamilton Fish	N. Y.	1869
Hayes	William M. Evarts	"	1877
Garfield	James G. Blaine	Me.	1881
Arthur	F. T. Frelinghuysen	N. J.	1881
Cleveland	Thomas F. Bayard	Del.	1885
B. Harrison	James G. Blaine	Me.	1889
"	John W. Foster	Ind.	1892
Cleveland	Walter Q. Gresham	Ill.	1893
"	Richard Olney	Mass.	1895
McKinley	John Sherman	Ohio.	1897
"	William R. Day	"	1898
"	John Hay	"	1898
T. Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	Elihu Root	N. Y.	1905
"	Robert Bacon	"	1909
Taft	Philander C. Knox	Pa.	1909
Wilson	William J. Bryan	Neb.	1913
"	Robert Lansing	N. Y.	1915
"	Bainbridge Colby	"	1920
Harding	Charles E. Hughes	"	1921
Coolidge	"	"	1923
"	Frank B. Kellogg	Minn.	1925
Hoover	Henry L. Stimson	N. Y.	1929
F.D.Roosevelt	Cordell Hull	Tenn.	1933
"	Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.	Va.	1944
Truman	James F. Byrnes	S. C.	1945
"	George C. Marshall	Pa.	1947
"	Dean G. Acheson	D. C.	1949

Secretaries of the Treasury

The Second Continental Congress on July 29, 1775, appointed Michael Hillegas and George Clymer, Esqs., as "joint treasurers of the United Colonies." Francis Hopkinson was elected Treasurer of Loans July 27, 1778. Robert Morris was appointed Superintendent of Finances by the Seventh Continental Congress on Feb. 20, 1781. The Treasury Department was organized by Act of Congress on Sept. 2, 1789, and President Washington commissioned Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury on Sept. 11

Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Resi-de'ces	Ap-pointed
Washington	Alexander Hamilton	N. Y.	1789
"	Oliver Wolcott	Ct.	1795
J. Adams	"	"	1797
"	Samuel Dexter	Mass.	1801
Jefferson	"	"	1801
"	Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1801
Madison	"	"	1809
"	George W. Campbell	Tenn.	1814
"	Alexander J. Dallas	Pa.	1814
"	William H. Crawford	Ga.	1816
Monroe	"	"	1817
J. Q. Adams	Richard Rush	Pa.	1825
Jackson	Samuel D. Ingham	"	1829
"	Louis McLane	Del.	1831
"	William J. Duane	Pa.	1833
"	Roger B. Taney	Md.	1833
"	Levi Woodbury	N. H.	1834
Van Buren	"	"	1837
W. H. Harrison	Thomas Ewing	Ohio.	1841
Tyler	"	"	1841
"	Walter Forward	Pa.	1841
"	John C. Spencer	N. Y.	1843
"	George M. Bibb	Ky.	1844
Polk	Robert J. Walker	Miss.	1845
Taylor	William M. Meredith	Pa.	1849
Fillmore	Thomas Corwin	Ohio.	1850
Pierce	James Guthrie	Ky.	1853
Buchanan	Howell Cobb	Ga.	1857
"	Philip F. Thomas	Md.	1860
"	John A. Dix	N. Y.	1861
Lincoln	Salmon P. Chase	Ohio.	1861
"	William P. Fessenden	Me.	1864
"	Hugh McCulloch	Ind.	1865
Johnson	Hugh McCulloch	Ind.	1865
Grant	George S. Boutwell	Mass.	1869
"	William A. Richardson	"	1873
"	Benjamin H. Bristow	Ky.	1874
"	Lot M. Morrill	Me.	1876
Hayes	John Sherman	Ohio.	1877
Garfield	William Windom	Minn.	1881
Arthur	Charles J. Folger	N. Y.	1881
"	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind.	1884
"	Hugh McCulloch	"	1884
Cleveland	Daniel Manning	N. Y.	1885
"	Charles S. Fairchild	"	1887
B. Harrison	William Windom	Minn.	1889
"	Charles Foster	Ohio.	1891
Cleveland	John G. Carlisle	Ky.	1893
McKinley	Lyman J. Gage	Ill.	1897
T. Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	Leslie M. Shaw	Ia.	1902
"	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y.	1907
Taft	Franklin MacVeagh	Ill.	1909
Wilson	William G. McAdoo	N. Y.	1913
"	Carter Glass	Va.	1919
"	David F. Houston	Mo.	1920
Harding	Andrew W. Mellon	Pa.	1921
Coolidge	"	"	1923
Hoover	"	"	1929
"	Ogden L. Mills	N. Y.	1932
F.D.Roosevelt	William H. Woodin	"	1933
"	Henry Morgenthau, Jr.	"	1934
Truman	Fred M. Vinson	Ky.	1945
"	John W. Snyder	Mo.	1946

Secretary of Defense

The National Military Establishment was created by Public Law 253, dated July 26, 1947, of which the Secretary of Defense, as head, is a Member of the President's Cabinet. The Departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force function within the National Military Establishment. The Secretaries of War and the Navy are no longer members of the President's Cabinet.

Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Resi-de'ces	Ap-pointed
Truman	James V. Forrestal	N. Y.	1947
Truman	Louis A. Johnson	W. Va.	1949

Secretaries of War

The Second Continental Congress set up in June, 1776, a Board of War and Ordnance consisting of five members: John Adams, Roger Sherman, Benjamin Harrison, James Wilson and Edward Rutledge. Richard Peters was elected Secretary on June 12. This Board several times changed, continued until Oct. 30, 1781, when Congress appointed Benjamin Lincoln Secretary of War, a position created by Act of Congress the previous February. The Eleventh Continental Congress on March 8, 1785, appointed Gen. Henry Knox to succeed him with the added duties of the Navy. The War (and Navy) Department was created by Act of Congress Aug. 7, 1789, and Gen. Henry Knox was commissioned Secretary of War under that Act Sept. 12, 1789.

Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Residence	Appointed
Washington	Henry Knox	Mass.	1789
"	Timothy Pickering	"	1795
"	James McHenry	Md.	1796
J. Adams	"	"	1797
"	John Marshall	Va.	1800
"	Samuel Dexter	Mass.	1800
"	Roger Griswold	Conn	1801
Jefferson	Henry Dearborn	"	1801
Madison	William Eustis	Mass.	1809
"	John Armstrong	N. Y.	1813
"	James Monroe	Va.	1814
"	William H. Crawford	Ga.	1815
"	Isaac Shelby	Ky.	1817
Monroe	Geo. Graham (*ad. in*)	Va.	1817
"	John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1817
J. Q. Adams	James Barbour	Va.	1825
"	Peter B. Porter	N. Y.	1828
Jackson	John H. Eaton	Tenn.	1829
"	Lewis Cass	Ohio	1831
"	Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y.	1837
Van Buren	Joel R. Poinsett	S. C.	1837
W.H.Harrison	John Bell	Tenn.	1841
Tyler	"	"	1841
"	John McLean	Ohio	1841
"	John C. Spencer	N. Y.	1841
"	James M. Porter	Pa.	1843
"	William Wilkins	"	1844
Polk	William L. Marcy	N. Y.	1845
Taylor	George W. Crawford	Ga.	1849
"	Edward Bates	Mo.	1850
Fillmore	Charles M. Conrad	La.	1850
Pierce	Jefferson Davis	Miss.	1853
Buchanan	John B. Floyd	Va.	1857
"	Joseph Holt	Ky.	1861
Lincoln	Simon Cameron	Pa.	1861
"	Edwin M. Stanton	Ohio	1862
Johnson	Edwin M. Stanton	Ohio	1865
"	U-S. Grant (*ad. in.*)	Ill.	1867
Johnson	Lorenzo Thomas (*ad. in*)	"	1868
"	John M. Schofield	Ill.	1868
Grant	John A. Rawlins	"	1869
"	William T. Sherman	Ohio	1869
"	William W. Belknap	Iowa	1869
"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1876
"	James Don. Cameron	Pa.	1876
Hayes	George W. McCrary	Iowa	1877
"	Alexander Ramsey	Minn.	1879
Garfield	Robert T. Lincoln	Ill.	1881
Arthur	"	"	1881
Cleveland	William C. Endicott	Mass.	1885
B. Harrison	Redfield Proctor	Vt.	1889
"	Stephen B. Elkins	W.Va.	1891
Cleveland	Daniel S. Lamont	N. Y.	1893
McKinley	Russel A. Alger	Mich.	1897
"	Elihu Root	N. Y.	1899
T. Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	William H. Taft	Ohio	1904
"	Luke E. Wright	Tenn.	1908
Taft	Jacob M. Dickinson	"	1909
"	Henry L. Stimson	N. Y.	1911
Wilson	Lindley M. Garrison	N. J.	1913
"	Newton D. Baker	Ohio	1916
Harding	John W. Weeks	Mass.	1921
Coolidge	"	"	1923
"	Dwight F. Davis	Mo.	1925
Hoover	James W. Good	Iowa	1929
"	Patrick J. Hurley	Okla.	1929
F.D.Roosevelt	George H. Dern	Utah	1933
"	Harry H. Woodring	Kan.	1936
"	Henry L. Stimson	N. Y.	1940
Truman	Robert P. Patterson	N. Y.	1945
"	Kenneth C. Royall	N. C.	1947

(*)Last Member of the President's Cabinet. The War Department is now a branch of the National Military Establishment, created by Public Law 253 dated July 26, 1947.

Secretaries of the Navy

The Navy Department was created by Act of Congress April 30, 1798, which made the Secretary a member of the Cabinet. President Adams appointed George Cabot of Beverly, Mass., the first Secretary of the Navy, May 3, 1798, but he declined the office. Benjamin Stoddert was appointed the same day.

Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Residence	Appointed
J. Adams	Benjamin Stoddert	Md.	1798
Jefferson	"	"	1801
"	Robert Smith	"	1801
"	Jacob Crowninshield	Mass.	1805
Madison	Paul Hamilton	S. C.	1809
"	William Jones	Pa.	1813
"	Benjamin Williams Crowninshield	Mass.	1814
Monroe	"	"	1817
"	Smith Thompson	N. Y.	1818
"	Samuel L. Southard	N. J.	1823
J. Q. Adams	"	"	1825
Jackson	John Branch	N. C.	1829
"	Levi Woodbury	N. H.	1831
"	Mahlon Dickerson	N. J.	1834
Van Buren	"	"	1837
"	James K. Paulding	N. Y.	1838
W.H.Harrison	George E. Badger	N. C.	1841
Tyler	"	"	1841
"	Abel P. Upshur	Va.	1841
"	David Henshaw	Mass.	1843
"	Thomas W. Gilmer	Va.	1844
"	John Y. Mason	"	1844
Polk	George Bancroft	Mass.	1845
"	John Y. Mason	Va.	1846
Taylor	William B. Preston	"	1849
Fillmore	William A. Graham	N. C.	1850
"	John P. Kennedy	Md.	1852
Pierce	James C. Dobbin	N. C.	1853
Buchanan	Isaac Toucey	Ct.	1857
Lincoln	Gideon Welles	Ct.	1861
Johnson	Gideon Welles	Ct.	1865
Johnson	Adolph E. Borie	Pa.	1869
"	George M. Robeson	N. J.	1869
Hayes	Richard W. Thompson	Ind.	1877
"	Nathan Goff Jr.	W.Va.	1881
Garfield	William H. Hunt	La.	1881
Arthur	William E. Chandler	N. H.	1882
Cleveland	William C. Whitney	N. Y.	1885
B. Harrison	Benjamin F. Tracy	"	1889
Cleveland	Hilary A. Herbert	Ala.	1893
McKinley	John D Long	Mass.	1897
T. Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	William H. Moody	"	1902
"	Paul Morton	Ill.	1904
"	Charles J. Bonaparte	Md.	1905
"	Victor H. Metcalf	Cal.	1906
"	Truman H. Newberry	Mich.	1908
Taft	George von L. Meyer	Mass.	1909
Wilson	Josephus Daniels	N. C.	1913
Harding	Edwin Denby	Mich.	1921
Coolidge	"	"	1923
"	Curtis D. Wilbur	Cal.	1924
Hoover	Charles Francis Adams	Mass.	1929
F.D.Roosevelt	Claude A. Swanson	Va.	1933
"	Charles Edison	N. J.	1940
"	Frank Knox	Ill.	1940
"	James V. Forrestal	N.Y.	1944
Truman *	"	"	1944

(*)Last Member of the President's Cabinet. The Navy Department is now a Branch of the National Military Establishment, created by Public Law 253 dated July 26, 1947.

Attorneys General

The office of Attorney General was organized by Act of Congress Sept. 24, 1789. Washington appointed Edmund Randolph of Virginia, to the post. The Attorney General was made a member of the Cabinet in 1814.

Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Residence	Appointed
Washington	Edmund Randolph	Va.	1789
"	William Bradford	Pa.	1794
"	Charles Lee	Va.	1795
J. Adams	Charles Lee	Va.	1797
"	Theophilus Parsons	Mass.	1800
Jefferson	Levi Lincoln	Mass.	1801

Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Resi-de'ces	Ap-pointed
(Attorneys-General, Continued)			
Jefferson	Robert Smith	Md.	1805
"	John Breckenridge	Ky.	1805
"	Cæsar A. Rodney	Del.	1807
Madison	"	"	1809
"	William Pinkney	Md.	1811
"	Richard Rush	Pa.	1814
Monroe	"	"	1817
"	William Wirt	Va.	1817
J. Q. Adams	"	"	1825
Jackson	John McP. Berrien	Ga.	1829
"	Roger B. Taney	Md.	1831
"	Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y.	1833
Van Buren	"	"	1837
"	Felix Grundy	Tenn.	1838
"	Henry D. Gilpin	Pa.	1840
W. H. Harrison	John J. Crittenden	Ky.	1841
Tyler	"	"	1841
"	Hugh S. Legare	S. C.	1841
"	John Nelson	Md.	1843
Polk	John Y. Mason	Va.	1845
"	Nathan Clifford	Me.	1846
"	Isaac Toucey	Ct.	1848
Taylor	Reverdy Johnson	Md.	1849
Fillmore	John J. Crittenden	Ky.	1850
Pierce	Caleb Cushing	Mass.	1853
Buchanan	Jeremiah S. Black	Pa.	1857
"	Edwin M. Stanton	Ohio.	1860
Lincoln	Edward Bates	Mo.	1861
"	Titian J. Coffey (*ad. in.*)	Pa.	1863
"	James Speed	Ky.	1865
Johnson	"	Ky.	1865
"	Henry Stanbery	Ohio.	1866
Johnson	William M. Evarts	N. Y.	1868
Grant	Ebenezer R. Hoar	Mass.	1869
Grant	Amos T. Akerman	Ga.	1870
"	George H. Williams	Ore.	1871
"	Edwards Pierrepont	N. Y.	1875
"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio.	1876
Hayes	Charles Devens	Mass.	1877
Garfield	Wayne MacVeagh	Pa.	1881
Arthur	Benjamin H. Brewster	"	1881
"	Augustus Garland	Ark.	1885
Cleveland	William H. H. Miller	Ind.	1889
B. Harrison	Richard Olney	Mass.	1893
Cleveland	Judson Harmon	Ohio.	1895
McKinley	Joseph McKenna	Cal.	1897
"	John W. Griggs	N. J.	1898
"	Philander C. Knox	Pa.	1901
T. Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	William H. Moody	Mass.	1904
"	Charles J. Bonaparte	Md.	1905
Taft	George E. Wickersham	N. Y.	1909
Wilson	J. C. McReynolds	Tenn.	1913
"	Thomas E. Gregory	Tex.	1914
"	A. Mitchell Palmer	Penn.	1919
Harding	Harry M. Daugherty	Ohio.	1921
"	"	"	1923
Coolidge	Harlan F. Stone	N. Y.	1924
"	John G. Sargent	Vt.	1925
Hoover	William D. Mitchell	Minn.	1929
F. D. Roosevelt	Homers. Cummings	Ct.	1933
"	Frank Murphy	Mich.	1939
"	Robert H. Jackson	N. Y.	1940
"	Francis Biddle	Pa.	1941
Truman	Tom C. Clark	Tex.	1945

Postmasters General

Benjamin Franklin had been Deputy Postmaster in America (1737), and Postmaster General for the Colonies (1753) under the King until summarily dismissed by him Jan. 30, 1774. The Second Continental Congress created the Post Office Department with headquarters in Philadelphia and on July 26, 1775, elected Benjamin Franklin Postmaster General, for one year. On his sailing later for France as one of the Ambassadors, Richard Bache succeeded him on Nov. 7, 1776. Ebenezer Hazard was appointed Postmaster General Jan. 28, 1782. Congress temporarily established the Post Office Department as a branch of the Treasury, on Sept. 22, 1789, and Washington commissioned Samuel Osgood Postmaster General on Sept. 26. The Postmaster General was made a member of the Cabinet March 9, 1829. It is the only portfolio in the Cabinet that expires every four years.

Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Resi-de'ces	Ap-pointed
Washington	Samuel Osgood	Mass.	1789
"	Timothy Pickering	"	1791
"	Joseph Habersham	Ga.	1795
J. Adams	"	"	1797
Jefferson	"	"	1801
"	Gideon Granger	Ct.	1801
Madison	"	"	1809
"	Return J. Meigs jr	Ohio.	1814
Monroe	"	"	1817
"	John McLean	"	1823
J. Q. Adams	"	"	1825
Jackson	William T. Barry	Ky.	1829
"	Amos Kendall	"	1835
Van Buren	"	"	1837
"	John M. Niles	Ct.	1840
W. H. Harrison	Francis Granger	N. Y.	1841
Tyler	Francis Granger	N. Y.	1841
"	Charles A. Wickliff	Ky.	1841
Polk	Cave Johnson	Tenn.	1845
Taylor	Jacob Collamer	Vt.	1849
Fillmore	Nathan K. Hall	N. Y.	1850
"	Samuel D. Hubbard	Ct.	1852
Pierce	James Campbell	Pa.	1853
Buchanan	Aaron V. Brown	Tenn.	1857
"	Joseph Holt	Ky.	1859
"	Horatio King	Me.	1861
Lincoln	Montgomery Blair	Md.	1861
"	William Dennison	Ohio.	1864
Johnson	"	"	1865
"	Alex. W. Randall	Wis.	1866
Grant	John A. J. Creswell	Md.	1869
"	James W. Marshall	Va.	1874
Grant	Marshall Jewell	Ind.	1874
"	James N. Tyner	Tenn.	1876
Hayes	David McK. Key	"	1877
"	Horace Maynard	N. Y.	1880
Garfield	Thomas L. James	Ky.	1881
Arthur	Timothy O. Howe	Wis.	1881
"	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind.	1883
"	Frank Hatton	Iowa.	1884
Cleveland	William F. Vilas	Wis.	1885
"	Don M. Dickinson	Mich.	1888
B. Harrison	John Wanamaker	Pa.	1889
Cleveland	Wilson S. Bissel	N. Y.	1893
"	William L. Wilson	W. Va.	1895
McKinley	James A. Gary	Md.	1897
"	Charles E. Smith	Pa.	1898
"	"	"	1901
T. Roosevelt	Henry C. Payne	Wis.	1902
"	Robert J. Wynne	Pa.	1904
"	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y.	1905
"	George von L. Meyer	Mass.	1907
Taft	Frank H. Hitchcock	"	1909
Wilson	Albert S. Burleson	Tex.	1913
Harding	Will H. Hays	Ind.	1921
"	Hubert Work	Col.	1922
"	Harry S. New	Ind.	1923
Coolidge	"	"	1923
Hoover	Walter F. Brown	Ohio.	1929
F. D. Roosevelt	James A. Farley	N. Y.	1933
"	Frank C. Walker	Pa.	1940
Truman	Robt E. Hannegan	Mo.	1945
"	Jesse M. Donaldson	Ill.	1947

Secretaries of the Interior

The Department of the Interior was created by Act of Congress March 3, 1849, and its secretary made a member of the Cabinet.

Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Resi-de'ces	Ap-pointed
Taylor	Thomas Ewing	Ohio.	1849
Fillmore	James A. Pearce	Md.	1850
"	Thomas M. T. McKernon	Pa.	1850
"	Alex. H. H. Stuart	Va.	1850
Pierce	Robert McClelland	Mich.	1853
Buchanan	Jacob Thompson	Miss.	1857
Lincoln	Caleb B. Smith	Ind.	1861
"	John P. Usher	"	1863
Johnson	"	"	1865
"	James Harlan	Iowa.	1865
"	Orville H. Browning	Ill.	1866
Grant	Jacob D. Cox	Ohio.	1869
"	Columbus Delano	"	1870
"	Zachariah Chandler	Mich.	1875
Hayes	Carl Schurz	Mo.	1877
Garfield	Sam. J. Kirkwood	Iowa.	1881
Arthur	Henry M. Teller	Col.	1882
Cleveland	Lucius Q. C. Lamar	Miss.	1885
"	William F. Vilas	Wis.	1888
B. Harrison	John W. Noble	Mo.	1889
Cleveland	Hoke Smith	Ga.	1893
"	David R. Francis	Mo.	1896
McKinley	Cornelius N. Bliss	N. Y.	1897

Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Resi-de'ces	Ap-pointed
(Secretaries of the Interior, Continued)			
McKinley	Ethan A. Hitchcock	Mo.	1899
T. Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	James R. Garfield	Ohio	1907
Taft	Richard A. Ballinger	Wash.	1909
"	Walter L. Fisher	Ill.	1911
Wilson	Franklin K. Lane	Cal.	1913
"	John B. Payne	Va.	1920
Harding	Albert B. Fall	N. M.	1921
"	Hubert Work	"	1923
Coolidge	"	Col.	1923
"	Roy O. West	Ill.	1928
Hoover	Ray Lyman Wilbur	Cal.	1929
F. D. Roosevelt	Harold L. Ickes	Ill.	1933
Truman	"	"	1945
"	Julius A. Krug	Wis.	1946

Secretaries of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture was created by Act of Congress, May 15, 1862. On Feb. 8, 1889, its Commissioner was renamed secretary of agriculture and became a member of the Cabinet.

Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Resi-de'ces	Ap-pointed
Cleveland	Norman J. Colman	Mo.	1889
B. Harrison	Jeremiah M. Rusk	Wis.	1889
Cleveland	J. Sterling Morton	Neb.	1893
McKinley	James Wilson	Ia.	1897
T. Roosevelt	"	"	1901
Taft	"	"	1909
Wilson	David F. Houston	Mo.	1913
"	Edward T. Meredith	Ia.	1920
Harding	Henry C. Wallace	Ia.	1921
Coolidge	Howard M. Gore	W. Va.	1924
"	W. M. Jardine	Kan.	1925
Hoover	Arthur M. Hyde	Mo.	1929
F. D. Roosevelt	Henry A. Wallace	Iowa	1933
"	Claude R. Wickard	Ind.	1940
Truman	Clinton P. Anderson	N. M.	1945
"	Charles F. Brannan	Colo.	1948

Secretaries of Commerce and Labor

The Department of Commerce and Labor was created by Act of Congress Feb. 14, 1903, and its Secretary made a member of the Cabinet This Department was divided by Act of Congress in 1913 into the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor, and the Secretary of each was made a Cabinet member.

Secretaries of Commerce and Labor

Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Resi-de'ces	Ap-pointed
T. Roosevelt	Geo. B. Cortelyou	N. Y.	1903
T. Roosevelt	Victor H. Metcalf	Cal.	1904
T. Roosevelt	Oscar S. Straus	N. Y.	1906
Taft	Charles Nagel	Mo.	1909

Secretaries of Commerce

Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Resi-de'ces	Ap-pointed
Wilson	William C. Redfield	N. Y.	1913
"	Josh. W. Alexander	Mo.	1919
Harding	Herbert C. Hoover	Cal.	1921
Coolidge	"	"	1923
"	William F. Whiting	Mass.	1928
Hoover	Robert P. Lamont	Ill.	1929
"	Roy D. Chapin	Mich.	1932
F. D. Roosevelt	Daniel C. Roper	S. C.	1933
"	Harry L. Hopkins	Iowa	1939
"	Jesse Jones	Texas	1940
"	Henry A. Wallace	Ia.	1945
Truman	"	"	1945
"	W. Averell Harriman	N. Y.	1946
"	Charles W. Sawyer	Ohio	1948

Secretaries of Labor

Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Resi-de'ces	Ap-pointed
Wilson	William B. Wilson	Pa.	1913
Harding	James J. Davis	Pa.	1921
Coolidge	"	"	1923
Hoover	"	"	1929
"	William N. Doak	Va.	1930
F. D. Roosevelt	Frances Perkins	N. Y.	1933
Truman	L. B. Schwellenbach	Wash.	1945
"	Maurice J. Tobin	Mass.	1948

Vice-Presidents of the United States

	Name	Birthplace	Yr.	Residence	Qualified	Politics	Place of Death	Yr.	Age
1	John Adams	Quincy, Mass.	1735	Mass.	1789	Fed.	Quincy, Mass.	1826	90
2	Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, Va.	1743	Va.	1797	Rep.	Monticello, Va.	1826	83
3	Aaron Burr	Newark, N. J.	1756	N. Y.	1801	Rep.	Staten Island, N. Y.	1836	80
4	George Clinton	Ulster Co., N. Y.	1739	"	1805	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1812	73
5	Elbridge Gerry	Marblehead, Mass.	1744	Mass.	1813	Rep.	Washington, D.C	1814	70
6	Daniel D. Tompkins	Scarsdale, N. Y.	1774	N. Y.	1817	Rep.	Staten Island, N. Y.	1825	51
7	*John C. Calhoun	Abbeville, S. C.	1782	S. C.	1825	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1850	68
8	Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, N. Y.	1782	N. Y.	1833	Dem.	Kinderhook, N. Y.	1862	79
9	Richard M. Johnson	Louisville, Ky.	1780	Ky.	1837	Dem.	Frankfort, Ky.	1850	70
10	John Tyler	Greenway, Va.	1790	Va.	1841	Dem.	Richmond, Va.	1862	72
11	George M. Dallas	Philadelphia, Pa.	1792	Pa.	1845	Dem.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1864	72
12	Millard Fillmore	Summerhill, N. Y.	1800	N. Y.	1849	Whig.	Buffalo, N. Y.	1874	74
13	William R. King	Sampson Co., N. C.	1786	Ala.	1853	Dem.	Dallas Co., Ala.	1853	67
14	John C. Breckinridge	Lexington, Ky.	1821	Ky.	1857	Dem.	Lexington, Ky.	1875	54
15	Hannibal Hamlin	Paris, Me.	1809	Me.	1861	Rep.	Bangor, Me.	1891	81
16	Andrew Johnson	Raleigh, N. C.	1808	Tenn.	1865	Rep.	Carter Co., Tenn.	1875	66
17	Schuyler Colfax	New York City, N. Y.	1823	Ind.	1869	Rep.	Mankato, Minn.	1885	63
18	Henry Wilson	Farmington, N. H.	1812	Mass.	1873	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1875	63
19	William A. Wheeler	Malone, N. Y.	1819	N. Y.	1877	Rep.	Malone, N. Y.	1887	68
20	Chester A. Arthur	Fairfield, Vt.	1830	"	1881	Rep.	New York City, N. Y.	1886	56
21	Thomas A. Hendricks	Muskingum Co., Ohio	1819	Ind.	1885	Dem.	Indianapolis, Ind.	1885	66
22	Levi P. Morton	Shoreham, Vt.	1824	N. Y.	1889	Rep.	Rhinebeck, N. Y.	1920	96
23	Adlai E. Stevenson	Christian Co., Ky.	1835	Ill.	1893	Dem.	Chicago, Ill.	1914	78
24	Garrett A. Hobart	Long Branch, N. J.	1844	N. J.	1897	Rep.	Paterson, N. J.	1899	55
25	Theodore Roosevelt	New York City, N. Y.	1858	N. Y.	1901	Rep.	Oyster Bay, N. Y.	1919	60
26	Charles W. Fairbanks	Unionville Centre, Ohio	1852	Ind.	1905	Rep.	Indianapolis, Ind.	1918	66
27	James S. Sherman	Utica, N. Y.	1855	N. Y.	1909	Rep.	Utica, N. Y.	1912	57
28	Thomas R. Marshall	No. Manchester, Ind.	1854	Ind.	1913	Dem.	Washington, D. C.	1925	71
29	Calvin Coolidge	Plymouth, Vt.	1872	Mass.	1921	Rep.	Northampton, Mass.	1933	60
30	Charles G. Dawes	Marietta, Ohio	1865	Ill.	1925	Rep.			
31	Charles Curtis	Topeka, Kan.	1860	Kan.	1929	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1936	76
32	John Nance Garner	Red River Co., Tex.	1869	Tex.	1933	Dem.			
33	Henry Agard Wallace	Adair County, Ia.	1888	Iowa	1941	Dem.			
34	Harry S. Truman	Lamar, Mo.	1884	Mo.	1945	Dem.			
35	Alben W. Barkley	Graves County, Ky.	1877	Ky.	1949	Dem.			

(*) Resigned Dec. 28, 1832, having been elected to the U. S. Senate (Dec. 12, 1832) to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Robert Y. Hayne.

Speakers of the House of Representatives

Name	State	Time	Name	State	Time
Frederick A. C. Muhlenberg	Pa.	1789-1791	James L. Orr	S. C.	1857-1859
Jonathan Trumbull	Ct.	1791-1793	William Pennington	N. J.	1860-1861
Frederick A. C. Muhlenberg	Pa.	1793-1795	Galusha A. Grow	Pa.	1861-1863
Jonathan Dayton	N. J.	1795-1799	Schuyler Colfax	Ind.	1863-1869
Theodore Sedgwick	Mass.	1799-1801	James G. Blaine	Me.	1869-1875
Nathaniel Macon	N. C.	1801-1807	Michael C. Kerr	Ind.	1875-1876
Joseph B. Varnum	Mass.	1807-1811	Samuel J. Randall	Pa.	1876-1881
Henry Clay	Ky.	1811-1814	Joseph W. Keifer	Ohio	1881-1883
Langdon Cheves	S.	1814-1815	John G. Carlisle	Ky.	1883-1889
Henry Clay	Ky.	1815-1820	Thomas B. Reed	Me.	1889-1891
John W. Taylor	N. Y.	1820-1821	Charles F. Crisp	Ga.	1891-1895
Philip P. Barbour	Va.	1821-1823	Thomas B. Reed	Me.	1895-1899
Henry Clay	Ky.	1823-1827	David B. Henderson	Ia.	1899-1903
John W. Taylor	N. Y.	1825-1824	Joseph G. Cannon	Ill.	1903-1910
Andrew Stevenson	Va.	1827-1835	Champ Clark	Mo.	1911-1919
John Bell	Tenn.	1834-1835	Frederick H. Gillett	Mass.	1919-1925
James K. Polk	Tenn.	1835-1839	Nicholas Longworth	Ohio	1925-1931
Robert M. T. Hunter	Va.	1839-1841	John N. Garner	Texas	1931-1933
John White	Ky.	1841-1843	Henry T. Rainey	Ill.	1933-1934
John W. Jones	Va.	1843-1845	Joseph W. Byrns	Tenn.	1935-1936
John W. Davis	Ind.	1845-1847	William B. Bankhead	Ala.	1936-1940
Robert C. Winthrop	Mass.	1847-1849	Sam Rayburn	Texas	1940-1947
Howell Cobb	Ga.	1849-1851	Joseph W. Martin, Jr.	Mass.	1947-1949
Linn Boyd	Ky.	1851-1855	Sam Rayburn	Texas	1949-
Nathaniel P. Banks	Mass.	1856-1857			

Justices of the United States Supreme Court

Name *Chief Justices in Italics*	Service Term	Yrs	Born	Died	Name *Chief Justices in Italics*	Service Term	Yrs	Born	Died
John Jay, N. Y.	1789-1795	5	1745	1829	John M. Harlan, Ky.	1877-1911	34	1833	1911
John Rutledge, S. C.	1789-1791	1	1739	1800	William B. Woods, Ga.	1881-1887	6	1824	1887
William Cushing, Mass.	1789-1810	20	1732	1810	Stanley Matthews, Ohio	1881-1889	7	1824	1889
James Wilson, Pa.	1789-1798	8	1742	1798	Horace Gray, Mass.	1882-1902	20	1828	1902
John Blair, Va.	1789-1796	6	1732	1800	Samuel Blatchford, N. Y.	1882-1893	11	1820	1893
Robert H. Harrison, Md.	1789-1790	1	1745	1790	Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Miss.	1888-1893	5	182.	1893
James Iredell, N. C.	1790-1799	9	1751	1799	*Melville W. Fuller*, Ill.	1888-1910	21	1833	1910
Thomas Johnson, Md.	1791-1793	1	1732	1819	David J. Brewer, Kan.	1890-1910	20	1837	1910
William Paterson, N. J.	1793-1806	13	1745	1806	Henry B. Brown, Mich.	1891-1906	15	1836	1913
John Rutledge, S. C.	1795-(a)	...	1739	1800	George Shiras, Jr., Pa.	1892-1903	10	1832	1924
Samuel Chase, Md.	1796-1811	15	1741	1811	Howell E. Jackson, Tenn.	1893-1895	2	1832	1895
Oliver Ellsworth, Conn. (b)	1796-1799	4	1745	1807	Edward D. White, La.	1894-1910	16	1845	1921
Bushrod Washington, Va.	1798-1829	31	1762	1829	Rufus W. Peckham, N. Y.	1896-1909	13	1838	1909
Alfred Moore, N. C.	1799-1804	4	1755	1810	Joseph McKenna, Cal.	1898-1925	26	1843	1926
John Marshall, Va.	1801-1835	34	1755	1835	Oliver W. Holmes, Mass.	1902-1932	29	1841	1935
William Johnson, S. C.	1804-1834	30	1771	1834	William R. Day, Ohio	1903-1922	19	1849	1923
Brockholst Livingston, N. Y.	1806-1823	16	1757	1823	William H. Moody, Mass.	1906-1910	3	1853	1917
Thomas Todd, Ky.	1807-1826	18	1765	1826	Horace H. Lurton, Tenn.	1910-1914	4	1844	1914
Joseph Story, Mass.	1811-1845	33	1779	1845	Charles E. Hughes, N. Y.	1910-1916	5	1862	1948
Gabriel Duval, Md.	1812-1835	22	1752	1844	*Willis Van Devanter, Wy.	1911-1937	26	1859	1941
Smith Thompson, N. Y.	1823-1843	20	1768	1843	Joseph R. Lamar, Ga.	1911-1916	5	1857	1916
Robert Trimble, Ky.	1826-1828	2	1777	1828	*Edward D. White*, La.	1910-1921	10	1845	1921
John McLean, Ohio	1829-1861	32	1785	1861	Mahlon Pitney, N. J.	1912-1922	10	1858	1924
Henry Baldwin, Pa.	1830-1844	14	1780	1844	Jas. C. McReynolds, Tenn.	1914-1941	26	1862	1946
James M. Wayne, Ga.	1835-1867	32	1790	1867	*Louis D. Brandeis, Mass.	1916-1939	22	1856	1941
Roger B. Taney, Md.	1836-1864	28	1777	1864	John H. Clarke, Ohio	1916-1922	5	1857	1945
Philip P. Barbour, Va.	1836-1841	4	1783	1841	*William H. Taft*, Conn.	1921-1930	8	1857	1930
John Catron, Tenn.	1837-1865	28	1786	1865	*George Sutherland, Utah	1922-1938	15	1862	1942
John McKinley, Ala.	1837-1852	15	1780	1852	Pierce Butler, Minn.	1922-1939	16	1866	1939
Peter V. Daniel, Va.	1841-1860	19	1784	1860	Edward T. Sanford, Tenn.	1923-1930	7	1865	1930
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.	1845-1872	27	1792	1873	Harlan F. Stone, N. Y.	1925-1941	16	1872	1946
Levi Woodbury, N. H.	1845-1851	5	1789	1851	*Charles E. Hughes*, N. Y.	1930-1941	11	1862	1948
Robert C. Grier, Pa.	1846-1870	23	1794	1870	Owen J. Roberts, Penn.	1930-1945	15	1875	...
Benj. R. Curtis, Mass.	1851-1857	6	1809	1874	Benjamin N. Cardozo, N. Y.	1932-1938	6	1870	1938
John A. Campbell, Ala.	1853-1861	8	1811	1889	Hugo L. Black, Ala.	1937-	...	1886	...
Nathan Clifford, Me.	1858-1881	23	1803	1881	Stanley F. Reed, Ky.	1938-	...	1884	...
Noah H. Swayne, Ohio	1862-1881	18	1804	1884	Felix Frankfurter, Mass.	1939-	...	1882	...
Samuel F. Miller, Iowa	1862-1890	28	1816	1890	William O. Douglas, Conn.	1939-	...	1898	...
David Davis, Ill.	1862-1877	14	1815	1886	Frank Murphy, Michigan	1940-1949	9	1890	1949
Stephen J. Field, Cal.	1863-1897	34	1816	1899	*Harlan F. Stone*, N. Y.	1941-1946	5	1872	1946
Salmon P. Chase, Ohio	1864-1873	8	1808	1873	James F. Byrnes, S. C.	1941-1942	1	1879	...
William Strong, Pa.	1870-1880	10	1808	1895	Robert H. Jackson, N. Y.	1941-	...	1892	...
Joseph P. Bradley, N. J.	1870-1892	21	1813	1892	Wiley B. Rutledge, Iowa	1943-	...	1894	...
Ward Hunt, N. Y.	1873-1882	9	1810	1886	Harold H. Burton, Ohio	1945-	...	1888	...
Morrison R. Waite, Ohio	1874-1888	14	1816	1888	*Fred M. Vinson*, Kentucky	1946-	...	1890	...

*Retired. (a) Rejected Dec. 15, 1795; (b) resigned Sept. 30, 1800.

Note—Robert H. Harrison, who is listed above as an Associate Justice of the Court, was nominated Sept. 24, 1789; confirmed by the Senate, September 26, 1789; and commissioned September 28, 1789. There is nothing affirmative to show that he ever accepted the commission or took the oath. Justice Iredell was nominated February 9, 1790, "vice Harrison, resigned." Under date of Jan. 1790, Harrison wrote to the President saying, "I cannot accept the appointment."

Congress, on March 3, 1911, added to the Statutes at Large, as follows: "The Supreme Court of the United States shall consist of a Chief Justice of the United States and eight Assistant Justices, any six of whom shall constitute a quorum."

Comptroller General of the United States

The Comptroller General, as head of the General Accounting Office (created June 10, 1921), is charged by law with the settlement and adjustment, independently of the executive departments, of all claims and demands whatever by the Government or against it, and all accounts whatever in which the Government is concerned, either as debtor or creditor, and is vested with all powers and duties previously conferred or imposed by law upon the former Comptroller of the Treasury and the six Auditors of the Treasury department.

He superintends the recovery of all debts finally certified by audited settlements to be due the United States, and the preservation of all accounts, with their vouchers, etc., which have been finally adjusted, and countersigns all warrants authorized by law to be signed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Comptroller General and the Assistant hold office for fifteen years and the Comptroller General is not eligible for reappointment. The salary is $12,000 a year. The Comptroller General is Lindsay C. Warren, of North Carolina.

STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Alabama

Governor—James E. Folsom, Dem.; $6,000.
Lieut. Governor—J. C. Inzer, Dem.; $20 per day during legislature.
Sec. of State—Sibyl Pool, Dem., $4,800.
Comptroller—John Graves, Dem.; $5,100.
Treasurer—John Brandon, Dem.; $4,800.
Auditor—Dan Thomas, Dem.; $4,800.
Attorney General—A. A. Carmichael, Dem.; $5,700.
Supt. of Education—A. R. Meadows, Dem.; $5,700.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in May—Members receive $20 per day during legislative sessions, plus travel allowance of 10c per mile (one time).
Senate—Democrats, 35 (total).
House—Democrats, 105; Republicans, 1. Total, 106.

Arizona

Governor—Dan E. Garvey, Dem.; $10,000.
Sec. of State—Wesley Bolin, Dem.; $6,000.
Treasurer—J. W. Kelley, Dem., $5,500.
Auditor—Mrs. Ana Frohmiller, Dem.; $6,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $8 per day plus subsistence of $17. They are also allowed mileage at the rate of 7c per mile.
Senate—Democrats, 19 (total).
House—Democrats, 53; Republicans, 5. Total, 58.

Arkansas

Governor—Sid McMath, Dem.; $10,000.
Lieut. Governor—Nathan Gordon, Dem.; $2,500.
Sec. of State—C. G. (Crip) Hall, Dem.; $5,000.
Auditor—J. Oscar Humphrey, Dem.; $5,000.
Treasurer—J. Vance Clayton, Dem.; $5,000.
Attorney General—Ike Murry, Dem.; $6,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $1,200 for each two year period.
Senate—Democrats, 35 (total).
House—Democrats, 99; Republicans, 1. Total, 100.

California

Governor—Earl Warren, Rep.; $25,000.
Lieut. Governor—Goodwin J. Knight, Rep.; $12,000.
Sec. of State—Frank M. Jordan, Rep.; $12,000.
Treasurer—Charles G. Johnson, Rep.; $12,000.
Controller—Thomas Kuchel, Rep.; $12,000.
Supt. of Public Instruction—Roy Simpson, N-P; $12,000.
Attorney General—Fred N. Howser, Rep.; $16,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $1,200 annually, plus mileage and $10 daily expenses while attending sessions.
Senate—Democrats, 14; Republicans, 26. Total, 40.
Assembly—Democrats, 35; Republicans, 45. Total, 80.

Colorado

Governor—Lee Knous, Dem.; $10,000.
Lieut. Governor—Walter W. Johnson, Dem.; $1,800.
Sec. of State—George J. Baker, Dem.; $6,000.
Auditor—Myron C. McGinley, Dem.; $6,000.
Treasurer—Homer F. Bedford, Dem.; $6,500.
Attorney General—John W. Metzger, Dem.; $7,000.
Supt. of Public Instruction—Nettie S. Freed, Rep.; $6,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $2,400 for the biennium. They are also allowed mileage at the rate of 10c per mile.
Senate—Democrats, 13; Republicans, 21; 1 vacancy. Total, 35.
House—Democrats, 41; Republicans, 24. Total, 65.

Connecticut

Governor—Chester Bowles, Dem.; $12,000.
Lieut. Governor—William T. Carroll, Dem.; $4,500.
Sec. of State—Winifred McDonald, Dem.; $6,000.
Treasurer—Joseph A. Adorno, Rep.; $6,000.
Comptroller—Raymond S. Thatcher, Dem.; $6,000.
Attorney General—William L. Hadden, Rep.; $10,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $600 per session.
Senate—Democrats, 23; Republicans, 13. Total 36.
House—Democrats, 90; Republicans, 182. Total 272.

Delaware

Governor—Elbert N. Carvel, Dem.; $7,500.
Sec. of State—Harris B. McDowell, Jr., Dem. $7,000.
Attorney General—Albert W. James, Rep.; $6,000

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receiv $2,000 biennially.
Senate—Democrats, 8; Republicans, 9. Total, 17
House—Democrats, 17; Republicans, 18. Total, 35

Florida

Governor—Fuller Warren, Dem.; $12,000.
Sec. of State—R. A. Gray, Dem.; $9,000.
Attorney General—Richard W. Ervin, Dem. $9,000.
Comptroller—Clarence M. Gay, Dem.; $9,000
Treasurer—J. Edwin Larson, Dem.; $9,000.
Supt. of Public Instruction—Tom D. Bailey Dem.; $9,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in April—Members receive $17.5 per day for 60 days.
Senate—Democrats, 38 (total).
House—Democrats, 95 (total).

Georgia

Governor—Herman E. Talmadge, Dem.; $12,000
Lieut. Governor—S. Marvin Griffin, Dem.; $7,500
Sec. of State—Ben W. Fortson, Jr., Dem.; $7,500
Treasurer—George B. Hamilton, Dem.; $7,500.
Attorney General—Eugene Cook, Dem.; $7,500.
Comptroller General—Zach D. Cravey, Dem. $7,500.
Supt. of Schools—M. D. Collins, Dem.; $7,500.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receiv $15 per day while in session.
Senate—Democrats, 54 (total).
House—Democrats, 205 (total).

Idaho

Governor—Dr. C. A. Robins, Rep.; $7,500.
Lieut. Governor—Dan S. Whitehead, Rep.; $1 per day served.
Sec. of State—J. D. "Cy" Price, Rep.; $4,00
Attorney General—Robert E. Smylie, Rep $4,000.
Auditor—N. P. Neilson, Rep.; $4,000.
Treasurer—Lela D. Painter, Rep.; $4,000.
Supt. of Schools—Alton B. Jones, Rep.; $4,00

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members recei $10 per day served.
Senate—Democrats, 24; Republicans, 20. Total 4
House—Democrats, 24; Republicans, 35. Total, 5

Illinois

Governor—Adlai E. Stevenson, Dem.; $12,0
Lieut. Governor—Sherwood Dixon, Dem.; $5,0
(Receives $33 1-3 per day when acting as Governo
Sec. of State—Edward J. Barrett, Dem.; $9,0
Auditor of Public Accounts—Benjamin O. Coop
Dem.; $9,000.
Treasurer—Ora Smith, Dem., $9,000.
Attorney General—Ivan A. Elliott, Dem., $9,0
Supt. of Public Instruction—Vernon L. Nicke
Rep.; $9,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members rece $6,000 for the biennium.
Senate—Democrats, 18; Republicans, 32; 1 v cancy. Total, 51.
House—Democrats, 81; Republicans, 72. Tot 153.

Indiana

Governor—Henry F. Schricker, Dem.; $8,000.
Lieut. Governor—John A. Watkins, Dem.; $6,0 plus $1,200 as President of the Senate, and $5 each day of the session.
Sec. of State—Charles F. Fleming, Dem.; $7,5
Auditor—James M. Propst, Dem.; $7,500.
Treasurer—F. Shirley Wilcox, Dem.; $7,500.
Attorney General—J. Emmett McManam Dem.; $7,500.
Supt. of Public Instruction—Deane E. Walk Dem.; $7,500.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members rece $1,200 per year and 20c per mile for one round t for a session.

Senate—Democrats, 21; Republicans, 28. 1 vacancy. Total, 50.
House—Democrats, 60; Republicans, 40. Total, 100.

Iowa

Governor—William S. Beardsley, Rep.; $12,000.
Lieut. Governor—Kenneth A. Evans, Rep.; $2,000 per session.
Sec. of State—Melvin D. Synhorst, Rep.; $6,000.
Auditor—Chet B. Akers, Rep.; $6,000.
Treasurer—J. M. Grimes, Rep.; $6,000.
Attorney General—Robert L. Larson, Rep.; $7,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $1,000 per session.
Senate—Democrats, 7; Republicans, 43. Total, 50.
Assembly—Democrats, 29; Republicans, 79. Total, 108.

Kansas

Governor—Frank Carlson, Rep.; $8,000.
Lieut. Governor—Frank L. Hagaman, Rep.; $900.
Sec. of State—Larry Ryan, Dem.; $4,000.
Auditor—George Robb, Rep.; $4,000.
Treasurer—Richard T. Fadely, Rep.; $4,000.
Attorney General—Edward F. Arn, Rep.; $5,000.
Supt. of Public Instruction—A. F. Throckmorton, Rep.; $5,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $3 per day.
Senate—Democrats, 6; Republicans, 34. Total, 40.
House—Democrats, 30; Republicans, 95. Total, 125.

Kentucky

Governor—Earle C. Clements, Dem.; $10,000.
Lieut. Governor—Lawrence W. Weatherby, Dem.; $15 per day during session, also same as Governor's salary on Governor's absence.
Sec. of State—George G. Hatcher, Dem.; $5,000.
Auditor—Harry N. Jones, Dem.; $5,000.
Treasurer—Edward F. Seiller, Dem.; $5,000.
Attorney General—A. E. Funk, Dem.; $5,000.
Supt. of Public Instruction—Boswell Hodgkins, Dem.; $5,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets even years, in January—Members receive $15 per day during session.
Senate—Democrats, 28; Republicans, 9. 1 vacancy. Total, 38.
House—Democrats, 76; Republicans, 24. Total, 100.

Louisiana

Governor—Earl K. Long, Dem.; $12,000.
Lieut. Governor—William J. Dodd, Dem.; $5,000.
Sec. of State—Wade O. Martin, Jr., Dem.; $12,000.
Attorney General—Bolivar E. Kemp, Jr., Dem.; $10,000.
Treasurer—A. P. Tugwell, Dem.; $7,500.
Auditor—L. B. Baynard, Dem.; $7,500.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets even years, in May—Members receive $20 per day.
Senate—Democrats, 39 (total).
House—Democrats, 100 (total).

Maine

Governor—Frederick G. Payne, Rep.; $10,000.
Sec. of State—Harold I. Goss, Rep.; $6,000.
Auditor—Fred M. Berry, Rep.; $6,000.
Treasurer—Frank S. Carpenter, Rep.; $3,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $850 per session; presiding officers, $1,000.
Senate—Democrats, 5; Republicans, 28. Total, 33.
House—Democrats, 25; Republicans, 126. Total, 151.

Maryland

Governor—William P. Lane, Jr., Dem.; $4,500.
Comptroller—James J. Lacy, Dem.; $8,000.
Treasurer—Hooper S. Miles, Dem.; $2,500.
Attorney General—Hall Hammond, Dem.; $8,000.
Sec. of State—Bertram L. Boone, II, Dem.; $2,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $2,000 per year.
Senate—Democrats, 18; Republicans, 11. Total, 29.
House—Democrats, 87, Republicans, 36. Total, 123.

Massachusetts

Governor—Paul A. Dever, Dem.; $20,000.
Lieut. Governor—Charles F. Jeff Sullivan, Dem.; $6,000.
Sec. of the Commonwealth—Edward J. Cronin. Dem.; $8,000.
Attorney General—Francis E. Kelly, Dem.; $10,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets annually in January—Members receive $2,750 per session, plus travel expenses.
Senate—Democrats, 18; Republicans, 22. Total. 40.
House—Democrats, 119; Republicans, 120, Independent, 1. Total, 240.

Michigan

Governor—Mennen G. Williams, Dem.; $22,500.
Lieut. Governor—John W. Connolly, Dem.; $3,500 plus additional $2,400 as President of Senate.
Sec. of State—Frederick M. Alger, Jr., Rep.; $12,500.
Attorney General—Stephen J. Roth, Dem.; $12,500.
Treasurer—D. Hale Brake, Rep.; $12,500.
Auditor General—Murl K. Aten, Rep.; $12,500.
Supt. of Public Instruction—Lee M. Thurston, Rep.; $12,500.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $2,400 per year.
Senate—Democrats, 9; Republicans, 23. Total, 32.
House—Democrats, 39; Republicans, 61. Total, 100.

Minnesota

Governor—Luther W. Youngdahl, Rep.; $12,000.
Lieut. Governor—C. Elmer Anderson, Rep.; $4,000.
Sec. of State—Mike Holm, Rep.; $7,800.
Auditor—Stafford King, Rep.; $8,000.
Treasurer—Julius A. Schmahl, Rep.; $7,800.
Attorney General—J. A. A. Burnquist, Rep.; $9,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $2,000 per term.
Senate—67 members, elected without party designation.
House—131 members, elected without party designation.

Mississippi

Governor—Fielding L. Wright, Dem.; $10,000.
Lieut. Governor—Sam Lumpkin, Dem.; $2,000 per session.
Sec. of State—Heber Ladner, Dem.; $7,500.
Auditor of Public Accounts—Carl N. Craig, Dem.; $7,500.
Treasurer—R. W. May, Dem.; $7,500.
Attorney General—Greek L. Rice, Dem.; $8,500.
Supt. of Public Education—J. M. Tubb, Dem.; $7,500.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets even years, in January—Members receive $1,500 per regular session.
Senate—Democrats, 49 (total).
House—Democrats, 140 (total).

Missouri

Governor—Forrest Smith, Dem.; $10,000.
Lieut. Governor—James T. Blair, Jr.; Dem.; $7,500.
Sec. of State—Walter H. Toberman, Dem.; $7,500.
Auditor—W. H. Holmes, Dem.; $7,500.
Treasurer—M. E. Morris, Dem.; $7,500.
Attorney General—J. E. Taylor, Dem.; $7,500.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $125 per month, and mileage allowance.
Senate—Democrats, 19; Republicans, 15. Total, 34.
House—Democrats, 94; Republicans, 60. Total, 154.

Montana

Governor—John W. Bonner, Dem.; $7,500.
Lieut. Governor—Paul Connon, Dem.; $12 per day while serving as President of the Senate and the same salary as the Governor while serving as Acting Governor.
Sec. of State—Sam W. Mitchell, Dem.; $4,200.
Attorney General—Arnold H. Olsen, Dem.; $4,500.
Treasurer—Neil Fisher, Dem.; $4,200.
Auditor—John J. Holmes, Dem.; $4,200.
Supt. of Public Instruction—Mary M. Condon, Dem.; $4,200.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years in January—Members receive $10 per day while in session.
Senate—Democrats, 23; Republicans, 32; Independent, 1. Total, 56.
House—Democrats, 54; Republicans, 36. Total, 90.

Nebraska

Governor—Val Peterson, Rep.; $10,000.
Lieut. Governor—Charles Warner, Rep.; $1,744.
Sec. of State—Frank March, Rep.; $5,000.
Auditor of Public Accounts—Ray C. Johnson, Rep.; $5,000.
Treasurer—Edward Gillette, Rep.; $5,000.
Attorney General—James H. Anderson, Rep.; $5,000.
Supt. of Public Instruction—Wayne O. Reed, N-P; $5,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $872 per year and a travel allowance of 5c per mile.
Unicameral body composed of 43 members who are classed as Senators.

Nevada

Governor—Vail Pittman, Dem.; $7,600.
Lieut. Governor—Cliff Jones, Dem.; $600, plus $15 per day when Acting Governor or presiding over the State Senate.
Sec. of State—John Koontz, Dem.; $4,200.
Controller—J. P. Donovan, Dem.; $4,200.
Treasurer—Dan W. Franks, Dem.; $4,200.
Attorney General—Alan Bible, Dem.; $5,600.
Supt. of Public Instruction—Mildred Bray, Dem.; $4,200.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $15 per day.
Senate—Democrats, 6; Republicans, 11. Total, 17.
Assembly—Democrats, 25; Republicans, 18. Total, 43.

New Hampshire

Governor—Sherman Adams, Rep.; $6,000.
Sec. of State—Enoch D. Fuller, Rep.; $5,500.
Comptroller—Arthur E. Bean, Rep.; $6,000.
Attorney General—William L. Phinney, Rep.; $6,500.
Treasurer—F. Gordon Kimball, Rep.; $5,500.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $200; presiding officers, $250.
Senate—Democrats, 7, Republicans, 17. Total, 24.
House—Democrats, 145; Republicans, 254. Total, 399.

New Jersey

(Terms ended December 31st, 1949.
For successors see Addenda.)
Governor—Alfred E. Driscoll, Rep.; $20,000.
Sec. of State—Lloyd B. Marsh, Rep.; $10,000...
Attorney General—Theodore D. Parsons, Rep.; $15,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets annually in January—Members receive $3,000 per year.
Senate—Democrats, 6; Republicans, 15. Total, 21.
Assembly—Democrats, 16; Republicans, 44. Total, 60.

New Mexico

Governor—Thomas J. Mabry, Dem.; $10,000.
Lieut. Governor—Joseph M. Montoya, Dem.; $20.00 per diem while legislature is in session.
Sec. of State—Mrs. M. A. Romero, Dem., $6,000.
Auditor—E. D. Trujillo, Dem.; $6,000.
Treasurer—H. R. (Ray) Rodgers, Dem.; $6,000.
Attorney General—Joe L. Martinez, Dem.; $8,000.
Supt. of Public Instruction—Charles L. Rose, Dem.; $6,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $10 per day.
Senate—Democrats, 19; Republicans, 5. Total, 24.
House—Democrats, 36; Republicans, 13. Total, 49.

New York

Governor—Thomas E. Dewey, Rep.; $25,000.
Lieut. Governor—Joe R. Hanley, Rep.; $10,000.
Comptroller—Frank C. Moore, Rep.; $20,000.
Attorney General—Nathaniel L. Goldstein, Rep.; $20,000.
(For complete list of officials consult Index "N. Y. State.")

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets annually, in January—Members receive $5,000 per year.
Senate—Democrats, 25; Republicans, 31. Total, 56.
Assembly—Democrats, 60; Republicans, 89; Liberal, 1. Total, 150.

North Carolina

Governor—W. Kerr Scott, Dem.; $15,000, plus $5,600 for travel and expenses.
Lieut. Governor—H. P. Taylor, Dem.; $2,100 per year, plus $700 per session.
Sec. of State—Thad Eure, Dem.; $7,500.
Auditor—Henry L. Bridges, Dem.; $7,500.
Treasurer—Brandon P. Hodges, Dem.; $7,500.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January. Members receive $600 per session.
Senate—Democrats, 48; Republicans, 2. Total 50.
House—Democrats, 109; Republicans, 11. Total 120.

North Dakota

Governor—Fred G. Aandahl, Rep.; $12,000.
Lieut. Governor—C. P. Dahl, Rep.; $2,000.
Sec. of State—Thomas Hall, Rep.; $6,600.
Treasurer—Albert Jacobson, Rep.; $6,600.
Attorney General—Wallace E. Warner, Rep. $10,000.
Supt. of Public Instruction—G. B. Nordrum Rep.; $6,600.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $5 per day. (In 1949 they received an additional $10 per day for expenses.)
Senate—Democrats, 2; Republicans, 47. Total, 49.
House—Democrats, 2; Republicans, 111. Total 113.

Ohio

Governor—Frank J. Lausche, Dem.; $13,000.
Lieut. Governor—George D. Nye, Dem.; $4,000.
Sec. of State—Charles F. Sweeney, Dem.; $8,500.
Auditor—Joseph T. Ferguson, Dem.; $8,500.
Treasurer—Don H. Ebright, Rep.; $8,500.
Attorney General—Herbert S. Duffy, Dem.; $8,500.
Supt. of Public Instruction—Dr. Clyde Hisson Dem.; $6,500.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $2,600 per year.
Senate—Democrats, 19; Republicans, 14. Total 33.
House—Democrats, 69; Republicans, 65; 1 vacancy. Total, 135.

Oklahoma

Governor—Roy J. Turner, Dem.; $6,500.
Lieut. Governor—James E. Berry, Dem., $1,000.
Sec. of State—Wilburn Cartwright, Dem., $3,000.
Attorney General—Mac Q. Williamson, Dem. $6,000.
Auditor—A. S. J. Shaw, Dem.; $3,600.
Treasurer—John D. Conner, Dem.; $3,600.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $15 per day for 75 days while in session, and $1 per month when not in session.
Senate—Democrats 44; Republicans 5. Total,
House—Democrats 115; Republicans 12. Total 1

Oregon

Governor—Douglas McKay, Rep.; $10,000.
Sec. of State—Earl T. Newbry, Rep.; $8,000.
Attorney General—George Neuner, Rep.; $8,0
Treasurer—Walter J. Pearson, Dem.; $8,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $8 per day for 50 days.
Senate—Democrats, 10; Reublicans, 20. Total,
House—Democrats, 11; Republicans, 49. Total,

Pennsylvania

Governor—James H. Duff, Rep.; $18,000.
Lieut. Governor—Daniel B. Strickler, Rep. $8,000.
Sec. of the Commonwealth—C. M. Morris Rep.; $10,000.
Attorney General—Thomas McK. Chidsey, Rep. $12,000.
Auditor General—Weldon B. Heyburn, Rep.; $8,000.
Treasurer—Charles R. Barber, Rep.; $12,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $3,000 per session.
Senate—Democrats, 15; Republicans, 35. Total
House—Democrats, 91; Republicans, 117. Total 208.

Rhode Island

Governor—John O. Pastore, Dem.; $15,000.
Lieut. Governor—John S. McKiernan, Dem. $2,500.
Sec. of State—Armand H. Cote, Dem.; $6,500.
Attorney General—William E. Powers, Dem. $8,500.
General Treasurer—Raymond H. Hawk. Dem., $6,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets annually, in January—Members receive $5 per day for 60 days (the Speaker $10). In addition they receive a travel allowance of 8c per mile.
Senate—Democrats, 22; Republicans, 22. Total, 44.
House—Democrats, 64; Republicans, 35; Independent, 1. Total, 100.

South Carolina

Governor—J. Strom Thurmond, Dem.; $7,500.
Lieut. Governor—George B. Timmerman, Jr., Dem.; $1,500.
Sec. of State—W. P. Blackwell, Dem.; $7,500.
Comptroller General—E. C. Rhodes, Dem.; $7,500.
Treasurer—Jeff B. Bates, Dem.; $7,500.
Attorney General—John M. Daniel, Dem.; $7,500.
Supt. of Education—Jesse T. Anderson, Dem.; $7,500.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets annually in January—Members receive $1,000 per year.
Senate—Democrats, 46 (total).
House—Democrats, 124 (total).

South Dakota

Governor—George T. Mickelson, Rep.; $8,500.
Lieut. Governor—Rex Terry, Rep.; $2,100 for biennium.
Sec. of State—Annamae Riiff, Rep.; $4,800.
Auditor—Steve E. Anderson, Rep.; $4,800.
Treasurer—Clarence E. Buehler, Rep.; $4,800.
Supt. of Public Instruction—Harold S. Freeman, N-P; $4,800.
Attorney General—Sigurd Anderson, Rep.; $6,300.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $1,050 biennially, plus 5c per mile travel allowance. For special sessions, members receive $10 per day for each day of attendance.
Senate—Democrats, 8; Republicans, 27. Total, 35.
House—Democrats, 11; Republicans, 64. Total, 75.

Tennessee

Governor—Gordon Browning, Dem.; $12,000.
Sec. of State—James H. Cummings, Dem.; $7,800.
Attorney General and Reporter—Roy H. Beeler, Dem.; $9,000.
Comptroller—Cedric Hunt, Dem.; $7,800.
Treasurer—W. N. Estes, Dem.; $7,800.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $4.00 per day during session.
Senate—Democrats, 29; Republicans, 4. Total 33.
House—Democrats, 80; Republicans, 19. Total, 99.

Texas

Governor—Beauford H. Jester, Dem.; $12,000. (Gov. Jester died July 11, 1949. Lt. Gov. Shivers fulfilling unexpired term.)
Lieut. Governor—Allan Shivers, Dem.; $1,500. In addition, $10 per day while presiding over Senate, plus living quarters and travel expenses.
Sec. of State—Ben Ramsey, Dem.; $6,000.
Attorney General—Price Daniel, Dem.; $10,000.
Comptroller—R. S. Calvert, Dem.; $6,000.
Treasurer—Jesse James, Dem.; $6,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $10 per day for first 120 days; $5 per day for any remaining days in session.
Senate—Democrats, 31 (total).
House—Democrats, 150 (total).

Utah

Governor—J. Bracken Lee, Rep.; $7,500.
Sec. of State—Heber Bennion, Jr.; Dem.; $5,400.
Auditor—Reese M. Reese, Dem.; $4,800.
Treasurer—Ferrell H. Adams, Dem.; $4,800.
Attorney General—Clinton D. Vernon, Dem.; $6,000.
Supt. of Public Instruction—E. Allen Bateman, Dem.; $6,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $600 per two year term.
Senate—Democrats, 12; Republicans, 11. Total, 23.
House—Democrats, 41; Republicans, 19. Total, 60.

Vermont

Governor—Ernest W. Gibson, Rep.; $8,000.
Lieut. Governor—Harold J. Arthur, Rep.; $1,200 plus mileage allowance during session of legislature.
Sec. of State—Howard E. Armstrong, Rep.; $5,000.
Treasurer—Levi R. Kelley, Rep.; $5,000.
Auditor of Accounts—David V. Anderson, Rep.; $5,000.
Attorney General—Clifton G. Parker, Rep.; $5,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $750 for session, plus mileage allowance of 20c per mile.
Senate—Democrats, 6; Republicans, 23; Independent, 1. Total, 30.
House—Democrats, 33; Republicans, 209; Independents, 3; Non-Partisans, 1. Total, 246.

Virginia

(Terms ended December 31, 1949.
For successors see Addenda.)

Governor—William M. Tuck, Dem.; $10,000 plus $17,000 per year maintenance.
Lieut. Governor—L. Preston Collins, Dem.; $900 for each biennial session of Legislature.
Sec. of the Commonwealth—Mrs. Thelma Y. Gordon, Dem.; $5,720.
Auditor of Public Accounts—L. Gordon Bennett, Dem.; $7,500.
Attorney General—J. L. Almond, Jr., Dem.; $9,960.
Treasurer—Jesse W. Dillon, Dem.; $7,500.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets even years, in January—Members receive $720 per regular 60 day biennial session.
Senate—Democrats, 38; Republicans, 2. Total, 40.
House—Democrats, 92; Republicans, 8. Total, 100.

Washington

Governor—Arthur B. Langlie, Rep.; $15,000 plus $12,000 for maintenance of state mansion.
Lieut. Governor—Victor A. Meyers, Dem.; $6,000.
Sec. of State—Earl Coe, Dem.; $8,500.
Treasurer—Tom Martin, Dem.; $8,500.
Auditor—Cliff Yelle, Dem.; $8,500.
Attorney General—Smith Troy, Dem.; $10,000.
Supt. of Public Instruction—Pearl A. Wanamaker, N-P; $8,500.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $1,200 annually, plus $10 per day while in session, for subsistence and lodging.
Senate—Democrats, 19; Republicans, 27. Total, 46.
House—Democrats, 67; Republicans, 32. Total, 99.

West Virginia

Governor—Okey L. Patteson, Dem.; $10,000.
Sec. of State—D. Pitt O'Brien, Dem.; $6,000.
Auditor—Edgar B. Sims, Dem.; $6,000.
Treasurer—R. E. Talbott, Dem.; $6,000.
Attorney General—Ira J. Partlow, Dem.; $7,500.
Supt. of Free Schools—W. W. Trent, Dem.; $6,000.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $500 per year.
Senate—Democrats, 20; Republicans, 12. Total, 32.
House—Democrats, 78; Republicans, 16. Total, 94.

Wisconsin

Governor—Oscar Rennebohm, Rep.; $10,000.
Lieut. Governor—George M. Smith, Rep.; $5,000 for two-year term.
Sec. of State—Fred R. Zimmerman, Rep.; $6,500.
Treasurer—Warren R. Smith, Rep., $6,500.
Attorney General—Thomas E. Fairchild, Dem.; $6,500.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $100 per month.
Senate—Democrats, 5; Republicans, 27; 1 vacancy. Total, 33.
House—Democrats, 25; Republicans, 74; 1 vacancy. Total, 100.

Wyoming

Governor—A. G. Crane (acting). Rep.; $8,000. Completing term of Lester C. Hunt, elected to U. S. Senate. In Wyoming, which has no lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State becomes acting Governor for an unexpired term. Receives only Governor's salary.
Sec. of State—A. G. Crane, Rep.; $4,800.
Auditor—Everett T. Copenhaver, Rep.; $4,800.
Treasurer—C. J. Rogers, Rep.; $4,800.
Supt. of Public Instruction—Edna Stolt, Rep.; $4,800.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January—Members receive $12 per day, travel expenses and per diem.
Senate—Democrats, 9; Republicans, 18. Total, 27.
House—Democrats, 28; Republicans, 28. Total, 56.

Summary of State Governors

State	Capital	Governor and Politics	Term Years	Expires	Salary
Alabama	Montgomery	James E. Folsom, D	4	Jan. 1951	$6,000
Arizona	Phoenix	Dan E. Garvey, D	2	Jan. 1951	10,000
Arkansas	Little Rock	Sidney S. McMath, D	2	Jan. 1951	10,000
California	Sacramento	Earl Warren, R	4	Jan. 1951	25,000
Colorado	Denver	William Lee Knous, D	2	Jan. 1951	10,000
Connecticut	Hartford	Chester Bowles, D	2	Jan. 1951	12,000
Delaware	Dover	Elbert N. Carvel, D	4	Jan. 1953	7,500
Florida	Tallahassee	Fuller Warren, D	4	Jan. 1953	12,000
Georgia	Atlanta	Herman Talmadge, D	4	Jan. 1951	12,000
Idaho	Boise	C. A. Robins, R	4	Jan. 1951	7,500
Illinois	Springfield	Adlai E. Stevenson, D	4	Jan. 1953	12,000
Indiana	Indianapolis	Henry F. Schricker, D	4	Jan. 1953	8,000
Iowa	Des Moines	William S. Beardsley, R	2	Jan. 1951	12,000
Kansas	Topeka	Frank Carlson, R	2	Jan. 1951	8,000
Kentucky	Frankfort	Earle C. Clements, D	4	Dec. 1951	10,000
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Earl K. Long, D	4	May 1952	12,000
Maine	Augusta	Frederick G. Payne, R	2	Jan. 1951	10,000
Maryland	Annapolis	William P. Lane, Jr., D	4	Jan. 1951	4,500
Massachusetts	Boston	Paul A. Dever, D	2	Jan. 1951	20,000
Michigan	Lansing	G. Mennen Williams, D	2	Jan. 1951	22,500
Minnesota	St. Paul	Luther W. Youngdahl, R	2	Jan. 1951	12,000
Mississippi	Jackson	Fielding L. Wright, D	4	Jan. 1952	10,000
Missouri	Jefferson City	Forrest Smith, D	4	Jan. 1953	10,000
Montana	Helena	John W. Bonner, D	4	Jan. 1953	7,500
Nebraska	Lincoln	Val Peterson, R	2	Jan. 1951	10,000
Nevada	Carson City	Vail Pittman, D	4	Jan. 1951	7,600
New Hampshire	Concord	Sherman Adams, R	2	Jan. 1951	6,000
New Jersey	Trenton	(1)	3	Jan. 1953	20,000
New Mexico	Santa Fe	Thomas J. Mabry, D	2	Jan. 1951	10,000
New York	Albany	Thomas E. Dewey, R	4	Jan. 1951	25,000
North Carolina	Raleigh	W. Kerr Scott, D	4	Jan. 1953	15,000
North Dakota	Bismarck	Fred G. Aandahl, R	2	Jan. 1951	6,000
Ohio	Columbus	Frank J. Lausche, D	2	Jan. 1951	13,000
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	Roy J. Turner, D	4	Jan. 1951	6,500
Oregon	Salem	Douglas McKay, R	4	Jan. 1953	10,000
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	James H. Duff, R	4	Jan. 1951	18,000
Rhode Island	Providence	John O. Pastore, D	2	Jan. 1951	15,000
South Carolina	Columbia	J. Strom Thurmond, D	4	Jan. 1951	7,500
South Dakota	Pierre	George T. Mickelson, R	2	Jan. 1951	8,500
Tennessee	Nashville	Gordon Browning, D	2	Jan. 1951	8,000
Texas	Austin	Allan Shivers, D	2	Jan. 1951	12,000
Utah	Salt Lake City	J. Bracken Lee, R	4	Jan. 1953	7,500
Vermont	Montpelier	Ernest W. Gibson, R	2	Jan. 1951	8,000
Virginia	Richmond	(1)	4	Jan. 1954	10,000
Washington	Olympia	Arthur B. Langlie, R	4	Jan. 1953	6,000
West Virginia	Charleston	Okey L. Patteson, D	4	Jan. 1953	10,000
Wisconsin	Madison	Oscar Rennebohm, R	2	Jan. 1951	10,000
Wyoming	Cheyenne	A. G. Crane, D	4	Jan. 1951	8,000
Alaska	Juneau	Ernest Gruening (2)	4	Mar. 1952	10,000
Hawaii	Honolulu	Ingram M. Stainback, D	4	Aug. 1950	10,000
Puerto Rico	San Juan	Luis Munoz-Marin, P-D (3)	4	Jan. 1953	10,600
Virgin Islands	Charlotte Amalie	William H. Hastie (2)		Indefinite	8,000

(1) Gubernatorial election November 8, 1949. See "Addenda". (2) Nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. (3) First governor to be elected by popular vote; elected Nov. 2, 1948.

Mayors and City Managers of Chief United States Cities

Source: World Almanac Questionnaire

City	Mayor and/or City Manager	Term Expires	City	Mayor and/or City Manager	Term Expires
Abilene, Tex.	*Boyd J. McDaniel	1947, Jan.	Bay City, Mich.	*George Mac Phail	1948, Dec.
Akron, Ohio			Bayonne, N. J.	Charles Heiser, D	1951, May
Alameda, Calif.	*Carl Froerer	1948, July	Beaumont, Tex.	*Mrs. W. J. Brockman	1948, July
Albany, N. Y.		1952, Jan.	Belleville, Ill.		1953, May
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	*Charles E. Wells	1934, Apr.	Belleville, N. J.	James J. Tully, N-P	1950, May
Alexandria, La.	Carl B. Close, D	1953, June	Bellingham, Wash.		1951, Jun
Alexandria, Va.	*Robert S. Marshall, Jr.	1953, June	Belmont, Mass.	Board of Selectmen	
Alhambra, Cal.	*Edward A. Ingham	1945, Nov.	Beloit, Wis.	*A. D. Telfer	1936, July
Aliquippa, Pa.		1954, Jan.	Berkeley, Calif.	*Ross Miller	1947, Oct.
Allentown, Pa.	Donald V. Hock, D	1952, Jan.	Berwyn, Ill.	William J. Kirz, D	1953, Apr.
Alton, Ill.	Earl Linkogle, N-P	1953, May	Bethlehem, Pa.		1954, Jan.
Altoona, Pa.	J. Lester Laughlin, R	1952, Jan.	Beverly, Mass.		1951, Jan.
Amarillo, Tex.	*N. V. Moss	1948, Oct.	Beverly Hills	Otto A. Gerth, N-P	1950, Apr
Amsterdam		1952, Jan.	Binghamton		1954, Jan
Anderson, Ind.	G. L. McDonald, D	1952, Jan.	Birmingham		1953, Nov
Ann Arbor			Bloomfield, N. J.	William Huck, Jr., R	1951, Jan
Anniston, Ala.	E. D. Bank, D	1950, Oct.	Bloomington, Ill.	Cecil R. Cone, D	1953, May
Appleton, Wis.			Boise, Idaho	Potter P. Howard, R	1951, May
Arlington, Mass.	Board of Selectmen		Boston, Mass.		1954, Jan
Asheville, N. C.	*P. M. Burdette	1935, May	Bridgeport		1951, Nov
Ashland, Ky.	Will C. Simpson, R	1952, Jan.	Bristol, Conn.		1951, Nov
Atlanta, Ga.		1954, Jan.	Brockton, Mass.	Board of Selectmen	1952, Jan
Atlantic City	Joseph Altman, R	1952, May	Brookline, Mass.	Board of Selectmen	
Auburn, N. Y.	*George F. Train	1944, Jan.	Buffalo, N. Y.		1954, Jan
Augusta, Ga.	W. D. Jennings, D	1952, Jan.	Burbank, Cal.	*Howard I. Stites	1933, Nov
Aurora, Ill.		1953, Apr.	Burlington, Ia.		1952, Jan
Austin, Tex.	*Guiton Morgan	1933, June	Burlington, Vt.	J. Edward Moran, D	1951, Jun
Bakersfield, Cal.	*Carl J. Thornton	1947, July	Butte, Mont.	Thomas R. Morgan, R	1951, May
Baltimore, Md.	Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr., D	1951, May	Cambridge, Mass.	*John B. Atkinson	1942, Jan
Bangor, Me.	*Oliver D. Comstock	1948, Apr.	Camden, N. J.	Geo. E. Brunner, D	1951, May
Baton Rouge			Canton, Ohio		1952, Jan
Battle Creek	Wm. V. Bailey, N-P	1951, Apr.			

D, Democrat; R, Republican; N-P, Non-Partisan; Prog., Progressive; Soc., Socialist; (*) denotes City Manager, date given is that of appointment.

City	Mayor and/or City Manager	Term Expires
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Frank K. Hahn, N-P	1950, Apr.
Central Falls, R. I.		1952, Jan.
Charleston, S. C.	Wm. McG. Morrison, D.	1952, Jan.
Charleston, W. Va.	*John T. Moore	1947, May
Charlotte, N. C.	*H. A. Yancey	1946, Sept.
Chattanooga	H. P. Wasson, D.	1951, Apr.
Chelsea, Mass.		1952, Jan.
Chester, Pa.	Ralph F. Swarts, R.	1952, Jan.
Cheyenne, Wyo.		
Chicago, Ill.	Martin Kennelly, D.	1951, Apr.
Chicopee, Mass.		1952, Jan.
Cicero, Ill.		
Cincinnati, O.	*Wilbur R. Kellogg	1944, Jan.
Clarksb', W. Va.	*Roy F. Ash	1941, May
Cleveland, O.		1949, Nov.
Cleveland Heights, O.	*Henry M. Kimpel	1946, May
Clifton, N. J.	*William A. Miller	1934, July
Clinton, Iowa	George Still, R.	1950, Apr.
Colorado Spgs., Colo.	*Clarence H. Hoper	1947, Nov.
Columbia, S. C.	Frank C. Owens, D.	1950, June
Columbus, Ga.	*Joseph A. Willman	1947, Sept.
Columbus, O.	James Rhodes, R.	1952, Jan.
Concord, N. H.		1952, Jan.
Corpus Christi	*M. W. Cochran	1949, Apr.
Council Bluffs	Geo. B. Sparks, R.	1950, Apr.
Covington, Ky.	*George S. Lyon	1948, Jan.
Cranston, R. I.	Hoyt W. Lark, R.	1951, Jan.
Cumberland, Md.	Thomas S. Post, R.	1950, Apr.
Dallas, Tex.	*Roderic B. Thomas	1947, June
Danville, Ill.	Girth N. Hicks, R.	1951, May
Danville, Va.	Everett E. Carter, D.	1952, Sept.
Davenport, Ia.	A. R. Kroppach, R.	1950, Apr.
Dayton, Ohio	*Russell E. McClure	1948, Mar.
Dearborn, Mich.		1952, Jan.
Decatur, Ill.	James A. Hedrick, R.	1951, May
Denver, Colo.	Quigg Newton, N-P	1951, June
Des Moines, Ia.	Heck Ross, R.	1950, Apr.
Detroit, Mich.		1952, Jan.
Dubuque, Ia.	*A. A. Rhomberg	1937, July
Duluth, Minn.	G. W. Johnson, N-P	1953, Apr.
Durham, N. C.	*R. W. Flack	1946, Sept.
E. Chicago, Ind.	Frank J. Migas, D.	1952, Jan.
E. Cleveland	*Charles A. Carran	1922, Oct.
E. Orange	Chas. H. Martens, R.	1951, Jan.
E. St. Louis	John T. Connors, N-P	1951, May
Easton, Pa.	Joseph Morrison, D.	1952, Jan.
Eau Claire, Wis.	*James R. Pollock	1949, July
Elgin, Ill.	Walter E. Miller, R.	1951, May
Elizabeth, N. J.	James T. Kirk	1951, Jan.
Elkhart, Ind.	Walter L. Larsen, D.	1952, Jan.
Elmira, N. Y.	*Max F. Dennis	1949, Feb.
El Paso, Tex.	Dan L. P. Duke, D.	1951, Apr.
Elyria, Ohio		1952, Jan.
Enid, Okla.	*Ross Taylor	1947, May
Evanston, Ill.	S. G. Ingraham, Ind.	1952, Apr.
Evansville, Ind.	William H. Dress, D.	1952, Jan.
Everett, Mass.		1952, Jan.
Everett, Wash.	Henry Arends, N-P	1952, Jan.
Fall River		1952, Jan.
Fargo, N. D.	*LeRoy F. Harlow	1947, Sept.
Fitchburg, Mass.		1952, Jan.
Flint, Mich.	*Harold M. Kinder	1948, Dec.
Fond du Lac, Wis.	Edwin F. Weis, N-P	1951, Apr.
Ft. Smith, Ark.	Jack Pace, D.	1953, Apr.
Ft. Wayne, Ind.	Henry E. Branning, D.	1952, Jan.
Ft. Worth, Tex.	*W. O. Jones	1947, July
Fresno, Calif.	Gorden G. Dunn, N-P	1953, Apr.
Gadsden, Ala.	J. H. Meighan, D.	1950, Oct.
Galesburg, Ill.		1953, Apr.
Galveston, Tex.	H. Y. Cartwright, Jr., Ind	1951, June
Garfield, N. J.		
Gary, Ind.	Eugene H. Swartz, D.	1952, Jan.
Glendale, Calif.	*Charles C. McCall	1948, Jan.
Grand Rapids	*Frank H. Goebel	1946, June
Great Falls, Mont.	Truman Bradford, D.	1951, May
Green Bay, Wis.	D. Olejniczak, N-P	1951, Apr.
Greensboro, N. C.	*James R. Townsend	1947, Sept.
Greenville, S. C.		1951, Oct.
Greenwich	Board of Selectmen	
Hackensack, N. J.	*Harold V. Reilly	1948, Sept.
Hagerstown, Md.		
Hamilton, Ohio	Marck C. Thomas	1948, Dec.
Hammond, Ind.	Vernon Anderson	1952, Jan.
Hamtramck, Mich.	S. S. Skrycki, N-P	1950, Apr.
Harrisburg, Pa.	Claude R. Robins, R.	1952, Jan.
Hartford, Conn.	*Carleton F. Sharpe	1948, Jan.
Haverford, Pa.	Bd. of Commissioners	
Haverhill, Mass.		
Hazleton, Pa.		
High Pt., N. C.	*T. E. Hinson	1947, July
Highland Park, Mich.	N. J. Patterson, N-P	1951, Apr.
Hoboken, N. J.	Fred M. DeSapio, D.	1951, May
Houston, Tex.	Oscar Holcombe, D.	1951, Jan.
Huntington, W. Va.	Walter W. Payne, D.	1951, Jan.
Huntington Park, Calif.	Frank G. Bonelli, D.	1952, Apr.
Hutchinson, Kan.	*H. C. McClintock	1947, Sept.
Indianapolis	Al Feeney, D.	1953, Jan.
Inglewood, Cal.	*C. W. Shelley	1946, Oct.
Irvington, N. J.		
Jackson, Mich.	*Clarence H. Elliott	1946, July
Jackson, Miss.	Allen C. Thompson, D.	1952, Jan.
Jacksonville		1953, June
Jamestown, N. Y.		1952, Jan.
Jersey City	John V. Kenny, N-P	1953, May
Johnstown, Pa.	Walter E. Rose, R.	1952, Jan.
Joliet, Ill.	Arthur O. Janke, N-P	1951, May
Joplin, Mo.	L. Russell McKee, R.	1950, Apr.
Kalamazoo	*Edward S. Clark	1938, Sept
Kan. City, Kan.	Clark E. Tucker, R.	1951, Apr.
Kan. City, Mo.	*L. P. Cookingham	1940, May
Kearny, N. J.		1952, Jan.
Kenosha, Wis.	*A. E. Axtell	1947, Mar.
Kingston, N. Y.		1952, Jan.
Knoxville, Tenn.	James W. Elmore, R.	1952, Jan.
Kokomo, Ind.	James H. Maguire, R.	1952, Jan.
LaCrosse, Wis.	Henry J. Ahrens, N-P.	1951, Apr.
Lafayette, Ind.	Albert J. Krabbe, D.	1952, Jan.
Lakewood, Ohio	A. I. Kauffman, R.	1952, Jan.
Lancaster, Pa.		1954, Jan.
Lansing, Mich.	Ralph W. Crego, N-P.	1951, Jan.
Laredo, Tex.	Hugh S. Cluck, D.	1950, Apr.
Lawrence, Mass.		
Lebanon, Pa.	William W. Focht, D.	1952, Jan.
Lexington, Ky.	*Oliver A. Bakhaus	1948, Mar.
Lewiston, Me.	Elected yearly	Jan.
Lima, Ohio		1953, Nov.
Lincoln, Nebr.	Clarence G. Miles, N-P.	1951, May
Little Rock	Sam McC. Wassell, D.	1951, Apr.
Long Beach, Calif.	*Carl B. Wirsching	1946, Oct.
Lorain, Ohio		
Los Angeles	Fletcher Bowron, N-P.	1953, July
Louisville, Ky.		1953, Dec.
Lowell, Mass.	*John J. Flannery	1944, Jan.
Lower Merion, Pa.	*Evan L. James	1942, Jan.
Lubbock, Tex.	*Steve Matthews	1949,
Lynchburg, Va.	*R. W. B. Hart	1926, May
Lynn, Mass.		
Macon, Ga.		1951, Nov.
Madison, Wis.	*Leonard G. Howell	1947, Sept.
Malden, Mass.		1952, Jan.
Manchester		1952, Jan.
Mansfield, Ohio		1952, Jan.
Marion, Ind.	W. G. Blackman, D.	1952, Jan.
Marion, Ohio		
Mason City, Ia.	H. E. Bruce, N-P	1951, Apr.
Massilon, Ohio		1952, Jan.
Maywood, Ill.	E. K. Broberg, N-P.	1953, Apr.
McKeesport		1954, Jan.
Medford, Mass.		1952, Jan.
Melrose, Mass.		1952, Jan.
Memphis, Tenn.	J. J. Pleasants, Jr., D.	1952, Jan.
Meriden, Conn.		1952, Jan.
Meridian, Miss.	*George J. Roark	1949, Jan.
Miami, Fla.	*O. P. Hart	1948, June
Miami Beach	*Claude A. Renshaw	1926, Sept.
Mich. City, Ind.	Russell G. Hileman, R.	1952, Jan.
Middletown, Conn.	Herbert C. F. Bell, D.	1950, Oct.
Middletown, Ohio	*F. J. Schatzmann, act.	1940, Aug.
Milwaukee	Frank P. Zeidler, Soc.	1952, Apr.
Minneapolis	Eric G. Hoyer, N-P	1951, July
Mishawaka, Ind.	E. Spencer Walton, D.	1952, Jan.
Mobile, Ala.		1953, Oct.
Moline, Ill.		
Monroe, La.	George Breece, D.	1952, July
Montclair, N. J.	Howard N. Deyo, R.	1952, May
Montgomery	John L. Goodwyn, D.	1951, Oct.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Wm. Hart Hussey, R.	1952, Jan.
Muncie, Ind.	Lester Holloway, D.	1951, Jan.
Muskegon, Mich.	*George F. Liddle	1942, May
Muskogee, Okla.	*John Oliver Hall	1946, June
Nashua, N. H.		1952, Jan.
Nashville, Tenn.	Thos. L. Cummings, D.	1951, June
New Albany, Ind.	C. Pralle Erni, D.	1952, Jan.
New Bedford		1952, Jan.
New Britain	Henry J. Gwiazda, D.	1950, Apr.
New Brunswick, N. J.	Chester W. Paulus, N-P	1951, May
New Castle, Pa.		1952, Jan.
New Haven	*Edward R. Henkle	1944, Dec.
New London		

D, Democrat; R, Republican; N-P, Non-Partisan; Prog., Progressive; Soc., Socialist; (*) denotes City Manager, date given is that of appointment.

City	Mayor and/or City Manager	Term Expires
New Orleans	deLesseps Morrison, D.	1950, May
New Rochelle	*Ralph D. Klebes	1949, Feb.
New York, N.Y.		1954, Jan.
Newark, N. J.	Meyer C. Ellenstein	1953, May
Newark, Ohio	*William J. McIntyre	1952, Jan.
Newburgh, N.Y.	*Oscar Hesch	1948, May
Newport, Ky.	Edmund W. Pardee, R.	1948, Feb.
Newport, R. I.		1951, Jan.
Newport News, Va.	*Joseph C. Biggins	1925, July
Newton, Mass.		1952, Jan.
Niagara Falls	Orville C. Butler	1946, Jan.
Norfolk, Va.	*C. A. Harrell	1946, Nov.
Norristown, Pa.		
North Bergen, N. J.	Paul F. Cullum, D.	1951, May
Norwalk, Conn.		1951, Nov.
Norwood, Ohio		
Oak Park, Ill.	Robert F. Glaesel, R.	1953, Apr.
Oak Ridge, Tenn.	*F. W. Ford (1)	
Oakland, Calif.	*John F. Hassler	1947, Jan.
Ogden, Utah		1951, Dec.
Okla. City	*William Gill, Jr.	1946, Sept.
Omaha, Nebr.	G. Cunningham, N-P.	1951, June
Orange, N. J.	Wm. Howe Davis, D.	1950, May
Orlando, Fla.		1953, Jan.
Oshkosh, Wis.		
Ottumwa, Ia.	Herschell Loveless, N-P	1951, Apr.
Owensboro, Ky.		
Paducah, Ky.	*Victor C. Hobday	1947, July
Parkersburg, W. Va.	Carleton E. Welch, R.	1950, Apr.
Pasadena, Calif.	*Don C. McMillan	1948, July
Passaic, N. J.	Paul G. DeMuro, N-P.	1951, May
Paterson, N. J.		
Pawtucket, R. I.	Ambrose P. McCoy, D.	1951, Jan.
Pensacola, Fla.	*Oliver J. Semmes, Jr.	1947, June
Peoria, Ill.		1953, May
Perth Amboy N. J.	John A. Delancy, D.	1950, May
Petersburg, Va.	*Joseph M. Hatchett	1940, Sept.
Philadelphia	Bernard Samuel, R.	1952, Jan.
Phoenix, Ariz.	*James T. Deppe	1947, Oct.
Pittsburgh, Pa.		1954, Jan.
Pittsfield, Mass.		1952, Jan.
Plainfield, N. J.	Carlyle W. Crane, R.	1951, Jan.
Pontiac, Mich.	*George E. Bean	1945, Jan.
Pt. Arthur, Tex.	*Robert L. Cooper	1945, July
Port Huron, Mich.	*Walter K. Willman	1947, Nov.
Portland, Me.	*Lyman S. Moore	1946, Nov.
Portland, Oreg.	Dorothy Lee, N-P.	1953, Jan.
Portsmouth, O.	*C. S. Stevenson (Act.)	
Portsmouth, Va	*W. Guy Ancell	1948, May
Poughkeepsie		1952, Jan.
Providence	Dennis J. Roberts, D.	1951, Jan.
Pueblo, Colo.	Has a Council	
Quincy, Ill.	George Meyer Jr. D.	1953, May
Quincy, Mass.		1952, Jan.
Racine, Wis.	John E. Gothner, N-P.	
Raleigh, N. C.	*Roy S. Braden	1947, July
Reading, Pa.	John F. Davis, D.	1952, Jan.
Revere, Mass.	Edward K. Delaney, D.	
Richmond, Ind.	Lister Meadows	1952, Jan.
Richmond, Va.	*Sherwood Reeder	1948, Sept.
Riverside, Cal.	Wm. C. Evans, R.	1953, Jan.
Roanoke, Va.	*Arthur S. Owens	1948, Jan.
Rochester, Minn	C. H. McQuillan, N-P.	1951, Apr.
Rochester,	*Louis B. Cartwright	1940, May
Rockford, Ill.	C. Henry Bloom, Prog.	1953, May
Rock Island, Ill.		
Rocky Mount, N. C.	*Roy L. Williamson	1947, July
Rome, Ga.	*Samuel S. King	1949, Jan.
Royal Oak, Mich.	*E. M. Shafter	1931, Oct.
Sacramento	*Elton B. Sherwin	1943, May
Saginaw, Mich.	*Charles A. Miller	1949, June
St. Joseph, Mo.	H. D. Allison, D.	1950, Apr.
St. Louis, Mo.	Jos. M. Darst, D.	1953, Apr
St. Paul, Minn.	Edward K. Delaney, D.	1950, June
St. Petersburg	*Ross E. Windom	1948, May
Salem, Mass.		1952, Jan.
Salem, Ore.	*J. L. Franzen	1947, Jan.
Salt Lake City	Earl J. Glade, N-P.	1952, Jan.
San Angelo, Tex.	*Sam O. Lawhon	1940, Feb.
San Antonio, Tex	A. C. "Jack" White, D.	1951, June
San Bernardino	Jas. E. Cunningham, R.	1951, May
San Diego, Cal.	*Frederic A. Rhodes	1939, June
San Francisco	E. E. Robinson, N-P.	1952, Jan.
San Jose, Calif.	*O. W. Campbell	1946, June
Santa Ana, Cal.	R. Carson Smith, N-P.	1951, Apr.
Santa Barbara	Norris Montgomery, R.	1951, June
Santa Monica	[2]Randall M. Dorton	1947, June
Savannah, Ga.		1951, Jan.
Schenectady	[3]Arlen T. St. Louis	1946, Nov.
Scranton, Pa.		1954, Jan.
Seattle, Wash.	William F. Devin, N-P.	1952, June
Sharon, Pa.	Myron W. Jones, R.	1951, Jan.
Sheboygan, Wis.	W. Sonnenburg, N-P.	1951, Apr.
Shreveport, La.	Clyde E. Fant, D.	1950, Nov.
Sioux City, Ia.	Dan J. Conley, N-P.	1950, Apr.
Sioux Falls, S.D.	H. B. Saure, N-P.	1954, May
Somerville, Mass.	George A. Shock, D.	1952, Jan.
So. Bend, Ind.	M. R. Beckley, N-P.	1950, Apr.
So. Gate, Calif.	*T. Edward Temple	1947, Apr.
Spartanburg	Arthur R. Meehan, N-P	1951, June
Spokane, Wash.	Harry A. Elleson, N-P.	1951, Apr.
Springfield, Ill.		
Springfield, Mass.	Otis L. Barbarick, R.	1952, Apr.
Springfield, Mo.	*Oscar L. Fleckner	1947, June
Springfield, O.	George T. Barrett, R.	1951, Apr.
Stamford, Conn.		1952, Jan.,
Steubenville, O.	*Jerry Keithley	1949, Apr.
Stockton, Cal.	*Wm. J. Deegan, Jr.	1947, Jan.
Superior, Wis.		1954, Jan.
Syracuse, N. Y.	C. V. Fawcett, N-P.	1950, June
Tacoma, Wash.	Curtis Hixon	1951, Nov.
Tampa, Fla.		1952, Jan.
Taunton, Mass.	*Paul A. Volcker	1930, Nov.
Teaneck, N. J.		
Terre Haute, Ind.	Ralph Tucker, D.	1953, Jan.
Texarkana, Tex.	Bruce Cunningham, D.	1950, May
Toledo, Ohio	*Arnold V. Finsh	1949, Jan.
Topeka, Kan.	Frank J. Warren, N-P.	1951, Apr.
Torrington, Conn.	Donal J. Connolly, D.	1951, May
Trenton, N. J.	John J. Ahern, R.	1952, Jan.
Troy, N. Y.	*Phil J. Martin, Jr.	1941, Apr.
Tucson, Ariz.	Roy Lundy, D.	1950, May
Tulsa, Okla.		1953, Oct.
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	*Bill N. Taylor	1948, Oct.
Tyler, Texas	Harry J. Thourot, D.	1950, May
Union City, N.J.		
University City, Mo.	*Thomas F. Maxwell	1947, July
Upper Darby, Pa.	Bd. of Commissioners	
Utica, N. Y.		1952, Jan.
Vermillion, S. Dak.	W. H. Jarmuth, N-P.	1950, May
Waco, Texas	*R. C. Hoppe	1948, Aug.
Waltham, Mass.		
Warwick, R. I.	Joseph Mills, N.-P.	1951, Jan.
Washington, D. C.	Bd. of Commissioners	
Washington, Pa.	Elmer R. Wilson, R.	1952, Jan.
Waterbury		1952, Jan.
Waterloo, Ia.	Bailey Barnes, N-P.	1950, Apr.
Watertown, Mass.	Board of Selectmen	
Watertown, N. Y.	*C. Leland Wood	1940, Jan.
Waukegan, Ill.	Robert F. Coulson, R.	1953, May
Wausau, Wis.	H. A. Giese, N-P.	1950, Apr.
Wauwatosa, Wis.	Wm. B. Knuese, N-P.	1950, Apr.
West Allis, Wis.	Arnold W. Klentz, N-P.	1952, Apr.
West Hartford, Conn.	*Rodney L. Loomis	1935, Oct.
West New York, N. J.	Wilber McGowan, D.	1951, May
West Orange, N. J.	Bernard M. Degnan, D.	1950, May
West Palm Beach, Fla.	*Keith R. Chinn	1947, May
Westerly, R. I.	Has a Town Council	
Wheeling, W.Va.	*Wm. N. Hunter	1949, Apr.
White Plains, N. Y.		1952, Jan.
Wichita, Kan.	*M. P. Jones	1948, Mar.
Wichita Falls Texas	*Frank Wood	1949, Apr.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Luther M. Kniffen, R.	1952, Jan.
Wilkinsburg, Pa.		1954, Jan.
Williamsport, Pa.	Leo C. Williamson, R.	1952, Jan.
Wilmington, Del.	James F. Hearn, R.	1951, July
Wilmington, N. C.	*J. R. Benson	1946, Jan.
Winston-Salem	*C. E. Perkins	1948, July
Woodbridge, N. J.		
Woonsocket	G. L. Parent, D.	1951, Jan.
Worcester		1952, Jan.
Wyandotte, Mich.	Louis Brohl, Sr.	1950, Apr.
Yakima, Wash.		1953, Jan.
Yonkers, N. Y.	[4]J. A. Peterson, act.	1948, Dec.
York, Pa.	Felix S. Bentzel	1952, Jan.
Youngstown, O.		1952, Jan.
Zanesville, O.		

D, Democrat; R, Republican; N-P, Non-Partisan; Prog., Progressive; Soc., Socialist; (*) denotes City Manager, date given is that of appointment.

(1) An appointee of the AEC.

Civilian Employment in Executive Branch of Federal Govt.

Source: United States Civil Service Commission (Data as of June 1949)

Agency	Total all areas	Outside Continental United States			Continental United States		
		Total	Territories & possessions	Foreign countries	Total	Full-time	Part-time & intermittent
Total, all agencies	2,109,435	181,118	89,526	91,592	1,928,317	1,705,525	222,792
Executive Office of the President:							
White House Office	223				223	218	5
Bureau of the Budget	509				509	506	3
Council of Economic Advisers	37				37	37	
Executive Mansion and Grounds	59				59	58	1
National Security Council	17				17	17	
National Security Resources Board	322				322	286	36
Emergency War Agencies:							
Office, Emergency Management:							
Office for Defense Transportation	6				6	6	
Philippine Alien Property Adm	97	95		95	2	2	
War Assets Administration	2,539	1		1	2,538	2,538	
Executive Departments:							
State	21,203	13,027	12	13,015	8,176	8,025	151
Treasury	89,682	688	564	124	88,994	87,845	1,149
National Military Estab.:							
Secretary of Defense	1,530				1,530	1,434	96
Department of the Army	368,935	61,713	18,767	42,946	307,222	304,071	3,151
Department of the Navy	343,356	34,020	23,478	10,542	309,336	309,176	160
Department of the Air Force	166,054	27,418	10,625	16,793	138,636	138,450	186
Justice	25,925	477	336	141	25,448	25,228	220
Post Office	517,538	1,806	1,806		515,732	350,383	165,349
Interior	57,801	6,499	6,330	169	51,302	42,597	8,705
Agriculture	86,247	2,495	989	1,506	83,752	64,379	19,373
Commerce	46,830	3,423	3,119	304	43,407	32,774	10,633
Labor	3,606	37	37		3,569	3,303	266
Independent Agencies:							
American Battle Monuments Com	158	144		144	14	14	
Atomic Energy Commission	4,634	3		3	4,631	4,575	56
Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System	541				541	536	5
Civil Aeronautics Board	678	19	19		659	652	7
Civil Service Commission	4,039	5	5		4,034	3,924	110
Displaced Persons Commission	256	174		174	82	82	
Economic Cooperation Adm	3,672	2,725		2,725	947	856	91
Export-Import Bank	126	2		2	124	124	
Federal Communications Com	1,340	32	31	1	1,308	1,307	1
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp	1,087				1,087	1,076	11
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	364				364	364	
Federal Power Commission	791				791	791	
Federal Security Agency	36,000	1,011	310	701	34,989	33,810	1,179
Federal Trade Commission	655				655	655	
Federal Works Agency	24,063	801	358	443	23,262	22,760	502
Federal Accounting Office	8,858				8,858	8,857	1
Government Printing Office	7,017				7,017	7,017	
Housing and Home Finance Agency	11,310	40	40		11,270	11,199	71
Indian Claims Commission	11				11	11	
Interstate Commerce Commission	2,184				2,184	2,184	
Maritime Commission	8,579	122		122	8,457	8,457	
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	6,938				6,938	6,937	1
National Archives	362				362	360	2
National Capital Housing Auth	310				310	310	
National Capital Park and Planning Commission	6				6	5	1
National Capital Sesqui-Centennial Commission	2				2	2	
National Labor Relations Board	1,523	13	13		1,510	1,383	127
National Mediation Board	111				111	93	18
Office of the Housing Expediter	5,226	28	28		5,198	5,187	11
Panama Canal	15,210	15,081	15,081		129	129	
Panama Railroad Company	6,903	6,397	6,397		506	486	20
Philippine War Damage Com	1,046	1,040		1,040	6	6	
Railroad Retirement Board	2,386				2,386	2,384	2
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	4,601	11	6	5	4,590	4,588	2
Securities and Exchange Com	1,127				1,127	1,127	
Selective Service System	4,919	147	147		4,772	3,302	1,470
Smithsonian Institution	861	5		5	856	848	8
Tariff Commission	239				239	239	
Tax Court of the United States	124				124	124	
Tennessee Valley Authority	13,174				13,174	13,052	122
Veterans Administration	195,488	1,619	1,028	591	193,869	184,379	9,490

The Civil Service of the United States

Source: United States Civil Service Commission

Date	In Dist. Col.	Outside D. Col.	Total	Date	In Dist. Col.	Outside D. Col.	Total
June 30, 1930	68,510	511,984	580,494	December 31, 1945	229,389	2,181,626	2,411,015
June 30, 1935	103,453	615,987	719,440	June 30, 1946	235,109	2,063,898	2,299,007
June 30, 1940	133,645	869,175	1,002,820	December 31, 1946	221,293	1,759,423	1,980,716
June 30, 1941	183,907	1,174,243	1,358,150	June 30, 1947	205,237	1,644,544	1,849,781
June 30, 1942	268,383	1,938,587	2,206,970	December 31, 1947	195,714	1,570,358	1,766,072
June 30, 1943	280,813	2,721,640	3,002,453	June 30, 1948	206,110	1,653,697	1,859,807
June 30, 1944	270,019	2,648,268	2,918,287	December 31, 1948	210,629	1,688,514	1,899,143
December 31, 1944	255,186	2,604,551	2,859,737	June 30, 1949	217,237	1,711,080	1,928,317
June 30, 1945	237,808	2,657,668	2,915,476				

The figures in table above do not include employees in the Legislative or the Judicial branch of the United States Government, Military and Naval forces of the United States, or employees of the District of Columbia Government.

Law on Succession to the Presidency

Approved July 18, 1947.

If, by reason of death, resignation, removal from office, inability, or failure to qualify there is neither a President nor Vice President to discharge the powers and duties of the office of President, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, upon his resignation as Speaker and as Representative, act as President. The same rule shall apply in the case of the death, resignation, removal from office, or inability of an individual acting as President.

If, at the time when a Speaker is to begin the discharge of the powers and duties of the office of President there is no Speaker, or the Speaker fails to qualify as Acting President, then the President pro tempore of the Senate, upon his resignation as President pro tempore and as Senator, shall act as President.

An individual acting as President shall continue to act until the expiration of the then current Presidential term, except that (1) if his discharge of the powers and duties of the office is founded in whole or in part in the failure of both the President-elect and the Vice-President-elect to qualify, then he shall act only until a President or Vice President qualifies, and (2) if his discharge of the powers and duties of the office is founded in whole or in part on the inability of the President or Vice President, then he shall act only until the removal of the disability of one of such individuals.

If, by reason of death, resignation, removal from office, or failure to qualify, there is no President pro tempore to act as President, then the officer of the United States who is highest on the following list, and who is not under disability to discharge the powers and duties of President, shall act as President: Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Defense, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labor.

Sections 1 and 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the performance of the duties of the office of President in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President," approved Jan. 19, 1886 (24 Stat. 1; U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 3, secs. 21 and 22), are repealed.

Oath of the President; Judicial and Executive Officers

The Constitution directs that the President shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." (Custom decrees the use of the words "So help me God" at the end of the oath when taken by the President-elect, his left hand on the Bible for the duration of the oath, with his right hand slightly raised.)

Federal judges and justices take the following oath or affirmation before performing the duties of office: "I, - - - - - - - - - -, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as - - - - - according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States. So help me God."

Presidential Inaugurations

New York and Philadelphia, as well as Washington, have witnessed inaugurations. On several occasions the United States was technically without a president, and a brief period when two men held the office. It was because March 4 sometimes fell on Sunday that these occurrences took place. In succeeding himself, in 1821, James Monroe was sworn in on Monday, March 5, so theoretically there was no chief executive for one day. Rutherford B. Hayes, on the other hand, was privately sworn in on March 3, with a slight presidential overlapping.

Death, slow travel, and inclement weather have played major parts in inaugural history. Odd dates for the occasion resulted when vice-presidents were called suddenly to fill unexpired terms. On the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt in April, 1945, Harry S. Truman, 33rd president, became the seventh vice president thus to succeed.

The first inauguration, in New York City, also was in April. Washington had been scheduled to take the oath on March 4, 1789, but the ceremony was held up until April 30, due to delay in gathering the electoral votes, and the time taken by the president-elect to journey from Virginia to New York. Washington's second inauguration was held in Philadelphia, as was that of John Adams.

Jefferson, in 1801, was the first president to be inaugurated in Washington. The first inaugural ball was March 4, 1809, when James Madison became president. Dolly Madison presided. Warren G. Harding was the first president to use the automobile and public-address microphone. Calvin Coolidge's inaugural address was the first to be broadcast.

Presidents of the Continental Congresses

WHO WAS THE FIRST PRESIDENT?

On Sept. 5, 1774, delegates from twelve states (Georgia was not then represented) met in Philadelphia and organized what has since been commonly called the Continental Congress. The members were Delegates, and the voting on all questions was by States (Colonies), each State having one vote. The Delegate in charge was styled *President of the Congress*.

The Continental Congress was in session, at various times and places, until March 2, 1789. One of its important acts was the drawing up, and adoption on July 4, 1776, of the Declaration of Independence, which was signed by "The Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, assembled."

Between Nov. 15, 1777, and July 9, 1778, the Continental Congress adopted "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States." These Articles gave to the Thirteen Colonies the name "The United States of America," and the Articles, generally known as the First Constitution, remained in force until March 4, 1789, when the Constitution of the United States was proclaimed in effect.

The Articles of Confederation, though adopted by the Continental Congress in 1778, were not ratified by all of the States, Maryland being the last to assent, until March 1, 1781. The Articles designated Congress as "the United States in Congress Assembled." Presidents of the Sessions of the Continental Congress were:

Name	Chosen or elected	Born	Died
Peyton Randolph, Va.	Sept. 5, 1774	1721	1775
Henry Middleton, S. C.	Oct. 22, 1774	1717	1784
Peyton Randolph, Va.	May 10, 1775	1721	1775
John Hancock, Mass.	May 24, 1775	1737	1793
Henry Laurens, S. C.	Nov. 1, 1777	1724	1792
John Jay, N. Y.	Dec. 10, 1778	1745	1829
Samuel Huntington, Conn.	Sept. 28, 1779	1731	1796
Thomas McKean, Del. (1)	July 10, 1781	1734	1817
John Hanson, Md. (2)	Nov. 5, 1781	1715	1783
Elias Boudinot, N. J.	Nov. 4, 1782	1740	1821
Thomas Mifflin, Pa.	Nov. 3, 1783	1744	1800
Richard Henry Lee, Va.	Nov. 30, 1784	1732	1794
John Hancock, Mass. (3)	Nov. 23, 1785	1737	1793
Nathaniel Gorham, Mass.	June 6, 1785	1738	1796
Arthur St. Clair, Pa.	Feb. 2, 1787	1734	1818
Cyrus Griffin, Va.	Jan. 22, 1788	1748	1810

[1]First president to serve after final ratification of Articles of Confederation was announced, by order of Congress, March 1, 1781. [2]First president to serve after surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781. [3]Did not serve owing to illness.

George Washington was the first President of the United States under the Constitution. Others for whom the claim has been frequently made were merely presiding officers of the Continental Congress.

Presidents of the United States

No.	Name	Politics	Native State	Born	Inau.	Age at Inau.	Date of Death	Age at Death
1.	George Washington	Fed.	Va.	1732, Feb. 22	1789	57	1799, Dec. 14	67
2.	John Adams	Fed.	Mass.	1735, Oct. 30	1797	61	1826, July 4	90
3.	Thomas Jefferson	Dem.-Rep.	Va.	1743, April 13	1801	57	1826, July 4	83
4.	James Madison	Dem.-Rep.	Va.	1751, March 16	1809	57	1836, June 28	85
5.	James Monroe	Dem.-Rep.	Va.	1758, April 28	1817	58	1831, July 4	73
6.	John Quincy Adams	Dem.-Rep.	Mass.	1767, July 11	1825	57	1848, Feb. 23	80
7.	Andrew Jackson	Dem.	S. C.	1767, March 15	1829	61	1845, June 8	78
8.	Martin Van Buren	Dem.	N. Y.	1782, Dec. 5	1837	54	1862, July 24	79
9.	William Henry Harrison	Whig	Va.	1773, Feb. 9	1841	68	1841, April 4	68
10.	John Tyler	Whig	Va.	1790, March 29	1841	51	1862, Jan. 17	71
11.	James Knox Polk	Dem.	N. C.	1795, Nov. 2	1845	49	1849, June 15	53
12.	Zachary Taylor	Whig	Va.	1784, Nov. 24	1849	64	1850, July 9	65
13.	Millard Fillmore	Whig	N. Y.	1800, Jan. 7	1850	50	1874, March 8	74
14.	Franklin Pierce	Dem.	N. H.	1804, Nov. 23	1853	48	1869, Oct. 8	64
15.	James Buchanan	Dem.	Pa.	1791, April 23	1857	65	1868, June 1	77
16.	Abraham Lincoln	Rep.	Ky.	1809, Feb. 12	1861	52	1865, April 15	56
17.	Andrew Johnson	Rep*	N. C.	1808, Dec. 29	1865	56	1875, July 31	66
18.	Ulysses Simpson Grant	Rep.	Ohio	1822, April 27	1869	46	1885, July 23	63
19.	Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Rep.	Ohio	1822, Oct. 4	1877	54	1893, Jan. 17	70
20.	James Abram Garfield	Rep.	Ohio	1831, Nov. 19	1881	49	1881, Sept. 19	49
21.	Chester Alan Arthur	Rep.	Vt.	1830, Oct. 5	1881	50	1886, Nov. 18	56
22.	Grover Cleveland	Dem.	N. J.	1837, March 18	1885	47	1908, June 24	71
23.	Benjamin Harrison	Rep.	Ohio	1833, Aug. 20	1889	55	1901, March 13	67
24.	Grover Cleveland	Dem.	N. J.	1837, March 18	1893	55	1908, June 24	71
25.	William McKinley	Rep.	Ohio	1843, Jan. 29	1897	54	1901, Sept. 14	58
26.	Theodore Roosevelt	Rep.	N. Y.	1858, Oct. 27	1901	42	1919, Jan. 6	60
27.	William Howard Taft	Rep.	Ohio	1857, Sept. 15	1909	51	1930, March 8	72
28.	Woodrow Wilson	Dem.	Va.	1856, Dec. 28	1913	56	1924, Feb. 3	67
29.	Warren Gamaliel Harding	Rep.	Ohio	1865, Nov. 2	1921	55	1923, Aug. 2	57
30.	Calvin Coolidge	Rep.	Vt.	1872, July 4	1923	51	1933, Jan. 5	60
31.	Herbert Clark Hoover	Rep.	Iowa	1874, Aug. 10	1929	54	....	..
32.	Franklin Delano Roosevelt	Dem.	N. Y.	1882, Jan. 30	1933	51	1945, April 12	63
33.	Harry S. Truman	Dem.	Mo.	1884, May 8	1945	60	....	..

*A Democrat but nominated vice-president and elected on the Republican ticket with Abraham Lincoln.

Cleveland's baptismal name was Stephen Grover; Grant's, Hiram Ulysses; Wilson's, Thomas Woodrow; that of Coolidge, John Calvin. Mr. Truman uses the initial S, but has no middle name.

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS

Friends (Quakers)—Hoover.
Episcopalian—Washington, Madison, Monroe, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Pierce, Arthur, and Franklin D. Roosevelt.
Presbyterian—Jackson, Buchanan, Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, Wilson.
Methodist—Polk, Johnson, Grant, McKinley.
Unitarian—John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Fillmore, Taft.
Reformed Dutch—Van Buren, Theodore Roosevelt.
Baptist—Harding, Truman.
Disciples of Christ—Garfield.
Congregationalist—Coolidge.

Jefferson and Lincoln did not claim membership in any denomination. Jefferson expressed a preference for the Unitarian Faith. Hayes attended the Methodist Church, but never joined.
Freemasons — Washington, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Johnson, Garfield, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Taft, Harding, Truman.

ANCESTRY

Swiss—Hoover.
English—Washington, John Adams, Madison, John Quincy Adams, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Garfield, Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, Taft, Harding, Coolidge.
Welsh—Jefferson (a family tradition).
Scottish—Monroe, Hayes. **Scotch-Irish**—Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Arthur, McKinley, Wilson.
Dutch—Van Buren, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Wives of the Presidents

President	Wife's Name	Nativity	Born	Mar'ed	Died	Sons	Dau'ers
Washington	Martha (Dandridge) Custis	Va.	1732	1759	1802	....	....
J. Adams	Abigail Smith	Mass.	1744	1764	1818	3	2
Jefferson	Martha (Wayles) Skelton	Va.	1748	1772	1782	1	5
Madison	Dorothy ("Dolly") (Payne) Todd	N. Car.	1768	1794	1849	....	....
Monroe	Eliza Kortright	N. Y.	1768	1786	1830	....	2
J. Q. Adams	Louisa Catherine Johnson	Md.*	1775	1797	1852	3	1
Jackson	Rachel (Donelson) Robards	Va.	1767	1791	1828	....	....
Van Buren	Hannah Hoes	N. Y.	1783	1807	1819	4	....
William H. Harrison	Anna Symmes	N. J.	1775	1795	1864	6	4
Tyler	Letitia Christian	Va.	1790	1813	1842	3	4
	Julia Gardiner	N. Y.	1820	1844	1889	5	2
Polk	Sarah Childress	Tenn.	1803	1824	1891	....	....
Taylor	Margaret Smith	Md.	1788	1810	1852	1	5
Fillmore	Abigail Powers	N. Y.	1798	1826	1853	1	1
	Caroline (Carmichael) McIntosh	N. J.	1813	1858	1881	....	....
Pierce	Jane Means Appleton	N. H.	1806	1834	1863	3	....
Buchanan	(Unmarried)	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lincoln	Mary Todd	Ky.	1818	1842	1882	4	....
Johnson	Eliza McCardle	Tenn.	1810	1827	1876	3	2
Grant	Julia Dent	Mo.	1826	1848	1902	3	1
Hayes	Lucy Ware Webb	Ohio.	1831	1852	1889	7	1
Garfield	Lucretia Rudolph	Ohio.	1832	1858	1918	4	1
Arthur	Ellen Lewis Herndon	Va.	1837	1859	1880	2	1
Cleveland	Frances Folsom	N. Y.	1864	1886	1947	2	3
Benjamin Harrison	Caroline Lavinia Scott	Ohio.	1832	1853	1892	1	1
	Mary Scott (Lord) Dimnock	Pa.	1858	1896	1948	....	1
McKinley	Ida Saxton	Ohio.	1847	1871	1907	....	2
Theodore Roosevelt	Alice Hathaway Lee	Mass.	1861	1880	1884	....	1
	Edith Kermit Carow	Conn.	1861	1886	1948	4	1
Taft	Helen Herron	Ohio.	1861	1886	1943	2	1
Wilson	Ellen Louise Axson	Ga.	1860	1885	1914	....	3
	Edith (Bolling) Galt	Va.	1872	1915	....	....	....
Harding	Florence (Kling) DeWolfe	Ohio.	1860	1891	1924	....	....
Coolidge	Grace*Anna Goodhue	Vt.	1879	1905	....	2	....
Hoover	Lou Henry	Iowa.	1875	1899	1944	2	....
F. D. Roosevelt	Anna Eleanor Roosevelt	N. Y.	1884	1905	....	4	1
Truman	Bess Wallace	Mo.	1885	1910	....	....	1

*Although born in London, her father was an American, and his family were Marylanders.

BIOGRAPHIES OF THE PRESIDENTS AND THEIR WIVES

George Washington

George Washington, first president, was born Friday, Feb. 22, 1732, (actually Feb. 11, O. S.) the son of Augustine Washington and Mary Ball, at Wakefield on Pope's creek, Westmoreland Co., Va. Col. John Washington, George's great-grandfather, came from Northamptonshire in 1657 or 1658; in 1665 he and an associate named Spencer bought 5,000 acres on the Potomac. In England the Washingtons had prospered in the wool trade and lived in a small Tudor manor house at Sulgrave from 1539 to 1610, when they suffered reverses. It was restored in 1914. George's father took the north 2,500 acres near Hunting creek in 1735 and built a house in which George lived from 3 to 6 years of age; when 6 the family moved to Ferry farm, near Fredericksburg. His father died in 1743 when he was 11. He studied mathematics and surveying and when 16 went to live with his half-brother Lawrence, who had inherited the Potomac farm and built Mount Vernon, the original house having burned. George surveyed the lands of William Fairfax on the Shenandoah, keeping a diary. He accompanied Lawrence to Barbadoes, West Indies, contracted smallpox and was deeply scarred. Lawrence died in 1752 and George acquired his property by inheritance and purchase and added the 2,500 acres held by the Spencers. He valued land and when he died owned 70,000 acres in Virginia and 40,000 acres on the Great Kanawa and environs.

Washington's military service began in 1753 when Gov. Dinwiddie of Virginia made him lieut. colonel of militia. He clashed with the French and had to surrender Fort Necessity, July 3, 1754. He was an aide to Braddock and helped organize the retreat after the fatal ambuscade of July 9, 1755. He helped take Fort DuQuesne from the French in 1758.

After his marriage to Martha Dandridge Custis, 1759, Washington lived at Mount Vernon, bred horses and cattle, raised fruit and practiced crop rotation. In 1773 he enlarged the house. During the stamp act agitation, 1765, he supported the protesting Virginians. His war experience had soured him on British military arrogance. Although not at first for independence, he stood out against British exactions and took charge of the Virginia troops before war broke out. He was made commander-in-chief by the Continental Congress June 15, 1775 and took command at Cambridge July 3.

The successful issue of a war filled with hardships was largely due to his leadership. He was resourceful, a stern disciplinarian, and the one strong, dependable force for unity. He early saw the need of one indissoluble union and became chairman of the Constitutional convention of 1787. He helped get the Constitution ratified and was unanimously elected president and inaugurated, April 30, 1789, on the balcony of New York's Federal hall at Broad and Wall Sts., now marked by his statue. In New York his mansion, near Franklin Sq., was the scene of formal dinners and levees. His pew in St. Paul's chapel is preserved.

His birthplace, Wakefield, was burned in 1780. For years its location was marked solely by a 50-foot granite shaft. On Feb. 22, 1932, a new Wakefield, built by donations, was dedicated as the George Washington Birthplace Monument, administered by the National Parks Service. The older Washingtons are buried there. It is 34 miles from Fredericksburg, Va., on State road 3, and five miles from Stratford Hall, birthplace of Robert E. Lee.

Although a Federalist, Washington made Thomas Jefferson secretary of state (resigned 1793). He was reelected 1792, but refused to consider a third term and retired to Mount Vernon, 1797. Though the object of bitter criticism he remained greatly respected. He suffered acute laryngitis after a ride in snow and rain around his estate, was bled profusely, and died Dec. 14, 1799, aged 67. He was mourned here and abroad as one of the great men of his time. He was buried in a vault at Mount Vernon.

References: The Young Washington, by Douglas Southall Freeman; George Washington, 3 vols., by Rupert Hughes; Virginia (American Guides Series).

MARTHA WASHINGTON

Mrs. Martha Dandridge Custis Washington was born June 2, 1732, in New Kent Co., Va. In 1749 she married Daniel Parke Custis, wealthy planter, who died in 1757. She lived in the White House on the Pamunkey, site of McClellan's supply depot in 1862. (Her house had burned down and been replaced before the Civil War.) In 1758 Washington, hurrying to Williamsburg, was invited by the owner of Poplar Grove to meet "the prettiest and richest widow in Virginia." She was plump, small, had dark hair and hazel eyes. Washington fell, and on his return from taking Fort DuQuesne they were married, Jan. 6, 1759. Martha had two children living, two having died in infancy. Her daughter Martha died at 17. Her son, Col. John Parke Custis, bought the 1,100 acres of Arlington in 1778, but died 1781, from wounds received at Yorktown. Washington adopted John's son, George Washington Parke Custis, who inherited Arlington and built the present house; his daughter Mary married Robert E. Lee there in 1831. Martha Washington managed her husband's plantations in his absence and in winter visited him at Valley Forge, Newburgh and other camps. She presided gracefully at official levees as Lady Washington. She died in 1802 and was buried at Mount Vernon.

Reference: Some American Ladies, by Meade Minnegerode.

John Adams

John Adams, 2nd president, Federalist, was born in Braintree, (Quincy) Mass., Oct. 30, 1735, (Oct. 19, O. S.) the son of John Adams, a farmer and Susanna Boylston of Brookline. He was a great-grandson of Henry Adams who came from England in 1636. He was graduated from Harvard, 1755, taught school, studied law. In 1765 he argued against taxation without representation before the royal governor. In 1770 he defended the British soldiers who fired on civilians in the "Boston Massacre." He took part in the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts and the Continental Congress, seconded the independence resolution presented by Richard Henry Lee and with his cousin, Samuel Adams, signed the Declaration of Independence. He was a commissioner to France, 1778, with Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee; won recognition of the United States by The Hague, 1782; was first American minister to England, 1785-1788, and elected vice president with Washington, 1788 and 1792.

In 1796 Adams was chosen president by the electors, 71 to 68 so that opponents called him "president by 3 votes." The candidate with the second highest number of votes became vice president; this was Thomas Jefferson, his opponent. Intense antagonism to America by France caused agitation for war, led by Alexander Hamilton. Adams, breaking with Hamilton, opposed war but put the Navy on a fighting basis. The U.S.N. Constitution, the United States, both 44 guns, and the Constellation, 36 guns, and armed merchantmen bagged 84 French ships in an undeclared war. To fight alien influence and muzzle criticism Adams supported the Alien and Sedition laws of 1800, which led to his defeat for reelection. He died July 4, 1826, on the same day as Jefferson, and was buried in the First Unitarian church in Quincy, Mass.

References: The Adams Family, by James Truslow Adams; Founding Fathers, by Kenneth Umbreit.

ABIGAIL ADAMS

Mrs. Abigail Smith Adams was born at Weymouth, Mass., Nov. 23, 1744 (Nov. 12, O. S.), daughter of a Congregational minister and descendant of the Puritan divine, Thomas Shepard of Cambridge, Mass. She died at Quincy, Oct. 28, 1818. She had a daughter and three sons, one of whom, John Quincy Adams, became the sixth president. Often separated from John Adams during the Revolution, she joined him in Paris in 1784, and from 1785 to 1788 endured social slights at the court of St. James's, where Adams was our first minister. When New York was the seat of Washington's administration she lived at Richmond Hill, a manor house located where Charlton crosses Varick St. She left fever-stricken Philadelphia in 1798 for her daughter's home in Eastchester, now part of Mount Vernon, N. Y. She was well-read but puritanical toward laxness in behavior and attire, intensely loyal to Adams and sharp-spoken toward his opponents.

References: Abigail Adams, by Janet Whitney; New Letters of Abigail Adams, 1788-1801, ed. by Stewart Mitchell.

Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson, 3rd president, was born April 13, 1743 (Apr. 2, O. S.) at Shadwell, Va., the son of Peter Jefferson, a civil engineer of Welsh descent who raised tobacco, and Jane Randolph. Jefferson was an agrarian, an expansionist; because he opposed the Federalists and centralization he was called a Republican, now synonymous with Democrat. His father died when he was 14, leaving him 2,750 acres and his slaves. Jefferson was graduated from the College of William and Mary at 20; read classics in Greek and Latin; studied law with George Wythe in Williamsburg; played the violin and rode horses. In 1769 he was elected to the House of Burgesses. In 1770 Shadwell burned and he began Monticello, near Charlottesville. In 1772 he married Martha Wayles Skelton. He was a member of the Virginia Committee of Correspondence and the Continental Congress and denied Britain's right to tax. Named a member of the committee to draw up a Declaration of Independence, he wrote the basic draft, 1776. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, 1776-79, elected governor to succeed Patrick Henry, 1779, re-elected 1780, resigned, June, 1781, amid charges of ineffectual military preparation. During his term he wrote the statute on religious freedom. In the Continental Congress, 1783, he drew up an ordinance for the Northwest Territory, forbidding slavery after 1800; its terms were put into the Ordinance of 1787. He was sent to Paris with Benjamin Franklin and John Adams to negotiate treaties of commerce, 1784; made minister to France, 1785, he made treaties with France and Prussia, studied architecture, gardening and the French Revolution, whose leaders consulted him.

Washington appointed him secretary of state, 1789. Jefferson's strong faith in the consent of the governed, as opposed to executive control favored by Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, often led to conflict; Dec. 31, 1793, he resigned. He was the Republican candidate for president in 1796; beaten by John Adams, he became vice president. He opposed Adams' alien and sedition laws with the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions, reiterating the basic rights of states. In 1800 Jefferson and Aaron Burr received equal votes for president, so the House of Representatives voted Jefferson in, with the help of Hamilton, who preferred Jefferson to Burr. Adams did not wait to see Jefferson inaugurated, but when Jefferson was re-elected in 1804, even Adams voted for him. Jefferson cancelled levees and titles and ignored diplomatic precedence. He turned Federalists out of office. He opposed a strong navy. By fighting those who feared to give power to the people he made democracy work. He considered John Marshall's Supreme Court reactionary. Big events of his administration were the Louisiana purchase, 1803, and the Lewis and Clark expedition. He established the University of Virginia and designed its buildings. After the Library of Congress was burned by the British he sold Congress 13,000 vols. for $23,950. He was 6 ft. 2, temperate in debate, practically a Unitarian in religion, though not a church member. He died July 4, 1826, on the same day as John Adams, and was buried at Monticello, which, after various vicissitudes, passed to the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation in 1923.

References: Jefferson the Virginian, by Dumas Malone. The Young Jefferson, Jefferson and Hamilton, Jefferson in Power, 3 vols., by Claude G. Bowers.

MRS. THOMAS JEFFERSON

Mrs. Martha Wayles Jefferson, daughter of John Wayles, was 23 and the widow of Bathurst Skelton when she married Jefferson Jan. 1, 1772. She bore Jefferson six children at Monticello, two of whom lived to maturity. Martha, 1772-1836, married Thomas Mann Randolph, Jr.; Mary (Marie) 1778-1804, married her cousin, J. W. Eppes. Mrs. Jefferson's father's large farm and slaves became part of the estate. She died Sept. 6, 1782.

James Madison

James Madison, 4th President, Republican, was born Mar 16, 1751 (Mar. 5, O. S.) at Port Conway, King George Co., Va., the eldest of 12 children of James Madison and Eleanor Rose Conway. His great-grandfather, James Taylor (1674-1729) was also the great-grandfather of Zachary Taylor. Madison was graduated from Princeton, 1771, studied theology, 1772, sat in the Virginia Constitutional convention, 1776, where his resolution on religious freedom was voted down; was a member of the Continental Congress and of the Annapolis convention, 1786, where he and Hamilton proposed the Constitutional convention. He was chief recorder at that convention in 1787, and supported ratification in the Federalist papers, written with Hamilton and Jay. In 1785 he carried Jefferson's statute on religious liberty through the Virginia assembly. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1789, helped adopt the Bill of Rights and fought John Adams' alien and sedition laws. He favored agrarian policies with Jefferson and in 1800 became Jefferson's secretary of state. In 1803, when the Louisiana Purchase was consummated, he insisted on free navigation of the Mississippi, which he had already urged on Jay in 1780.

Elected president in 1808, Madison was a "strict constructionist," opposed to the free interpretation of the Constitution by the Federalists; he vetoed federal funds for state improvements, but changed in his second term. Madison inherited the conflict with Britain over its orders in council and impressment of American seamen, which had led to Jefferson's embargo act and injured American commerce. He was reelected in 1812 by the votes of the agrarian South and recently admitted western states. Caught between British and French maritime restrictions, Madison drifted into war, declared June 12, 1812, unaware that Britain had cancelled the orders two days before. While the war was inconclusive, it opened the way to peaceful negotiations. Madison successfully advocated a tariff to protect industry, a national system of roads and canals and a strong military organization. He retired in 1817 to his estate at Montpellier (now Montpelier) Va., built 1760, with a portico suggested by Jefferson. There he edited his famous papers on the Constitutional Convention. He died June 28, 1836, and was buried near his home.

References: Dictionary of American Biography; The Making of the Constitution, by Charles Warren.

DOLLY MADISON

Mrs. Dolly Payne Madison, first social leader in the White House, was born May 12, 1768, in North Carolina, the daughter of John Payne, a Virginia Quaker, who later freed his slaves. She grew up in Hanover county, Va. Her first husband, John Todd, died in 1793. She married Madison Sept. 15, 1794, and when he became secretary of state in 1801, became hostess for Jefferson in the White House. She presided at the first inaugural ball in 1809. On Aug. 24, 1814, when the British threatened Washington, she rescued Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Washington and Madison's official papers from the White House. These supposedly included the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. She helped edit Madison's highly important records of the Constitutional Convention. From 1817 to 1837 she lived at Montpellier, Orange Co., Va., (now Montpelier, privately owned). She returned to Washington as a welcome, but impecunious, social leader, in 1837. Congress bought her husband's records in 1837 for $30,000, and other papers in 1848, for $25,000. She took part in the dedication of the Washington monument and sent the first personal message over S. F. B. Morse's telegraph wire. She was respected for her tact and intelligence by presidents from Washington to Polk. In old age she suffered from the wastefulness of a son. She died July 12, 1849, aged 81, and is buried beside Madison near Montpelier.

Reference: Dolly Madison, Her Life and Times, by Katharine Anthony; Some American Ladies, by Meade Minnegerode.

James Monroe

James Monroe, 5th president, Republican, was born April 28, 1758, in Westmoreland Co., Va., the son of Spencer Monroe and Eliza Jones, who were of Scottish and Welsh descent, respectively. He attended the College of William and Mary, fought in the 3rd Virginia regiment at White Plains, Brandywine, Monmouth, and was wounded at Trenton. He studied law with Thomas Jefferson, 1780, was a member of the Virginia house of delegates and of Congress, 1783-86. He had a law office in Fredericksburg, 1786-90, now a Monroe museum. He helped Virginia ratify the Constitution, 1788; was U. S. Senator, 1790; minister to France under Washington, 1794-96; thrice governor of Virginia, 1799-1802, and 1811. Jefferson sent him to France as minister, 1803, to join R. R. Livingston in buying the isle of New Orleans from France and East and West Florida from Spain. Exceeding instructions,

he signed a treaty for all of Louisiana. (Navigation of the Mississippi was one of his demands as early as 1783.) He was secretary of state under Madison, 1811-1817; also secretary of war Sept., 1814-Mar., 1815.

In 1816 Monroe was elected president; in 1820 reelected with all but one vote, this being cast by John Quincy Adams so that only Washington might have unanimous election. Monroe's administration became the Era of Good Feeling. He obtained the Floridas from Spain and suppressed the Seminoles; settled boundaries with Canada and eliminated border forts; supported the anti-slavery position that led to the Missouri Compromise. (In 1801 he had proposed settling Negro slaves in Africa. Monrovia, Liberia was named for him.) In July, 1823, the U. S. served notice on Russia that it would oppose any Russian colony on this continent, after Russia had prohibited fishing on the northwest coasts. On Dec. 2 Monroe announced the Monroe Doctrine, that the U. S. would consider its safety endangered if European powers had authority on this hemisphere or attempted colonization. First half had been suggested by George Canning, British foreign minister, to curb Spain; U. S., rejecting proposal for joint declaration, issued it also as warning to Russia. Monroe inherited Oak Hill, Loudon Co., Va., from his uncle Jones, but lived most of 1799-1825 at Ash Lawn, 5 miles from Charlottesville. He moved to New York, 1830, to be with his daughters, and died there July 4, 1831, and was buried in Marble cemetery. In 1858 his remains were removed to Richmond.

Reference: A Diplomatic History of the United States, by Samuel Flagg Bemis.

MRS. JAMES MONROE

Mrs. Eliza Monroe was born in New York, 1768, the daughter of Lawrence Kortwright, former British army officer. She married Monroe in 1786. They had two daughters, who married and lived in New York. Mrs. Monroe, while in Paris, obtained the release from prison of Mme. de la Fayette, who expected to be executed. She died 1830.

John Quincy Adams

John Quincy Adams, 6th president, independent Federalist, was born July 11, 1767, at Braintree (Quincy), Mass., the son of John and Abigail Adams. He was educated in Paris, Leyden, and Harvard, graduating in 1787. He served as American minister in the Netherlands, Berlin, St. Petersburg and London and helped draft the peace treaty of 1814. He had served as senator from 1803 to 1808 and his support of the Republican administration alienated the Federalists. President Monroe made him secretary of state, 1817, and he negotiated the cession of the Floridas from Spain, supported exclusion of slavery in the Missouri Compromise, and laid the base for the Monroe Doctrine, of which he, as much as Monroe, was the creator. In 1824 he was elected President by the House when Henry Clay threw his 37 votes to Adams, who had 84 against Andrew Jackson's 99. His expansion of executive powers was strongly opposed and he was beaten in 1828 by Jackson. In 1831 he was sent to Congress as Representative and served eight terms with distinction and independence. He fought slavery, opposed the annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico; was responsible for the Smithsonian institution. He had a stroke in the House and died in the Speaker's room, Feb. 23, 1848.

References: Dictionary of American Biography; Writings, edited by W. C. Ford.

MRS. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

Mrs. Louisa Catherine Johnson Adams was born in London, Feb. 12, 1775, the daughter of Joshua Johnson, a Marylander who acted as American fiscal agent there. She married Adams July 26, 1797. Of their four children, George Washington Adams, John Q. Adams, Jr., Charles Francis Adams and Louisa Catherine Adams, Charles Francis became Free Soil candidate for vice president in 1848, member of Congress, minister to England during the Civil War and president of the Geneva Board of Arbitration. He was father of Charles Francis Adams, Henry Adams and Brooks Adams.

Andrew Jackson

Andrew Jackson, 7th president, Democrat, was born in the Waxhaws district, New Lancaster Co., S. C., Mar. 15, 1767, the posthumous son of Andrew Jackson, who came from County Antrim, Ire land, with his wife, Elizabeth Hutchinson, and tw sons, in 1765. His brothers died in the Revolu tion and there is a legend that a British office struck Andrew with his sword when the boy re fused to shine his boots. He read law in Salisbur N. C., moved to Nashville, Tenn., speculated land, married and raised cotton at the Hermitag originally a log house. In 1796 he helped draft th Constitution of Tennessee and for one year occu pied its one seat in the national House. He wa in the Senate in 1797, and again in 1823. He de feated the marauding Cherokees at Horsesho Bend, Ala., 1814, and as major general, U. S. A drove the British out of Pensacola. With 6,000 back woods fighters he defeated Packenham's 12,000 Bri ish troops at Chalmette, outside New Orleans, Ja 8, 1815, losing only seven to the British loss 2,000. In 1818 he fought so recklessly against th Seminoles in Florida that he endangered foreig relations. In 1824 he ran for President against Joh Quincy Adams and was voted down by the Hous though he had the most votes; in 1828 he carrie everything, the West rising to support "Old Hick ory" and a liberal land policy. He was a noisy de bater and duellist and introduced rotation in offic or "spoils system." He was suspicious of privilege ruined the Bank of the United States by depositin federal funds with state banks. Though "Let th people rule" was his slogan, he at times supporte strict constructionist policies against the expan sionist West. He killed the Congressional cauc for nominating presidential candidates and sub stituted the national convention, 1832, when h was reelected, with Martin van Buren vice pres dent. When South Carolina refused to colle imports under his protective tariff he sent arm and naval forces to Charleston. At the Jefferso Day dinner, 1830, he retorted to Calhoun's defen of liberty over the Union with "Our Federal Unio it must be preserved." His strong personality in creased the power of the executive and offset state rights agitation. He died at the Hermitage, June 1845, and is buried there.

References: Encyclopedia Americana; Andre Jackson, the Border Captain, and the Portrait a President, by Marquis James, 2 vols.

MRS. ANDREW JACKSON

Mrs. Rachel Jackson was the daughter of Co John Donelson, a surveyor at Nashville, and fir married Capt. Lewis Robards. Under the impre sion that Robards had obtained a divorce sh married Jackson in Natchez in 1791. Robards d not get a divorce until 1793, when the Jackso were remarried, but the ordeal affected her spirit She died in 1828 before Jackson's election a never occupied the present Hermitage, which w rebuilt after a fire. Jackson adopted her siste son, naming him Andrew Jackson, Jr. Whi House hostesses were his wife's niece, Mrs. Emi Donelson, and the adopted son's wife, Mrs. Sar York Jackson, a Philadelphia Quaker.

Reference: General Jackson's Lady, by Ma French Caldwell.

Martin van Buren

Martin van Buren, 8th president, Democrat, w born Dec. 5, 1782, at Kinderhook, N. Y., the s of Abraham van Buren, a Dutch farmer, and Ma Hoes. He was surrogate of Columbia county, N York, state senator and attorney general and law partner of Benj. F. Butler in Albany. He w U. S. senator 1821, re-elected, 1827, elected go ernor of New York, 1828. He helped swing easte support to Andrew Jackson in 1828 and was secretary of state, 1829-31. In 1832 he was elect vice president. He was a consummate politicia known as "the little magician," and influenc Jackson's policies. In 1836 he defeated Willi Henry Harrison for president by 170 to 72 electo votes. He inaugurated the independent treas system, and was the first advocate of mutual surance of deposits by banks. He advocated ta for revenue only and opposed internal impro ments at national expense. His refusal to spe land revenues led to his defeat by Harrison in 18 He lost the Democratic nomination of 1844 to P because he opposed annexation of Texas. In 1848 ran for president on the Free Soil ticket and lo Thus he ran three times. He died July 24, 18 at Kinderhook, N. Y.

Reference: Encyclopedia Americana.

MRS. MARTIN VAN BUREN

Mrs. Hannah Hoes van Buren, born 1783, was a relative of van Buren's mother and his classmate in school. She married in 1807, died 1819. Their son Abraham, 1807-1873, a West Pointer, was secretary to the President, an officer in the Mexican war and a New York resident. His wife, Angelica Singleton, cousin of Dolly Madison, was White House hostess during van Buren's term. Another son, John van Buren (1810-1866) was elected attorney general of New York, 1845.

William Henry Harrison

William Henry Harrison, 9th president, Whig, who served only 31 days, was born in Berkeley, Charles City Co., Va., Feb. 9, 1773, the third son of Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Educated at Hampden Sydney college, he later studied medicine under Dr. Benjamin Rush. Commissioned by Washington, he fought under Gen. Anthony Wayne at Fallen Timbers, 1794. He was secretary of Northwest Terr., 1798; its delegate in Congress, 1799; first governor of Indiana Terr., and supt. of Indian affairs. With 900 men he routed Tecumseh's Indians at Tippecanoe, Nov. 6, 1811. A major general, he defeated British and Indians at Battle of the Thames, Oct. 15, 1813. He served Ohio in Congress, 1816; as senator, 1824; was minister to Colombia. In 1840, when 68, he was elected president with John Tyler, 294 to 60, on a "log cabin and hard cider" slogan. He caught pneumonia during the inauguration and died April 4, 1841. He was buried in North Bend, O.

Reference: Old Tippecanoe, by Freeman Cleaves.

MRS. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

Mrs. Anna Symnes Harrison, daughter of Col. John Cleaves Symnes, chief justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court and Revolutionary veteran, was born in Morristown, N. J., 1775 and died 1864. She did not leave her North Bend, O., home for Washington and Mrs. Jane Findlay Harrison, wife of her son, Col. W. H. Harrison, Jr., stayed in the White House during Harrison's illness. Another son, John Scott Harrison, 1804-1878, was member of Congress and father of Benjamin Harrison, 23rd president.

John Tyler

John Tyler, 10th president, independent Whig, was born Mar. 29, 1790, in Greenway, Charles City Co., Va., son of John Tyler and Mary Armistead. His father was governor of Virginia, 1808-11. Tyler was graduated from William and Mary, 1807; member of the House of Delegates, 1811; in Congress, 1816-21; in Virginia legislature, 1823-25; governor of Virginia, 1825-26; U. S. senator, 1827-36. In 1836 he was defeated for vice president on a states' rights Whig ticket. In 1840 he was elected vice president on a Whig ticket with Harrison and succeeded him. He favored pre-emption, allowing settlers to get government land; rejected a new bank bill and thus alienated Whig supporters except Daniel Webster, his secretary of state; refused to honor the spoils system. He signed the resolution annexing Texas, Mar. 1, 1845. He accepted renomination, 1844, but withdrew before election. He condemned South Carolina's nullification and secession and as Virginia's commissioner to Buchanan tried to keep Fort Sumter neutralized. He was president of the peace congress called in Washington by Virginia, 1861. After its failure he supported secession, sat in the provisional Confederate congress, became a member of the Confederate House, but died, Jan. 18, 1862, before it met. He is buried in Richmond.

Reference: John Tyler, Champion of the Old South, by Oliver Perry Chitwood; the Times of the Tylers, by L. G. Tyler.

MARRIAGES OF JOHN TYLER

When 23 John Tyler married **Letitia Christian** of Cedar Grove, Va., born 1790, daughter of a planter. She was an invalid and died in the White House, 1842. She was an Episcopalian. Of her children Robert Tyler, 1818-1877, married Priscilla Cooper, daughter of a tragedian; presided in the White House. On June 28, 1844, in New York, Tyler married **Julia Gardiner,** born 1820, daughter of David Gardiner of Gardiner's Island, N. Y., a Catholic. She died in 1889. Her son Lyon Gardiner Tyler, became president of William and Mary, 1888; died 1935. Another, David Gardiner Tyler, judge, member of Congress and Confederate veteran, died 1927. A third son, Robert Fitzwalter Tyler, died 1927 at Richmond, aged 70.

James Knox Polk

James Knox Polk, 11th president, Democrat, was born in Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Nov. 2, 1795, the son of Samuel Polk, farmer and surveyor of Scotch-Irish descent, and Jane Knox. He went to Maury Co. Tenn., 1806; was graduated from the University of North Carolina, 1818; member of the Tenn. state legislature, 1823-25, known as "Napoleon of the Stump." He served in Congress 1825-39 and as speaker 1835-39. He supported Jackson and Van Buren, but was always expansionist. He was governor of Tennessee, 1839-41, being defeated 1841, '43. In 1844, when both Clay and Van Buren announced opposition to annexing Texas, the Democrats made Polk the first dark horse nominee because he demanded control of all Oregon and annexation of Texas. He won 170 to 105. James Buchanan was his secretary of state. He re-established the independent treasury system originated by Van Buren. His expansionist policy was opposed by Clay, Webster, Calhoun; he sent Zachary Taylor and an army to the Mexican border and when Mexicans attacked declared war existed. Abraham Lincoln, a Whig in Congress, opposed his war policy. Polk approved the acquisition of California, Utah and New Mexico (522,568 square miles) as part of America's "manifest destiny," but opposed retaining Mexico by force. He compromised on the Oregon boundary ("54-40 or fight!") by accepting the 49th parallel and giving Vancouver to the British. The Wilmot Proviso, outlawing slavery in new states, was debated in his term. Polk died in Nashville, Jan. 15, 1849, and is buried on the capitol grounds there.

Reference: James K. Polk, by Eugene I. McCormac; The Year of Decision, by Bernard de Voto.

MRS. JAMES K. POLK

Mrs. Sarah Childress Polk was born in 1803 and married Polk Jan. 1, 1824. Her father was a wealthy planter near Murfreesboro, Tenn. She was educated by the Moravians. The Polks were Methodists and Mrs. Polk prohibited liquor and dancing in the White House. They had no children.

Zachary Taylor

Zachary Taylor, 12th president, Whig, who served only 16 months, was born Sept. 14, 1784, in Orange Co., Va., the son of Richard Taylor, later collector of the port of Louisville. His grandfather and James Madison's paternal grandmother were brother and sister. Taylor enlisted 1806; was commissioned lieutenant by Jefferson, 1808; fought in the War of 1812, the Black Hawk War, 1832, and the Seminole war, 1837. He became known as Old Rough and Ready. He settled on a plantation near Baton Rouge, La. In 1845 Polk sent him to the Rio Grande; when the Mexicans attacked him, Polk declared war. Taylor was successful at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, May 8 and 9, 1846; occupied Monterey. Polk made him major general but gave many of his troops to Gen. Winfield Scott at Vera Cruz. Taylor, with 5,000 men, defeated Santa Anna's 20,000 at Buena Vista, Feb. 22, 1847. He defeated Scott at the Whig convention, 1849; was elected president over Martin van Buren (Free Soil) with Millard Fillmore vice pres. He resumed the spoils system and though once a slave-holder worked to have California admitted as a free state. He died of typhus July 9, 1850, and was buried near Louisville.

References: Zachary Taylor, by Holman Hamilton; Old Rough and Ready, by Silas Bent McKinley and Silas Bent.

MRS. ZACHARY TAYLOR

Mrs. Margaret Smith Taylor was born in 1788, the daughter of Walter Smith, Maryland planter. She married Taylor, 1807, died 1852. Their daughter Elizabeth, Mrs. W. W. S. Bliss, was hostess of the White House. Another daughter, Ann, married Dr. Robert Wood, ass't surgeon general, U. S. A.; a third, Sarah Knox Taylor, married Jefferson Davis, 1835, and died three months later. A son, Richard, 1826-79, served under Stonewall Jackson and became a Confederate general. He died in New York.

Millard Fillmore

Millard Fillmore, 13th president, Whig, was born Jan. 7, 1800, in a log cabin on a farm in Cayuga

Co., N. Y., cleared in 1795 by his father, Nathaniel. He was apprenticed to a fuller and dyer; bought his freedom for $30 to study and became a teacher and postmaster in Buffalo, N. Y. He was counsellor of the state supreme court, 1829; in the state assembly, 1829-32; in Congress, 1833-35 and again 1837-43. He opposed the entrance of Texas as slave territory and voted for a protective tariff. He supported the appropriation of $30,000 for Morse's telegraph. In 1844 he was defeated for governor of New York. In 1848 he was elected vice-president and succeeded as president July 10, 1850. Daniel Webster was secretary of state until he died, 1852; then Edward Everett. Fillmore favored the compromise of 1850 and signed the Fugitive Slave Law. His policies pleased neither expansionists nor slave-holders and he was not renominated. In 1856 he was nominated by the American (Know-Nothing) party and accepted by the Whigs, but defeated by Buchanan. He was chancellor of the University of Buffalo. He died in Buffalo, Mar. 8, 1874.

Reference: Dictionary of American Biography.

FILLMORE'S TWO MARRIAGES

The first Mrs. Fillmore, 1798-1853, was **Abigail** Powers the daughter of Lemuel Powers, a Baptist clergyman of Stillwater, N. Y., and taught school in Cayuga Co. Owing to her poor health her daughter, Mary Abigail (1832-54) was the White House hostess. Their other child was Millard Powers Fillmore (1828-89). The second Mrs. Fillmore was **Mrs. Caroline Carmichael McIntosh**, born in Morristown, N. J., and widow of an Albany merchant. They had no children.

Franklin Pierce

Franklin Pierce, 14th president, Democrat, was born in Hillsboro, N. H., Nov. 23, 1804, the son of Benjamin Pierce, veteran of the Revolution and governor of New Hampshire, 1827. He attended Exeter and was graduated from Bowdoin, 1824. A lawyer, he served in the New Hampshire House, 1829-32; in Congress, supporting Jackson, 1833; U. S. Senator, 1837-42. He enlisted in the Mexican war, became brigadier general of volunteers and was wounded at Contreras. In 1852 Pierce was nominated on the 49th ballot over Clay, Douglas and Buchanan, defeating Gen. Winfield Scott, Whig. Though against slavery Pierce was influenced by southern pro-slavery men. Jefferson Davis was his secretary of state. During his administration the Ostend Manifesto that we either buy or take Cuba by force was a sensation; William Walker, filibuster, took Nicaragua and was recognized by Pierce. The Kansas-Nebraska bill, leaving slavery to popular vote ("popular sovereignty") passed, 1854; Pierce appointed a pro-slavery governor for "bleeding Kansas." Commodore Matthew Perry opened Japan, 1854. The Gadsden Purchase from Mexico extended U. S. boundaries south of the Gila river. The slavery issue became acute and a new Republican party was begun by anti-slavery men at Ripon, Wis., July 6. 1854. Pierce died at Concord, N. H., Oct. 8, 1869.

References: "Franklin Pierce, Young Hickory of the Granite Hills, by Roy Franklin Nichols; Dictionary of American Biography.

MRS. FRANKLIN PIERCE

Mrs. Jane Means Appleton Pierce was born at Hampton, N. H., 1806, daughter of the Rev. Jesse A. Appleton, president of Bowdoin. The Pierces had three children; one died in infancy, one at 4 and one was killed in a railroad accident at 11. Mrs. Pierce died 1863.

James Buchanan

James Buchanan, 15th president, Federalist, later Democrat, was born of Scottish descent near Mercersburg, Pa., Apr. 23, 1791. He was a volunteer in the war of 1812; graduated from Dickinson, 1809; was in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1814-16; Congress, 1820-31; minister to Russia, appointed by Jackson; Senator, 1834-45; secretary of state under Polk, 1845-49, favoring the Mexican war and Texas annexation; minister to England, 1853. Signed the Ostend Manifesto favoring taking Cuba, 1854. Nominated by Democrats over Pierce and Stephen A. Douglas and elected 1856 over John C. Fremont (Republican) and Millard Fillmore (American-Know-Nothing and Whig tickets). The Dred Scott case, a victory for slavery, was decided when he took office. He favored Kansas as a pro-slavery state and endorsed the pro-slavery Lecompton Constitution. This lost him support of Douglas. The panic of 1857 hit the industrial North, spared the agricultural South. The Republicans now opened their fight against a nation "half slave and half free"; Douglas was challenged for the senate by Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln-Douglas debates, 1858. John Brown seized Harper's Ferry Oct. 16, 1859; was caught and hanged by Col. R. E. Lee. Buchanan's position was that no state had the right to secede from the Union, but that the Union had no power to coerce it. He died at Wheatland, near Lancaster, Pa., June 1, 1868, aged 77.

Buchanan was a bachelor. The mistress of the White House was his sister Jane's daughter, Harriet Lane, of Mercersburg. Her parents died when she was a child. She was an Episcopalian.

Reference: Encyclopedia Americana.

Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln, 16th president, Republican, was born Feb. 12, 1809, in a log cabin on a farm then in Hardin Co., Ky., now in Larue. He was the son of Thomas Lincoln (1778-1851), a descendant of Samuel Lincoln, who came with his wife Martha from Hingham, England, 1635, settled at Salem and Hingham, Mass., and had 11 children. Thomas, a carpenter, married Nancy Hanks, June 12, 1806. She was the natural daughter of Lucy Hanks, whose ancestor, Thomas Hanks, came from England to Virginia, 1644. Abe had a sister, Sarah 2 years older, and a brother, Thomas, who died in infancy.

The Lincolns moved to Spencer Co., Ind., near Gentryville, when Abe was 7. His mother died Oct. 5, 1818, aged 35. His father married Mrs. Sarah Bush Johnston, 1819; she had a favorable influence on Abe. He was over 6 ft. 3 in. tall. He made two trips on flatboats down the Ohio-Mississippi to New Orleans in 1828 and 1831. In 1831 the family moved to Macon Co., Ill., and on to Coles Co. Abe and a cousin split 3,000 fence rails. He clerked and surveyed land in New Salem, Ill. 1831-37. In 1832 he lost election to the legislature; in 1834 he succeeded. Ann Rutledge, whom he is supposed to have loved, died in New Salem, 1835, aged 19.

Lincoln went to Springfield, read law and practiced in the circuit courts. He failed to get the nomination for Congress, 1843, but was elected as a Whig for 1847-49. He opposed the Mexican war. He was offered the governorship of Oregon Terr. and refused it. He opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which threatened to extend slavery. He failed to get the senatorial nomination in 1854. In 1856 he joined the Republican party and was defeated for the senate by Stephen A. Douglas, after the Lincoln-Douglas debates, 1858, in which he declared a nation could not endure half slave and half free.

Lincoln was nominated for president by the Republicans over William H. Seward on an anti-slavery platform, 1860. The northern Democrats nominated Stephen A. Douglas; the southern, pro-slavery Democrats, John C. Breckenridge. The Constitutional Union party (Whig-Know-Nothing) led by John Bell, had no clear-cut program. Lincoln got only 40 per cent of the total votes, but 180 electoral votes to 123. As a result South Carolina seceded Dec. 20, 1860, followed by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas. On Feb. 8-9 the Confederate States of America was formed in Montgomery, Ala., with Jefferson Davis, president.

Lincoln's policy after Fort Sumter was to bring the seceded states back by force. He had hope for the gradual extinction of slavery, with possible indemnification of owners. On Sept. 22, 1862, five days after Antietam, he declared slaves in territory then in rebellion would be free Jan. 1, 1863, date of the Emancipation Proclamation. He reached the highest note of eloquence in his address at Gettysburg, Nov. 19, 1863 (reproduced in this book).

Lincoln was re-elected, 1864, over Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Democrat, Lee surrendered April 9, 1865. On April 14 (Good Friday) Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth while attending a performance of Our American Cousin in Ford's theatre, Washington. He died the next day. His body lay in state in New York, Chicago and other cities before burial in Springfield, Ill. His estate reached $110,295, most of it saved from his annual salary of $25,000.

Booth was shot to death by Sergt. Boston Corbett near Fredericksburg, Va. Mrs. Mary Suratt, Davis'

E. Herold, George Atzerodt and Lewis Payne (Powell) were hanged for complicity.

References: Abraham Lincoln, the Prairie Years and the War Years, by Carl Sandburg; the Lincoln Reader, ed. by Paul M. Angle.

MRS. LINCOLN AND FAMILY

Mrs. Mary Todd Lincoln was born in Lexington, Ky., 1818 and died in 1882. She was a daughter of Robert Smith Todd, a pioneer. Her half sister, Emily Todd, became the wife of Brig. Gen. Ben Hardin Helm of the Confederate Army, who was killed at Chickamauga. The Lincolns were married in Springfield, Nov. 4, 1842. Their married life was stormy and Mrs. Lincoln was accused of undue extravagance in the White House. In 1875 she was temporarily in a mental hospital. Of the Lincoln children, William Wallace died in 1862, Thomas, "Tad" in 1871, Edward Baker in 1850. Robert Todd Lincoln, born Aug. 1, 1843, in Springfield, studied law at Harvard, served in the Civil War, was secretary of war in Garfield's cabinet, minister to Great Britain and president of the Pullman Palace Car Co. He married Mary Harlan, daughter of Senator James Harlan of Iowa, who died Mar. 31, 1937. They had two daughters, Mrs. Charles Isham and Mrs. Robert J. Randolph. Robert Lincoln died July 26, 1926, at Manchester, Vt., and was buried in the National Cemetery, Arlington, Va. He gave the Library of Congress 18,350 Lincoln letters and documents, which were opened to the public July 26, 1947. Mrs. Robert Lincoln gave the Library the Bible on which Lincoln took the oath of office and the Lincoln family Bible. Her estate was estimated at $3,000,000.

Reference: Mary Todd, Wife and Widow, by Carl Sandburg and Paul M. Angle.

Andrew Johnson

Andrew Johnson, 17th president, Democrat, was born in Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 29, 1808, the son of Jacob Johnson, porter at an inn and church sexton, and Mary McDonough Johnson, who had been a maid at the inn. At 10 he was apprenticed to a tailor and chained to his table to keep him at work. His father died when he was 5. At 16 he ran off to Greenville, Tenn. He became an alderman, 1824; mayor, 1830; state representative and senator, 1835-43; member of Congress, 1843-53; governor of Tennessee, 1853-57; U. S. Senator, 1857-62. He supported John C. Breckenridge against Lincoln in 1860. He had held slaves, but opposed secession and refused to follow Tennessee out of the Union. In March, 1862, Lincoln appointed him military governor of occupied Tennessee. In 1864 he was nominated for vice president with Lincoln on the National Union ticket to win Democratic support. He succeeded Lincoln as president April 15, 1865. In a controversy with Congress over the president's power over the South, he proclaimed, May 26, 1865, an amnesty to all Confederates except certain leaders if they would abolish slavery and ratify the 13th amendment. States doing so added anti-Negro provisions that enraged Congress, which intended to enfranchise all Negroes and disenfranchise former Confederates. Congress restored military control over the South. When Johnson removed Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war, without notifying the Senate, thus repudiating the Tenure of Office Act, the House impeached him for this and other reasons. He was tried by the Senate, which voted 35 for conviction, 19 for acquittal, lacking the two-thirds necessary to convict, May 26, 1868. He was a candidate before the next Democratic convention, but not nominated. He returned to the Senate in 1875, and in a strong speech, defended his course. He supported the Lincoln policies, but was a poor executive, and his attitude toward the South was called partisanship by the radical Republicans. Johnson died July 31, 1875, and was buried at Greeneville, where his log-cabin tailor shop is now a state museum.

References: Andrew Johnson, Plebian and Patriot, by Robert W. Winston. Dictionary of American Biography.

MRS. ANDREW JOHNSON

Mrs. Eliza McCordle Johnson was born in Leesburg, Tenn., in 1810, the only daughter of a widow in a mountain hamlet when Johnson married her. She helped him get an education. Their daughter Martha, born 1828, educated in Georgetown, D. C., was often a guest at the White House in Polk's administration. In 1857 she married Judge D. T. Patterson. She was mistress of the White House in place of her invalid mother. Another daughter, Mary, married Daniel Stover of Carter Co., Tenn., and had three children; after Stover's death she married W. R. Bacon of Greeneville. Mrs. Johnson died in 1876.

Ulysses S. Grant

Ulysses Simpson Grant, 18th president, Republican, was born on the farm of his father, Jesse R. Grant, a tanner, at Point Pleasant, O., April 27, 1822. He was descended from Matthew Grant, who reached Dorchester, Mass., 1630. Grant's mother was Hannah Simpson. Grant was named Ulysses Hiram, but on entering West Point, 1839, his name was entered as Ulysses Simpson and he adopted it. He was graduated in 1843; was 1st lieut. and captain under Gens. Taylor and Scott in the Mexican War; resigned, 1854, worked in St. Louis until 1860, then went to Galena, Ill., where his father sold leather and hardware. He became colonel of the 21st Illinois Vols., 1861, then brigadier general; fought at Shiloh and Donelson; after taking Vicksburg he was made major general, and in March, 1864, lieut. general. He accepted Lee's surrender at Appomattox. In 1866 he was named General of the Army. President Johnson appointed Grant secretary of war when he suspended Stanton in defiance of the Senate, but Grant was not confirmed. He was nominated on the first ballot, May 30, 1868, and elected over Horatio Seymour, Democrat, 214 vs. 80 electoral votes. The 15th amendment, amnesty bill and civil service reform were events of his administration. The Liberal Republicans opposed him with Horace Greeley, also Democratic nominee, 1872, but he was re-elected. He vetoed the inflation bill, 1874. He returned to Galena, Ill. An attempt by the Stalwarts (Old Guard) to nominate him in 1880 failed. In 1881 the collapse of Grant & Ward, investment house, left him penniless. He began his Personal Memoirs, writing at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., while ill of cancer and completing them four days before his death in New York, July 23, 1885. The book realized over $450,000. Grant was buried in an imposing tomb on Riverside Drive, New York.

References: Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant; Meet General Grant, by W. E. Woodward.

MRS. ULYSSES S. GRANT

Mrs. Julia Dent Grant (1826-1902) was the daughter of Judge Frederick Dent of St. Louis, son of a Revolutionary officer. She married Grant, Aug. 1848. Their children were Frederick Dent Grant (1850-1912), minister to Austria-Hungary, police commissioner of New York, major general, Spanish-American War; Ulysses, Jr. (1852-1929); Jesse R. (1858-1934); Nellie (1857-1922) who was married in the White House to Capt. Algernon Sartoris, 1874, and in 1912, a widow, married Frank H. Jones, Cleveland's assistant postmaster general.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes

Rutherford Birchard Hayes, 19th president, Republican, was born in Delaware, O., Oct. 4, 1822, the posthumous son of Rutherford Hayes, a farmer, and Sophia Birchard. He was descended from George Hayes, a Scot who reached Windsor, Conn., in 1680. He was raised by his uncle Sardis Birchard, educated in Norwalk, O., and Middletown, Conn., and graduated from Kenyon College, 1842, and Harvard Law school, 1845. He practiced law in Lower Sandusky, O., now Fremont; was city solicitor of Cincinnati, 1858-61. He was major of the 23d Ohio Vols., wounded at South Mountain; became brigadier general and major general by brevet, 1864. He served in Congress 1864-67, supporting Reconstruction and Johnson's impeachment. He was elected governor of Ohio, 1867 and 1869; beaten for Congress 1872; re-elected governor, 1875. He supported the merit principle in appointments, economy, prison reform and public libraries. In 1876 he was nominated for president over James G. Blaine and believed he had lost to Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, 184 to 163 electoral votes. But Zachariah Chandler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, relying on Republican domination of the South, urged the validity of contesting 22 electoral returns from Florida, South Carolina, Louisiana; also Oregon. Frauds in Louisiana injuring Tilden were permitted to stand. Promises to withdraw troops from the South were reported used to suborn Democrats. The election was judged by an Electoral Commission, appointed by Congress, 8 Republicans and 7 Democrats, who

refused to "go behind state returns" and by strict party vote elected Hayes by 185 over 184. Tilden's refusal to fight back was blamed by his party. The withdrawal of troops followed, but handicapped Republican rule, and as Hayes proceeded to reform civil service he alienated political spoilsmen. He advocated repeal of the Tenure of Office Act that had led to Johnson's impeachment. He supported sound money and specie payments. Hayes died in Fremont, O., Jan. 17, 1893.

Reference: Encyclopedia Americana.

MRS. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes, born 1831, was the daughter of Dr. James Webb of Chillicothe, O. She married Hayes Dec. 30, 1852. She was an advocate of temperance, as was Hayes, and did not permit alcoholic beverages in the White House. The Hayes had eight children: Birchard A. (1853-1926); Webb C. (1856-1934); Rutherford P. (1858-1927); Joseph T. (1861-1863); George C. (1864-66); Fanny (1867); Scott R. (1871-1923); Manning F. (1873-74). Mrs. Hayes died June, 1889.

James Abram Garfield

James A. Garfield, 20th president, Republican, was born Nov. 19, 1831, in a log cabin at Orange, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio., the son of Abram and Eliza Ballou Garfield. His father, a canal contractor and farmer from New York, was descended from Edward Garfield, who reached Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630 and helped found Watertown, Mass.; his mother was a descendant of an owner of Providence Plantation. James was the youngest of four children; his father died in 1833 and his mother supported them. He worked as canal bargeman, farmer and carpenter; got an education at Western Reserve Eclectic, later Hiram College, and was graduated from Williams in 1856. He became professor of ancient languages and literature at Hiram, then principal. He was in the Ohio senate in 1859. Anti-slavery and anti-secession, he volunteered for the war, became colonel of the 42nd Ohio Infantry and brigadier general in 1862. He fought at Shiloh, was chief of staff for Rosencrans and was made major general for gallantry at Chickamauga. He entered Congress as a radical Republican in 1863; supported specie payment as against paper money (greenbacks). On the electoral commission in 1876 he voted for Hayes against Tilden on strict party lines. He was senator-elect in 1880 when he became the Republican nominee for President. He was chosen on the 36th ballot as a compromise between Gen. Grant, James G. Blaine and John Sherman. This alienated the Grant following but Garfield was elected and Blaine became his secretary of state. On July 2, 1881, Garfield was shot by an unbalanced office-seeker, Charles J. Guiteau, while entering the old Baltimore & Ohio station in Washington. He died Sept. 9, 1881, at Elberon, N. J., and was buried in Cleveland, O. Guiteau was hanged June 30, 1882.

References: Dictionary of American Biography; History of the United States from Hayes to McKinley by James Ford Rhodes.

MRS. JAMES A. GARFIELD

Mrs. Lucretia Rudolph Garfield was born in 1832, daughter of an Ohio farmer. Her mother was a descendant of Gen. Nathaniel Greene. She and Garfield were schoolmates and were married Nov. 11, 1858, when he was principal at Hiram, O. After his death a trust fund of $360,000 was raised for her and her children. She died March 13, 1918. Five children survived. James R. became secretary of the interior, 1907-09; Harry A. was president of Williams College; Irvin M. became a Boston lawyer and Abram G. a Cleveland architect; a daughter, Mrs. Mary Stanley-Brown, died Dec. 30, 1947.

Chester Alan Arthur

Chester A. Arthur, 21st president, Republican, was born at Fairfield, Vt., Oct. 5, 1830, the son of the Rev. William Arthur, an immigrant from County Antrim, and Malvina Stone Arthur, member of a New Hampshire family. He was graduated at Union College, 1848, taught school at Pownall, Vt., studied law in New York. In 1853 he argued in a fugitive slave case that slaves transported through New York state were thereby freed; in 1855 he obtained a ruling that Negroes were to be treated the same as whites on street cars. He helped organize the New York State militia, 1861; was made quartermaster general and equipped troops for the front. He was made collector of the port of New York, 1871. In 1877 President Hayes, reforming the civil service, ordered Arthur's resignation; he refused because he was not personally culpable, but was removed, 1879. This made Senators Conkling, Platt and the New York machine stalwarts enemies of Hayes. Arthur and the stalwarts tried to nominate Grant for a third term, 1880; when Garfield was nominated, Arthur received second place in the interests of harmony. On Sept. 19, 1881, he succeeded Garfield as president. He supported civil service reform and the tariff of 1883; arranged an unratified canal treaty with Nicaragua. He was defeated for renomination by James G. Blaine, 1884, but supported Blaine. He died Nov. 18, 1886, and was buried in Albany, N. Y.

Reference: Dictionary of American Biography.

MRS. CHESTER A. ARTHUR

Mrs. Ellen Lewis Herndon Arthur was born in Fredericksburg, Va., in 1837, the daughter of Commander William Lewis Herndon, U. S. N. She died in 1880. The Arthurs had three children: W. L. H. Arthur, who died in infancy; Chester Alan Arthur, Jr., (1865-1937) and Ella Herndon Arthur, born 1871 (Mrs. Charles Pinkerton). The mistress of the White House was Arthur's sister Mary, Mrs. John E. McElroy of Albany, N. Y.

Grover Cleveland

Grover Cleveland, 22nd and 24th president, Democrat, was born in Caldwell, N. J., Mar. 18, 1837, the son of Richard F. Cleveland, a Presbyterian minister, and Ann Neale, daughter of a Baltimore merchant who had come from Ireland. He was named Stephen Grover, but dropped Stephen. He clerked in Clinton and Buffalo, N. Y., taught in the New York City Institution for the Blind; was admitted to the bar in Buffalo, 1859; ass't. district attorney, 1863; sheriff, 1869; mayor, 1881; governor of New York, 1882. He was an independent, honest administrator who hated corruption. He was nominated for president over Tammany opposition, 1884, defeating James G. Blaine, 219 to 182. He enlarged the civil service, vetoed many pension raids on Treasury. In 1888 he was defeated by Benjamin Harrison, although his popular vote was larger. Re-elected over Harrison, 1893-97, by 271 to 145, he faced a money crisis brought about by lowering of the gold reserve, circulation of paper and exorbitant silver purchases under the Sherman act; he obtained repeal of the latter and a reduced tariff. An income tax was passed but declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, 1895. A severe depression and labor trouble racked his administration but he refused to interfere in business matters and rejected as crackpot theory, Jacob Coxey's demand for work relief at $20,000,000 monthly. He broke the Pullman strike with U. S. troops to move the mails. He rejected the platform of W. J. Bryan's silver Democrats, 1896, and supported the gold Democrats, Palmer & Buckner. He had part in the reorganization of the Equitable Life Assurance Assn. He died in Princeton, N. J., 1908.

References: Grover Cleveland, A Study in Courage, by Allan Nevins; Grover Cleveland, the Man and the Statesman, by R. E. McElroy.

MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND

Mrs. Frances Folsom Cleveland was born in 1864, the daughter of Cleveland's law partner in Buffalo, Oscar Folsom and Emma C. Harmon. She married Cleveland in the White House, 1886. They had five children, Ruth, Esther, Marion, Richard Folsom and Frances Grover. Mrs. Cleveland married, Feb. 10, 1913, Thomas J. Preston, Jr., professor of archaeology in Princeton. She died Oct. 29, 1947.

Benjamin Harrison

Benjamin Harrison, 23rd president, Republican, was born at North Bend, O., Aug. 20, 1833. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence; his grandfather, William Henry Harrison, was 9th president; his father John Scott Harrison was a Member of Congress, 1853-57. His mother was Elizabeth F. Irwin. He attended school in a log cabin on his father's farm; was graduated from Miami Univ. 1852; admitted to the bar, 1853 and practiced in Indianapolis, Ind. As 2nd lieut. he raised recruits and became colonel of the 70th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He fought at Kenesa

Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Nashville and on Sherman's march to the sea. In 1865 he was made brigadier general by brevet. He failed to be elected governor of Indiana, 1876; but became Senator, 1881, and worked for the G. A. R. pensions vetoed by Cleveland. In 1888 he defeated Cleveland for president, 233 to 168. He expanded the pension list greatly; suppressed the Louisiana lottery; signed the McKinley high tariff bill and the Sherman silver purchase act. He helped the admission of North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho and Wyoming, Republican states. He was defeated for reelection, 1892. He represented Venezuela in arbitration with Great Britain in Paris, 1899. He died at Indianapolis, Mar. 31, 1901, and was buried there.

References: Dictionary of National Biography; The American Nation, by John D. Hicks.

HARRISON'S TWO MARRIAGES

Mrs. Caroline Lavinia Scott Harrison was born in 1832 in Oxford, O., the daughter of Prof. John W. Scott of Miami Univ. She married Harrison Oct. 29, 1853. She was the first head of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She died in the White House, 1892. Her son Russell B. became a mining engineer. Her daughter Mary married an Indianapolis merchant, James R. McKee; her child, "Baby McKee", was a White House favorite and is now a New York business man. She died in Greenwich in 1930. Harrison's second wife was Mrs. Harrison's niece, **Mrs. Mary Scott Lord Dimmock**, whose husband died in 1882. She was born in Honesdale, Pa., 1858, and died in New York, Jan. 5, 1948. She spent two years in the White House during her aunt's lifetime. She had one daughter, Elizabeth Harrison, born 1897, who married James Blaine Walker, Jr., great-nephew of Blaine.

William McKinley

William McKinley, 25th president, Republican, was born in Niles, O., Jan. 29, 1843, the son of William McKinley, an iron manufacturer, and Nancy Allison McKinley, and was the seventh of nine children. His father's family was Scotch-Irish from County Antrim; his great-grandfather fought in the American Revolution. McKinley attended school in Poland, O., and Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa., and enlisted for the Civil War at 18. He saw fighting at South Mountain, Antietam, Winchester and Cedar Creek. The state of Ohio honored him with the tallest monument at Antietam, where he had been a doughboy. He rose to captain and in 1865 was made major by brevet. He opened a law office in Canton, O., in 1867, and campaigned for Grant and Hayes. From 1876 to 1890, excepting 1882, he served in the House of Representatives and led the fight for a high tariff to protect "infant industries," with reciprocal trade agreements. (McKinley bill, enacted Oct. 1, 1890). Defeated on this issue in 1890, he was elected governor of Ohio, 1891 and 1893. He received 182 ballots for president in the Republican convention that nominated Benjamin Harrison in 1892. In 1896 he was elected president on a protective tariff, sound money (gold standard) platform over William J. Bryan, Democratic proponent of free silver. Chief factor was the astute vote-getting of Senator Marcus A. Hanna. McKinley was reluctant to intervene in Cuba on grounds of humanity, but the loss of the battleship Maine at Havana crystallized opinion. He demanded Spain's withdrawal from Cuba; Spain replied by declaring war. McKinley signed the American declaration Mar. 23, 1898. (Peace signed Dec. 10.). In the 1900 campaign he defeated Bryan's anti-imperialist arguments with the prestige of prosperity, "the full dinner pail" and the vigorous campaigning of Theodore Roosevelt, vice presidential nominee. McKinley was a Methodist, beloved for his conciliatory nature, but conservative (stand-pat) on business issues. He abhorred violence. The need to regulate the Philippines is believed to have inspired John Hay's Open Door Policy in Asia. On Sept. 6, 1901, while welcoming citizens at the Pan-American exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., he was shot by Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist terrorist. He died Sept. 14. His last words were: "It is God's way. His will, not ours, be done." McKinley, his wife and infant daughters rest in an imposing tomb in Canton. His favorite flower, the red carnation, was made the state flower.

References: From McKinley to Harding, by H. H. Kohlsaat. Dictionary of American Biography.

MRS. WILLIAM McKINLEY

Mrs. Ida Saxton McKinley, born 1847, was the daughter of James A. Saxton and Katherine DeWalt. She was cashier in her father's bank in Canton, O., when she married McKinley. Their two children died in childhood. Mrs. McKinley became an invalid through a nervous ailment, but presided in the White House and was with her husband when he was assassinated. She died in 1907.

Theodore Roosevelt

Theodore Roosevelt, 26th president, Republican, was born in New York City, Oct. 27, 1858, the son of Theodore Roosevelt, Collector of the Port, and Martha Bulloch, daughter of Maj. Jas. S. Bulloch, Roswell, Ga. He was descended from Claes Martensen van Roosevelt, and his wife Janette, who reached New Netherland from Holland about 1650. Theodore was a fifth cousin of Franklin D. Roosevelt and an uncle of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. His mother was of Scotch-Irish, Huguenot stock and a Southern sympathizer. Roosevelt was graduated from Harvard, 1880, attended Columbia Law School briefly; sat in the New York State Assembly, 1882-84; ranched in North Dakota, 1884-86; failed of election as mayor of New York, 1886; member of U. S. Civil Service Comm. 1889; president, New York Police Board, 1895, supporting the merit system; Asst. Secy. of the Navy under McKinley, Apr. 19, 1897—May 10, 1898, during which he instituted naval target practice and instructed Commodore George Dewey to take Manila in the event of war with Spain. He organized the 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders) as lieut. col., Leonard Wood, col.; led the charge up Kettle Hill at San Juan and was made colonel by brevet. Elected governor, New York, 1898-1900, he fought the spoils system and achieved taxation of corporation franchises. Drafted for vice president, 1900, he became nation's youngest president at 43, when McKinley died at Buffalo, Sept. 11. As president he fought corruption of politics by big business; dissolved Northern Securities Co. and others for violating anti-trust laws; intervened in coal strike on behalf of the public, 1902; instituted Dept. of Commerce and Labor; obtained Elkins law forbidding rebates to favored corporations, 1903; Hepburn law regulating railroad rates, 1906; Pure Food and Drugs Act, 1906, Reclamation Act and employers' liability laws. He organized Conservation, mediated the peace between Japan and Russia, 1905; won the Nobel peace prize. He was the first to use the Hague Court of International Arbitration. By recognizing the new Republic of Panama he made Panama Canal possible, appointed Col. Geo. W. Goethals head commissioner and began canal. He was re-elected, 1904, with 366 electoral votes vs. 140.

In 1908 he obtained the nomination of William H. Taft, who was elected; considering Taft's administration inimical to liberal policies he organized the Progressive party, June 22, 1912, and ran for president against Taft and Woodrow Wilson, in which Wilson obtained 6,293,097 votes, Roosevelt 4,119,517. He was shot during the campaign but recovered. He advocated recall of elected officials, referendum on legislation and recall of judicial decisions, which alienated conservatives. In 1916 he left the Progressives and supported Charles A. Hughes, Republican. A strong friend of Britain, he fought American isolation. In 1917 President Wilson refused to let him organize a division. His four sons served in World War I; two were wounded, one killed. He wrote on many topics—his Winning of the West is best known—was a naturalist and hunter and traced the River of Doubt in Brazil, 1913, now Rio Roosevelt. He was looked upon as certain nominee of the Republicans in 1920. He died Jan. 6, 1919, at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y., and was buried near the Roosevelt bird refuge there.

References: Autobiography of Theodore Roosevelt; Encyclopedia Britannica.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S FAMILY

Mrs. Alice Hathaway Lee Roosevelt, daughter of George Cabot Lee and Caroline Haskell Lee, of Boston, married Roosevelt Oct. 27, 1880, in Boston. She and Roosevelt's mother died in New York Feb. 14, 1884. She was the mother of Alice Lee Roosevelt, who married Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, Member of Congress, in the White House, 1906. Their daughter, Paulina, was born Feb. 14, 1925. Longworth, Republican Speaker of the House, died April 9, 1931.

Roosevelt's second wife, **Edith Kermit Carow,** married him Dec. 2, 1886, in London. She was born in Norwich, Conn., Aug. 16, 1861, daughter of Charles and Gertrude Tyler Carow, and survived her husband 29 years, dying Sept. 30, 1948, aged 87. Of their five children Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., was lieut. col. in World War I, assistant secretary of the Navy, governor of Puerto Rico and governor general of the Philippines. He failed of election as governor of New York. A brigadier general, he served in North Africa, Italy and in Normandy with the 1st Army, and died there July 12, 1944, aged 56. Kermit, major in World War II, died on active duty in Alaska, June 4, 1943, aged 53. Ethel Carow is Mrs. Richard Derby. Archibald Bulloch was a lieut. colonel in World War II. Quentin, aviator in World War I, was killed in action and buried where he fell in France.

References: Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children; The White House Gang, by Earle Looker.

William Howard Taft

William Howard Taft, 27th president, Republican, was born in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 15, 1857, the son of Alphonso Taft and Louisa Maria Torrey. His father was secretary of war and attorney general in Grant's cabinet; minister to Austria and Russia under Arthur. Taft was graduated from Yale, 1898, Cincinnati Law School, 1880, became law reporter for Cincinnati newspapers; was ass't. prosecuting attorney, 1881-83; ass't. county solicitor, 1885; judge, Superior Court, 1887; U. S. solicitor-general, 1890; federal circuit judge, 1892. In 1900 he became head of the U. S. Philippine Comm. and was first civil governor of the Philippines, 1901-04; in 1902 he negotiated the purchase of the Friars' lands with the Vatican. Secretary of war, 1904; provisional governor of Cuba, 1906. He was groomed for president by Theodore Roosevelt as an exemplary public servant and elected over W. J. Bryan, 1907. His administration dissolved Standard Oil and tobacco trusts; instituted Department of Labor; drafted direct election of senators and income tax amendments. His tariff and conservation policies angered progressives; though renominated he was fought by Theodore Roosevelt; the result was Wilson's election. Taft was president League to Enforce Peace, supporting the League of Nations. He was professor of constitutional law, Yale, 1913-21; Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, 1921-30, when illness forced him to resign. He died in Washington, Mar. 8, 1930, and was buried in Arlington National cemetery.

Reference: The Life and Times of William Howard Taft, by Henry F. Pringle.

MRS. WILLIAM H. TAFT

Mrs. Helen Herron Taft was born 1862 in Cincinnati, the daughter of John W. Herron and Harriet Collins. She was a musician and a founder of the Cincinnati orchestra. Her father was a law partner of Rutherford B. Hayes. The Taft children are Helen, (Mrs. Frederick J. Manning), born 1891, prof. of history and former dean and acting president at Bryn Mawr; Robert Alphonso Taft, born 1889, U. S. Senator from Ohio, and Charles Phelps Taft, born 1897, Cincinnati lawyer, former president Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Both sons have served in important government posts.

Woodrow Wilson

Woodrow Wilson, 28th president, Democrat, was born at Staunton, Va., Dec. 28, 1856, as Thomas Woodrow Wilson, son of a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Joseph Ruggles and Janet (Jessie) Woodrow, daughter of a Scotch Presbyterian minister. He was a grandson of James Wilson, a Presbyterian of Ulster who reached Philadelphia in 1807, became a printer and in 1808 married an Ulster Presbyterian girl, a shipmate. In his youth Wilson lived in Augusta, Ga., Columbia, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C. He attended Davidson College, 1873-74; was graduated from Princeton, A.B., 1879; A.M., 1882; read law at the Univ. of Virginia, 1881; practiced law, Atlanta, 1882-83; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins, 1886 with "Congressional Government." He taught history and political economy at Bryn Mawr, 1885-88; at Wesleyan, 1888-90; was professor of jurisprudence and political economy at Princeton, 1890-10; president of Princeton, 1902-1910, during which he tried to introduce innovations of organization that were fought by the graduate dean and alumni; governor of New Jersey, 1911-13, during which he obtained a primary election law, an employers' liability law and other reforms. In 1912 he was nominated for president by the strategy of Wm. J. Bryan, who was out to defeat Champ Clark and Tammany. He won because the Republican vote for Taft was split by the Progressives under Theodore Roosevelt.

Wilson protected American interests in revolutionary Mexico and fought for American rights on the high seas as the first World War opened. His sharp warnings to Germany led to the resignation of his secretary of state, Wm. J. Bryan, pacifist, while his protests against British interference with American ships disturbed the Allies. In 1916 he was re-elected by a slim margin with the slogan "He kept us out of war" over Charles Evans Hughes, supported by Theodore Roosevelt and strong pro-Ally groups. His offer to mediate in the war (Dec. 18, 1916) was snubbed, as was his suggestion for "peace without victory." When the Germans started unrestricted submarine warfare contrary to pledges, he broke diplomatic relations. After four American ships had been sunk he asked a declaration of war; it was voted April 6, 1917.

Wilson proposed peace on the basis of his Fourteen Points Jan. 8, 1918, which the Germans accepted Nov. 11. He went to Paris to help negotiate the peace treaty, the crux of which he considered the League of Nations, also urged by Gen. J. C. Smuts, Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Phillimore, William H. Taft and Elihu Root. In the U. S. Senate Henry Cabot Lodge, William E. Borah and Hiram Johnson demanded reservations that would not make the United States subservient to the votes of other nations in case of war. Wilson refused to consider any reservations and toured the country to get support. At Pueblo, Colo., Sept. 25, 1919, he broke down and several days later suffered a stroke that made him an invalid. The treaty was rejected Mar., 1920, by 49 to 35 (29 being sufficient to kill it). He made a public appearance on the day of Harding's inauguration, and formed a law partnership with Bainbridge Colby, but did not practice. He won the Nobel peace prize, 1919. He died in Washington, Feb. 3, 1924, and was buried in the Episcopal cathedral there.

References: Woodrow Wilson, Life and Letters, 5 vols., and Woodrow Wilson and World Settlement, 3 vols. by Ray Stannard Baker.

WILSON'S TWO MARRIAGES

Mrs. Ellen Louise Axson Wilson was born in Rome, Ga., in 1860, the daughter of the Rev. S. E. Axson and Margaret Hoyt. She married Wilson June 28, 1885, and died in the White House Aug. 6, 1914. They had three daughters: Margaret W., born 1886, member of a religious colony in Pondicherry, India, when she died in 1944; Eleanor B., second wife of William G. McAdoo, Wilson's secretary of the treasury, later divorced; Jessie W., who married Francis B. Sayre in the White House Nov. 25, 1913 and died Jan. 15, 1933.

Mrs. Edith Bolling Wilson was born in Wytheville, Va., 1872, and was the widow of Norman Galt, a Washington jeweler, when she married Wilson, Dec. 18, 1915. She accompanied him to Europe on his peace mission and was with him on his speaking tour when he broke down. She lives in Washington.

Reference: My Memoir, by Edith Bolling Wilson.

Warren Gamaliel Harding

Warren Gamaliel Harding, 29th president, Republican, was born near Blooming Grove, now Corsica, O., Nov. 2, 1865, the son of Dr. Geo. Tyron Harding, a country doctor, and Phoebe Elizabeth Dickerson. He attended Ohio Central College, Iberia, O., 1879-82; worked on the Daily Star, Marion, O., 1884 and a few years later bought the paper with a friend. He was state senator, 1900-04; lieut. governor, 1904-06; defeated for governor, 1910; U. S. Senator, 1915. He was a regular, Old Guard Republican; supported Taft, opposed Federal control of food and fuel, voted for anti-strike legislation, woman's suffrage, Volstead prohibition enforcement act over President Wilson's veto and opposed the League of Nations as a loss of sovereignty. In 1920 he was nominated for president on the tenth ballot with Calvin Coolidge and overwhelmingly defeated the Democrats, James M. Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt. (Harding, 16,138,000; Cox, 9,142,000). He stressed a return to "normalcy"; worked for repeal of excess profits and high income taxes and a revision of tariff. On announcing ratification of treaties with Germany, Austro-Hungary, Nov. 14, 1921, he declared war officially ended July 2, 1921. His cabinet included

Charles E. Hughes and Herbert Hoover. He called the International Conference on Limitation of Armament, Nov. 11, 1921-Feb. 1, 1922, and dedicated the Lincoln Memorial. He left for Alaska June 20, 1923; became ill on his return and died in San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1923. He was buried in Marion, O.

References: Dictionary of National Biography; Only Yesterday, by Frederick Lewis Allen.

MRS. WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING

Mrs. Florence Kling Harding was born Aug. 15, 1860, the daughter of Amos O. Kling, a Marion, O., hardware merchant and later banker. She married, first, Henry De Wolfe, and had a son, Marshall Eugene De Wolfe. She married Harding in 1891 and helped him on the Star. She died in Marion, Nov. 21, 1924.

Calvin Coolidge

Calvin Coolidge, 30th president, Republican, was born in Plymouth, Vt., July 4, 1872, the son of John Calvin Coolidge, a storekeeper, and Victoria J. Moor. His ancestors, John and Mary Coolidge, came from England to Watertown, later Cambridge, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1630. Coolidge was graduated at Amherst, 1895; admitted to the bar in Northampton, 1897; city councilman, 1899; city solicitor, 1900-01; clerk of the courts, 1904; member of the lower Massachusetts house, 1907-08; mayor of Northampton, 1910-11; State Senator, 1912-15; and president of Senate; 1914-15; lieut. governor, 1916-18; governor, 1919; re-elected, 1920. In Sept., 1919, Coolidge attained national prominence by his action in the Boston police strike, during which he wired Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L.: "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, anytime." This brought his name before the Republican convention of 1920, where he received 34 votes for president and was nominated for vice president by 674¼ votes. He succeeded to the presidency on Harding's death, Aug. 2, 1923, the oath being administered by his father, a justice of the peace, in his home in Plymouth, Aug. 3, and again Aug. 17 before Justice A. A. Hoehling of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. He opposed the League of Nations; approved the World Court; vetoed the soldiers' bonus bill, which was passed over his veto. In 1924 he was re-elected by a huge majority with 15,718,789 over John W. Davis, Dem., 8,738,962, and Robert M. LaFollette, Prog., 4,822,319. He reduced the national debt by $2,000,000,000 in three years. He opposed the McNary-Haugen farm bill and price fixing, and supported his secretary of state, Frank B. Kellogg, in the Kellogg-Briand treaties outlawing war. His dry, laconic remarks are often quoted: opposing reduction of Europe's war debt, "They hired the money, didn't they?" With Republicans eager to renominate him he announced, Aug. 2, 1927: "I do not choose to run for President in 1928." He became a life insurance director, wrote syndicated articles and died of a heart attack in Northampton, Jan. 5, 1933. He was buried on a Plymouth hillside.

Reference: A Puritan in Babylon, by William Allen White.

MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE

Mrs. Grace Anne Goodhue Coolidge, of Northampton, Mass., was born in Burlington, Vt., Jan. 3, 1879, the daughter of Andrew I. Goodhue and Lemira Barrett. He was a steamboat inspector under Cleveland. She was graduated from the Univ. of Vermont, 1902; taught in the Clarke School for the Deaf, 1902-05; she is now president of its board. She married Coolidge Oct. 4, 1905. The Coolidges had two sons: John B., born 1906, who married Florence, daughter of Gov. John H. Trumbull of Connecticut, and Calvin (1908-1924).

Herbert Hoover

Herbert Clark Hoover, 31st president, Republican, was born at West Branch, Ia., Aug. 10, 1874, the son of Jesse Clark Hoover, a blacksmith (1847-80) and Hulda Randall Minthorn (1848-83). His ancestor, Andrew Hoover, came to Pennsylvania from the Palatinate, 1738, and his great-grandfather settled in West Branch in 1854. Hoover grew up in the homes of his uncles in Indian Territory and Oregon, entered Leland Stanford, Jr., University (now Stanford) in its first class, 1891; A.B., Engineering, 1895. After brief experience in the U. S. Geological Survey and western mines he began in Western Australia his extraordinary career as a mining engineer in Asia, Europe, Africa and America, which made him a director of numerous British mining corporations and a millionaire early in life. In 1900, while chief engineer of imperial mines in China, he became food administrator for refugees at Tientsin during the Boxer rebellion. He was chairman, American Relief Committee, London, 1914-15; Comm. for Relief in Belgium, 1915-1919; U. S. Food Administrator, 1917-1919, mem. War Trade Council; Ch., Supreme Economic Council; ch., European Relief Council. Secretary of Commerce, 1921-28; elected president over Alfred E. Smith, 1929; defeated for re-election, 1932. Initiated Boulder Canyon project (Hoover Dam); Reconstruction Finance Corp.; Supported relief measures in Farm Loan Bank, Home Loan Banks, Agricultural Credit Corp. Hoover gave his official salaries to charities and underpaid officials. President Truman appointed him co-ordinator of European Food program, 1946; German Food program, 1947; ch., Committee on Reorganization of U. S. Executive Depts., 1948. Founded the Hoover Library on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University.

References: Encyclopedia Americana; The Problems of Lasting Peace, by Herbert Hoover.

MRS. HERBERT HOOVER

Mrs. Lou Henry Hoover was born in Waterloo, Ia., Mar. 29, 1875, daughter of Charles D. Henry, a banker. The family moved to Monterey, Calif. She was graduated from Stanford University 1898 and married Hoover in 1899, sailing with him for his post in China. She died Jan. 7, 1944. The Hoovers had two sons, Herbert, born 1903, a Pasadena consulting engineer, and Allan Henry.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 32nd president, Democrat, was born near Hyde Park, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1882, the son of James Roosevelt (died 1900) and Sara Delano (died 1941). His ancestor, Claes Martensen van Roosevelt, came to New Amsterdam from Holland in 1649. Claes' son Nicholas, a New York alderman in 1700 and 1715, had a son Johannes, from whom Theodore Roosevelt was descended, and a son Jacobus, from whom Franklin D. Roosevelt was descended. Roosevelt was graduated at Harvard, 1904; attended Columbia Law school, was admitted to the bar. He went to the New York Senate from his Dutchess county district 1910 and 1913. He voted for Woodrow Wilson at the 1912 Democratic convention; in 1913 Wilson made him assistant secretary of the Navy.

Roosevelt was nominated for vice president, to run with James M. Cox, July, 1920, at San Francisco, Alfred E. Smith making the seconding speech. From 1920 to 1928 he was a New York lawyer and vice president of the Fidelity & Deposit Co. In Aug., 1921, he was stricken with infantile paralysis, which paralyzed his legs. He learned to walk with leg braces and a cane and established the Warm Springs, Ga., Foundation for helping those so afflicted, for which the March of Dimes was founded.

Roosevelt presented the name of Alfred E. Smith to the Democratic convention of 1924 in New York, and 1928 in Houston, Texas, calling Smith the Happy Warrior. Smith was nominated in 1928 and defeated. Roosevelt was elected governor of New York, 1928 and 1930. In 1932 at Chicago W. G. McAdoo, pledged to John N. Garner, with both Smith and Roosevelt candidates, threw his votes to Roosevelt, who was chosen, alienating Smith. The financial crash, unemployment and the Democratic promise to repeal prohibition made his victory inevitable. He asked emergency powers, proclaimed the New Deal, and put into effect a vast number of administrative changes. Foremost was "pump priming," or use of public funds for relief and public works, resulting in deficit financing. He greatly expanded the controls of the central government over business and by an excess profits tax and pyramiding income taxes produced a redistribution of earnings on an unprecedented scale. The Wagner act gave labor many advantages in organizing and collective bargaining, at the same time denying equal privileges to employers. Government employes increased to several millions.

Roosevelt was a tremendous worker and traveler despite physical handicaps. By personal persuasiveness he held factions together. He was the first president to use radio for "fireside chats" on policies. When the Supreme Court voided his meas-

ures he demanded additional judges of Congress. It refused, but resignations soon enabled him to replace conservatives who had opposed him. He was the first president to break the third term tradition and was elected to a fourth term, 1945, despite failing health. The culminating event of his career was World War II. He was openly hostile to Fascist governments before the war and gave Britain substantial support, such as exchanging 50 destroyers for air bases, before Pearl Harbor made the United States a belligerent. He wrote the principles of fair dealing into the Atlantic Charter, Aug. 14, 1941 (with Winston Churchill) and in the Four Freedoms (Freedom of speech, of worship, from want, from fear) Jan. 6, 1941. He personally conferred with the heads of states at Casablanca, Jan., 1943; Quebec, Aug., 1943; Tehran, Nov.-Dec., 1943; Yalta, Feb., 1945 and assumed responsibility for many state and military policies. He died at Warm Springs, Ga., April 12, 1945, aged 63 and was buried on his Hyde Park estate, where his house and library, containing over 6,000,000 letters and documents, are in the care of the national government.

References: The Roosevelt I Knew, by Frances Perkins; Roosevelt and Hopkins, by Robert E. Sherwood; F. D. R., His Personal Letters, edited by Elliott Roosevelt.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

Mrs. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt was born Oct. 11, 1884, the daughter of Elliott Roosevelt, a younger brother of Theodore Roosevelt, and Anna Hall. She was educated in private schools. She married Franklin D. Roosevelt Mar. 17, 1905. In 1924-28 she was finance chairman of the New York Democratic State committee. In 1941-42 she was assistant director, Office of Civilian Defense. In Dec., 1945, she was appointed U. S. representative in the general assembly of the United Nations and later became chairman of the Human Rights Commission. She edited her father's letters under the title, Hunting Big Game in the 80s, in 1932; wrote This Is My Story, 1937, My Days, 1938. She was the first of presidents' wives to devote herself to a career of social reform and political support of her husband's measures; her daily syndicated column, My Day, reflected her wide interests. The Roosevelts had six children, one dying in infancy. The others:

James, married, June 4, 1930, Miss Betsy Cushing of Brookline, Mass., divorced March, 1940; married, April 14, 1941, Miss Romelle Theresa Schneider of Rochester, Minn.

Elliott, married, Jan. 16, 1932, Miss Elizabeth B. Donner of Bryn Mawr, Pa., divorced, July 17, 1933; married, July 22, 1933, Ruth Josephine Googins of Fort Worth, Tex., divorced, April 18, 1944; married, Dec. 3, 1944, Faye Emerson, screen actress, of Los Angeles.

Franklin D. Jr., married, June 30, 1937, Miss Ethel duPont of Wilmington, Del., divorced, May 21, 1949; married, Aug. 31, 1949, Suzanne Perrin of New York.

John A., married, June 18, 1938, Miss Anne L. Clark of Nahant, Mass.

Anna Eleanor, married, June 5, 1926, Curtis B. Dall of New York City, divorced, July 30, 1934; married, Jan. 18, 1935, John Boettiger of New York City, divorced Aug. 1, 1949.

References: This Is My Story, by Eleanor Roosevelt; White House Diary, by Henrietta Nesbitt.

Harry S. Truman

Harry S. Truman, 33rd president, Democrat, was born at Lamar, Mo., May 8, 1884, the son of John Anderson and Martha Ellen Young Truman. He was not given a middle name. He uses S, with a period, as his middle initial. He attended public schools in Independence, Mo., worked for the Kansas City Star, 1901, and as railroad timekeeper and helper in Kansas City banks up to 1905. He joined the Missouri National Guard, 1905, and was rejected by West Point for defective eyesight. He ran his family's farm, 1906-17. He entered the Field Artillery school at Fort Sill, Okla., 1917; became 1st lieut., Battery F and capt., Battery D, 129th Field Artillery, 35th Div., A. E. F. He served in the Vosges, Meuse-Argonne and St. Mihiel actions and was discharged as major, 1919. He is a colonel in the Field Artillery Reserve. After the war he ran a haberdashery, became judge of Jackson Co. Court, 1922-24; attended Kansas City School of Law, 1923-25. Although supported by "Boss" Tom Pendergast he was defeated for the next term, then elected presiding judge. The court administered $60,000,000 for public works.

Truman was chosen Senator Nov. 6, 1934; re-elected Nov. 5, 1940. He became known as an honest, straight-shooting, plain-spoken man who worked hard at public tasks. He investigated the civil service and was efficient chairman of the Senate committee investigating National Defense. In 1944 President Roosevelt refused to have Henry A. Wallace as vice president on his fourth ticket, after seeming to favor James F. Byrnes and Judge Douglas he gave Robert E. Hannegan word to support Truman. On Roosevelt's death, April 12, 1945 Truman became president. First change in the Roosevelt cabinet took place April 30, when he named Hannegan postmaster general, vice Frank C. Walker. Other changes followed quickly: Thomas C. Clark for Francis Biddle, attorney general; Lewis B. Schwellenbach for Mrs. Frances Perkins, labor; Clinton P. Anderson for Claude Wickard, agriculture; John W. Snyder for Henry Morgenthau, Jr., treasury; James F. Byrnes for Edward J. Stettinius, state (the latter was made chairman of the U. S. delegation in the General Assembly U. N.); Robert P. Patterson for Henry L. Stimson, war. Three assistant secretaries of state resigned: Archibald MacLeish, Gen. J. C. Holmes and Nelson Rockefeller. Harold L. Ickes, Interior resigned Feb. 13, 1946, as a protest against the nomination of Edwin W. Pauley for under-secretary of the Navy and was succeeded by Julius W. Krug. Truman removed Henry A. Wallace, Commerce Sept. 20, 1946, for his anti-administration policy on Russia and appointed W. Averill Harriman.

President Truman, by radio, opened and closed the San Francisco U. N. conference and attended the Potsdam Conference with Stalin and Attlee July 17—Aug. 2, 1945. He sent Harry Hopkins to Moscow and supported James F. Byrnes' patient attempts to reach an understanding with Russia in the Council of Foreign Ministers. After Byrnes resigned he made George C. Marshall secretary of state and backed the Marshall plan and its successor, European Recovery Program, and named Paul A. Hoffman administrator. He made official visits to Mexico City and Ottawa, Ont., Canada, attended the Inter-American Defense Conference in Brazil, Sept., 1917, which endorsed hemispheric mutual defense. He asked a reorganization of the executive departments, which resulted in the commission headed by Herbert Hoover, and supported the unification of military and naval departments. His labor policy was erratic. He vetoed the Case bill for federal mediation and a cooling off period before strikes, and the Taft-Hartley bill but signed the Hobbs bill against labor racketeering. He demanded drastic legislation, including injunctions and use of the Army, when the Railway Brotherhoods were on strike; the legislation was considered too extreme by Senator Taft, Republican leader, and dropped.

Mr. Truman was elected, 1948, after the principal poll-takers and political experts had forecast an easy victory for Thomas E. Dewey. Truman spoke in all parts of the country, promising repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, minimum wage of 75 cents an hour, old age insurance, national health program, housing legislation and price control. He won farmer-labor support although his plurality was cut by Henry A. Wallace, Progressive, sufficiently to make him lose New York's electoral votes, and by J. S. Thurmond, (States' Rights Democrat), in the South. He immediately asked the 81st Congress (Democratic) to put these promises into law and to raise $4,000,000,000 additional by income tax and $2,000,000,000 by a corporation tax. The Democratic Congress, was not agreed on the immediate necessity for this taxation.

Reference: The Man Truman, by Frank McNaughton and Walter Hehmeyer.

MRS. HARRY S. TRUMAN

Mrs. Truman was born Feb. 13, 1885, in Independence, Mo., the eldest of four children and the only daughter of David Willock Wallace. Christened Elizabeth Virginia, she is known to her family and friends as "Bess." She and Mr. Truman attended the same grade and high schools in Independence, both being graduated in 1901. She attended Barstow, a girls' preparatory school in Kansas City, Mo., for a year. She and Mr. Truman were married June 28, 1919, soon after he returned from overseas. They have one daughter, Margaret, born 1924, a concert singer. Mrs. Truman and her daughter are Episcopalians. Her husband is a Baptist.

The National Anthem—The Star-Spangled Banner

The Star-Spangled Banner was designated the National Anthem by Act of Congress, March 3, 1931. It was written by Francis Scott Key, of Georgetown, D. C., during the bombardment of Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 13-14, 1813. Key was a lawyer, a graduate of St. John's College, Annapolis, and a volunteer in a light artillery company. When a friend, Dr. Beanes, a physician of Upper Marlborough, Md., was taken aboard Admiral Cochrane's British squadron for interfering with ground troops, Key and J. S. Skinner, carrying a note from President Monroe, went to the fleet under a flag of truce on the cartel ship Minden to ask Beanes' release. Admiral Cochrane consented, but as the fleet was about to sail up the Patapsco to bombard Fort McHenry he detained them, first on H. M. S. Surprise, and then under guard on their own ship, the Minden.

Key witnessed the bombardment from his own vessel. It began at 7 a.m., Sept. 13, 1814, and lasted, with intermissions, for 25 hours. The British fired over 1,500 shells, each weighing as much as 220 lbs. They were unable to approach closely because the Americans had sunk 22 vessels in the channel. Only four Americans were killed and 24 wounded. A British bomb-ship was disabled.

During the night Key anxiously observed "the bombs bursting in air" and in the murky dawn saw that the "flag was still there." He wrote a stanza on the back of an envelope to the tune of Anacreon in Heaven. This envelope seems to have disappeared. Key made a clean copy next day in his hotel, and this copy is supposed to be the one in the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore. A broadside of the song was distributed and on Sept. 21 it was published in the Baltimore American. Later Key made three copies; that written Oct. 21, 1840, is in the Library of Congress; a second is in the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

I

Oh, say can you see by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thru the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

II

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, now conceals, now discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream:
'Tis the star-spangled banner! O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

III

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more!
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave:
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

IV

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation!
Blest with victory and peace, may the heav'n rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust."
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

The Confederate States of America

South Carolina began the movement which led to the organization of the Southern Confederacy by the adoption at Charleston (Dec. 20, 1860), by a convention of the people of the following ordinance of secession:

"We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by us in convention on the 23rd day of May, in the year of our Lord 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified and also all acts and parts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying amendments of the said Constitution are hereby repealed; and that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States under the name of the United States of America is hereby dissolved."

December 24 the Convention adopted a declaration setting forth the cause of the secession of the State, and the Governor issued a proclamation announcing the action of the State.

Acts of secession were adopted by the Legislatures of the other seceding States, as follows:

Jan.	9, 1861,	Miss.,	by a vote of	84 to 15
Jan.	10, "	Fla.,	" "	62 to 7
Jan.	11, "	Ala.,	" "	61 to 39
Jan.	19, "	Ga.,	" "	208 to 89
Jan.	26, "	La.,	" "	113 to 17
Feb.	1, "	Texas,	" "	166 to 7
April	17, 1861,	Va.,	" "	88 to 55
May	6, "	Ark.,	" "	69 to 1
May	21, "	N. C.,	by a vote of	unanimous
June	8, "	Tenn.,	" "	"

The States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, which were afterward represented in the Confederate Congress, did not pass ordinances of secession. In two States a popular vote was taken. The vote of Virginia for secession was 128,884; opposed, 32,134. Of Tennessee, for secession, 104,019; opposed, 47,238.

The congress of delegates from the seceding States met at Montgomery, Ala. (Feb. 4, 1861), and prepared a provisional Constitution of the Confederate States of America. This Constitution was discussed in detail and adopted (Feb. 8). On the next day an election was held for chief executive officers, and Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was elected provisional President and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, provisional Vice-President.

The joint convention of the provisional Senate and House of Representatives counted (Feb. 19, 1861), the electoral vote for President and Vice-President. The number of States voting was 11; total electoral votes, 109; all of which were for Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens.

President Davis was inducted into office at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 18, 1861. He was elected Oct., 1861, and formally inaugurated at Richmond, Va., Feb. 22, 1862. Military resistance by the Confederacy ceased in April, 1865, and the organization died.

With the comment "the Future arrives," the Information Bulletin of the Library of Congress described an unusual request by a reader in the Newspaper Reference Room of the Library in Washington, D. C. Referring to what seemed an odd-shaped typewriter case, he asked permission to use his portable wire recorder while taking notes from newspapers. Explained that he read the passages he needed into the recording microphone and his wife typed his notes therefrom. The librarian agreed if the recorder operated on direct current. It did not, but another "first" had been encountered.

The Flag of the United States

Source: Department of the Army

The flag has 13 horizontal stripes—7 red and 6 white—the red and white stripes alternating, and a union which consists of white stars of five points on a blue field placed in the upper quarter next the staff and extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. Each star represents a State. The flag now contains 48 stars arranged in six horizontal and eight vertical rows, each star with one point upward. On the admission of a State into the Union a star is added to the flag, the addition taking effect on the 4th day of July next succeeding such admission.

In the Army Regulations four kinds of national flags are described: flags flown at military posts or on ships and used for display generally; small flags or ensigns used on small boats; colors which are carried by unmounted regiments, and standards which are carried by mounted regiments and are, therefore, smaller in size than colors.

PROPER DISPLAY OF FLAG

Congress, by joint resolution (approved by the President June 22, 1942) established the following regulations as to the display and use of the American flag by such civilians or civilian groups or organizations as may not be required to conform with regulations promulgated by one or more executive departments of the Government of the United States.

It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaffs in the open. However, the flag may be displayed at night upon special occasions when it is desired to produce a patriotic effect. It should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously. It should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement.

The flag should be displayed on all days when the weather permits, especially on New Year's Day, Inauguration Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Army Day, Easter Sunday, Mother's Day, Memorial Day (half staff until noon), Flag Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Constitution Day, Columbus Day, Navy Day, Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States; the birthdays of States (dates of admission); and on State holidays.

It should be displayed daily, weather permitting, on or near the main administration building of every public institution. It should be displayed in or near every polling place on election days. It should be displayed during school days in or near every schoolhouse.

Over only three buildings in the United States does the national flag fly officially night and day continuously—over the east and west fronts of the National Capitol, and over the adjacent House of Representatives and Senate Office Buildings.

Over the Senate and House of Representatives wings of the Capitol the flags fly only while those bodies are in session and during a recess. At adjournment either at the end of a day's work or for a session, they are lowered.

When the Stars and Stripes float from the flagstaff of The White House, from sunrise to sunset, it is indicative of the presence in Washington of the President.

When carried in a procession with another flag or flags, it should be either on the marching right; that is, the flag's own right, or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line.

It should not be displayed on a float in a parade except from a staff, or as otherwise provided. It should not be draped over the hood, top, sides, or back of a vehicle or of a railroad train or a boat. When the flag is displayed on a motorcar, the staff shall be fixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the radiator cap.

No other flag or pennant should be placed above or, if on the same level, to the right of the American flag, except during church services conducted by naval chaplains at sea, when the church pennant may be flown above the flag during church services for the personnel of the Navy. When displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, it should be on the right, the flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag; at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of States or localities or pennants of societies are grouped, and displayed from staffs.

When flags of States, cities, or localities, or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States, the latter should always be at the peak. When the flags are flown from adjacent staffs, the flag of the United States should be hoisted first and lowered last. No such flag or pennant may be placed above the flag of the United States or to its right. When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they are to be flown from separate staffs of the same height. The flags should be of approximately equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.

When the flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of a building, the union of the flag should be placed at the peak of the staff, unless the flag is at half staff. When the flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope extending from a house to a pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the flag should be hoisted out, union first, from the building. When the flag is displayed otherwise than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out, or so suspended that its folds fall as free as though the flag were staffed. When the flag is displayed over the middle of the street, it should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

When used on a speaker's platform, the flag, displayed flat, should be displayed above and behind the speaker. When displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium, if it is displayed in the chancel of a church, or on the speaker's platform in a public auditorium, the flag should occupy the position of honor and be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's right as he faces the congregation or audience. Any other flag so displayed in the chancel or on the platform should be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's left as he faces the congregation or audience. But when the flag is displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium elsewhere than in the chancel or on the platform it shall be placed in the position of honor at the right of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform.

The flag should form a distinctive feature of the ceremony of unveiling a statue or monument, but it should never be used as the covering for the statue or monument. When flown at half staff, should be first hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. By "half staff" is meant lowering the flag to one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff. Crepe streamers may be affixed to spear heads or flagstaffs in parade only by order of the President.

When used to cover a casket, the flag should be so placed that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground.

That no disrespect should be shown to the flag it should not be dipped to any person or thing. Regimental colors, State flags, and organization or institutional flags are to be dipped as a mark of honor. It should never be displayed with the union down save as a signal of dire distress. It should never touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor, water, or merchandise. It should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.

Never use as a drapery of any sort whatsoever, never festooned, drawn back, nor up, in folds, but always allow it to fall free. Bunting of blue, white and red, always arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle and the red below, should be used for covering a speaker's desk, draping the front of a platform, and for decoration in general. The flag should never be fastened, displayed, used, or stored in such a manner as will permit it to be easily torn, soiled, or damaged in any way. It should never be used as a covering for a ceiling. It should never have placed upon it, nor on any part of it, nor attached to it any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture, or drawing of any nature. It should never be used as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying, or delivering anything.

The flag should never be used for advertising purposes in any manner whatsoever, nor should it be embroidered on such articles as cushions or handkerchiefs and the like, printed or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discard, or used as any portion of a costume or athletic uniform. Advertising signs should not be fastened to a staff or halyard from which the flag is flown.

During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag or when the flag is passing in a parade or in review, all persons present should face the flag, stand at attention, and salute. Those present in uniform should render the military salute. Those not in uniform, men should remove the headdress with the right hand holding it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Men without hats

should salute in the same manner. Aliens should stand at attention. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the flag in the moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes.

Rules or customs for flag display may be altered, modified, or repealed, or additional rules prescribed by the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, whenever he deems it to be appropriate or desirable. Any such alteration or additional rule shall be set forth in a proclamation.

The flag, when it is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning.

When the national anthem is played and the flag is not displayed, all present should stand and face toward the music. Those in uniform should salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining this position until the last note. All others should stand at attention, men removing the headdress. When the flag is displayed, all present should face the flag and salute.

Origin of the Flag

In 1775 the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse carried a standard with thirteen alternate blue and silver stripes in the upper left-hand corner. At Cambridge on January 2, 1776, Washington without authorization of the Continental Congress, raised a flag consisting of thirteen alternate white and red stripes with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew in a blue field in the upper left-hand corner.

The tradition that Betsy Ross, as early as June, 1776, made a Stars and Stripes flag from a pencil sketch supplied by Washington but changed the points of the stars from six to five, has become a classic. Historians doubt its accuracy. Francis Hopkinson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was probably the designer of the Stars and Stripes. He also designed a number of coins and several items of paper currency in the early days of the Republic. Hopkinson, born in Philadelphia (Sept. 21, 1737) and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, was the first native American composer of a secular song "My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free." He was a lawyer and later a judge in New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. He played the organ and the harpsichord. He died in Philadelphia on May 9, 1791. His portrait, painted by himself, hangs in the rooms of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia.

The flag with thirteen stripes and thirteen stars, authorized on June 14, 1777, continued to be used as a national emblem until Congress passed the following act, which President Washington signed.

"That from and after May 1, 1795, the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white; and that the union be fifteen stars, white in a blue field."

This action was necessitated by the admission of the states of Vermont and Kentucky to the Union.

"The flag of 1795 had the stars arranged in three rows of five each instead of in a circle, and served for 23 years.

With the admission of more new states, however, it became apparent that the 1795 flag would have to be further modified; hence in 1818 a law was passed by Congress providing:

"That from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union have twenty stars, white in a blue field.

"That on the admission of every new state into the union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth of July next succeeding such admission."

Since 1818 additional stars have been added until today there are 48 on the flag. No law has been passed to designate how the stars shall be arranged. At one time they formed a design of a larger star. Now by common practice they form six rows of eight stars each.

The following description of the significance of the different parts of our national flag was written by a member of the committee appointed by the Continental Congress to design a flag for the young Republic:—

The stars of the new flag represent the new constellation of States rising in the West. The idea was taken from the constellation of Lyra, which in the land of Orpheus signifies harmony. The blue in the field was taken from the edges of the Covenanter's banner, in Scotland, significant of the league-covenant of the United Colonies against oppression, incidentally involving the virtues of vigilance, perseverance and justice. The stars were disposed in a circle symbolizing the perpetuity of the Union; the ring, like the serpent of the Egyptians, signifying eternity. The thirteen stripes showed with the stars, the number of the United Colonies, and denoted the subordination of the States to the Union, as well as equality among themselves. The whole was the blending of the various flags of the army and the white ones of the floating batteries. The red color, which in Roman days was the signal of defiance, denoted daring; and the white purity.

The Pledge to the Flag

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands; one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." (*)

According to a report of the Historical Committee of the United States Flag Association (May 18, 1939) the Pledge was written by Francis Bellamy (August 1892), a member of the editorial staff of The Youth Companion, in Boston, Mass., at the suggestion of James B. Upham, one of the junior partners. It was first repeated at exercises in connection with the celebration of Columbus Day (October 12, 1892, Old Style). The idea of this national celebration on Columbus Day was largely that of Mr. Upham.

(*) The original Pledge read: "I pledge allegiance to my Flag and the Republic for which it stands; one Nation indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all." This was later changed to "the Flag of the United States", with the subsequent addition of "of America."

PRESIDENT'S FLAG

The President's flag consists of the President's seal in bronze, upon a blue background, with a large white star in each corner. The design of this seal may be seen in the floor of the entrance corridor of the White House.

By Executive Order, dated "The White House, October 25, 1945," two major changes were made in the President's Flag. The four stars, one in each corner of the flag, have been supplanted by 48 stars which encircle the heraldry. The latter was changed so that the eagle now faces toward the olive branch of peace rather than toward the arrows of war.

When the President visits a vessel of the United States, the President's flag is broken at the main the moment he reaches the deck and is kept flying as long as he is on board.

When the President is embarked on a boat he usually directs that his flag be displayed from the staff in the bow of his barge. When he passes in a boat flying his flag, vessels of the navy parade the full guards, four ruffles are given on the drum, four flourishes are sounded on the bugle, the National Anthem is played by the band, and officers and men salute.

America's Conservation Pledge

A 30-word creed defining conservation, suitable for schools and assemblies and adopted by many, grew out of a competition sponsored by Outdoor Life Magazine. The winning pledge, out of 15,000 entries, was written by L. L. Foreman, Santa Fe, N. M., and reads:

"I give my pledge as an American to save and faithfully to defend from waste the natural resources of my country—its soil and minerals, its forests, waters and wildlife."

The American's Creed

Written by William Tyler Page, Clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives, in 1917, and adopted and promulgated by the Government's Committee on Publication. Accepted by the House of Representatives, on behalf of the American People, April 3, 1918.

I believe in the United States of America as a Government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

North Atlantic Treaty (Pact)

Evolution of Collective Defense Plan—The Foreign Ministers of the five members of the Western European Union—Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg—at a meeting in Paris, Oct. 26, 1948, invited the United States and Canada to join them in establishing a North Atlantic security alliance. They submitted a draft of the proposed treaty in Washington, Dec. 10.

The State Department announced, Jan. 14, 1949, that the U. S. would join the proposed alliance to promote "future peace and security." President Truman, in his inaugural speech Jan. 20, formally proclaimed U. S. participation.

The text of the North Atlantic Treaty was published simultaneously in the U. S., Canada and the five European countries March 18. It was signed in Washington, April 4 by the seven nations which originally proposed it and by five additional European nations. It was ratified by the Senate, 82 to 13, on July 21. Four days later President Truman asked Congress to implement it by helping the European signatories to rearm. The treaty went into effect Aug. 24 when all 12 participating nations had deposited their ratification documents in Washington.

The signatories—United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Italy and Portugal.

The treaty—In the preamble, the signatories reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the United Nations, and pledge themselves to unite their efforts for collective defense and the preservation of peace and security. A summary of the treaty follows:

Article 1—The signatories undertake to settle any international dispute in which they may be involved by peaceful means and to refrain from the threat or the use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the U. N.

Article 2—The signatories will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions and promoting conditions of stability and well-being. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies, and encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them.

Article 3—To achieve the objectives of this treaty more effectively, the signatories, separat and jointly, will maintain and develop their dividual and collective capacity to resist arm attack by means of continuous self-help and m tual aid.

Article 4—They will consult together whenev in the opinion of any of them, the territorial tegrity, political independence or security of a of them is threatened.

Article 5—They agree that an armed atta against one or more of them in Europe or No America shall be considered an attack agai all of them and that in the exercise of the rig of individual or collective self-defense, recogni by Article 51 of the U. N. Charter, they will ta such action as deemed necessary, including t use of armed force, to restore and maintain t security of the North Atlantic area. The atta and counter-measures shall immediately be ported to the U. N. Security Council and acti shall be terminated when the Council has tak measures to restore international peace.

Article 6—The provisions of Article 5 shall ap also to the territories of any of the signatories Europe and North America, the Algerian depa ments of France, the occupation forces of any the signatories in Europe, and to their islan warships and aircraft in the North Atlantic ar

Article 7—The treaty does not affect, and sh not be interpreted as affecting, the rights and ob gations of U. N. member nations under the Chart or the primary responsibility of the Secur Council for the maintenance of international pe and security.

Article 8—The signatories declare that none their engagements with any of the co-signatories any third state is in conflict with the provisions the treaty, and undertake not to enter into a such engagements.

Article 9—They agree to establish a council, which all are represented, to consider the nec sary steps toward implementing the treaty, p marily establishment of a defense committee recommend measures implementing Articles 3 a 5.

Article 10—Other European nations in a po tion to contribute to collective security in the No Atlantic area may be invited to join by unanim agreement of the signatories.

Bogota Hemispheric Pact of 1948

Delegates from the 21 American republics gathered in Bogota, Colombia, March 30, 1948, for the ninth Inter-American Conference. They adjourned May 2 after adopting and signing a charter setting up the Organization of the American States which superseded the Pan-American Union (founded March 29, 1890) and the Western Hemisphere Defense Treaty of 1947. The Pan-American Union was retained as the new organization's permanent central organ and general secretariat.

The charter, consisting of 112 articles, reaffirmed the solidarity of the American states and the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes between two or more American nations. It also condemned aggressive war, and pledged the member nations to mutual defense if one should be the subject of aggression by an extra-continental power. A specific clause stated that none of the provisions in the charter should impair the rights and obligations of member nations under the United Nations Charter.

In addition to the Pan-American Union, the functions of the organization were divided i five other categories: The Inter-American C ference; meetings of consultation among Ministers of Foreign Affairs; the Council, co posed of one representative of each of the republics with the rank of ambassador; spec lized conferences, and specialized organizatic The Council has power to draft regulations also the programs of future Inter-American C ferences. It has jurisdiction over three subsidi organs: The Inter-American Economic and So Council; the Inter-American Council of Juri and the Inter-American Culture Council. Wa ington was designated as the seat of the Cour

The Bogota Conference also approved a tre of hemispheric economic cooperation, and adop a resolution, sponsored by the United States, c ing for united resistance to the threat of in national Communism to democracy.

The Conference held 10 plenary sessions 350 committee meetings, but was interrupted five days after a rebellion (April 9) which Colombian Government called an attempt Communist elements to sabotage the meeting.

The Four Freedoms

President Roosevelt, in an address to Congress (Jan. 6, 1941) said:

"In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward for a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

"The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world.

"The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world.

"The third is freedom from want—wh translated into world terms, means economic derstandings which will secure to every natio healthy, peaceful life for its inhabitants—ev where in the world.

"The fourth is freedom from fear—wh translated into world terms, means a worldv reduction of armaments to such a point and such a thorough fashion that no nation will b a position to commit an act of aggression aga any neighbor—anywhere in the world."

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

President Abraham Lincoln delivered his address at Gettysburg, often called the peak of American eloquence, at the dedication of the military cemetery there Nov. 19, 1863. The battle had been fought July 1-3, 1863. He was preceded by Edward Everett, former president of Harvard, secretary of state and senator from Massachusetts, then 69 and one of the nation's great orators. Everett gave a full resume of the battle. Lincoln's speech was so short that the photographer did not get his camera adjusted in time. The report that newspapers ignored Lincoln's address is not entirely accurate; Everett's address swamped their columns, but the greatness of Lincoln's speech was immediately recognized. Everett wrote him: "I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near the central idea of the occasion in two hours as you did in two minutes."

Five copies of the Gettysburg address in Lincoln's hand are extant. The first and second draft, prepared in Washington and Gettysburg just before delivery, are in the Library of Congress; the second draft was exhibited on the Freedom Train. The third draft, written at the request of Everett to be sold at a fair in New York for the benefit of soldiers, was given the Illinois State Historical Library by popular subscription. The fourth copy is owned by Mrs. Nicholas H. Noyes, Indianapolis, Ind., and is expected to go to Dartmouth College. The fifth copy, the clearest and best, was written by Lincoln for George Bancroft to be reproduced in a volume to be sold for the benefit of soldiers and sailors in Baltimore. It passed to Bancroft's stepchildren, named Bliss, and was sold for $54,000 by the estate of Dr. William J. A. Bliss in New York April 27, 1949, to Oscar B. Cintas, former Cuban ambassador to the United States. The official version follows:

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

The Monroe Doctrine

President James Monroe in 1820 announced that the citizens of the United States wished success to the revolting Spanish colonies in South America, but that this government would maintain strict neutrality. In 1821 the Russian Emperor issued a ukase prohibiting citizens of other nations from navigating and fishing within 100 Italian miles of the northwest coast of North America south of Behring Straits to latitude 51°. In 1823 the Monroe administration denounced and defied the ukase and declared "the American continents are no longer subjects for any new colonial establishments."

Meantime the Holy Alliance of Austria, Russia and Prussia joined by France undertook "to put an end to the system of representative government" and it was proposed to overthrow new governments erected out of the old colonies of Spain in the Western Hemisphere.

This was the situation (August 1823) when George Canning, British foreign secretary, wrote to Richard Rush, American minister in London, suggesting a joint declaration, in substance, that the recovery of the colonies by Spain was hopeless; that neither Great Britain nor the United States was aiming at the possession of any portion of these colonies, and that they could not see with indifference any portion of them transferred to any other power.

It was after deliberation by the President and his Cabinet, which contained John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, John C. Calhoun and William Wirt (and also after consultation with Thomas Jefferson, who approved), that the American position was formally stated in Monroe's message (Dec. 2, 1823) asserting, "as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.

"It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense. With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted.

"We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere.

"But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

"Our policy in regard to Europe . . . remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government de facto as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm and manly policy, meeting in all instances the just claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none. But in regard to these continents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can anyone believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain and these new governments and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course."

Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell

The Independence Hall group of buildings in Philadelphia comprises the main or central building—the State House now known as Independence Hall—two arcades connecting it with two two-story buildings called the East and West Wings, and two separate corner buildings, one Congress Hall, the other Old City Hall, one on the corner of Sixth street and the other at the corner of Fifth street, facing on Chestnut street. All the buildings are in Independence Square.

Work on the main building was begun in 1732, followed by construction of the two wing buildings and arcades, designed for offices. The main structure was completed in 1759.

In the meantime the Pennsylvania Assembly secured possession of its room while the rest was in an unfinished state in 1736 and relinquished it in 1775 to Continental Congress. The tower and spire were completed sufficiently to receive the bell in 1753.

Besides other historic events associated with the State House, it was the seat of the Continental Congress at the time the Declaration of Independence was adopted, in 1776, and, following the Revolution, the Convention which formulated the Constitution in 1787.

Adjoining the wing or office buildings and the arcades connecting them with the main building the Court Houses which complete the group were erected by the municipality.

The building at the western end known as Congress Hall, erected in 1787, was the seat of the United States Congress from 1790 to 1800.

The Court House, known as the City Hall at the eastern end which completes the symmetrical group, was built in 1790 for the municipal courts, and was the first seat of the Supreme Court of the United States.

All the buildings in the group were made a national shrine (1943) by an agreement signed by the city of Philadelphia and the Federal Government. The area around Independence Hall was created a national park (1948).

There are many historic oil portraits in the National Portrait Gallery in Independence Hall, including Washington and other early American public men.

Independence Hall was formally thrown open as a National Museum July 4, 1876. The collection consists of furniture, manuscripts, musical instruments, water colors, missals, maps, coins, currency, weapons, metals, prints, wearing apparel, utensils and books.

Casting of the Bell

A new Province bell was ordered from and cast by Thomas Lister of Whitechapel, London, to celebrate the 50th year of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The bell arrived in Philadelphia, Aug., 1752, and cracked during its testing. It was recast twice by Pass and Stow, two Philadelphia workmen, who placed it in position in the State House in June, 1753; the State House was completed six years later. The bell bears the inscription from Leviticus, XXV, 10: "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

The recast Province bell, later to be known as the Liberty Bell, was hung on trusses in the State House yard (now called Independence Square) to try out its sound before raising it to the tower. Early in September "it was cracked by a stroke of the clapper during a test without any other violence."

In the recasting the English model was broken up and the same metal was used with the addition of an ounce and one-half of American copper to a pound of the old bell metal to reduce the brittleness of the bell. The same form and lettering were preserved with the substitution of the names of the founders, the place and the years of recasting.

The third casting of the bell with the original metal proved satisfactory and it is the relic the visitor views today. The bell was hung the time permanently, in a steeple of the State House (Independence Hall) where it remained until the steeple was taken down, July 16, 1781, and the bell was lowered into the brick tower, where it remained until 1846. At this date it was placed on public exhibition as a relic in the Declaration Chamber in Independence Hall. It remained there until 1876 when it was placed on its old walnut frame in the tower hallway, remaining there until 1877 when it was hung from the ceiling of the story of the tower by a chain of 13 links. It was returned again to the Declaration Chamber and was placed in a glass case the following year and in 1896 was taken back to the tower hall. In 1915 the case was removed so that the public might have the opportunity to touch it, a reverent privilege constantly sought by many.

The measurements of the bell follow:
Circumference around the lip, 12 feet.
Circumference around the crown, 7 ft. 6 in.
Lip to the crown, 3 feet.
Height over the crown, 2 ft. 3 in.
Thickness at lip, 3 inches.
Thickness at crown, 1¼ inches.
Weight, 2080 pounds.
Length of clapper, 3 ft. 2 in.
Cost, £60 14s. 5d.

The bell—always brittle—cracked in 1835 when it tolled at the funeral procession of Chief Justice John Marshall of the United States Supreme Court.

Travels and Exhibitions

The bell has been removed from Independence Hall on the following occasions:

Sept. 18, 1777—When the British Army was about to occupy the City of Philadelphia. The bell was removed from the State House for its preservation. It was conveyed with the heavy baggage of the American Army in a supply train of 700 wagons guarded by 200 North Carolina and Virginia cavalry mounted troops, to Allentown, Pa., where it was hidden in Zion's Church until June 27, 1778, when it was returned to Philadelphia and rehung in the tower of Independence Hall.

Jan. 23, 1885—Philadelphia to New Orleans, La., World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition.

July 25, 1893—Philadelphia to Chicago, Ill., World's Columbian Exposition.

Oct. 24, 1895—Philadelphia to Atlanta, Ga., Cotton States and Atlanta Exposition.

Jan. 6, 1902—Philadelphia to Charleston, S. C., Interstate and West Indian Exposition.

June 15, 1903—Philadelphia to Boston, Mass., Bunker Hill celebration.

1904—Philadelphia to St. Louis, Mo., Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Oct. 23, 1913—Philadelphia Historical Street Parade, Founder's Week celebration.

July 4, 1915—Philadelphia to San Francisco, Calif.; Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Oct. 10, 1917—Philadelphia Street Parade, First Liberty Loan Day.

Broadcasts

D-Day—June 6, 1944—The bell was tapped with a rubber mallet on two broadcasts by Mayor Bernard Samuel. The first broadcast was at 7 to 7:15 a.m. The program started at another point but the mayor spoke from Independence Hall at about 7.12 a.m. As the program ended the mayor tapped the bell, once for each letter in the word Independence.

The second broadcast was carried at 7:15 till 7:30 a.m. During this broadcast the bell was again tapped by Mayor Samuel seven times, once for each letter in the word Liberty.

☞ President Truman, pressing his drive to lop off useless timber in the Executive Branch of the Government, signed an order July 13, 1949, abolishing the IDBISIOPODD. The IDBISIOPOD hadn't been heard from for a long time. It was the "Inter-Departmental Board on International Service of Ice Observation, Patrol and Ocean Derelict Destruction." It was established by Presidential order in 1916, thirty-three years ago.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress, in Philadelphia, on July 4, 1776, and was signed by John Hancock as President and by Charles Thomson as Secretary. It was published first on July 6 in the Pennsylvania Evening Post. A copy of the Declaration, engrossed on parchment, was signed by members of Congress on and after Aug. 2, 1776.

When, in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evidence a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained, and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places, unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: For protecting them by a mock Trial from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of Trial by Jury: For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses: For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments: For suspending our own Legislatures and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravished our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have We been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, THEREFORE, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States: that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved: and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

The Journal of Congress for Jan. 18, 1777, contains the following entry:

"Ordered, That an authenticated copy of the Declaration of Independence with the names of the members of Congress subscribing the same, be sent to each of the United States, and that they be desired to have the same put upon record."

Accordingly, authenticated copies of the Declaration with the names of the subscribing members and the order of Congress signed by John Hancock as President and attested by Charles Thomson, as Secretary, were printed in broadside form by Mary Katharine Goddard in Baltimore, where Congress was then in sessions.

Signers of the Declaration of Independence

Name, Delegate from	Vocation	Birthplace	Born	Died
Adams, John (Mass.)	Lawyer	Braintree (Quincy) Mass.	1735, Oct. 30	1826, July 4
Adams, Samuel (Mass.)	Brewer	Boston, Mass	1722, Sept. 27	1803, Oct. 2
Bartlett, Josiah (N. H.)	Phys., Law.	Amesbury, Mass	1729, Nov. 21	1795, May 19
Braxton, Carter (Va.)	Farmer	King & Queen C. H., Va	1736, Sept. 10	1797, Oct. 10
Carroll, Chas. of Carrollton (Md.)	Lawyer	Annapolis, Md	1737, Sept. 20	1832, Nov. 14
Chase, Samuel (Md.)	Jurist	Princess Anne, Md	1741, April 17	1811, June 19
Clark, Abraham (N. J.)	Law., Fin.	Elizabeth, N. J	1726, Feb. 15	1794, Sept. 15
Clymer, George (Pa.)	Merchant	Philadelphia, Pa	1739, March 16	1813, Jan. 23
Ellery, William (R. I.)	Jurist	Newport, R. I.	1727, Dec. 22	1820, Feb. 15
Floyd, William (N. Y.)	Soldier	Brookhaven, N. Y.	1734, Dec. 17	1821, Aug. 4
Franklin, Benjamin (Pa.)	Print., Pub.	Boston, Mass	1706, Jan. 17	1790, April 17
Gerry, Elbridge (Mass.)	Merchant	Marblehead, Mass	1744, July 17	1814, Nov. 23
Gwinnett, Button (Ga.)	Merchant	Down Hatherly, Eng.	1732	1777, May 19
Hall, Lyman (Ga.)	Phys., Jurist	Wallingford, Conn	1724, April 12	1790, Oct 19
Hancock, John (Mass.)	Merchant	Braintree (Quincy) Mass.	1737, Jan. 12	1793, Oct. 8
Harrison, Benjamin (Va.)	Farmer	Berkeley, Va	1726, April 5	1791, April 24
Hart, John (N. J.)	Farmer	Stonington, Conn	1707	1779, May 11
Hewes, Joseph (N. C.)	Merchant	Kingston, N. J	1730, Jan. 23	1779, Nov. 10
Heyward, Thos. Jr. (S. C.)	Law., Farm.	St. Luke's P., S. C.	1746, July 28	1809, March 6
Hooper, William (N. C.)	Lawyer	Boston, Mass	1742, June 17	1790, Oct.
Hopkins, Stephen (R. I.)	Mer., Judge	Providence, R. I.	1707, March 7	1785, July 13
Hopkinson, Francis (N. J.)	Jur., Music.	Philadelphia, Pa	1737, Sept. 21	1791, May 9
Huntington, Samuel (Conn.)	Jurist	Windham County, Conn.	1731, July 3	1796, Jan. 5
Jefferson, Thomas (Va.)	Lawyer	Old Shadwell, Va	1743, April 13	1826, July 4
Lee, Richard Henry (Va.)	Farmer	Stratford, Va	1732, Jan. 20	1794, June 19
Lee, Francis Lightfoot (Va.)	Farmer	Stratford, Va	1734, Oct. 14	1797, Jan. 11
Lewis, Francis (N. Y.)	Merchant	Landaff, Wales	1713, March	1803, Dec. 30
Livingston, Philip (N. Y.)	Merchant	Albany, N. Y	1716, Jan. 15	1778, June 12
Lynch, Thomas, Jr. (S. C.)	Farmer	Winyah, S. C.	1749, Aug. 5	1779, (at sea.)
McKean, Thomas (Del.)	Law., Sold.	New London, Pa	1734, o.s. Mh 19	1817, June 24
Middleton, Arthur (S. C.)	Farmer	Middleton Place, S. C. (Charleston)	1742, June 26	1787, Jan. 1
Morris, Lewis (N. Y.)	Farmer	Morrisania, N. Y., (The Bronx, N. Y. C.)	1726, April 8	1798, Jan. 22
Morris, Robert (Pa.)	Merchant	Liverpool, Eng.	1734, Jan. 20	1806, May 8
Morton, John (Pa.)	Jurist	Ridley, Pa.	1724	1777, April
Nelson, Thos., Jr. (Va.)	Soldier	Yorktown, Va.	1738, Dec. 26	1789, Jan. 4
Paca, William (Md.)	Jurist	Abingdon, Md.	1740, Oct. 31	1799, Oct. 23
Paine, Rob't Treat (Mass.)	Rev., Jurist	Boston, Mass	1731, March 11	1814, May 12
Penn, John (N. C.)	Lawyer	Near Port Royal, Va.	1741, May 17	1788, Sept. 14
Read, George (Del.)	Jurist	Near North East, Md.	1733, Sept. 18	1798, Sept. 21
Rodney, Caesar (Del.)	Jurist	Dover, Del.	1728, Oct. 7	1784, June 29
Ross, George (Pa.)	Jurist	New Castle, Del.	1730, May 10	1779, July 14
Rush, Benjamin (Pa.)	Physician	Byberry, Pa. (Philadelphia)	1745, Dec. 24	1813, April 19
Rutledge, Edward (S. C.)	Law., Sold.	Charleston, S. C.	1749, Nov. 23	1800, Jan. 23
Sherman, Roger (Conn.)	Lawyer	Newton, Mass	1721, April 19	1793, July 23
Smith, James (Pa.)	Lawyer	Ireland	1713	1806, July 11
Stockton, Richard (N. J.)	Lawyer	Near Princeton, N. J.	1730, Oct. 1	1781, Feb. 28
Stone, Thomas (Md.)	Lawyer	Charles County, Md.	1743	1787, Oct. 5
Taylor, George (Pa.)	Iron M'f'r.	Ireland	1716	1781, Feb. 23
Thornton, Matthew (N. H.)	Phys., Jurist	Ireland	1714	1803, June 24
Walton, George (Ga.)	Jurist, Sold.	Prince Edward County, Va.	1741	1804, Feb. 2
Whipple, William (N. H.)	Mer., Jurist.	Kittery, Maine	1730, Jan. 14	1785, Nov. 28
Williams, William (Conn.)	Mer., Jurist.	Lebanon, Conn.	1731, April 23	1811, Aug. 2
Wilson, James (Pa.)	Jurist	Carskerdo, Scotland	1742, Sept. 14	1798, Aug. 28
Witherspoon, John (N. J.)	Coll. Pres.	Gifford, Scotland	1723, Feb. 5	1794, Nov. 15
Wolcott, Oliver (Conn.)	Jurist, Sold.	Windsor, Conn.	1726, Dec. 1	1797, Dec. 1
Wythe, George (Va.)	Lawyer	Elizabeth City, Va. (Back River)	1726	1806, June 8

The Declaration, drawn by Jefferson, and slightly amended by Adams and Franklin, had been presented to the Congress June 28, 1776. Prior to that (June 7) Richard Henry Lee had introduced in the Congress a resolution declaring "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

The resolution, seconded by John Adams on behalf of the Massachusetts delegation, came up again (June 10) when a committee of five, headed by Thomas Jefferson, was appointed with instructions to embody the spirit and purpose of the resolution in a declaration of independence. The others on the committee were John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Robert R. Livingston, and Roger Sherman.

The Declaration was adopted substantially as prepared by Jefferson, the two most significant and important changes being the elimination of Jefferson's arraignment of the British people and of King George, for encouraging and fostering the slave trade which Jefferson called "An Execrable Commerce."

Congress adopted on July 19, 1776, the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Declaration passed on the 4th, be fairly engrossed on parchment with the title and stile of 'The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America' and that the same, when engrossed, be signed by every member of Congress."

McKean voted for the resolution of independence but was with Washington's Army when it was engrossed and was not a member of Congress from Dec. 1776, to Jan. 30, 1778. He signed, he said later, in 1781. Wythe signed about Aug. 27; R. H. Lee, Elbridge Gerry, and Oliver Wolcott, in Sept. Thornton first attended Congress on Nov. 4.

Five Pennsylvania signers of the engrossed Declaration—Rush, Clymer, Smith, Taylor, and Ross—were not appointed to Congress until July 20, when they succeeded three Pennsylvania members who were in Congress on July 4 but did not support the Declaration.

Robert Morris of Pennsylvania, William Williams of Connecticut, and Samuel Chase of Maryland were absent on July 4, but signed the engrossed Declaration on August 2.

Oliver Wolcott of Connecticut, and George Wythe and Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, were absent on July 4 and Aug. 2.

Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts was also absent on Aug. 2, and likewise signed on return to Congress.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton was appointed a Delegate by Maryland on July 4, 1776, presented his credentials on July 18, and signed the engrossed copy of the Declaration on Aug. 2.

The New York State convention did not, until July 9, authorize its delegates to approve the Declaration, and Congress was so notified on July 15. Four of the New York members who refrained from voting for lack of authority on July 4 signed the engrossed Declaration on Aug. 2.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

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Ratification of the Constitution

The Constitution originally consisted of a preamble and seven Articles, and in that form was adopted (Sept. 17, 1787) by a majority of the 55 delegates from 12 states which had begun their deliberations in Philadelphia on May 12 of that year. Rhode Island sent no delegates. Of the 65 chosen by other states, ten did not attend. Of the delegates in attendance, 16 declined or failed to sign.

Under the language of the Constitution itself (Article VII) ratification by nine states, by conventions, was sufficient for its establishment "between the states so ratifying the same." New Hampshire, on June 21, 1788, was the ninth state to ratify. But the Government did not declare the Constitution to be in effect until the first Wednesday in March, 1789.

The signers of the original Constitution, by virtue of their membership in the convention, were:

GEO. WASHINGTON, President and deputy from Virginia. New Hampshire—John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman. Massachusetts—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King. Connecticut—Wm. Saml. Johnson, Roger Sherman. New York—Alexander Hamilton. New Jersey—Wil. Livingston, David Brearley, Wm. Paterson, Jona. Dayton. Pennsylvania—B. Franklin, Robt. Morris, Thos. Fitzsimons, James Wilson, Thomas Mifflin, Geo. Clymer, Jared Inge Gouv. Morris. Delaware—Geo. Read, John Di son, Jaco. Broom, Gunning Bedford jun., Ric Bassett. Maryland—James McHenry, Danl. Ca Daniel of St. Tho. Jenifer. Virginia—John James Madison, Jr. North Carolina—Wm. Bl Hu. Williamson, Richd. Dobbs Spaight. Carolina—J. Rutledge, Charles Pinckney, Ch Cotesworth Pinckney, Pierce Butler. Geor William Few, Abr. Baldwin. Attest: William son, Secretary.

The Constitution was ratified, by convention the 13 original States in the following order:

Delaware (Dec. 7, 1787), unanimous; Pen vania (Dec. 12, 1787), 43 to 23; New Jersey (De 1787), unanimous; Georgia (Jan. 2, 1788), una ous; Connecticut (Jan. 9, 1788), 128 to 40; M chusetts (Feb. 6, 1788), 187 to 168; Maryland 28, 1788), 63 to 11; South Carolina (May 23. 1 149 to 73; New Hampshire (June 21, 1788), 46; Virginia (June 26, 1788), 89 to 79; New (July 26, 1788), 30 to 27; North Carolina (No 1789), 194 to 77; Rhode Island (May 29, 1790 to 32.

Vermont, by convention, ratified (Jan. 10, 105 to 4; and Congress (Feb. 18, 1791), adm that State into the Union.

The Constitution—Original Seven Articles

PREAMBLE

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish jus insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Consti for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1—(Legislative powers; in whom vested:)

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2—(House of Representatives, how and by whom chosen. Qualifications of a Representative. Representatives and direct taxes, how apportioned. Enumeration. Vacancies to be filled. Power of choosing officers, and of impeachment.)

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5, and Georgia, 3.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representativesw shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3—(Senators, how and by whom chosen. How classified. State Executive, when to make temporary appointments, in case, etc. Qualifications of a Senator. President of the Senate, his right to vote. President pro tem., and other officers of the Senate, how chosen. Power to try impeachments. When President is tried, Chief Justice to preside. Sentence.)

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the wexpiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiratic the sixth year, so that one-third may be cl every second year; and if vacancies happe resignation or otherwise, during the recess o Legislature of any State, the Executive th may make temporary appointment until the meeting of the Legislature, which shall the such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shal have attained to the age of thirty years, and nine years a citizen of the United States, and shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States be President of the Senate, but shall have no unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other off and also a President pro tempore, in the abser the Vice-President, or when he shall exercis office of the President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to t impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, shall be on oath or affirmation. When the Pres of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice preside; and no person shall be convicted wi the concurrence of two-thirds of the me present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shal extend further than to removal from office, an qualification to hold and enjoy any office of h trust, or profit under the United States: bu party convicted shall nevertheless be liable subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and pu ment, according to law.

Section 4—(Times, etc., of holding electi how prescribed. One session in each year.)

1. The times, places and manner of he elections for Senators and Representatives sh prescribed in each State by the Legislature th but the Congress may at any time by law ma alter such regulations, except as to plac choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least on every year, and such meeting shall be on the Monday in December, unless they shall by appoint a different day.

Section 5—(Membership, Quorum, Adjou ments, Rules. Power to punish or expel. Jo nal. Time of adjournments, how limited, e

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elec returns, and qualifications of its own member a majority of each shall constitute a quorum business; but a smaller number may adjourn day to day, and may be authorized to comp attendance of absent members in such manne under such penalties as each House may pr

2. Each House may determine the rules proceedings, punish its members for diso behavior, and with the concurrence of two- expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its pr ings, and from time to time publish the excepting such parts as may in their jud require secrecy; and the yeas and nays o members of either House on any question sh the desire of one-fifth of those present, be e on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session on Co

shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6—(Compensation. Privileges. Disqualifications in certain cases.)

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Section 7—(House to originate all revenue bills. Veto. Bill may be passed by two-thirds of each House, notwithstanding, etc. Bill, not returned in ten days, to become a law. Provisions as to orders, concurrent resolutions, etc.)

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8—(Powers of Congress.)

1. The Congress shall have power

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings;—And

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9—(Provision as to migration or importation of certain persons. Habeas Corpus. Bills of attainder, etc. Taxes, how apportioned. No export duty. No commercial preference. Money, how drawn from Treasury, etc. No titular nobility. Officers not to receive presents, etc.)

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties to another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10—(States prohibited from the exercise of certain powers.)

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1—(President: his term of office. Electors of President; number and how appointed. Electors to vote on same day. Qualification of President. On whom his duties devolve in case of his removal, death, etc. President's compensation. His oath of office.)

1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or

profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

(*The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.)

(*This clause has been superseded by the 12th amendment.)

3. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

4. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

(For qualification of the Vice President, see Article XII of the amendments.)

5. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

(This clause has been amended by Article XX, sections 3 and 4, of the amendments.)

6. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

7. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2—(President to be Commander-in-Chief. He may require opinions of Cabinet Officers, etc., may pardon. Treaty-making power. Nomination of certain officers. When President may fill vacancies.)

1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3—(President shall communicate to Congress. He may convene and adjourn Congress, in case of disagreement, etc. Shall receive Ambassadors, execute laws, and commission officers.)

He shall from time to time give to the Congre information of the state of the Union, and recor mend to their consideration such measures as shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, either of them, and in case of disagreement b tween them with respect to the time of adjourn ment, he may adjourn them to such time as he sha think proper; he shall receive ambassadors a other public ministers; he shall take care that t laws be faithfully executed, and shall commissi all the officers of the United States.

Section 4—(All civil offices forfeited for certain crimes.)

The President, Vice-President, and all civil of cers of the United States shall be removed fro office on impeachment for and conviction of tre son, bribery or other high crimes and misdemea ors.

ARTICLE III

Section 1—(Judicial powers. Tenure. Compensation.)

The judicial power of the United States shall vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferi courts as the Congress may from time to time o dain and establish. The judges, both of the S preme and inferior courts, shall hold their offic during good behavior, and shall at stated tim receive for their services a compensation whi shall not be diminished during their continuance office.

Section 2—(Judicial power; to what cases it extends. Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court Appellate. Trial by jury, etc. Trial, where.)

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases law and equity arising under this Constitution, t laws of the United States, and treaties made, which shall be made, under their authority; to a cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministe and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritim jurisdiction; to controversies to which the Unite States shall be a party; to controversies betwee two or more States, between a State and citize of another State, between citizens of differe States, between citizens of the same State claimi lands under grants of different States, and betwe a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign state citizens, or subjects.

(This section is abridged by Article XI of the amendments.)

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other pu lic ministers and consuls, and those in which State shall be party, the Supreme Court sha have original jurisdiction. In all the other cas before mentioned the Supreme Court shall ha appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, wi such exceptions and under such regulations as t Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of im peachment, shall be by jury, and such trial sh be held in the State where the said crimes sh have been committed; but when not committ within any State the trial shall be at such place places as the Congress may by law have directe

Section 3—(Treason defined. Proof of. Punishment of.)

1. Treason against the United States shall co sist only in levying war against them, or in adh ing to their enemies, giving them aid and comfo No person shall be convicted of treason unless the testimony of two witnesses to the same ov act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare t punishment of treason, but no attainder of tr son shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture cept during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1—(Each State to give credit to the public acts, etc., of every other State.)

Full faith and credit shall be given in each St to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedi of every other State. And the Congress may general laws prescribe the manner in which su acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, a the effect therof.

Section 2—(Privileges of citizens of each State. Fugitives from justice to be delivered up. Persons held to service having escaped to be delivered up.)

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled all privileges and immunities of citizens in several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treas felony, or other crime, who shall flee from just and be found in another State, shall, on dem of the Executive authority of the State from wh he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the St having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in State, under the laws thereof, escaping i another shall in consequence of any law or reg tion therein, be discharged from such service

labor but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

(See 13th amendment.)

Section 3—(Admission of new States. Power of Congress over territory and other property.)

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4—(Republican form of government guaranteed. Each State to be protected.)

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

(Constitution: how amended, Proviso.)

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress, provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

(Certain debts, etc., declared valid. Supremacy of Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States. Oath to support Constitution, by whom taken. No religious test.)

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

(What ratification shall establish Constitution.)

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Ten Original Amendments (Bill of Rights)

(In force December 15, 1791.)

Opposition in and out of Congress to the Constitution, in that it was not sufficiently explicit as to individual and State rights, led to an agreement to submit to the people immediately after the adoption of the Constitution a number of safeguarding amendments.

And so it was that the First Congress, at its first session, in the City of New York, Sept. 25, 1789, submitted to the States twelve proposed amendments—A Bill of Rights as it has been popularly called

In the preamble to the resolution offering the proposed amendments, Congress said: "The conventions of a number of the States having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution, be it resolved," etc.

Ten of these amendments (now commonly known as one to ten inclusive, but in reality three to twelve inclusive) were ratified by the States as follows—New Jersey, (Nov. 20, 1789); Maryland, (Dec. 19, 1789); North Carolina, (Dec. 22, 1789); South Carolina, (Jan. 19, 1790); New Hampshire, (Jan. 25, 1790); Delaware, (Jan. 28, 1790); Pennsylvania, (March 10, 1790); New York, (Feb. 24, 1790); Rhode Island, (June 11, 1790); Vermont, (Nov. 3, 1791); Virginia, (Dec. 15, 1791); Massachusetts, (March 2, 1939); Georgia, (March 18, 1939); Connecticut, (April 19, 1939). These original ten ratified amendments appear in order below as Article I to X inclusive.

The two of the original proposed amendments which were not ratified by the necessary number of States related, the first to apportionment of Representatives; the second, to compensation of members.

ARTICLE I.

(Religious Establishment Prohibited. Freedom of Speech, of the Press, and Right to Petition.)

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

(Right to Keep and Bear Arms.)

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

(No Soldier to be Quartered in Any House. Unless, etc.)

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

(Right of Search and Seizure Regulated.)

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

(Provisions Concerning Prosecution, Trial and Punishment—Private Property Not to Be Taken for Public Use Without Compensation.)

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

(Right to Speedy Trial, Witnesses, etc.)

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which districts shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

(Right of Trial by Jury.)

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

(Excessive Bail or Fines and Cruel Punishment Prohibited.)

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

(Rule of Construction of Constitution.)

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

(Rights of States Under Constitution.)

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Amendments Since the Bill of Rights

ARTICLE XI.

(Judicial Powers Construed.)

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislature of the several States by the Third Congress on the 5th of March 1794, and was declared to have been ratified in a message from the President to Congress, dated Jan. 8, 1798.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

(It was on Jan. 5, 1798, that Secretary of State Pickering received from 12 of the States authenticated ratifications, and informed President John Adams of that fact.

As a result of recent research in the Department of State, it is now established that the Eleventh Amendment became part of the Constitution on Feb. 7, 1795, for on that date it had been ratified by twelve States as follows:

(1) New York, (March 27, 1794); (2) Rhode Island, (March 31, 1794); (3) Connecticut, (May 8, 1794); (4) New Hampshire, (June 16, 1794); (5) Massachusetts, (June 25, 1794); (6) Vermont, (between Oct. 9, 1794 and Nov. 9, 1794); (7) Virginia, (Nov. 18, 1794); (8) Georgia, (Nov. 29, 1794); (9) Kentucky, (Dec. 7, 1794); (10) Maryland, (Dec. 26, 1794); (11) Delaware, (Jan. 23, 1795); (12) North Carolina, (Feb. 7, 1795).

On June 1, 1796, more than a year after the Eleventh Amendment had become part of the Constitution (but before anyone was officially aware of this), Tennessee had been admitted as a State; but not until Oct. 16, 1797, was a certified copy of the resolution of Congress proposing the amendment sent to the Governor of Tennessee (John Sevier) by Secretary of State Pickering, whose office was then at Trenton, New Jersey, because of the epidemic of yellow fever at Philadelphia; it seems, however, that the Legislature of Tennessee took no action on the Eleventh Amendment, owing doubtless to the fact that public announcement of its adoption was made soon thereafter.

Besides the necessary twelve States, one other, South Carolina, ratified the Eleventh Amendment, but this action was not taken until Dec. 4, 1797; the two remaining States, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, failed to ratify.)

ARTICLE XII.

(Manner of Choosing President and Vice-President.)

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Eighth Congress (Dec. 12, 1803), and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State. (September 25, 1804). It was ratified by 12 of the 17 states, and was rejected by Connecticut.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted—The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

TITLES OF NOBILITY

Congress, (May 1, 1810), proposed to the States the following Amendment to the Constitution:

"If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them."

It was ratified by Maryland, (Dec. 25, 1810); Kentucky, (Jan. 31, 1811); Ohio, (Jan. 31, 1811); Delaware, (Feb. 2, 1811); Pennsylvania, (Feb. 6, 1811); New Jersey, (Feb. 13, 1811); Vermont, (Oct. 24, 1811); Tennessee, (Nov. 21, 1811); Georgia, (Dec. 13, 1811); North Carolina, (Dec. 23, 1811); Massachusetts, (Feb. 27, 1812); New Hampshire, (Dec. 10, 1812).

Rejected by New York (Senate), (March 1, 1811); Connecticut, (May session, 1813); South Carolina approved by Senate Nov. 28, 1811, reported unfavorably in House and not further considered Dec. 7, 1813; Rhode Island (Sept. 15, 1814).

The amendment failed, not having sufficient ratifications.

TO PROHIBIT INTERFERING WITH SLAVERY

(The Corwin Amendment.)

Congress, (March 2, 1861) in a joint resolution signed by President James Buchanan, proposed to the States the following Amendments to the Constitution:

"No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."

Ratified by Ohio, (March 13, 1861); Maryland, (Jan. 10, 1862); Illinois (convention), (Feb. 1, 1862). The amendment failed, for lack of a sufficient number of ratifications.

THE RECONSTRUCTION AMENDMENTS

The 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution are commonly known as the Reconstruction Amendments, inasmuch as they followed the Civil War, and were drafted by Republicans who were bent on imposing their own policy of reconstruction on the South. Post-bellum legislatures there—Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia, for example—had set up laws which, it was charged, were contrived to perpetuate Negro slavery under other names.

ARTICLE XIII.

(Slavery Abolished.)

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several states by the Thirty-eighth Congress (Feb. 1, 1865), and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State (Dec. 18, 1865). It finally was ratified by 33 of the 36 States, and was rejected by Delaware (Feb. 8, 1865), ratified (Feb., 1901), and Mississippi.

The Amendment when first proposed by a resolution in Congress, was passed by the Senate, 38 to 6, on April 8, 1864, but was defeated in the House, 95 to 66 on June 15, 1864. On reconsideration by the Senate, on Jan. 31, 1865, the resolution passed, 119 to 56. It was approved by President Lincoln on Feb. 1, 1865, although the Supreme Court has decided, in 1798, that the President has nothing to do with the proposing of amendments to the Constitution, or their adoption.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XIV.

(Citizenship Rights Not to Be Abridged.)

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislature of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress (June 16, 1866), and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, (July 28, 1868). The amendment got the support of 23 Northern States; it was rejected by Delaware (Feb. 7, 1867), ratified (Feb., 1901); Kentucky, Maryland, and 10 Southern States. California took no action. Subsequently it was ratified by the 10 Southern States.

The 14th amendment was adopted only by virtue of ratification subsequent to earlier rejection. Newly constituted legislatures in both North Carolina and South Carolina, respectively, (July 4 and 9, 1868) ratified the proposed amendment

although earlier legislatures had rejected the proposal. The Secretary of State issued a proclamation which, though doubtful as to the effect of attempted withdrawals by New York and New Jersey, entertained no doubt as to the validity of the ratification by North and South Carolina. The following day (July 21, 1868), Congress passed a resolution which declared the 14th amendment to be a part of the Constitution and directed the Secretary of State so to promulgate it. The Secretary waited, however, until the newly constituted legislature of Georgia had ratified the amendment, subsequent to an earlier rejection, before the promulgation of the ratification of the new amendment.

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Apportionment of Representatives in Congress.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to Vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Power of Congress to Remove Disabilities of United States Officials for Rebellion.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

What Public Debts Are Valid.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

(Equal Rights for White and Colored Citizens.)

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Fortieth Congress (Feb. 26, 1869), and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State (March 30, 1870). It was ratified by 31 of the 37 States, and was rejected by California, Delaware (March 18, 1869) ratified (Feb. 1901) and Kentucky. New York rescinded its ratification (Jan. 5, 1870). New Jersey rejected it in 1870, but ratified it in 1871.

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI.

(Income Taxes Authorized.)

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-first Congress (July 12, 1909) and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State (Feb. 25, 1913). The amendment was ratified by 42 of the 48 States, and was rejected by Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Utah.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever sources derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII.

(United States Senators to Be Elected by Direct Popular Vote.)

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-second Congress (May 16, 1912) and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State (May 31, 1913). The amendment was adopted by 37 of the 48 states, but was rejected by Utah.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the Legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

ARTICLE XVIII.

(Liquor Prohibition Amendment.)

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-fifth Congress (Dec. 18, 1917), and (Jan. 29, 1919) the United States Secretary of State proclaimed its adoption by 36 States, and declared it in effect (Jan. 16, 1920).

The total vote in the Senates of the various States was, 1,310 for, 237 against—84.6% dry. In the lower houses of the States the vote was, 3,782 for, 1,035 against—78.5% dry.

The amendment ultimately was adopted by all the States except Connecticut and Rhode Island.

1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

(Repealed by Article XXI effective Dec. 5, 1933.)

ARTICLE XIX.

(Giving Nation-Wide Suffrage to Women.)

The following amendment was presented to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-fifth Congress having been adopted by the House of Representatives (May 12, 1919) and by the Senate (June 4, 1919). The Secretary of State (Aug. 26, 1920) proclaimed it in effect, having been adopted (June 10, 1919- August 18, 1920) by three-quarters of the States. In West Virginia, despite Senate rules of procedure which forbade reconsideration of a measure during the sessions in which it was defeated, the Senate ratified the proposed 19th amendment, subsequent to a rejection in the same session. The amendment was rejected by Alabama, Maryland, and Virginia.

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XX.

(Terms of President and Vice-President to Begin on Jan. 20; Those of Senators and Representatives, on Jan. 3.)

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Seventy-second Congress (March, 1932), a joint resolution to that effect having been adopted, first by the House, and then (March 2) by the Senate. The Secretary of State (Feb. 6, 1933) proclaimed it in effect, 39 of the 48 States having ratified. By Oct. 15, 1933, it had been ratified by all of the 48 States.

Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3rd day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice-President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice-President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice-President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice-President shall have qualified.

Section 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice-President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article (Oct., 1933).

Section 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to th Constitution by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

ARTICLE XXI.

(Repeal of the Eighteenth (Prohibition) Amendment by Conventions in the States.)

The following proposed amendment in the Constitution, embodied in a joint resolution of the 72nd Congress (Senate, Feb. 16, 1933, by 63 to 23; House, Feb. 20, 1933, by 289 to 121), was transmitted to Secretary of State on Feb. 21 and he at once s to the governors of the States copies of the res tion. The amendment went into effect on Dec 1933. having been adopted by 36 of the 48 State Utah was the 36th State to ratify.

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendm to the Constitution of the United States is her repealed.

Section 2. The transportation or importa into any State, Territory, or Possession of United States for delivery or use therein of toxicating liquors, in violation of the laws ther is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative less it shall have been ratified as an amendmen the Constitution by convention in the seve States, as provided in the Constitution, wit seven years from the date of the submission he to the States by the Congress.

PROPOSED TWENTY-SECOND AMENDMEN

Congress, on March 26, 1947, approved and s to the States a proposal which would limit to the number of terms any person may serve as Pr dent of the United States. It shall be inopera unless ratified as an amendment to the Constitut by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the Sta within seven years from the date of its submiss to the States by the Congress of the United Sta

It has been ratified by twenty-one States (as July 1, 1949)—California, Colorado, Connecti Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michig Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampsh New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylva Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin. Maine on Ma 31, 1947, was the first state to ratify. It has b rejected by Texas, Idaho and Minnesota. Oklaho has indefinitely postponed action.

SOURCES OF THE CONSTITUTION

The sources from which the Constitution of the United States was derived included the evolution of the British government; the political institutions of the British colonies; the various state constitutions created during and after the Revolution; and the Articles of Confederation. Max Farrand, a recognized authority on the history the framing of the Constitution, says, "It is of terest that the New York Constitution of 1 seems to have been more extensively used t any other."

Forms of Address for Persons of Rank

The President of the United States is addressed as "Mr. President" when spoken to. In writing to him, the letter may be addressed "The President, The White House, Washington, D. C." or "The Hon. Harry S. Truman, President of the United States, Washington, D. C." The salutation may be the simple American form, "Dear Sir," or the more informal "Dear Mr. President." If there is a basis of personal acquaintance, "My dear Mr. President" may be used. The wife of the President takes no title; she is Mrs. Harry S. Truman. While foreign letters usually address the President as "Excellency," this custom is not followed by Americans.

Although "Dear Sir" is always correct, the following variations are suggested by official sources:

A member of the cabinet may be addressed "Dear Mr. Secretary" or "My dear Mr. Secretary"; the head of a bureau, "Dear Mr. Commissioner" or "My dear Mr. Commissioner"; a member of the Senate, "Dear Mr. Senator" or "My dear Mr. Senator"; a member of the House of Representatives is usually addressed by his own name.

A member of the Supreme Court may be addressed in letters as "Mr. Justice ....." The Supreme Court of the United States, Washington, D. C." The salutation is "Dear Mr. Justice," for the Chief Justice it is "Dear Mr. Chief Justice."

While the prefix "The Honorable" is often placed before the names of public officials, including governors, mayors and even aldermen, the tendency is to look on this as an overworked embellishment and to use it as little as possible.

An Emperor is to be addressed in a letter as "Sir," or "Your Imperial Majesty."

A King or Queen is to be addressed, in a letter, as "Sir" or "Madam." The envelope is addressed to "His Majesty (Name), King of (Name)," or "Her Majesty (Name), Queen of (Name)."

Princes and Princesses and other persons of royal blood are addressed as "His (or Her) Royal Highness." Here, as in the cases above, a letter may begin "May it please," following with the words "Your Majesty" or "Your Royal Highness."

A Duke or Marquis is "My Lord Duke" (or "M quis"), a Duke is "His (or Your) Grace."

A foreign Ambassador is "Your Excellency." Minister Plenipotentiary is "Sir." In the addr an Ambassador is "His Excellency," a Minis Plenipotentiary "The Honorable," and Cha d'Affaires is "Mr."

Wives of any peer may be addressed "Madam," with the further alternative of "Y Ladyship," or "Your Grace," if she is of h rank.

The Pope is addsessed, "His Holiness the Po or, "His Holiness Pius XII, Vatican City." salutation is "Your Holiness" and the com mentary close, "Respectfully yours,".

A Cardinal is "Your (His) Eminence." Archbishop or Bishop of the Roman Cath Church is addressed as "The Most Reverend" the salutation is "Your Excellency." A M signor (prelate) is addressed Right Rever Monsignor and the salutation is "Right Rever and dear Monsignor," (Chamberlain), Very R erend Monsignor, and Very Reverend and Monsignor. A priest is Reverend and dear Fat

Protestant Episcopal Bishops are addressed " Right Reverend" and the salutation is "My Bishop," or "Rt. Rev. and dear Sir."

Methodist Bishops are addressed simply "Bishop", and the salutation is "My dear Bish or "My dear Bishop Blank." In the case of lesser clergy, the form also is simple. Whe doctor's degree has been attained, the addres "The Rev. George Blank, D.D.", and the sal tion, "My dear Dr. Blank." When a minister no doctor's degree, the address is "The George Blank", and the salutation, "My Mr. Blank."

A clergyman should never be referred to a Reverend," or addressed as "Reverend Bla "Reverend" should be used only as "Honorable used. It is "The Rev. Mr. Blank", or "The Dr. Blank," or "The Rev. John Blank," never "Rev. Blank."

The Seal of the United States

The custom of solemnizing an important document by affixing a seal to it had its origin deep in antiquity and has continued to be observed to the present day among governmental authorities the world over. A document that has been "signed and sealed" is regarded as bearing legal evidence of its authenticity. Four principal methods of placing a seal upon a document have been employed: (1) spreading a small quantity of wax on the document and impressing the design of the seal upon the wax by means of a die; (2) impressing the design upon a separate wax disk (sometimes one design upon the obverse and another upon the reverse), placing the disk in a protective box known as a skippet, and attaching the disk to the document by a ribbon; (3) impressing the design of the seal upon a paper wafer which has been glued to the document; and (4) impressing the design of the seal upon the document itself.

The desirability of adopting an official seal for the newly established Republic was recognized by the Founding Fathers within a few hours after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. Late in the afternoon of July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress appointed a committee "to bring in a device for a seal for the United States of America." A report was presented by the committee on Aug. 20, 1776, but this report was not acted upon. A report of a second committee, appointed March 25, 1780, was presented May 10 (or 11), 1780, but it met a similar fate: it was recommitted on May 17.

A third committee, appointed early in May 1782, presented on May 9 of that year a design prepared by William Barton, a private citizen who had studied heraldry. The report was referred on June 13 to the Secretary of Congress, Charles Thomson, who suggested certain changes and returned the design to Barton. On June 19 Barton presented a design incorporating most of Thomson's suggestions, and on June 20, 1782, the Continental Congress adopted Thomson's report on the subject, which embodied with some modifications Barton's "improvement of the Secretary's device." The "Device for a Great Seal for the United States in Congress Assembled" as adopted consists of a verbal description of an obverse and a reverse (including directions in regard to colors of the various parts), with certain "Remarks and Explanation," but without any accompanying pictorial representation.

On the obverse, according to the Remarks and Explanation, the stripes of the escutcheon on the breast of the eagle "represent the Several States all joined in one solid compact entire" and the upper portion of the escutcheon "unites the whole & represents Congress." The motto "E Pluribus Unum" (one out of many) "alludes to this union . . . The Olive branch and arrows denote the power of peace & war . . . The Constellation denotes a new State taking its place and rank among other sovereign powers." On the reverse, the pyramid "signifies Strength and Duration"; the eye over it and the motto "Annuit Cœptis" "He (God) has favored our undertakings" "allude to the many signal interpositions of providence in favour of the American cause." The date 1776 and the words "Novus Ordo Seclorum" (a new order of the ages) "signify the beginning of the new American Æra, which commences from that date."

A brass die to be used for making impressions of the obverse of the seal was cut soon after the adoption of the design. An example of a seal impressed by this die is found on a full power issued by the Continental Congress under date of Sept. 16, 1782, to General Washington to negotiate an exchange of prisoners of war with the British Army.

Provisions relating to the custody and use of the seal were included in the act of Sept. 15, 1789, which changed the Department of Foreign Affairs (the first executive department created under the Constitution) to the Department of State and designated the principal officer thereof the Secretary of State. Sections 3 and 4 of the act read as follows:

"Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the seal heretofore used by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be, and hereby is declared to be, the seal of the United States.

"Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Secretary shall keep the said seal, and shall make out and record, and shall affix the said seal to all civil commissions, to offices of the United States, to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or by the President alone. *Provided*, That the said seal shall not be affixed to any commission, before the same shall have been signed by the President of the United States, nor to any other instrument or act, without the special warrant of the President therefor."

These sections are incorporated in the current Code of the Laws of the United States of America, title 4, sections 4 and 5.

The die of 1782 continued in use until April, 1841, when it was replaced by a die cut in cast steel, the design of which, however, departed from the law in that its sheaf of arrows contained only six instead of the specified thirteen. The die of 1841 was replaced in Nov. 1877 by one of very similar execution which likewise included only six arrows. Agitation over the difference of the die from the design of the seal as adopted by Congress in 1782, resulted in the cutting of a new die which was put into service in April 1885. The present die has been in use since Jan. 1904. A large die, of about 4½ inches in diameter, was cut in 1825 and was employed exclusively for embossing wax pendant seals which, enclosed in skippets of silver or gold, were affixed to instruments of ratification of treaties destined for exchange with foreign governments. Use of this seal was abandoned in 1871.

All of the dies mentioned are of the obverse of the seal only. The reverse has never been cut for the purpose of sealing documents. Engravings of the obverse and the reverse of the seal were, however, made on the two sides of a medal struck by the mint at Philadelphia in 1882 in commemoration of the centennial of the adpotion of the seal.

The seal of the United States is kept in the Division of Protocol of the Department of State. It is affixed to proclamations of the President, instruments of ratification of treaties, full powers, exequaturs, presidential warrants for the extradition of fugitives from the justice of the United States, commissions of Cabinet officers, commissions of Ambassadors, Ministers, and other Foreign Service officers, and commissions of all other civil officers appointed by the President which are not required by law to issue under another seal; and it is placed on the outside of the envelope containing a letter of credence or other ceremonial communication from the President to the chief of a foreign government.

The Mayflower Pact

In the Name of God, Amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign Lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, etc.,

Having undertaken, for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith and honor of our King and Country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents solemnly and mutually in the presence of God, and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the Colony; unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.

In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape Cod the 11 of November, (Nov. 21 new style calendar), in the year of the reign of our sovereign Lord, King James of England, France and Ireland the eighteenth and of Scotland the fifty-fourth. Ano. Dom. 1620.

John Carver,
William Bradford,
Edward Winslow,
William Brewster,
Isaac Allerton,
Myles Standish,
John Alden,
Samuel Fuller,
Christopher Martin,
William Mullins,
William White,
Richard Warren,
John Howland,
Stephen Hopkins,
Edward Tilly,
John Tilly,
Francis Cooke,
Thomas Rogers,
Thomas Tinker,
John Rigdale,
Edward Fuller,
John Turner,
Francis Eaton,
James Chilton,
John Crackston,
John Billington,
Moses Fletcher,
John Goodman,
Degory Prist,
Thomas Williams,
Gilbert Winslow,
Edmond Margeson,
Peter Brown,
Richard Britteridge,
George Soule,
Richard Clarke,
Richard Gardiner,
John Allerton,
Thomas English,
Edward Doty,
Edward Leister.

STATES OF THE UNION

(HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE)

Statistical tables, elsewhere in The ALMANAC, cover, by States, details of population, births an deaths, religion, agriculture, mining, manufacture, banking, finance, and other phases of activity. Th information contained here is compiled from official sources in the various States.

Alabama

CAPITAL, Montgomery—Cotton State, Yellow-hammer State—STATE FLOWER, Goldenrod—MOTTO: We Dare Defend Our Rights—AREA, 51,609 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948), 2,848,000—RANK: Area, 28th; Population (1940 census), 17th; Admission, 22nd.

Alabama, one of the States of the Old South is in the heart of the cotton belt, in the East South Central group, on the Gulf of Mexico, bounded on the north by Tennessee, on the east by Georgia, on the south by Florida and the Gulf, and on the west by Mississippi.

The northern part, the Cumberland plateau, through which runs the Tennessee River, is diversified and picturesque. The Coosa Valley lies to the south, hemmed in by the Piedmont plateau. The remainder of the State is occupied by the alluvial coastal plain with broad valleys. The Alabama River, formed by the junction of the Coosa and the Tallapoosa above Montgomery, and the Tombigbee unite about 35 miles above Mobile, forming the Mobile River. Five miles above, the Tensas branches off the Alabama to the east. Both rivers discharge into Mobile Bay and are important carriers. Much of the State's foreign commerce passes through Mobile, one of the nation's largest ports.

Muscle Shoals is a stretch of the Tennessee River in Northern Alabama, about 37 miles long, with a total vertical fall of 134 feet, creating a rapid current. Its power was first harnessed when it was used for nitrate production during World War I.

Agriculture is the chief interest, although in the last thirty years the mineral industries have been developed. Birmingham is known as "the Pittsburgh of the South." Alabama, one of the 16 cotton States, normally raises nearly one-tenth of the nation's cotton. Peanuts, corn, sweet potatoes, oats, tobacco, sugar, hay and fruits are important crops.

Coal underlies about 8,000 square miles and the iron ore deposits are sufficient to supply the blast furnaces for 160 years. Cement and clay products also are produced.

Alabama has 26 institutions of higher learning—nine colleges, two professional schools, four teachers' colleges and normal schools, four junior colleges and seven institutions for negroes, Tuskegee Institute, founded by the late Booker T. Washington, is devoted to the upbringing of the Negro.

The 1947 Legislature passed a measure for compulsory X-raying to combat tuberculosis in a program similar to the blood-testing system against syphilis, begun in 1945. Another measure increased the average pay of Alabama school teachers from $1,350 to $1,800 annually.

Alabama has 19 State parks, 33,929 acres; 101 State forests, 17,041 acres, and nine community forests, 3,697 acres (U. S. Forest Service, June 30, 1948).

Mobile (founded in 1711 by the French) maintains its old charm; claims to be the Mother of Carnivals, which have spread to the Southern cities; is proud of its tarpon fishing and its 18-mile "azalea trail."

Cheaha mountain, a State park, five miles north of Oxford, is the highest point in Alabama (2,407 feet). Gulf State park, embracing three fresh-water lakes and multi-colored semi-tropical vegetation, is in Baldwin County, on the Gulf of Mexico. Among other points of tourist interest are the Clear Creek falls near Falls City, Winston County; and Bellingrath Gardens, near Mobile. The home of Helen Keller in Tuscumbia, her birthplace, is a public museum.

One of the largest collections of Confederate documents, letters and relics is preserved in the Alabama Memorial Building.

Visited by De Soto (1540), Alabama was settled by the French (1702) and ceded to the British (1763); acquired by the Spanish as part of West Florida (1779-80) and became a part of the United States in successive years (1783-1813). It was in Alabama at Talladega and Horse Shoe Bend (on the Tallapoosa River) that Andrew Jackson decisively defeated the Creek Indians. At Montgomery (Feb. 4, 1861) the Confederate States of America were voted into existence by the provisional congress; Jefferson Davis took his oath of office here (Feb. 18) and for a few months Montgomery was the capital of the Confederacy. Daniel Emmett, composer of "Dixie," copied the words of the famous battle hymn of the Confederate Armies on the walls of the old Montgomery Theater fo Herman Arnold who later turned them into band piece.

Arizona

CAPITAL, Phoenix—Grand Canyon State; als Baby State, Valentine State, Copper State—STAT FLOWER, Saguaro Cactus—MOTTO: Ditat Deu (God Enriches)—AREA, 113,909 sq. mi.—POPULA TION (Est. 1948), 664,000—RANK: Area, 5th; Pop ulation (1940 census), 44th; Admission, 48th.

Arizona is situated in Southwestern Unite States. It is bounded on the north by Utah, o the east by New Mexico, on the west by Nevad and California, and on the south by Mexico.

Vast reaches of arid and semi-arid lands, useles before irrigating water was led into the valley have been made highly productive. The topograph is broken, being mountainous in portions of eve section; the northern plateau is 4,000 to 7,000 fe in altitude, and the southern from 300 to 2,50

Principal crops are alfalfa, cotton, truck crop flax seed, grain and sub-tropical fruits. Livestoc is a leading industry.

Mining is extremely important. The State's co per mines are among the greatest in the worl Zinc, lead, silver and gold are mined in quantit

Hoover (Boulder) Dam in the Black Canyo harnesses the Colorado River, while Parker, In perial and Laguna Dams furnish water for irriga tion in both Arizona and California. Roosevelt an tributary dams in the Salt River, and Coolidg Dam in the Gila, furnish water for the Salt Riv and Casa Grande Valleys.

Arizona has six institutions of higher learning one university, one professional school, two teach ers' colleges and two junior colleges.

The first white man known to have entere Arizona was Fra. Marcos de Niza, a Francisca priest (1539), although Vasconcellos is believe to have explored the Grand Canyon some yea before. Arizona, originally a part of Mexico, w ceded to the United States with New Mexi (Feb. 2, 1848). The area south of the Gila Riv was not acquired until the Gadsden Purchase 1853. Arizona and New Mexico were separat (Feb. 24, 1863).

The petrified forests, covering many thousands acres, are an attraction to scores of tourists a nually. These forests consist of pine and ced trees that in past ages were turned to solid sto by the action of mineral-laden water.

The Grand Canyon of the Colorado River is o of the scenic wonders of the world. It is 217 mil long, mostly in northern Arizona, with a width the top of from four to 18 miles, and descends in series of gradations to a depth in some places 4,000 to 5,500 feet below the surrounding platea

Arkansas

CAPITAL, Little Rock—Wonder State—STA FLOWER, Apple Blossom—MOTTO: Regn Populus (The People Rule)—AREA, 53,102 sq. —POPULATION (Est. 1948), 1,925,000—RAN Area, 26th; Population (1940 census), 24th; A mission, 25th.

Arkansas is of the Old South, situated inla in the West South Central group, Missouri boun ing it on the north, Tennessee and Mississippi the east; Louisiana on the south, and Texas a Oklahoma on the west. The Mississippi Ri forms the entire Eastern boundary. Its topograp is about equally divided between the lowland a of the Gulf Coastal Plain on the east and sou and the Interior Highlands on the west and nor Principal mountain ranges are the Ozarks and Ouachitas.

The State ranks high in production of cot and rice. Other important crops are corn, h fruit and truck crops.

The State is richly endowed with a wide vari of forest wealth.

Arkansas produces much of the bauxite in country. Other important minerals are petrole coal and natural gas. The State has the only kno deposit of diamonds in North America.

Arkansas has 24 institutions of higher educat —13 colleges and universities, one professio school, two teachers' colleges, and eight jun colleges. Five are for Negroes.

There are six State-maintained park areas a according to the U. S. Forest Service (June 1948), seven State forests, 19,800 acres, and community forests, 2,193 acres.

Vacationers find excellent fresh water fishing

lakes and streams and a "duck hunter's paradise" in the ricelands of southeast Arkansas. Recreational centers include world-fmous Hot Springs National Park in the Ouachita Mountains, the State park areas and a number of historic shrines; and government-sponsored dam and reservoir areas at Nimrod, Norfolk, Bull Shoals, the Narrows and Blue Mountain in the Ozarks.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas, 47 in number, and the only Government-owned and operated hot springs in the United States, are included in the Hot Springs National Park. Adjoining the park area on all sides is the city of Hot Springs. The park and city are near the center of the State, about 50 miles southwest of Little Rock.

Evidence as to the source of the heat of the spring water, which ranges from 95° to 147° F. is not conclusive. One explanation is that these springs begin as meteoric water or rainfall which seeps downward through sandy, porous layers and is heated by a buried mass of slowly cooling rock. A second explanation is that the water has never been near the surface before, but is discharged by buried, cooling rocks.

California

CAPITAL, Sacramento—Golden State—STATE FLOWER, Golden Poppy—MOTTO: Eureka (I Have Found It)—AREA, 158,693 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948), 10,031,000—RANK: Area, 2nd; Population (1940 census), 5th; Admission, 31st.

California, in the Pacific group, occupies more than one-half of the Pacific coastline of the United States; is bounded on the north by Oregon, on the east by Nevada and Arizona, and on the south by Mexico. Its topography and climate are most varied. Every phase of surface character is presented, and the geological peculiarity of the North and South American Continents is here seen.

The State has many navigable rivers of which the leaders are the Sacramento and the San Joaquin. The Sacramento is navigable for 180 miles and the San Joaquin accommodates ocean going vessels to Stockton, 88 miles from the Pacific. Both rivers are tributary to San Francisco Bay. Other navigable rivers in California with large traffic tonnage include Petaluma Creek, Old River, Napa River and Middle River and connecting channels.

California is the leading State in irrigation, abundant smaller streams enabling irrigation of much otherwise useless land. The Central Valley Water Project, with Shasta, Friant and later dams, and a network of canals will provide electric power and irrigation water, and improve river navigation. Developed water power in California is approximately 2,500,000 horse-power annually.

There are two extensive mountain ranges —the Sierra Nevada (which is a part of the Cascade Mountains) and the Coast Range. The tallest peaks, including Mount Whitney, highest mountain in continental United States, are in the southern part of Sierra Nevada, with the exception of Mount Shasta, which is near the Oregon border. California has 12 mountains with an altitude of more than 14,000 feet. Lassen Peak in the Cascade Range is the only active volcano in the United States.

While less than 10 per cent of California's population lives on farms, it ranks high among the States in cash farm income.

Approximately one-half of the nation's commercial supply of fruits and nuts are grown in this state, and about one-fourth of the vegetables. The State is a leader in the production of citrus fruits, grapes, peaches, pears, apricots, prunes, olives, lettuce and other fruits and vegetables, most of which are sold through cooperative marketing organizations. Other important products are beef, dairy and poultry products, barley, sugar beets and rice. Dried fruits, wine and brandy are produced on a large scale.

California claims leadership in fishery products, with 80 percent of the tuna and more than half of the sardine production of the nation.

Petroleum and natural gas are the most important mineral resources, followed by natural gasoline and cement. Gold, mercury and borates are other leading mineral products, together with copper, lead, zinc, iron ore, manganese, tungsten, magnesium, silica and soda ash.

Manufacturing is the most important industry in the State. Principal manufactures are food products, iron and steel products, aircraft; petroleum, rubber and lumber products; apparel, chemicals and plastics fabrication.

The State has 95 institutions of higher learning —36 colleges and universities, 14 professional schools and 45 junior colleges.

Recent progressive legislation provided for creation of a State aviation commission and a seven-man recreation commission. Provisions were made for State mediation of labor disputes, with jurisdictional strikes outlawed; liberalization of workmen's compensation benefits, an increase in funds for veterans' housing, and registration with local police departments of persons convicted of sex crimes.

There are 18 National Forests comprising one-fifth of the State's area, and an extensive State Park system preserving redwood groves, beaches and scenic desert areas for public use. Coniferous trees are most numerous. The giant redwood groves are the destination of many tourists. The Sequoia trees number 1,156,000, and in Sequoia National Park there are 8,722 exceeding 10 feet in diameter, some older than the pyramids. The largest is "General Sherman."

California has 36 State Parks, 516,986 acres; seven State forests, 66,907 acres; and two community forests, 2,703 acres (U. S. Forest Service, June 30, 1948).

It is a State of romance in history. Acquired from Mexico political control (1846), gold was discovered (1848), and (1849) the most remarkable "gold rush" ever known began.

The Mariposa Big Trees in Yosemite Park are the world's oldest and largest living things. Here also is the famous Wawona tree through which automobiles may drive.

Catalina Island, with an area of some 75 square miles, attracts thousands of travellers and vacationists annually. The Island is in the Pacific Ocean about 22 miles south of Los Angeles Harbor and is reached by boat and plane.

Death Valley, in Inyo County, 276 feet below sea level and the lowest point in the United States, is a National Monument.

The Big Trees are the attraction of General Grant Park, although the mountain scenery and the fishing are added allurements. The Big Trees *Sequoia gigantea*, are sometimes confused with the redwood, *Sequoia sempervirens*, the smaller species of sequoia found only in the Coast Range of California. While the *gigantea* approaches 40 feet in the base diameter, the *sempervirens* rarely exceeds 20 feet. The wood is similar in color and texture, but the foliage is distinct, and the bark of the Big Tree is much thicker and of a rich red color instead of a dull brown.

The highest lake in the United States, is Tulainyo, one and one-half miles northeast of Whitney. The lake has an elevation of 12,865 feet. America's billion-dollar movie industry is centered in Hollywood, borough of Los Angeles, but studios are located also in North Hollywood, Burbank and Culver City, while movie stars live in Beverly Hills and Bel Air. First picture made in Hollywood was a western, by Nestor Co. in 1911.

Colorado

CAPITAL, Denver—Centennial State, Silver State—STATE FLOWER, Columbine—MOTTO: Nil Sine Numine (Nothing Without God)—AREA 104,247 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948), 1,165,000—RANK: Area, 7th; Population (1940 census), 33rd; Admission, 38th.

Colorado, one of the Mountain States, is situated near the center of the western half of the United States, on the western rim of the Mississippi River's basin and in the east central part of the Rocky Mountains. It is bounded on the north by Nebraska and Wyoming, on the east by Kansas and Nebraska, on the south by New Mexico and a small strip of the Oklahoma panhandle, and on the west by Utah. Originally a part of the Louisiana Purchase, Colorado was first settled when gold was found, 1858.

The topography is extremely varied, with a difference of more than 11,000 feet between the lowest and highest points. The western half is mountainous with more than 50 peaks rising to an altitude of more than 14,000 feet.

The Continental Divide through the State separates the waterheads of the Pacific on the west from those of the Mississippi River on the east. The largest stream is the Colorado River. With its tributaries it forms the principal drainage for western Colorado. Many of its rivers travel in deep narrow canyons, notably the Arkansas which makes its way through the "Royal Gorge," or canyon of the Arkansas, at a depth of 1,000-1,500 feet.

Other famous gorges are the Colorado River Canyon and the Toltec Gorge in the south.

There are 12 National Forests wholly within the State, embracing 13,500,000 acres and comprising 20 per cent of the State's area.

Colorado has a State forest, 388,000 acres, and 23 community forests, 37,165 acres.

Soils vary from arid to productive. Irrigation is extensive and has lifted agriculture to first place in the State. Other industries are manufacturing, mining, livestock raising, dairying, quarrying, lumbering, and oil and gas production. Tourist travel also is an important industry.

Principal crops are corn, sugar beets, onions, wheat, hay, potatoes, barley and dry beans. Other quality crops are peaches, cherries, cantaloupes and celery.

Colorado leads the nation in reserves of vanadium, molybdenum, uranium, bituminous coal and oil shale. Other important minerals include

zinc, copper, gold, silver, lead, radium and tungsten. Large quantities of helium also are available, used in inflating lighter-than-air craft and for its therapeutic qualities.

Higher education is offered at 18 institutions—including six colleges and universities, two professional schools, and a number of teachers' and junior colleges.

Recent additions to Colorado's well advanced social legislation include increased benefits in Unemployment and workmen's compensation cases, and liberalized aid to the handicapped.

There are two national parks—Mesa Verde, situated in southwestern Colorado, in Montezuma County, noted for the ruins of ancient cliff dwellers; Rocky Mountain National Park, in the heart of the Rockies, includes some of the most picturesque portions of the range. Long's Peak within this park rises to an elevation of 14,255 feet, and 13 other peaks rise to more than 13,000 feet.

The State also has eight National Monuments, including one on the boundary between Colorado and Utah.

Big game still is abundant in Colorado, including deer, antelope, bear, elk, mountain lion, gray wolf and coyote. There is also much small game and over 6,000 miles of trout streams and 2,000 fishing lakes.

The highest suspension bridge in the world spans the canyon of the Arkansas River. The floor of the bridge is 1,053 feet above the bed of the river; the main span is 880 feet long and the total length exclusive of approaches, is 1,260 feet.

The highest automobile road in the United States is the Mount Evans highway in Clear Creek County, which rises to an altitude of 14,260 feet. The highest railroad in the nation, the "Cog-Road," ascends to the top of Pikes Peak, Colorado's best known mountain.

Connecticut

CAPITAL, Hartford—Constitution State, Land of Steady Habits, also Nutmeg State—STATE FLOWER, Mountain Laurel—MOTTO: Qui Transtulit Sustinet (He Who Transplanted Still Sustains—AREA, 5,009 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1949), 1,910,000—RANK: Area, 46th; Population, (1940 census), 31st.; 5th of the Original 13 States.

Connecticut, southernmost of the New England states, is bounded on the north by Massachusetts, on the east by Rhode Island, on the south by Long Island Sound and on the west by New York.

Connecticut consists of a broad central valley and coastal plain with rugged highlands to the east and to the west. More than half of the entire area of the State is in hardwood forests. The eastern and western highlands are well adapted to dairying, second only to poultry as a source of farm income. The river valleys and coastal plains have soil that is especially suitable for the intensive growing of truck crops, tobacco and potatoes and fruits. Since the State's largest cities are also in this lowland area, the markets for these products are nearby. Connecticut shade-grown tobacco commands the highest price per-acre of any crop grown in the United States.

The principal mineral products are clay products, stone, sand and gravel, and lime.

The State is primarily industrial and more than half of the gainfully employed are in manufacturing industries. Two of the nation's 33 principal industrial areas are located within its compact borders. Since the days of the American Revolution, Connecticut has been known as the "Arsenal of the Nation" and firearms are still an important factor in the State's manufacturing. This industry laid the foundation for modern mass production and precision manufacturing in Connecticut.

The State stands at or near the top in the making of products as varied as pins and anti-friction bearings, silverware and counting devices, fine fabrics and machine guns, cutlery and rubber footwear, textiles, builders' hardware, clocks and sewing machines, typewriters, electrical appliances, pay telephones and airplane motors.

Sixty-one of the nation's insurance companies with admitted assets of more than six billion dollars have their home offices in the State, most of them in Hartford.

Connecticut, a pioneer in the development of public education, has 25 institutions of higher learning—seven colleges and universities, five professional schools, six teachers' colleges and seven private junior colleges.

The best known of the colleges is Yale University in New Haven, founded in 1701; Trinity College in Hartford and Wesleyan University in Middletown also are more than 100 years old.

This third smallest of the states offers a great variety of scenery, surroundings and recreational opportunities. There are 208 State parks, 7,114 acres; 25 State forests, 109,828 acres; and 27 community forests, 44,657 acres.

The 1947 Legislature passed a Fair Employment Practices act and liberalized unemployment compensation and old age assistance.

Connecticut was first settled in the 17th century by the Dutch from New York, who set trading posts. The Dutch were outnumbered displaced by English colonists, the first of wh settled in the Connecticut Valley near Hartf in 1635.

The Fundamental Orders, adopted in 1639 these early settlements, was the first written c stitution of an autonomous government and forerunner in many respects of the constitution the United States; hence, the title "Constitut State" for Connecticut. Charter Oak Place Hartford marks the site where the Connecti charter was said to have been concealed (16 when Gov. Edmund Andros, whose jurisdiction cluded Connecticut, demanded its surrender to Assembly.

Delaware

CAPITAL, Dover—First State, Diamond St Blue Hen State—STATE FLOWER, Peach Bloss —MOTTO: Liberty and Independence—AREA, 2, sq. mi.—POPULTION (Est. 1948), 297,00 RANK: Area, 47th; Population (1940 census), 47 1st of the Original 13 States.

Delaware, next to Rhode Island the smal state, lies in the South Atlantic group, boun on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by Jersey, Delaware Bay, and the Atlantic Ocean, the south by Maryland, and on the west by Ma land and Pennsylvania. The land is low lying, o twentieth being marshy.

Fifty fresh water lakes, the Delaware River Bay, connecting streams and the Atlantic Oc provide an enormous amount of aquatic life. Al the Atlantic coastline, Delaware fishing fleets low the migrations of fish and much shad, herri and rock are taken. Delaware Bay yields oyst clams, crabs and lobsters. Important crops apples, peaches and the smaller fruits; wheat corn. Fruit-evaporating and canning is car on in large plants in Dover, Milford, Middlet and Smyrna.

The principal mineral products are clay pr ucts, sand and gravel, and stone.

The broiler chicken industry produces greatest agricultural income in the State.

Wilmington and vicinity is the chief ma facturing center of the State. The port is world's center of vulcanized fibre manufactur glazed kid and morocco leathers. Located th is the world's largest braided hose manufactu plant; also the world's largest single cotton dyeing works. Another important activity is sh building. Machinery and hardware also are m ufactured. Kaolin clay is an important qua product.

The city is the headquarters of the E. I. duP de Nemours & Company, the country's lar manufacturer of diversified chemical products

Wilmington is the chief port, ship traffic pas up the Delaware River. A Government canal c nects Delaware and Chesapeake Bays and converted (1927) into a sea-level canal.

Delaware has only one clear-cut recreation —the shore line north and south of Cape Henlo where the Delaware Bay meets the Atlantic Oc There is excellent salt water fishing and batl on the Bay and ocean. Fresh water streams provide good fishing for bass, crappie, pike, ye perch and catfish. The lower part of the St offers excellent gunning for small game. There five State forests comprising 4,200 acres.

The State has four institutions of higher learn —one university, one professional school, junior college and one state college for Negr

Delaware retains the whipping post as a pun ment for criminals (under a law enacted in 17 Delaware was the first State to ratify the Un States Constitution (1787). It retained slavery u it was abrogated (1865) by the Thirteenth ame ment to the Federal Constitution.

The 200-year-old Sunday blue-laws were pealed in 1941. Recent progressive legislation cludes provision of a State employees' pension tem, requirement of a physical examination, cluding blood tests, for applicants for marr licenses; survey for an improved school system creation of a uniform State-supported pay s for teachers.

Delaware, though small in area, has the tinction of having had the flags of four nat floating over its soil at different times, nam the Netherlands, Sweden, Great Britain, and United States of America. The periods of several sovereignties are as follows:

1. The Dutch settlement at Zwaanendael, 1 2. the Swedish period (1638-1655); 3. the se Dutch period (1655-1664); 4. the British pe (1664-1776); 5. the American period (1776 to present time).

The Dutch interest in the Delaware River re began with the discovery of Delaware Bay 1609, by Henry Hudson, who was in comman

he "Half Moon," a ship belonging to the Dutch ast India Company. Oddly enough, the State ears the name of an Englishman who never set oot on its soil, Lord De la Warr (Thomas West), overnor of Virginia.

Old Swedes Church, in Wilmington, is one of the ation's oldest historic religious edifices.

Florida

CAPITAL, Tallahassee—Peninsula State—STATE LOWER, Orange Blossom—MOTTO: In God We rust—AREA, 58,560 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 948), 2,320,000—RANK: Area, 21st.; Population 940 census), 27th; Admission, 27th.

Florida, a South Atlantic State, discovered Easter Sunday, March 27, 1513) by the Spaniard, once de Leon, in his search for the "fountain of erpetual youth," is the southeasternmost point the United States. It is bounded on the north y Georgia and Alabama, on the east by the At- ntic Ocean, on the south by the Straits of Florida. nd on the west by the Gulf of Mexico and Ala- ama.

Florida is of limestone formation, with no high evations—the highest is 325 feet—and in the outhern part are vast swamps, the Everglades, hich are steadily being drained and provided with oads to make available large potential agricultural ealth. The drainage district embraces 4,927,759 res, of which the State owns 589,894 acres.

Coastwise, the vegetation is sub-tropical. In he interior is a coniferous tree-clad, sandy region here citrus fruits have been developed. The State one of the top producers of grapefruit and anges. During the winter and early spring it is principal source of beans, cabbage, celery, cucumbers, peppers, and other vegetables. Both ue-cured and shade-grown tobacco are grown in northern Florida. Florida ranks second in beef attle production east of the Mississippi River.

A source of great wealth are the natural deposits phosphate rock, of which 6,381,282 long tons were roduced (1947) for use as land fertilizer. Other rincipal mineral products are stone, cement, nd and gravel, fullers earth and kaolin.

Leading ports of foreign trade are Jacksonville, ampa and Miami. Miami is one of the leading orts of foreign trade by air.

Florida is known the world over as a winter esort area. Of the State's 1,197 miles of general astline, much is developed for beach recreation. mong the most famous resorts are Palm Beach, acksonville and Miami.

The State has 21 institutions of higher learning -nine colleges and universities, one professional hool, seven junior colleges and four Negro olleges.

Under the 1947 revision of the school law in- reased State aid is given to schools, with the ducational attainments of teachers an important actor in determining the amount a county re- ives. State aid now is granted for capital im- rovements to school property. Other recent social gislation includes a law creating the Florida hildren's Commission (1947), responsible for re- earch and legislative proposals governing State rvices to children.

Florida has 21 state parks totaling approximately 3,000 acres, of which 10 parks are developed and pen to the public. There are three State forest, 1,971 acres and 37 community forests, 2,972 acres U. S. Forest Service, June 30, 1948). Natural prings, caverns, animal farms and public gardens re found throughout the State. Samples: Wakulla prings, the world's largest springs, near Talla- assee, and Silver Springs, near Ocala; the Ocean- rium at Marineland, near St. Augustine; the inging Tower on Iron Mountain near Lake Wales.

A $30,000,000, 123-mile highway connecting Key Vest, southernmost point of the nation, to the ainland was opened in 1944.

St. Augustine, the oldest city of European origin n the United States, was founded 1565. It has hanged hands 13 times and has floated the panish, French, British, Confederate and Amer- an flags.

The two venerable strongholds, Fort Marion Castle San Marcos) and Fort Matanzas, on the Matanzas River, were declared national monu- ents by Presidential proclamation Oct. 15, 924. Built by the Spanish, they are impressive emorials of the momentous struggle among the uropean nations for empire in the New World.

Another historic stronghold is Fort Jefferson, on arden Key of the Dry Tortugas Islands off the oast, declared a national monument Jan. 4, 935 by Presidential proclamation. It was planned s the key to American defense in the Gulf of Mexico and was first garrisoned by Union forces n 1861.

Georgia

CAPITAL, Atlanta—Empire State of the South—TATE FLOWER, Cherokee Rose—MOTTO: Wis- om, Justice, Moderation—AREA: 58,876 sq. mi.; POPULATION (Est. 1948), 3,200,000—RANK: Area, 20th; Population (1940 census), 14th; 4th of the Original 13 States.

Georgia, of the South Atlantic group, is bounded on the north by Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina, on the east by South Carolina and the Atlantic, on the south by Florida, and on the west by Alabama. It is the largest State east of the Mississippi River and contains the largest area of woodland.

The topography is varied, with a mountainous region in the north and northwest which is interspersed with wide fertile valleys. Some of the Blue Ridge Mountains exceed 3,000 feet. The most important river is the Savannah.

Agriculture is important. The chief crops are cotton, peanuts, tobacco, corn, peaches, rice, sweet potatoes, truck produce and sugar cane syrup. Georgia is the largest producer of sea-island cotton.

The State grazes a million cattle, and raises as many swine.

The lumber cut is mostly pine, from which come resin and turpentine. Georgia supplies more than one half of the United States production of naval stores and Savannah is the world's largest market for such goods.

Georgia is the largest producer of kaolin for use as a paper and china clay in the United States. The State also ranks high in production of marble, second in barite, and third in granite. Other mineral products include limestone, clay products, cement, talc, bauxite, coal, iron ore, manganese, mica, gold and silver and gemstones.

Transportation is highly developed, with abundant rail lines and large ocean shipping in and out from Savannah, chief port.

The State's most important manufactures are textiles, food products and wood products. Atlanta, Columbus, Savannah, Rome and LaGrange are the largest industrial centers.

Georgia has 51 institutions of higher education—16 colleges and universities, including the University of Georgia in Athens (chartered in 1785, opened 1801); six professional schools, one teachers' college and 11 institutions for Negroes.

Georgia has many places of recreation summer and winter. In the mountains of north Georgia and along the seashore. The National Park Service maintains seven parks and there are 22 State Parks with an area of 36,500 acres. Notable among them are the Franklin D. Roosevelt State Park, Chipley, on U. S. Highway 27, 80 miles southwest of Atlanta near Warm Springs; Vogel State Park, at Blairsville, and Jekyll Island, off Brunswick, on U. S. Highway 17. There are two State forests, 2000 acres, and 18 community forests, 11,184 acres (U. S. Forest Service, June 30, 1948).

At Warm Springs is a sanitarium for the treatment of sufferers from infantile paralysis. It was here that the late Franklin D. Roosevelt was restored to health following his attack of poliomyelitis.

Fort Pulaski, on Cockspur Island, at the mouth of the Savannah River, is a national monument. It was constructed for coast defense by the United States in the first half of the nineteenth century. The fort (begun in 1829) was named in honor of the Polish hero, Count Casimir Pulaski, who fought in the American Revolution and was mortally wounded at the battle of Savannah (1779).

Robert E. Lee's first appointment after his graduation from West Point was to this post.

Georgia was visited by De Soto (1540). It was a part of the tract of land granted to the lords proprietors of Carolina (1663 and 1665); received a provincial charter (1719), and became an independent colony (1732) under James Oglethorpe, who founded it as a refuge for poor debtors from England. Georgia ratified the Confederate constitution (March, 1861), and was the scene of much bloodshed during the Civil War. It was at Irwinville that Jefferson Davis was captured (May 10, 1865). The State was readmitted to the Union (July, 1870).

Idaho

CAPITAL, Boise—Gem State—STATE FLOWER, Syringa—MOTTO: Esto Perpetua—(It is Perpetuated or It is Forever)—AREA, 83,557 sq. mi.; POPULATION (Est. 1948), 524,000—RANK: Area, 12th; Population (1940 census), 43rd.; Admission, 43rd.

Idaho, of the Mountain group, is situated west of the Rockies in the Pacific Coast region, bounded on the north by British Columbia and Montana, on the east by Montana and Wyoming, on the south by Utah and Nevada, and on the west by Oregon and Washington.

Its topography is mountainous, with broad level plateaus. Altitudes range from 700 feet to Mount Borah (12,665 feet) in the Sawtooths, the highest peak in the State. More like the Sahara Desert than Idaho is an area of sand dunes west of St. Anthony. These dunes, of pure white sand, range in height from 10 to 100 feet. The Snake River drains the State to the Columbia River, twisting

northward through Hells Canyon which averages 5,510 feet for over 40 miles. At one point the canyon is 7,900 feet deep, a mile and a half from rim to river, which considerably exceeds the maximum depth (6,100 feet) of the Grand Canyon. It is 10 miles from rim to rim at its widest point. The Salmon (the river of no return) is also important. The St. Joe, in the area of the largest stand of white pine in the United States, is the highest navigable river in the world. The climate is dry and stimulating.

There are a number of mountain ranges—Cabinet, Coeur d'Alene, Beaverhead and Bitter Root in the north; Salmon River, Sawtooth and Lost Rivers in the center of the State; the Bear, Blackfoot and Snake River mountains in the southeast, and the Rockies on the Montana border. The Snake or Shoshone River is noted for several waterfalls —the American, Shoshone and Salmon, and for a deep canyon.

There are 30 irrigation dams in Idaho of more than 10,000 acre feet capacity impounding a total of 5,736,043 acre feet of water. The largest of these is American Falls Dam with a capacity of 1,700,000 acre feet of water.

Agriculture is important, chief crops being wheat, hay, oats, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, sugar beets, apples and prunes. High-grade field and garden seed are raised and sold throughout the United States. Stock raising, particularly sheep, is an important industry. Much wool is shipped. Near Mesa are the largest individually-owned orchards in the world. Lumber, beet sugar, dairy products and flour are the chief manufactures. The world's largest lumber mill is in Potlatch.

The principal mineral products are zinc, lead, silver, phosphate rock, antimony and tungsten.

Idaho has nine institutions of higher education —four colleges and universities, two teachers' colleges and three junior colleges.

The 1947 Legislature adopted the Peabody Institute survey recommendations which completely revised the public school system and raised teachers' salaries.

There are 11 State parks, 3,050 acres, and six community forests, 1,789 acres (U. S. Forest Service, June 30, 1948).

Idaho ranks as one of the leading states in wild life resources and points to many thousands of fishing and hunting licenses each year. There is pheasant, grouse, partridge and duck shooting. Big game, including mountain goat, elk, deer, bear and antelope can be found in almost any section of the State. There is skiing in the winter months.

Shoshone Falls is higher than Niagara, and is called the "Niagara of the West." At night the spectacle is illuminated with floodlights. Twin Falls also attracts many visitors.

Other scenic attractions are Kaniksu, Pend Oreille and Coeur d'Alene lakes in the north and Bear Lake in the southeastern corner. Lake Pend Oreille in northern Idaho, is one of the largest freshwater lakes wholly within the boundaries of the United States. It has a shore line of more than 500 miles and in places is 1,100 feet deep. This lake is the home of the Kamloop rainbow trout, largest in the world.

Lewis and Clark led the parade of pioneers into Idaho. Fur traders and a few scattered missionaries constituted the sole white population until discovery of gold near Orofino (1860). Stirring rush days followed, equalled only when a burro accidentally brought about the lead-silver strike in the Coeur d'Alenes (1884).

Illinois

CAPITAL, Springfield—Prairie State, Sucker State—STATE FLOWER, Violet—MOTTO: State Sovereignty, National Union—AREA, 56,400 sq. mi. —POPULATION (Est. 1948), 8,670,000—RANK: Area, 23rd.; Population (1940 census), 3rd; Admission, 21st.

Illinois lies in the East North Central group, its northeastern corner touching Lake Michigan, the Mississippi River flowing along its western boundary line, the Ohio River along its southern end. It is bounded on the north by Wisconsin, on the east by Indiana and Lake Michigan, on the south by Kentucky and Missouri and on the west by Missouri and Iowa.

Illinois is almost uniformly level, being situated in a glacial moraine, and is alluvial in all parts with a climate such as prevails in the whole of the Middle West. Once largely wooded, the State now has only 10 percent of forest cover.

The State is provided with a remarkable mileage of riverways. The Illinois River, principal intrastate stream, and the Chicago Sanitary Canal, an artificial waterway, combine to form the Illinois Deep Waterway connecting Chicago with the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico. The Canal, extending 40 miles from Chicago to Joliet, is an engineering device by which the flow of the Chicago River was reversed to provide for sanitary drainage for the metropolitan area.

Illinois, with 14,000 miles of hard roads, the nation in paved highways.

Chicago is one of the great transportation ce of the world. The city is served by 22 trunk and 17 belt and terminal railroads. More tha truck and bus lines also afford transportatio

Traffic on the Great Lakes to and from Ch has reached huge proportions. The bulk o receipts are iron ore carried from the Minn Wisconsin and Michigan mines to the great of the United States Steel Corporation in Ind., a part of the Chicago Industrial Area.

Corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye are g in large quantities. Other agricultural pro are livestock, potatoes, hay, milk, soy beans wool.

Leading industries are wholesale meat pac steel mills and blast furnaces, foundries machine shops, petroleum refining, electric chinery factories, automobile plants, railroa construction and repair shops, and agricultura plement factories. The printing and publi plants are very important; also the clothing h

Bituminous coal underlies more than hal area of Illinois which ranks third in soft coal put. Other important mineral products are p leum, stone and clay products.

The Chicago Board of Trade is the prin grain dealing exchange of the country.

The State has 98 institutions of higher lea —36 colleges and universities, 35 profes schools, nine teachers' colleges and 16 junio leges.

The Illinois Aeronautics Act, passed by the General Assembly (1945), affords all commu in the State opportunity to construct with opportunity to construct with state and feder modern municipal airports. Similar legis (1947) encouraged the construction of badly n hospital facilities.

Illinois offers much in recreational faci ranging from the metropolitan life of Ch with its art centers and museums, to the n beauty of the 42 State Parks which have a tota of approximately 28,000 acres. According t U. S. Forest Service (June 30, 1948) Illinoi three State forests, 10,277 acres, and 93 comm forests, 54,446 acres.

Springfield, aside from the fact that it capital of Illinois, is hallowed by the mark of ham Lincoln. In the legislative session (1837) in Vandalia, then the capital of Illinois, Lincoln, a rising young lawyer, who led the to move the capital to Springfield. Lincoln's ment and tomb are in Springfield's Oak cemetery.

Indiana

CAPITAL, Indianapolis—Hoosier State—S FLOWER, Zinnia—MOTTO: The Crossroa America—AREA, 36,291 sq. mi.—POPULA (Est. 1948), 3,909,000—RANK: Area, 27th; P tion (1940 census), 12th; Admission, 19th.

Indiana is bounded on the north by Mi and Lake Michigan, on the east by Ohio and tucky, on the south by Kentucky, and on th by Illinois. The north side of the Ohio Ri low tide in 1792, is the boundary line south and the Wabash forms almost half the ern boundary. These rivers and the Whit Whitewater Rivers were important in the settlement of the State.

Indiana is predominantly a manufac State, with diversified industries and both and small factories. Leading in productio steel and other rolling mill products. Manuf of automotive parts, furniture, glass, soa frigerators, farm implements, pumps, grai products, and clothing is also important. Calumet region, including Gary, Hammond Chicago and Whiting, with its steel mills a fineries, is one of the great industrial cen the world. Harbors at Gary and Indiana are Lake Michigan ports for freighters c ore for the Calumet region.

Bituminous coal, from strip and shaft in the southwestern part of the State; c petroleum and limestone are imporant products. Coke, gypsum and pig iron al produced in quantities.

Agriculture is important. Corn is the bi with wheat, tomatoes, oats, rye, hay, soy bea tobacco following. The predominant type of sified farming is a combination of stock particularly hogs, and grain farming. Th is known for its canned vegetable products cially tomatoes and tomato juice. Two-th all the peppermint and spearmint oil prod the United States come from acres of mu in northern Indiana.

Indiana has 38 institutions of higher educ 25 colleges and universities, eight profe schools, two teachers' colleges and three colleges.

In recent years legislation has materia creased salaries of teachers, state support o

schools and rural school consolidation by county units. Civil rights and anti-discrimination laws have been enacted and employment security laws strengthened. A complete recodification of health laws was enacted by the 1949 Legislature.

The limestone area of southern Indiana contains many sinkholes and caves. Most widely known are Wyandotte Cave, the third largest cavern in the United States, Marengo, in Crawford County, Porters cave in Owen County, and Donaldsons in Lawrence.

Sixteen State parks, totaling approximately 42,312 acres, offer recreational and vacation facilities. There are 14 State forests, 68,512 acres, and 17 community forests, 2,514 acres (U. S. Forest Service, June 30, 1948).

Maintained by the State as memorials are the old State capitol in Corydon; Pigeon Roost monument, in Scott County, commemorating the massacre of pioneer settlers by the Indians; a monument in Tippecanoe County at the scene of William Henry Harrison's defeat of the Indians incited to uprising by Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet; the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln and the site of Abraham Lincoln's boyhood cabin home in Spencer County; the memorial in Vincennes of the acquisition of the Old Northwest, popularly called the George Rogers Clark Memorial; New Harmony Memorial and the Indiana World War Memorial which includes the national headquarters of the American Legion.

French traders reached Indiana in the early 18th century; at their post, Vincennes, established about 1732, grew up the first permanent settlement in the State. Following the Revolution and the subjugation of the Indians, settlers came into the State from the south and east.

Indiana became a State in 1816. The seat of government during the Territorial period was Vincennes (1800-1813) and Corydon (1813-1816). Corydon continued as capital of the new State until 1825, when the government was moved to a site selected in the center of the State, Indianapolis.

Iowa

CAPITAL, Des Moines—Hawkeye State—STATE FLOWER, Wild Rose—MOTTO: Our Liberties We Prize and Our Rights We Will Maintain—AREA, 56,280 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948), 2,625,000—RANK: Area, 24th; Population (1940 census), 20th; Admission, 29th.

Iowa lies in the West North Central part of the Middle West, bounded on the north by Minnesota, on the east by Wisconsin and Illinois, on the south by Missouri, and on the west by Nebraska and South Dakota. The Mississippi River flows along the entire eastern boundary line, and the Missouri River along three-fourths of the western line.

The surface is rolling prairie. No similar area in the world of equal size has such consistently fertile soil. Iowa contains 25 percent of all Grade A land in the United States. Altitudes range from 477 to 1,675 feet above sea level.

The proportion of area actually under cultivation —97 percent—is larger than in any other State. The diversity of crops is unexcelled anywhere in the world.

Iowa leads the nation in per capita wealth, value of farm buidings and equipment and frozen food lockers.

Iowa ranks high in the production of corn, oats, butter, eggs, fruit and nuts, and is the world center for popcorn and timothy seed.

Despite its high rank as an agricultural State, Iowa has a balanced economy, with agricultural and industrial incomes approximately equal. The nearly 4000 manufacturing industries are distributed in nearly every county.

Important industries are the processing of agricultural products and the handling of grain and live stock. Farm implements, washing machines, fountain pens, cosmetics, buttons, railroad equipment, furnaces, lawn mowers, calendars, cartons, vending machines, auto accessories and office equipment are among the manufactures.

Cement, clay products, stone and coal are the principal mineral products.

Iowa has 52 institutions of higher education—25 colleges, two professional schools, one teachers' school and 27 junior colleges. The State leads the nation (1949) in literacy rating—99.2 percent.

Iowa's government is traditionally conservative. There is no state debt, hence no state property tax.

Park sites in the State total 36,000 acres. There are ample lakes and recreational areas, including the chain of northern lakes—Okoboji, Spirit and Clear Lakes. According to the U. S. Forest Service (June 30, 1948) there are 10 State forests, 13,802 acres, and 10 community forests, 14,100 acres.

Iowa's surfaced road system of more than 52,524 miles gives the State an average of more surfaced roads per square mile than any other State.

Marquette and Joliet explored part of the land for France (1673) and the first settlement was made by Julien Dubuque (1788) near the site of the city named after him. Iowa was in the territory ceded to Spain (1762), ceded back to France (1801) and included in the Louisiana Purchase (1803).

Kansas

CAPITAL, Topeka—Sunflower State—STATE FLOWER, Sunflower—MOTTO: Ad Astra per Aspera (To the Stars Through Difficulties)—AREA, 82,276 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948) 1,968,000—RANK: Area, 13th; Population (1940 census), 29th; Admission, 34th.

Kansas, a West North Central State, in the exact geographical center of the United States, is bounded on the north by Nebraska, on the east by Missouri, on the south by Oklahoma, and on the west by Colorado. About one-third of the eastern boundary is formed by the Missouri River.

The State's topography is varied. There are 18 principal rivers, including the Kansas and Arkansas Rivers; two great watersheds and two smaller ones. The altitude varies from 740 feet above sea level in the rolling eastern section of the State to 4,000 feet in the high plains area of western Kansas.

Important agricultural products include wheat, corn, alfalfa, potatoes, the hardier fruits, and flax. Kansas leads in wheat, and normally produces one fourth of all the wheat in the United States. The largest grain elevator in the country is in Kansas City and the world's largest broom corn market is in Wichita. It is one of the four leading cattle raising states. Dairy and poultry production are extensive.

Coal underlies more than 15,000 square miles. The State ranks high in oil and natural gas production. Other mineral products are zinc, cement, coal and lead. Large quantities of salt are found.

Important industries are the processing of agricultural products, handling of grain and livestock. Aircraft, meat packing, metalworking, milling and petroleum refining are among the manufactures.

Kansas has 43 institutions of higher education—19 colleges and universities, one professional school, two teachers' colleges and 21 junior colleges.

Recent progressive developments include a comprehensive rural health program, reorganization of social welfare and modernization of mental hospitals and penal institutions. Soil conservation and flood control have advanced under federal and state supervision. Kansas' 68-year-old prohibition amendment to the constitution forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor was repealed in a referendum (1948).

Kansas has more than 100 state and county lakes and a park area in excess of 12,000 acres and almost 4,000 acres of water. The State offers the leisurely automobile tourist much to see and enjoy in scenic points and historic spots. These include places of interest along the old Oregon, Santa Fe and Chisholm Trails and Pony Express route, fossil beds in which are found skeletons of prehistoric monsters that lived a million years ago.

The boyhood home of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower at Abilene was dedicated as a national shrine (June 22, 1947).

Francisco Vasquez de Coronado headed a Spanish exploring party that entered Kansas (1541) seeking gold in the fabled cities of Cibola. When Coronado returned to Mexico he left behind Father Juan de Padilla, who founded a mission among the Indians and became the first Christian martyr to die on United States soil. The Quiviran Indians killed him because he was about to leave them to establish another mission among a rival tribe.

Spanish explorations in Kansas gave way (1682) to the French when LaSalle laid claim to all the land drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries. France ceded the territory to Spain (1763); regained it (1800); and sold it to the United States as part of the Louisiana Purchase (1803).

Kentucky

CAPITAL, Frankfort—Blue Grass State—STATE FLOWER, Goldenrod—MOTTO: United We Stand, Divided We Fall—AREA, 40,395 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948), 2,819,000—RANK: Area, 36th; Population (1940 census), 16th; Admission, 15th.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky, in the East South Central group, is bounded on the north by Indiana and Ohio, on the east by West Virginia, on the south by Tennessee, and on the west by Missouri and Illinois.

The region now constituting the Commonwealth of Kentucky was originally a part of Fincastle County, Virginia.

The surface of Kentucky rises gradually from an altitude of about 300 feet along the Mississippi River to the western edge of the Appalachian Mountain province, in which parallel ridges of folded mountains, the Cumberland and the Pine,

have crests in excess of 2,000 feet. The region west of the Tennessee is low, and broken only by creek and river valleys. The central portion is rolling to undulating, being part of the westward slope of the Allegheny Mountain region. The entire eastern part is much dissected. In the southeast is a mountainous region with small limestone valleys. The mean annual temperature is about 55 degrees for the entire State.

The principal resources of Kentucky are bituminous coal, petroleum, natural gas, stone, fluorspar, natural cement. Bituminous coal is the most important output, Kentucky ranking high among the coal-producing states.

The soil of Kentucky is well adapted to agriculture. The Blue Grass region is composed of heavy loams, clay loams and stony loams, derived from the almost pure Silurian limestone.

Corn is the largest and most valuable crop, followed by tobacco, wheat, oats, hemp, potatoes and fruits. Kentucky is excelled only by North Carolina in the culture of fine tobacco.

The livestock industry is an important branch of agriculture in Kentucky, and large numbers of horses, sheep, cattle, and swine are raised. Kentucky has long been noted for its fine horses. Poultry raising has developed into one of the State's top industries. Lumbering is extensively carried on.

Kentucky's important manufactures include flour and grist mills, tobacco products, woodworking, cotton goods, foundry and machine shop products, slaughtering and meatpacking.

The State has 37 institutions of higher education—13 colleges and universities, five professional schools, five teachers' colleges and 14 junior colleges.

Kentucky has 13 State parks, 8,136 acres; one State forest, 3,623 acres, and 5 community forests, 6,220 acres (U. S. Forest Service, June 30, 1948).

Kentucky contains many natural curiosities and places of historic interest. Mammoth Cave and Colossal Cave are both situated in Edmonson County, Cumberland Falls, southwest of Corbin, is famous as the only waterfall in the Western Hemisphere where a moon-bow may be seen.

At Covington is the smallest church in the world. Monte Casino Roman Catholic Church, with a seating capacity of three.

The house in which Stephen C. Foster wrote "My Old Kentucky Home," and the estate surrounding it, one mile east of Bardstown, has been preserved as a state park.

The Abraham Lincoln National Park, comprising 110 acres, three miles south of Hodgenville, contains a memorial housing a log cabin in which Lincoln is said to have been born (Feb. 12, 1809).

An obelisk at Fairview in Todd County marks the birthplace of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States.

Pioneer Memorial Park at Harrodsburg includes a replica of old Fort Harrod, main stronghold of the Colonies west of the Allegheny during the Revolution; a $100,000 monument to the memory of the first permanent settlement in the West; and Lincoln Temple which encloses the log cabin in which Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, parents of Abraham Lincoln were married (June 12, 1806).

The first white men known to have discovered Kentucky territory were Marquette and Joliet (1673). Daniel Boone and his companions explored the region in 1769. The first settlement was at Harrodsburg (1774); Boonesborough was founded (1775). For a long time Indian wars harassed the settlement. The three counties which were formed (1780) from Kentucky County were united (1783) into Kentucky District. Virginia passed (1786) the first of four enabling acts giving conditional consent to the organization of Kentucky as a separate State. Kentucky with its present boundaries was admitted (1792) to the Union.

Louisiana

CAPITAL, Baton Rouge—Pelican State—STATE FLOWER, Magnolia — MOTTO: Union, Justice, Confidence—AREA, 48,523 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948), 2,576,000—RANK: Area, 30th; Population (1940 census), 21st.; Admission, 18th.

Louisiana, situated in the South Central region, on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, is bounded on the north by Arkansas and Mississippi, on the east by Mississippi State and the Gulf, on the south by the Gulf, and on the west by Texas.

Some of the land in the southern portion is lower than the immediate banks of the Mississippi. A system of levees and spillways obviates the danger of annual floods.

The climate is semi-tropical, with little of winter cold. The average annual temperature is 66.4 degrees and the average annual rainfall 55.33 inches.

Louisiana has 7,457 miles of navigable waterways, much of them being on the large bayous in the south.

New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Lake Charles a important seaports.

There are more than 3,000 square miles wat covered, and commercial fishing is an importa industry. Trappers market muskrat, opossum, ra coon, mink and other furs, Louisiana producir more furs than any other State in the Unio Muskrats are by far the most important fur-bea ing animals, yielding approximately 8,000,000 pel annually.

Louisiana leads in the production of sugar can strawberries, sweet potatoes, sugar cane syrup ar rice. Other important crops are corn, cotton, p tatoes, truck vegetables, citrus fruits and pecan The State ranks high in lumber production, kra paper mills consuming large amounts of the abu dant slash pine.

The principal mineral products are petroleur natural gas, natural gasoline, and there are ri sulphur mines; also four of the largest salt min in the world.

Louisiana has 23 institutions of higher learnir —18 colleges and universities, including Tula University, New Orleans, oldest university in th lower Mississippi Valley, founded in 1834 as medical college to combat yellow fever; and fi institutions for Negroes. There are also 20 trac schools and special schools maintained by th State.

The 1948 Legislature adopted an old age pensic law which liberalized provisions for payment old age assistance under federal-state regulation Approximately 70 percent of Louisiana citize over 65 have qualified. The average grant is ap proximately $47.

There are nine State parks, 7,000 acres; tw State forests, 8,800 acres, and eight communi forests, 4,963 acres (U. S. Forest Service, Ju 30, 1948).

Louisiana's recreational calendar includes th Mid-Winter Sports Carnival, a six-day event du ing which nationally famous college athletes com pete in all forms of sport at New Orleans, climax by the famous Sugar Bowl football game held New Year's Day.

The colorful New Orleans Mardi Gras, whi attracts thousands of tourists, occurs annually the day preceding Ash Wednesday.

Possibly discovered (1528) by the Spanish e plorer, Narvaez, or perhaps even earlier (1519) another Spaniard, Pineda, the history of Louisia divides into two major periods—the colonial, e tending from the first attempts at colonizati (about 1712, to the cession in 1803) and the Ame ican from the latter date to the present time. T colonial period comprises the French dominatic down to 1769; and the Spanish domination (176 1800), when, by secret treaty it was returned France, which country held it until sold to t United States (1803).

La Salle claimed the territory in the name France (1682) and attempted colonization (168 with 280 men who perished with him.

Jean Baptiste Lemoine Bienville founded N Orleans (1722), the first important settlement Louisiana proper.

The actual room in which final terms of t transfer of Louisiana to the United States w made still exists. It is called the "Sala Capitula and is the largest chamber in the Cabildo, New Orleans. The Cabildo, former seat of gove ment and later of justice, now is owned by State, and houses part of the Louisiana St Museum.

From 1760 to 1790 about 4,000 Acadians, expel by the British from Nova Scotia in 1755, sett in Louisiana and their descendants today forn large portion of southwest Louisiana's populati Other settlers included many Royalists who the Revolution and Reign of Terror in Fra (1789-1791), and refugees from Haiti and Sa Domingo.

Following the War of 1812, river trade, spur by the invention of the steamboat, began to bc New Orleans as a port. By 1840 it was sec only to New York in amount of tonnage hand

Not the least picturesque of those who fou under the American flag at the Battle of I Orleans (Jan. 8, 1815) was Jean Lafitte, the pir and his crew. Lafitte, upon whose head a p had been set by Louisiana authorities, spur British gold offered to him to guide warships within striking distance of New Orleans.

Maine

CAPITAL, Augusta—Pine Tree State—STA FLOWER, Pine Cone—MOTTO: Dirigo (I Dir —AREA, 33,215 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 19 900,000—RANK: Area, 38th; Population (1940 sus), 35th; Admission, 23rd.

Maine, in New England, northeasternmost St is bounded on the north by Quebec, Canada, on east by New Brunswick, Canada, and the Ba Fundy, on the south by the Atlantic, and on west by New Hampshire and Quebec.

West Quoddy Head, longitude 66° 57', is the extreme eastern point of the United States. Eastport is the easternmost city in the United States.

Maine is heavily wooded, mostly with coniferous trees, and is of broken topography, rising to mountainous elevations in the northwest and sloping in broken form toward the rugged, picturesque coast which is torturous and indented with many harbors along its 2,379-mile length. There are ten mountains more than 4,000 feet high and hundreds more than 2,000 feet. Mt. Katahdin, 5,273 ft., in the center of the State, is the highest point.

The State has a healthful climate, cold in winter, while summer heat is tempered by sea breezes. It has 1,300 wooded islands, 2,465 lakes and twice the latter number of rivers and streams comprising one-tenth of its surface.

The mineral products include cement, stone sand and gravel, and slate.

Maine leads the nation in potato production. Other crops are blueberries, hay, oats, buckwheat and apples. Poultry flourish, and Maine's fisheries rank second in value in New England, producing more than 85 percent of the nation's lobsters.

Lumber products, particularly pulp and paper in which Maine is one of the leaders, are the principal manufacture. Maine forests provide much white pine, spruce, ash and basswood. Other industries are shipbuilding, textiles, tanning, oilcloth, boots and shoes, canning and machinery.

Maine has 14 institutions of higher learning—six colleges and universities, two professional schools, four teachers' colleges and two junior colleges.

Fish and game abound. The deer is by far the most important game animal in the State, and there is much grouse-shooting and salmon fishing. Fur-bearing animals are plentiful, including the black bear.

Acadia National Park is situated on Mount Desert Island, a mountainous uplift at the northern end of an archipelago of islands and sheltered waterways at the center of the coastline. Baxter State Park, within which lies Mount Katahdin, comprises 141,712 acres and was donated by former Governor Percival P. Baxter. According to the U. S. Forest Service (June 30, 1948) there are 45 community forest areas, totaling 15,000 acres.

Maine was visited by Sebastian Cabot (1496) and settled by Popham colonists (1607) at the mouth of the Kennebec River. It was the first region in the United States to build a church; the first to build a blockhouse and the first to build a ship (the Virginia), constructed at the mouth of the Kennebec (1607). The first chartered city in America was founded in the present town of York by Sir Ferdinando Gorges (1641).

Maryland

CAPITAL, Annapolis—Free State, Old Line State—STATE FLOWER, Blackeyed Susan—MOTTO: Fatti Maschii Parole Femine (Manly Deeds, Womanly Words)—AREA, 10,577 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948) 2,148,000—RANK: Area, 41st; Poulation (1940 census), 28th; 7th of the Original 13 States.

Maryland, in the South Atlantic Group is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by Delaware and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south and west by Virginia and West Virginia. It is penetrated from the south by Chesapeake Bay, a wide arm of the Atlantic, and an important channel of waterborne commerce. The Potomac River, which flows along the southwestern boundary, is also important in commerce. The topography is varied, low and flat in the portions toward the ocean, and rising to mountain levels in the western sections. Great Backbone Mountain, 3,340 feet, is the highest point.

Baltimore, the chief city, is a ranking foreign trade port.

The principal mineral products are coal, sand and gravel, cement and stone. Others are pig iron, coke, clay and asbestos.

Maryland produces iron and steel, textiles, clothing, processed foods, chemicals, electrical equipment, ships and aircraft.

There is a great diversity of crops and types of livestock. Maryland leads the nation in tomato canning. Poultry has become the leading agricultural enterprise. Others are milk, vegetables, livestock, corn, tobacco, wheat and fruit. The State is famed for oysters, crabs, terrapin and 43 species of finfish from Chesapeake Bay and tributaries.

Maryland has long been known for horse-breeding and raising. The Preakness at Pimlico, Baltimore, each spring is one of the three great eastern stake races.

Maryland has 31 institutions of higher education, including four for Negroes—16 colleges and universities, seven professional schools, five teachers' colleges and three junior colleges. The United States Naval Academy is in Annapolis.

Recent progressive legislation provides for an improved school system, including higher pay for teachers; and improved facilities in State mental hospitals.

There are five State parks, 4,043 acres, eight State forests, 76,697 acres, and seven community forests, 22,994 acres (U. S. Forest Service, June 30, 1948).

The State is a popular center for yachting, sport fishing, duck hunting and powerboat and sailing races.

Maryland has many points of historic and scenic interest. Fort McHenry National Park, bordering the waterfront of Baltimore, contains the old fort built to guard the entrance to the harbor during the Revolution. It was begun in the spring of 1776, and later strengthened and named after Col. James McHenry of Baltimore, an aide to General Washington and Secretary of War (1796-1800). The famous frigate Constellation (launched 1797) was built nearby.

Other points of interest are the house in Brookeville where President Madison and his family took refuge when the British burned Washington (1814); Antietam Battlefield near Hagerstown, Barbara Fritchie's House in Frederick, Crystal Grottoes in Boonesboro, so named because of the crystal clarity of the stalactites in the caves, and the Washington monument in Baltimore.

The original charter for Maryland was granted (1632) to Cecelius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, and the first settlement was made at St. Mary's. It was named after Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I of England.

Maryland retains the whipping post for punishment of certain crimes.

Massachusetts

CAPITAL, Boston—Bean State, Bay State, also Old Colony State—STATE FLOWER, Mayflower—MOTTO: Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietem (By the Sword We Seek Peace, But Peace Only Under Liberty)—AREA, 8,257 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948), 4,718,000—RANK: Area, 44th; Population (1940 census), 8th; 6th of the Original 13 States.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts lies in New England, bounded on the north by Vermont and New Hampshire, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by Rhode Island, Connecticut and the Atlantic, and on the west by New York.

The highest elevations, about 3,500 ft. maximum, are in the Berkshires, in the western portion.

The leading industry is the manufacture of cotton goods, and woolens and worsteds. Others of great importance are the boot and shoe factories and tanneries, foundries and machine shops, electric equipment works, paper mills, printing and publishing houses and plastics.

Leading crops are hay, corn, tobacco, potatoes and cranberries; others are wheat, rye, buckwheat, apples and maple sugar.

Massachusetts is the leading fisheries State of New England and Boston is the greatest fishing port in the country.

Mineral products consist chiefly of quarry outputs, including granite for paving blocks, clay products and lime. Lee marble—the handsome white Dolcmite—is famous.

Massachusetts has 70 institutions of higher education—28 colleges and universities, including Harvard College in Cambridge, nucleus of Harvard University (founded 1636) and generally regarded as the oldest college in America; 15 professional schools, 16 teachers' colleges and 11 junior colleges.

The Commonwealth has been a pioneer in progressive legislation, being the first State to enact compulsory school laws, child labor laws, provide for the feeble-minded and orphaned, first State Board of Health, industrial accident reporting law. The 1948 Legislature established a Youth Service Board to provide for care and protection of delinquent children and truants. Discrimination in employment and housing is prohibited.

There are 70 State forests, 170,000 acres, and 140 community forests, 50,110 acres (U. S. Forest Service, June 30, 1948).

The Commonwealth is a popular recreation area, with many beaches dotting the more than 1,000 miles of shore, and sports facilities available in many of the State-owned forests. Hunting and fresh water fishing are confined to prescribed seasons. The coastal waters and islands are a mecca for salt water sportsmen. The Berkshire hills are a summer playground and Winter sport area.

The early history of Massachusetts is so much a history of America that the State is replete with landmarks of national interest. Among them are Provincetown, at the tip of the Cape where the Mayflower first landed (1620); Plymouth Rock and the town of Plymouth; Boston's Faneuil Hall, the Cradle of Liberty; Bunker Hill Monument, Paul Revere Home, Christ Church (Old North Church).

Michigan

CAPITAL, Lansing—Wolverine State—STATE FLOWER, Apple Blossom—MOTTO: Si Quaeris

Peninsulam Amoenam Circumspice (If You Seek a Pleasant Peninsula, Look About You)—AREA, 58,216 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948) 6,195,000—RANK: Area, 22nd; Population (1940 census), 7th; Admission, 26th.

Michigan, lying along the Canadian border, is divided by Lake Michigan into two parts. The northern peninsula is bounded on the north by Lake Superior, on the south by Wisconsin. The southern peninsula has Lake Michigan on the west, Lake Huron, Ontario, Canada; and Lake Erie on the east, and Indiana and Ohio on the south.

The State is mostly rolling clay loam, with large areas of cut-over timberlands, mostly coniferous, with rugged topography in the north. The State, the Federal Government and large private enterprises are now making great efforts for the reforestation of the land.

No State has greater water boundary lines proportioned to area and the amount of water transportation is naturally great. Rail facilities also are abundant. The Sault Ste. Marie Ship Canal, between Lakes Huron and Superior, accommodates more tonnage than the Suez Canal.

The principal mineral products are iron ore, petroleum, cement and salt. The Michigan copper country is said to be the only large commercial deposit of native copper in the world. Other minerals are coal, natural gas, gypsum and silver.

The interests of the northern peninsula are mostly copper, iron and timber.

Manufacturing has grown to chief importance in the southern peninsula, and Michigan ranks first in automobile production.

Agriculture ranks high among Michigan industries. About half of the land area of the State is in farms. The chief crops are oats, corn, wheat, clover seed, hay, potatoes, sugar beets, cherries, apples, peaches, pears, grapes, beans.

Michigan has 43 institutions of higher education—21 colleges and universities, eight professional schools, four teachers' colleges and 10 junior colleges.

Michigan is an all-year-round vacation State, and the tourist industry has grown to be the State's second largest, with an estimated annual revenue in excess of $400,000,000. There are 6,000 inland lakes and 2,300 miles of shoreline on the Great Lakes that make the State outstanding for water sports. The State maintains 16 fish hatcheries, and has constructed roads and parks in great number. Isle Royale, in Lake Superior, is the site of a national park comprising 133,760 acres.

According to the U. S. Forest Service (June 30, 1948), there are 142 State parks, 109,200 acres; 22 State forests, 3,750,000 acres, and 846 community forests, 135,000 acres.

Michigan (until 1763) was a part of New France. French occupation has left its mark on the State in the presence of French geographical names, population, and traditions. The oldest settlements (Sault Ste. Marie, Mackinac, and Detroit) are of French origin.

Michigan was comprised within the territory covered by the famous Ordinance of 1787, in accordance with whose provision it became a territory (1805) and a State (1837).

French population and customs predominated until the opening of the Erie Canal (1825) introduced the dominant New England and New York stock.

Minnesota

CAPITAL, St. Paul—Gopher State—STATE FLOWER, Moccasin Flower—MOTTO: L'Etoile du Nord (The Star of the North)—AREA, 84,068 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948), 2,940,000—RANK: Area, 11th; Population (1940 census), 18th; Admission, 32nd.

Minnesota is bounded on the south by Iowa, on the west by South and North Dakota, on the north by Canadian provinces of Manitoba and Ontario, and on the east by Wisconsin and Lake Superior. The headwaters of three great river systems are found in its limits, the Mississippi, Red River of the North, and the St. Lawrence. Its navigable rivers are the Mississippi, the Minnesota, the St. Croix, the Rainy, the Red River of the North and the Red Lake River, all of which at their sources, have valuable water powers. The Twin Cities (Minneapolis and St. Paul) are at the head of Mississippi River navigation. Duluth has the largest inland harbor in the United States, ranking second only to New York in commercial tonnage handled. About two-thirds of the state is prairie but in the northern portion there are extensive pine forests. Minnesota, west of the Mississippi River, was part of the Louisiana Purchase. The highest elevation is in the Misquah hills, in Cook county, (1,630 feet above Lake Superior; 2,230 feet above the sea.)

Minnesota is a national center for iron mining and produces 70 percent of all iron ore in the United States. Other important mineral products are stone, sand, gravel, and manganiferous ore.

The State's chief staple crop is corn, and Minnesota ranks high in the nation on the basis of corn produced. It holds high place also in the production of flaxseed and the manufacture of butter. Minnesota is one of the world's great wheat producing centers, and some of the largest flour mills in the world are in Minneapolis.

Industry is diversified, ranging from paper manufacturing to precision instruments. Dairy products and meat packing are important. There has been a remarkable growth of marketing through farmers' cooperative creameries. The introduction of commercial aviation to the Orient has made the Twin Cities an international crossways of the air.

Minnesota is known for its progressive social legislation. In 1949 the Legislature enacted laws expanding the mental health program, improved its child welfare laws, coordinated a plan for resettling displaced persons, liberalized public assistance statutes and implemented tuberculosis control.

Minnesota has 42 institutions of higher education—15 colleges and universities, nine professional schools, five teachers' colleges and 13 junior colleges.

The medical clinics at Rochester are world famous. A cooperative program between the Mayo Foundation and the University Medical School makes Minnesota outstanding in medical education and research. In music, the Minneapolis symphony orchestra ranks with the finest in the country. The St. Olaf college choir in Northfield is internationally recognized.

Minnesota, "Land of Ten Thousand Lakes" (actually 11,008), has a profusion of natural advantages for summer vacationists. According to the U. S. Forest Service (June 30, 1948) there are 56 State parks, 83,385 acres, including Itasca (32,000 acres); 32 State forests, 2,011,270 acres, and 123 community forests, 672,300 acres.

French explorers of the 17th century established trading posts. The British dominated the region until after the War of 1812. American occupation was secured by the establishment of Fort Snelling (1819) and territorial government was organized (1849) with St. Paul as a capital.

Pipestone National Monument in southwestern Minnesota is a region still rich in the lore of Indian days. Minnehaha Falls in Minnehaha Park, Minneapolis, was immortalized by Longfellow in "The Song of Hiawatha."

Mississippi

CAPITAL, Jackson — Magnolia State — STATE FLOWER, Magnolia—MOTTO: Virtute et Armis (By Valor and Arms)—AREA, 47,716 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948), 2,121,000—RANK: Area, 31st; Population (1940 census), 23rd; Admission, 20th.

Mississippi, one of the States of the East South Central group, is bounded on the north by Tennessee, on the east by Alabama, on the south by Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west by Louisiana and Arkansas; the Mississippi River is the western boundary line. The State is hilly but not rugged, and in general slopes downward to the Mississippi and the Gulf shore. The climate is moist and mild, with average mean temperature ranging from 61 to 67 degrees.

The principal mineral products are petroleum, natural gas, sand and gravel, and clay products. Other minerals include limestone, bauxite, bentonite, lignite, building stone and cement rock.

Once primarily agricultural, the State's income from industries now matches or surpasses annually the value of agricultural activity. The value of Mississippi's manufactured products has increased 411 percent (1933-1947).

The state ranks second in the country in cotton production, its chief crop. The world's largest cotton plantation—35,000 acres in one unit—is a Scott. Other crops are pecans, sweet potatoes, corn, rice, wheat, oats, sugar cane, peanuts and fruits. The increase in dairying in the State has exceeded any other State (1927-1947) and ranks second only to cotton as a source of Mississippi farm income.

Mississippi ranks high in the production of lumber, particularly hardwood sawtimber. The nation's largest fibre board mill is located at Laurel; the State has more wall-board manufacturing plants than any other in the country.

Mississippi has 36 institutions of higher education—seven colleges and universities, two teachers' colleges, 17 junior colleges and 10 institutions for Negroes.

Mississippi's vacation season stretches the year around, affording many sports and sightseeing possibilities of historic interest. Notable among its parks is Vicksburg National Military Park, commemorating one of the turning points of the Civil War. There are 10 State parks totaling 10,972 acres (U. S. Forest Service, June 30, 1948).

The mile-long Iberville Memorial Bridge links across the entrance to Biloxi Bay where the French established their first capital in the Mississippi Valley (1699).

Missouri

CAPITAL, Jefferson City—Show Me State (unofficial). STATE FLOWER, Hawthorne—MOTTO: Salus Populi Supreme Lex Esto (Let the Welfare of the People Be the Supreme Law)—AREA, 69,674 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948), 4,000,000—RANK: Area, 18th; Population (1940 census), 10th; Admission, 24th.

Missouri, a mid-western State, is bounded on the north by Iowa, on the east by Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, on the south by Arkansas, and on the west by Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska.

The Mississippi River forms the entire eastern boundary line for 545 miles, and the Missouri River the northern part of the western line cutting then through the State to confluence with the Mississippi above St. Louis. In all, Missouri has 1,927 miles of navigable waterways.

Its topography is varied—upland table in the north and west, the Ozark Mountains in the south central and southwestern portions, with low-lying river bottom areas in the extreme southeast. Its climate varies from the north temperate to the sub-tropical.

Corn is the chief crop, followed by large quantities of winter wheat, oats, potatoes and tobacco. Cotton is grown in the southeast counties. The State ranks high in production of mules and hogs.

The State is rich in minerals, the most important mineral products being lead, cement, coal, and stone, including grindstones, limestone, marble, sandstone and granite. Other minerals are zinc, iron, copper, barite, and small amounts of silver. The stockyards and packing plants in Kansas City are famous. Flour and feed mills, butter and cheese factories, have large outputs; as do the printing establishments and machine shops. Missouri is first in the world's output of corn cob pipes.

St. Louis is the gateway for north and south travel as well as of freight traffic. Nineteen main trunk lines furnish rail transportation. The Eads bridge across the Mississippi is said to accommodate more freight cars than any other in the world. River traffic is immense, to and from New Orleans and intermediate points.

The State has 54 institutions of higher education—16 colleges and universities, 10 professional schools, six teachers' colleges, 19 junior colleges and three institutions for Negroes.

In recent years State education has been removed from politics and placed under a bi-partisan board. Other legislation has modernized laws relating to juvenile offenders.

There are 23 State parks, 54,886 acres; and seven State forests, 121,000 acres (U. S. Forest Service, June 30, 1948).

The State is rich in sites of historic and prehistoric interest. Indian mounds and earthworks are numerous in various sections of the State. The old U. S. Grant log cabin, built by Grant himself outside of St. Louis, draws many visitors.

The boyhood home of Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens) stands in Hannibal, the region made famous by his books. In the same city is the statue of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn, two of his best-known characters. A portrait bust of Clemens, erected by the State, stands in the town of Florida, birthplace of the humorist in 1835. Many persons each year visit the farm home, about six miles from Excelsior Springs, of the most colorful bandit of the old days—Jesse James.

La Salle's explorations (1682) located what is now Missouri as a part of the vast Louisiana claim, which was relinquished to Spain (1762), returned to France (1800), and purchased by the United States (1803).

Montana

CAPITAL, Helena—Treasure State—STATE FLOWER, Bitterroot—MOTTO: Oro y Plata (Gold and Silver)—AREA, 147,138 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948), 511,000—RANK: Area, 3rd; Population (1940 census), 40th; Admission, 41st.

Montana, a Mountain State, is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by North and South Dakota, on the south by Wyoming and Idaho, and on the west by Idaho.

The Rocky Mountain range crosses the State in the west, with the Bitterroot range at the extreme western side. The country east of the Rockies slopes off into vast plains and valleys between smaller hill elevations. Its rivers of note are the Missouri, up which crude boat navigation passed for generations; the Yellowstone, Madison Bitterroot and Clark's Fork. Of the 50,000,000 acres, the forests of about 30,000,000 acres are, with other areas, ranges for livestock grazing.

That portion of the State east of Continental Divide was once a part of Louisiana and later of Dakota. The portion west of the Divide was in turn a part of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

Irrigation has been highly developed, resulting in the production of large quantities of the standard fruits, orchard and small, of the temperate zone. Most notable irrigation development is in the Bitterroot and Flathead regions.

The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, corn, rye, hay, potatoes, flaxseed and sugar beets. The annual wool clip is large.

Chief mineral products are copper, petroleum, natural gas and coal.

Montana has a stumpage of more than 58,000,000,000 feet of timber, of which most is the valuable western yellow pine. Lodge-pole pine also is being increasingly used.

The State has 11 institutions of higher education—four colleges and universities, one professional school, three teachers' colleges and three junior colleges.

Recent progressive legislation includes provision for the senile-aged, increased Workmen's Compensation benefits and aid to silicotics, and improved laws relating to child adoption.

Scenically, Montana is unsurpassed. Its lofty mountains are rugged and picturesque, and travel by rail or automobile takes one through beautiful places. Glacier National Park, on the line between the United States and Canada, is one of the greatest public preserves in the world (approximately 1,500 sq. mi. in area).

Montana's vacation resources are varied. There is every possible kind of sport—hunting, fishing, horseback riding, water sports, mountain climbing, skiing. The Fort Peck Recreational Area, surrounding Fort Peck dam across the Missouri River, is developing into an important recreation region. According to the U. C. Forest Service (June 30, 1948), there are seven State forests (235,876 acres.

Probably the first white man to venture into Montana was Chevalier De La Verendrye, a Frenchman who came down from Canada (about 1743). No more white men visited Montana until the Lewis and Clark Expedition 62 years later.

The discovery of gold (1850-1860) attracted swarms of miners and merchants. Bustling towns sprouted overnight on land where previously had roamed the Indians—Blackfeet, Flatheads, Crows, Sioux and Cheyennes. Strife developed between white man and red man, causing much bloodshed. It was at the junction of Little and Big Horn Rivers (1876) that General Custer and 276 of his men (est.) were massacred by the Indians under Chief Sitting Bull.

Nebraska

CAPITAL, Lincoln—Cornhusker State—STATE FLOWER, Goldenrod—MOTTO: Equality Before the Law—AREA, 77,237 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948), 1,301,000—RANK: Area, 14th; Population (1940 census), 32nd; Admission, 37th.

Nebraska, a West North Central State, is bounded on the north by South Dakota, on the east by Iowa and Missouri, on the south by Kansas and Colorado, and on the west by Colorado and Wyoming. The Missouri River forms the eastern boundary.

The western portion lies in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, with high table lands broken by low ridges reaching an altitude of about 5,300 ft. in the Bad Lands near Wyoming and South Dakota. Then come the sand hills section (about 15,000 sq. mi.) now well grassed over and stable. Thence the prairie slopes gently to the Missouri. The average altitude is about 2,000 ft. Three river systems, the Platte, the Niobrara and the Big Blue, drain eastward into the Missouri.

The climate is exceptionally healthful, with constant winds, much sunshine and dry, pure air. The winters are of considerable severity and the summers hot. The average annual temperature is around 50 degrees. Average rainfall over the State is 22 inches. Approximately 1,000,000 acres are under irrigation.

The chief mineral products are cement, sand and gravel, clay products and stone.

The soil is very fertile. The State leads in production of wild hay. Other important crops are corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye, alfalfa, potatoes, sugar beets, sorghums and soybeans.

Nebraska is a heavy producer of cattle, swine and sheep.

The chief industry is food processing. Omaha, chief industrial city, ranks first in the world as a butter manufacturing city; is a meat-packing center and the site of large industrial plants.

In 1934, Nebraska voted to install a unicameral legislature. The one-house system, which began operation in 1937, has 43 members, elected on a non-partisan ballot.

All electric power facilities in the State are publicly owned.

Nebraska has one State university one municipal university, two sectarian universities, 12 sectarian colleges and four State teachers' colleges.

There are eight State parks of from 40 to 800 acres each, and 48 fishing and recreation grounds.

There are seven State parks of from 40 to 800 acres each, and 25 State fishing grounds.

Francesco Vasquez Coronado and his party of 30 Spanish cavalry were the first white men to visit this region (1541). French fur traders and trappers began to venture up the Missouri River (about 1700). The Mallet brothers, with a party of eight Frenchmen, named the Platte River and traveled nearly the entire length of the State (1739). The area was part of the Louisiana Purchase (1803). Lewis and Clark led the first American expedition to Nebraska (1804-1806). The first military post was Fort Atkinson (1819).

Internationally famous Boys Town, the late Father Flanagan's "City of Little Men," is located 11 miles west of Omaha.

Nevada

CAPITAL, Carson City—Sagebrush State—STATE FLOWER, Sagebrush—MOTTO: All For Our Country—AREA, 110,540 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948), 142,000—RANK: Area, 6th; Population (1940 census), 49th; Admission, 36th. (The Bureau of the Census, for population purposes, considers the District of Columbia as a State, thus increasing the number of States to 49 and accounting for the rank of Nevada as 49th.)

Nevada, least populous of all States, is of the Mountain group in Western United States, bounded on the north by Oregon and Idaho, on the east by Utah and Arizona, on the south and west by California.

It is mountainous and much of the high tablelands is arid or semi-arid. Agriculture is varied, and as irrigation advances diversification of products proceeds. Wheat, barley, potatoes are the chief crops.

Hoover (Boulder) Dam, the highest dam in the world, is on the Colorado River about 25 miles southeast of Las Vegas.

The mountains have produced more than a billion dollars of mineral wealth, chiefly in gold, silver and copper. Present day principal mineral products are copper, zinc, tungsten concentrates and gold.

Nevada produces wool, grains, cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, and poultry.

The University of Nevada, Reno, is the chief institution of higher education.

By reason of the short period of residence required for divorce suits—six weeks—Nevada is a popular resort, and the cities of Reno and Las Vegas are centers of that activity. Games of chance are legalized.

Nevada has 11 State parks totaling 23,000 acres (U. S. Forest Service, June 30, 1948). There are a number of interesting caverns in Nevada, the most noted being Gypsum Cave, 20 miles northeast of Las Vegas.

Franciscan friars were the first white men to set foot in what is now Nevada. They crossed the territory on their way to California (1775). A trading post was founded by the Mormons near the Carson River (1849).

Until the discovery of the famous Comstock Lode (1859), the inhabitants of Nevada numbered only about 1,000, chiefly Mormons and California gold seekers who had tarried on the way. After the discovery there was a stampede of fortune hunters from all over the country. The population of Virginia City spurted from a few hundred to 30,000. Bonanzas were struck and developed; men became wealthy beyond dreams over night. For several years the Comstock Lode was the richest silver mining center in the world and from it has come approximately one billion dollars in gold and silver.

New Hampshire

CAPITAL, Concord—Granite State—STATE FLOWER, Purple Lilac—MOTTO: Live Free or Die—AREA, 9,304 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948), 548,000—RANK: Area, 43rd: Population (1940 census), 45th; 9th of the Original 13 States.

New Hampshire is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by Maine and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by Massachusetts, and on the west by Vermont.

Its northern parts are rugged, reaching in the White Mountains the highest elevations of the Northeastern United States (Mt. Washington, 6,288 ft.) There are 188 elevations of 3,000 feet or over in an area of 1,270 square miles. The Connecticut River rises in New Hampshire and forms the greater part of the Vermont border.

Agricultural income is below that from manufacturing and resorts, but farming occupies one-third of the State's land area. Most of the State's soil cover consists of sandy or stony loam, considered excellent for forest growth which covers four-fifths of the land, but requiring continuous fertilization when used for plowed crops.

The leading lines of agricultural activity are dairying and dairy products. Berries, apples, peaches and garden produce are grown in great quantities. The New Hampshire breed of poultry originated here.

The principal commercial minerals of Hampshire are, in order of their present portance; sand and gravel, feldspar, stone, clay products.

Textiles, leather products, paper and pulp dustries comprise, at present, about 60% of State's manufactures. Other important class industry are wood and lumber, iron and products, and electrical equipment.

The State has nine institutions of higher cation—five colleges and universities, two teac colleges and two junior colleges.

Recent social legislation includes acts establis a state board of fire control, interstate flood trol, low-rent housing aid; study, treatment care of inebriates; measures to control water lution and provide for soil conservation.

There are 44 State parks, 30,796 acres; 99 forests, 20,219 acres; 167 community forests acres (U. S. Forest Service, June 30, 1948). White Mountain National Forest and Bel County Recreation Area also are in New Ha shire. The State affords all summer sports a famous for its scenic attractions and skiing.

New Hampshire was first settled at Dover Portsmouth (1623). This was only three after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers and seven years before Boston was founded. The settlers were fishermen, farmers and trader

In 1641, the New Hampshire towns then e lished elected to become a part of the pro of Massachusetts, but 38 years later (1679) be a province themselves.

New Hampshire is the only state to clin the observance of Fast Day (usually the Thursday in April), first proclaimed (1681) the governor of the province lay dying and or a day of public fasting and prayer in vie "sundry tokens of divine displeasure."

New Jersey

CAPITAL, Trenton—Garden State—ST FLOWER, Violet—MOTTO: Liberty and Prosp —AREA, 7,836 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 4,729,000—RANK: Area, 45th; Population census), 9th; 3rd of the Original 13 States.

New Jersey is bounded on the north by New on the east by the Hudson River, the Atl Ocean and New York, on the south by the Atl and Delaware Bay, and on the western sid Delaware Bay, Delaware and Pennsylvania. southern half and the coastal area is fairly l the northern part ranges from rolling terrain t mountains in the northwestern corner.

New Jersey has extensive water navig facilities, with Delaware Bay and the Dela River along its western side, the Atlantic o east and the valuable facilities of New York h and branches on the northeast.

New Jersey shares with New York in the Po New York Authority, a body which has wide p over bridge and tunnel traffic affecting both S and with Pennsylvania in the Delaware River Commission established to own and operat Camden-Philadelphia bridge.

Petroleum refining and copper smelting ar portant industries. The silk mills and t industries, the manufacture of electrical mach and supplies, foundries, machine shops and r mills, the paint and chemical plants and the tery works are also of importance. Also cann meat-packing houses, soap and perfume fact gold and silver refineries and jewelry factorie

Chief crops are corn, peppers, asparagus, eggplant, lima beans and potatoes. The pri fruits are apples, blueberries, cranberries, che grapes, peaches, raspberries and strawberries Jersey holds high rank in the poultry ind dairying and the processing of vegetables. toes are the chief product canned.

New Jersey produces minerals abundantly principal products being zinc, in which the ranks high; sand and gravel, stone, and products. Other minerals include iron ore, and lime.

The State has 40 institutions of higher learn 12 universities and colleges, six teachers' co 11 professional and technical schools, 10 colleges, and one institute for advanced stud

The Bill of Rights of the State's new Con tion (ratified Nov. 4, 1947, effective Jan. 1, has been termed the most liberal ever enac the United States. In addition to all the guards to liberty provided in the charter of it guarantees the right of labor to organiz bargain collectively, permits public employe organize and present grievances, guarantees w equal constitutional rights, and prohibits der the exercise of civil and military rights or se tion in militia or public schools.

Atlantic City, Ocean City, Cape May, A Park, Ocean Grove, Wildwood, are amon larger sea coast resorts, attracting hundre thousands each year. There are 20 State 24,008 acres; one State forest, 57,080 acres, an

community forests, 52,033 acres (U. S. Forest Service, June 30, 1948).

New Jersey's many points of historic and scenic interest include the oldest operating lighthouse at Sandy Hook (erected 1764); the oldest highway in North America, Old Mine Road in Warren County (built 1650); the Palisades, massive vertical wall of rock rising more than 500 feet above the Hudson River; Morristown National Historical Park, which was the main winter camp site of Gen. Washington's Continental Army (1776-1780).

Holland was first to send out planters, under the auspices of the Dutch West India Company, claiming both the valleys of the Hudson and the Delaware, by virtue of the explorations of Hudson and Mey. By 1630 these claims were well established by occupancy, and by the creation of a center of local government in what is now New York City.

Sweden established prosperous rival colonies in the Delaware Valley. "New Sweden" was conquered by New Netherlands (1655), which was in turn forced to give up the territory to England (1664).

New Mexico

CAPITAL, Santa Fe—Sunshine State, "Land of Enchantment"—STATE FLOWER, Yucca—MOTTO: Crescit Eundo (It Grows as It Goes—literally, We Grow as We Go)—AREA, 121,666 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1949), 667,000—RANK: Area, 4th; Population (1940 census), 42nd; Admission, 47th.

New Mexico, in the southwestern part of the United States, is bounded on the north by Colorado, on the east by Oklahoma and Texas, on the south by Texas and Mexico, and on the west by Arizona. The Rocky Mountains run north and south through the center; the eastern part is of the flatter tableland of which Texas forms also a part, and in the south are desert-like plains, broken by gaunt peaks. The mirage is an interesting phenomenon in this section. The central-western portion is drained by the Rio Grande and the eastern districts by the Pecos River. Elevations range from less than 3,000 feet in the southeastern portion to over 13,000 feet at the summit of the highest mountains. The Continental Divide runs north and south through the western portion of the State.

The climate is dry, stimulating, with an annual rainfall of from seven to 16 inches and a State average of 14.46 inches. Mean temperature for the year is about 50 degrees, with 100 degrees of heat not infrequent on the plains in the summer.

In order of value within the State the principal mineral products are petroleum, potassium salts, natural gas and copper. The United States Geological Survey estimates that the undeveloped coal lands contain 192,000,000,000 tons, and that there are also 33,000,000 tons of gypsum.

The State is largely agricultural, and irrigation is an important factor. The principal crops are corn, wheat, potatoes, grain sorghums, pinto beans and cotton. All the cereals and vegetables, sugar beets, tobacco, peanuts and much fruit are raised.

New Mexico's tourist business is valued at $150,000,000 annually and the live stock industry and its products are valued at $75,000,000 annually.

More than 11 percent of the State is embraced in seven National Forests, which provide a major industry in timber, and extensive recreational facilities including big game hunting and trout fishing. More than 8,500,000 acres of land are included in the big timber areas, the most important commercial trees being Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir.

New Mexico has seven institutions of higher education—four colleges and universities, one professional school, one teachers' college and one junior college.

The State includes one National Park, Carlsbad Caverns, three State Parks, eight national monuments, 18 Indian pueblos, four American Indian reservations and innumerable points of scenic and historic interest.

The golden age of the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico was from 900 to 1200 A.D. They evolved a drama, a religion and a system of government so advanced that they were termed savages only because they had not developed a written language.

Santa Fe is the oldest capital city in the United States (settled by the Spanish 1605). The Palace of the Governors in Santa Fe, once a seat of government and now a museum, is the only royal palace ever built on American soil.

New Mexico became a United States territory in 1846 and a State in 1912.

New York

CAPITAL, Albany—Empire State—STATE FLOWER, Rose—MOTTO: Excelsior (Higher)—AREA—49,576 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1949), 14,749,128— RANK: Area, 29th; Population (1940 census), 1st; 11th of the Original 13 States.

New York, the Empire State, since 1820 the most populous in the Union, is bounded on the west and north by Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and Canada; on the east by Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut; and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Topographically, New York is mountainous in the east and level or hilly in the central and western parts. About half of the boundary is water. Mt. Marcy, 5,344 feet, is the highest elevation.

Nearly all geological formations are present. The chief minerals are gypsum, salt, limestone; also petroleum, iron ore, titanium, lead, zinc, graphite, garnet, brick, sand, molding clay, slate, gravel, cement and natural gas. The State was originally covered with forests and New York was once a leading center of lumbering (about 1850), but the industry gradually declined and New York now imports lumber.

The State ranks high in transportation facilities, including 300 airports, 7,707 miles of single track railway lines, and a network of 63,000 miles of hard-surfaced highways. The New York State Barge Canal, State owned and operated, connects the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain with the Atlantic Ocean at New York City by a system of 907 miles of canal and canalized rivers and lakes.

The chief economic interests of the State are the international financial community of New York City, the foreign commerce in New York Harbor, heaviest in the world; the large manufacturing, and the rich agricultural resources.

Industrial revolution and the rise of the factory system, augmented by water, steam and electric power, and later influenced by the development of superior transportation facilities including the Port of New York, greatest in the world, gave the Empire State primacy in manufacturing and commerce. Of the 446 separate industries recognized by the U. S. Bureau of Census, 422 are found in New York. The State is a leader in production of all types of clothing, printing, rugs and carpets, furniture and photographic equipment. Other industries in which the State holds high rank are textiles, paper, steel, chemicals, tools, electrical equipment and scientific instruments.

Agriculture is a huge industry in New York. The leading type of farming is dairying and the State ranks high in production of cheese. It is the second largest producer of grapes, second largest also in maple syrup and allied products, and high in cabbage production. Other important crops are corn, potatoes, hay, oats, wheat, barley, apples, peaches, pears, cherries, onions, beans and buckwheat.

New York State lists 117 institutions of higher learning, including 53 colleges and universities, 31 professional schools, 16 teachers' colleges and 17 junior colleges. The United States Military Academy is at West Point, on the Hudson above New York City.

Much progressive legislation is in force in New York State, including a Fair Employment Practices act. In recent years, the New York Legislature has materially increased unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation benefits. A disability benefits law was adopted (1949) to cover periods of unemployment arising from sickness or injury away from employment, including the same general field as the unemployment insurance law. New York provides special training for delinquent children and assistance for cerebral palsy patients and handicapped children.

The State maintains 78 State Parks, and affords a multitude of year-round recreational and scenic attractions. Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands, Lake Placid, Ausable Chasm and the Palisades are world famous. Large scale treatment of tuberculosis was first started at Saranac Lake, now also a sports center. There are 337 State forests, 501,195 acres, and 658 community forests, 150,000 acres (U. S. Forest Service, June 30, 1948).

The importance of New York as the nation's leading seaport is due to the fact that the Hudson is a tidal estuary. The silting up of the Lower Bay with sediments brought south by the river and the action of the tides have made necessary the dredging of the Ambrose Channel in the Lower Bay. This provides a depth of 40 feet for vessels entering the port. Almost unlimited anchorage is available in the Upper Bay, as well as docking facilities of the first rank in Manhattan and Brooklyn and along the New Jersey shore opposite Manhattan Island. The Port of New York handles half the foreign trade of the United States, 51.5 percent of the imports and 50.7 percent of the exports.

Two of the world's great airports—LaGuardia Field and International Airport (Idlewild)—enable the city to handle an almost unlimited number of passengers.

The The Dutch explored the Hudson Valley (1609), settled it (1624) and ruled New Netherlands until 1664. Meanwhile the French discovered Lake Champlain (1609) and laid claim to what is now northern and western New York. Lake George,

stretching 32 miles between mountain groups, was discovered (1646) by St. Isaac Joques, French Jesuit missionary, martyr and saint.

The English (1664) seized New Netherlands, named it New York, and after a century of conflict drove out the French (1763). Severed from the British Empire in the War for Independence, New York adopted a State Constitution (April 20, 1777), joined the Confederation (1778) as one of the Thirteen Original States and, by ratifying the Constitution (July 26, 1788) became a member of the United States. George Washington was inaugurated as the first President in New York City (April 30, 1789).

North Carolina

CAPITAL, Raleigh—Tar Heel State—STATE FLOWER, Dogwood—MOTTO: Esse Quam Videri (To Be Rather Than to Seem)—AREA, 52,712 sq. Mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948), 3,715,000—RANK: Area, 27th; Population (1940 census), 11th; 12th of the Original 13 States.

North Carolina, a South Atlantic State, is bounded on the north by Virginia, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Atlantic, South Carolina and Georgia, and on the west by Tennessee.

The topography consists of three distinct types—the coastal plain, the central Piedmont area, which attains an elevation of about 1,000 feet and from which spring the Blue Ridge Mountains; and the Appalachian Highlands. Mount Mitchell (6,684 feet) is the tallest peak east of the Mississippi. There are many rivers, principal of which are the French Broad, Catawba, Yadkin, Roanoke, Tar and Neuse.

The climate varies greatly between the southeast and northwest, ranging from sub-tropical to temperate.

Principal mineral products are stone, clay products, sand and gravel, and feldspar. North Carolina also is an important source of pyrophyllite, mica and asbestos, and produces also several rare minerals such as monazite, zircon, columbite, allamite and wolframite.

North Carolina is primarily an agricultural state, although it has many important industries, including cigarettes, textiles and wooden furniture in which it leads; lumbering, fisheries and food processing.

Agricultural produce is varied and North Carolina ranks high in the value of its farm crops. The State leads in tobacco production, growing 70 per cent of all the bright leaf cigarette crop produced in the United States. Cotton and cotton seed rank next. Corn, which ranks third, has more acres planted to that than any other single crop. Other crops are hay, peanuts, commercial truck crops, white and sweet potatoes, peaches and apples.

The State has 52 institutions of higher learning—18 colleges and universities, including the University of North Carolina, first State university in the United States; three teachers' colleges, 19 junior colleges and 12 Negro colleges.

Recent progressive legislation provided for an extensive State medical care program with federal assistance, and pay increases for school teachers.

About half of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park which comprises 720 sq. mi., is in North Carolina, the other half being in Tennessee. There are 13 State parks, 18,768 acres plus 17,000 acres in natural lakes; and 57 community forests, 57,171 acres (U. S. Forest Service, June 30, 1948). Asheville, with an elevation of 2,300 feet, is a popular resort city. The State has 300 miles of beaches and other all-year recreational facilities.

Roanoke Island is historically important as the site of the first English colony (the "Lost Colony") in America, 1584. Virginia Dare was born there (Aug. 18, 1587), the first white child of English parentage born in the New World. In Charlotte was signed the first American declaration of independence (May 20, 1775), known as the Mecklenburg Declaration.

North Carolina was next to last of the Thirteen Original Colonies (1789) to enter the Union, demanding a clause guaranteeing religious freedom before ratifying the Constitution.

Kill Devil Hill National Memorial is the site of the first mechanical airplane flight by the Wright Brothers (1903).

North Dakota

CAPITAL, Bismarck—Sioux State—STATE FLOWER, Wild Prairie Rose—MOTTO: Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable—AREA, 70,665 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948), 560,000—RANK: Area, 16th; Population (1940 census), 39th; Admission, 39th.

North Dakota, in the West North Central group, is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by Minnesota, on the south by South Dakota, and on the west by Montana. It is drained in part by the Missouri River and in part by the Red River, whi stream is the line between North Dakota and Mi nesota. The surface in the eastern two-thirds a vast rolling plain, with moderate rainfall b sufficient for the large crops produced each yea

In the western part of the State are the B Lands, so named originally by the Indians a settlers because they were then difficult to travers

The geographic center of North America is Pierce County, approximately 50 miles west Devils Lake.

The State leads in the production of spring a durum wheat, and is second in rye and flaxsee Potatoes, wild hay, oats, barley and corn a grown extensively.

A vast proportion of the western part is unde laid with lignite coal, and there are large quant ties of sand and gravel and natural gas. Fine cla adapted to the manufacture of pottery are al found in extensive areas of western North Dakot A large pottery plant is located in Wahpeton.

North Dakota has 12 institutions of higher ed cation—four colleges and universities, five teacher colleges and three junior colleges.

There are six State Parks, one National Par seven recreational areas and 36 historic sites.

Explorations in what is now North Dakota we made (as early as 1738-1740) by French-Canadian The best known Indian tribes which inhabit North Dakota were the Mandan, Hidatsa, Arika and several divisions of Sioux. Others included t Cheyenne, Assiniboin, Crow and Cree.

The Lewis and Clark expedition (1804-180 passed through the territory which now is Nor Dakota, establishing Fort Mandan.

Fort Abraham Lincoln, now a State Park ne Mandan, was the starting point (May 17, 1876) Gen. George Custer and his troops for the battle the Little Big Horn in Montana (June 25), whe Custer and all his men were killed.

It was near Medora, a Bad Lands town in t western part of the State, that Theodore Roosev (later President), made his headquarters when rancher. His original cabin, made from logs c along the banks of the Little Missouri River a floated down to Medora, has been preserved a is operated by the State as an historic hou museum, on the Capital grounds in Bismarc Medora is the headquarters for the Theodore Roos velt National Memorial Park.

The Turtle Mountains of North Dakota are knov for the great variety of song birds found in t area. A joint American-Canadian Commission s aside 3,000 acres on the northern border of the mountains to be known as the Peace Garde commemorating the long years of continuous pea between Canada and the United States.

Ohio

CAPITAL, Columbus—Buckeye State—STA FLOWER, Scarlet Carnation—MOTTO: None: I perium in Imperio (A Government Within a Go ernment) was adopted 1866 and repealed 1868 AREA, 41,222 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 194 7,799,000—RANK: Area, 34th; Population (19 census), 4th; Admission, 17th.

Ohio, an East North Central State, is bounded the north by Michigan and Lake Erie, on the ea by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on the sou by West Virginia and Kentucky, and on the w by Indiana. It has no considerable elevatio being highest in the center, and sloping in ea direction to the lake on the north and to the Ob River, a great traffic route, on the southern boun ary line. Its climate is characteristic of the nor temperate zone, with abundant rainfall.

Ohio has navigable waterways for the 430 mi of the Ohio, the 230 miles of lake frontage a 100 miles up the Muskingum River in the sout east.

Toledo has the world's largest coal loading po Rail and motor truck transportation is hea throughout the State.

Manufacturing, mining and oil are the ch interests. The iron and steel ore and reducti and machinery industries lead all others.

Cleveland, Youngstown, Canton, Steubenvi and Middletown have the principal iron and st working plants. Manufacturing is extensive other lines, including rubber tires and mo vehicles and parts. Meat packing output is tensive.

Ohio's principal mineral products are coal, c products, natural gas and limestone; also pig ir petroleum, gypsum and salt.

Agriculture is carried on extensively. The pri cipal crops are corn, oats, winter wheat, potato hay, tobacco, grapes and soybeans. Millions gallons of wine are made from Ohio grapes. T annual woolclip is large.

The State has 66 institutions of higher edu tion—45 colleges and universities, 16 professio schools, two teachers' colleges, two junior c leges and one Negro university.

During recent years the Ohio Legislature

assed numerous bills to advance social progress. mong them are laws increasing aid for the aged nd needy blind; providing distribution of state unds for care of tuberculosis patients; increasing tate aid to public education; regulating hours of mployment of females and minors and prohibiting heir employment in certain work; providing for a ospital program in compliance with requirements f the federal hospital survey; increasing maximum enefits under workmen's compensation; creating n urban development and slum clearance com- ission.

Ohio has given the United States five Presidents. ll native born, while two others, elected as resi- ents of other States, were born in Ohio.

There are five State parks, 3,867 acres; 14 State orests, 82,381 acres, and 51 community forests, 8,259 acres (U. S. Forest Service, June 30, 1948).

The pre-historic Mound Builders who once in- abited the country from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico have left more traces of their ork in Ohio than in any other State: more than 0,000 mounds and 2,000 earth enclosures.

Other points of scenic and historic interest are he George Rogers Clark Park containing the site f the Battle of Piqua and birthplace of the ndian chief Tecumseh; the house in which Ulysses S. Grant was born in Point Pleasant, and Thomas Edison's birthplace in Milan.

During the Northwest Territory regime the Gov- rnor and judges also constituted the legislative ody, and the capitol, in effect, was wherever they happened to be. Governor St. Clair and his aide went to Marietta (July, 1788) and instituted gov- rnment under the Ordinance. From Marietta, St. Clair went to Cincinnati and thence to other cen- ers in the territory, organizing "counties" as units of government. He established his head- uarters (1791) in Cincinnati, which for a time was regarded as the capital.

Later Chillicothe was designated the capital (1799), and finally Columbus (1817).

Oklahoma

CAPITAL, Oklahoma City—Sooner State—STATE FLOWER, Mistletoe—MOTTO: Labor Omnia Vincit (Labor Conquers All Things)—Area, 69,919 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948), 2,362,000—RANK: Area, 17th; Population (1940 census), 22nd; Admission, 46th.

Oklahoma, in the West South Central group, is bounded on the north by Colorado and Kansas, on the east by Missouri and Arkansas, on the south by Texas, and on the west by Texas and New Mexico. The surface is a vast rolling plain having a gentle southern and eastern slope and a mean elevation of 1,300 ft.

The western plains are treeless, but the Ozark Mountains in the eastern part are heavily wooded. Further west are the Wichita Mountains, and then the Chautauqua, while the extreme northwest is a lofty tableland (altitude about 4,700 ft.). The Arkansas River flows eastward through the middle of the State, and small rivers in the southern part drain into the Red River, which forms the southern boundary. The prevailing type of soil is a deep dark-red loam. The climate shows great variations of temperature, and the rainfall in the west is scanty, though generally sufficient in the east.

In northwest Oklahoma are the Great Salt Plains, an area of dazzling white salt six by eight miles in size and as level as a table top. This gigantic deposit is said to be the residuum of a great, prehistoric inland sea, from which the water drained to form the present salt plain.

Two Territories were combined to make the State; Oklahoma and Indian Territory, which was the home of the Five Civilized Tribes—Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles.

The more than 30 tribes in Oklahoma compose almost one-fifth of the Indian population of the United States.

Oil lifted on land owned by Indians, wards of the Nation, brought them riches. The Osage Indians received $22,000,000 (1926) at the peak of their oil riches; each "headright" drew $13,400. In addition to petroleum, Oklahoma's mineral production is heavy in natural gas, zinc, and natural gasoline.

Manufacturers in Oklahoma are largely the preparation of raw materials for shipment, such as petroleum refining, meat packing, flour milling, metal smelting and cottonseed oil milling. Glass and textile manufacturing have increased since World War II.

Important crops are winter wheat, cotton, corn, oats, rye, barley, grain sorghums, peanuts, hay and broom corn. The State is a heavy producer of livestock and poultry.

Oklahoma has 34 institutions of higher education—10 colleges and universities, one professional school, six teachers' colleges, 16 junior colleges and one Negro university.

There are seven State Parks and one National Park (Platt, at Sulphur) in the State. There is a wide variety of recreational facilities, including hunting, fishing, boating, swimming, hiking and an abundance of scenic beauty. According to the U. S. Forest Service (June 30, 1948) there are seven State forests, 63,372 acres, and six community forests, 2,738 acres.

Except for a small strip of land north of Texas, that territory now known as Oklahoma was organized (1834) as an Indian Territory. White people were barred as settlers. Although there was a large influx of Indians from other parts of the country, a considerable area in the central part of the territory remained unoccupied. This section was purchased by the United States Government and opened to the public (April 22,1889). More than 50,000 persons entered in one day.

Oregon

CAPITAL, Salem—Beaver State—STATE FLOWER, Oregon Grape—MOTTO: None: The Union (appears on State Seal and is unofficially considered as the motto)—AREA, 96,981 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948), 1,626,000—RANK: Area, 9th; Population (1940 census), 34th; Admission, 33rd.

Oregon is bounded on the north by Washington, on the east by Idaho, on the south by California and Nevada and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

It has every character of climate and soil and production known to the temperate zone, the lands ranging from the heavily vegetated coast areas where rainfall is abundant, to the large stretches of semi-arid lands of the southeastern parts. Mt. Hood (11,245 ft.) is the highest point in the State.

The part of Oregon west from the Cascade Range, which has peak elevations up to more than 11,000 feet, is slashed north and south by the Coast Range, a very aged ridge eroded to lower levels.

The coast climate is moderate, while the vast plateau east of the Cascade Range is dryer and colder.

It has important navigation facilities—the Columbia River flowing into the Pacific, and the Snake, running along the northern half of the eastern boundary.

The Bonneville Dam, a gigantic power and navigation project, is situated on the Columbia River at Bonneville, about 40 miles east of Portland. It has created a deep lake 50 miles inland to The Dalles on which ocean-going vessels may navigate.

Into Oregon pour the products of "The Inland Empire," a region comprising 250,000 square miles in Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho, the Columbia being the waterway outlet, and the railways following the water grades from the Empire through the Columbia River Gorge to Portland, the chief port of entry.

Oregon has approximately one-third of the more than one trillion feet of timber standing in the three Coast States: Oregon, Washington, and California, and Oregon's cut of timber is first in the United States, averaging more than 6,600,000,000 board feet annually. In the southwest are found forests of the redwoods, with at least 20 other varieties of timber in abundance, some of it excellent for furniture manufacture, which is a considerable industry.

Crops bring in a greater percentage of Oregon's farm income than livestock. Principal crops are grain, hay and potatoes; the specialty crops include forage, cover crop and vegetable seeds, berries, tree fruits and nuts, flower bulbs, nursery products, flax, hops, sugar beets, vegetables and peppermint. The major livestock industry is cattle, followed by hogs and sheep. The poultry industry is extensive.

Salem is a center for fruit and vegetable canning and frozen food preservation; other canneries are located throughout the Willamette Valley. The salmon fisheries in Astoria and other coast cities are among the world's greatest.

All the basic minerals are found in Oregon. The principal mineral products are sand and gravel, cement, stone and clay products. Other minerals include mercury, gold, silver, copper, lead, iron ore and platinum.

Oregon has more than a score of institutions of higher education, including 14 colleges and universities, two professional schools, five teachers colleges and two junior colleges.

Oregon has been a leader in social legislation. The State was the first to require a minimum wage for women (1913). A fair employment practices act was enacted by the Legislature (1949).

There are more than 60,000 acres devoted to the several scores of State Parks and their recreational facilities. According to the U. S. Forest Service (June 30, 1948) there are 519,000 acres in State forests and 48 community forests totaling 239,386 acres.

Crater Lake, in Crater Lake National Park, reposes in what was once a gigantic volcano. Of an unusual sapphire blue, it is almost six miles in diameter and 2,000 feet deep.

Carrying sea letters granted by George Washington, Captain Robert Gray in his ship, the Columbia (May 11, 1792), sailed into the river which is named after his vessel. He gave the United States by right of discovery sound argument for claiming the vast region drained by the river—the Oregon country.

Through President Thomas Jefferson's efforts Lewis and Clark were commissioned to explore the country (1803). They reached the mouth of the Columbia (Nov. 11, 1805); built Fort Clatsop, a site near where Astoria stands today.

John Jacob Astor's Pacific Fur Company (April, 1811) established a fort, the beginning of Astoria, which fell into British hands during the War of 1812.

Pennsylvania

CAPITAL, Harrisburg—Keystone State—STATE FLOWER, Mountain Laurel—MOTTO: Virtue, Liberty and Independence—AREA, 45,333 sq. mi.; —POPULATION (Est. 1948), 10,689,000—RANK: Area, 32nd; Population (1940 census), 2nd; 2nd of the Original 13 States.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, one of the Middle Atlantic group, is bounded on the north by Lake Erie and New York, on the east by New York and New Jersey, on the south by Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, and on the west by West Virginia and Ohio.

It is of varied topography, like most Atlantic States, having leveler lands to the east, and rising to higher altitudes to the westward. The Appalachian range traverses the central part from northeast to southwest, a higher mountain region being in the extreme west, and another lower plain running down to the shores of Lake Erie. It has rivers important in navigation—the Delaware, the Allegheny and the Monongahela, which unite at Pittsburgh to form the Ohio.

The Commonwealth has built its industries largely on the basic elements. It produces nearly one-third of the steel of the country, shipping it to all parts of the world. Pittsburgh is the center of the greatest metal production ever attained in one locality. Its supplies of iron ore come mostly from Minnesota, and its operations have made more millionaires than any other single industrial center in the country. The perfected tonnage from Pittsburgh is the heaviest, excepting at New York and Chicago. Electrical goods and equipment are made in Pittsburgh in large quantity. Pennsylvania is a leader in the manufacture of knitted goods, including fine hosiery and many other important textile products.

The State originates one-sixth, and receives one-eighth of all American carload freight.

The bituminous coal annual output averages approximately 136,000,000 tons; anthracite, in production of which the State leads the world, averages more than 60,000,000 tons; and the Commonwealth produces coke, high-grade petroleum, iron ore, pig iron, steel for rails and structural purposes, lime, cement, slate, and other metals and minerals.

Pennsylvania leads in the production of buckwheat. Other important crops are winter wheat, rye, oats, corn, potatoes, tobacco, apples, peaches, pears and grapes. More than half of the farm income of the Commonwealth is derived from dairy products and poultry.

The Commonwealth has 107 institutions of higher education—52 colleges and universities, including University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (founded in 1740); 29 professional schools, 14 teachers' colleges, 10 junior colleges and two Negro institutions.

Recent progressive legislation includes measures advancing conservation which includes clearance of pollution and industrial waste from streams, an extensive program for new construction and rehabilitation of the State's general and psychiatric hospitals, and improvement of highways.

There are 92 State parks, 96,572 acres; 23 State forests, 1,675,211 acres, and 97 community forests, 95,848 acres (U. S. Forest Service, June 30, 1948).

The United States was born on Pennsylvania soil. In Philadelphia was adopted the Articles of Confederation; the Declaration of Independence was written and signed there; the Treaty of Peace that ended the Revolutionary War was ratified in that place, and there also later the Constitution of the United States formulated.

Pennsylvania was named in honor of Admiral William Penn, the founder of the province. Penn, a Quaker, received a charter (1631) from Charles II of Great Britain for land in America. The name "Pensilvania" (Penn's Woods) was used for many years by William Penn and his sons, Thomas and Richard, to designate the province.

Penn granted three charters; one (1682), the second one (1683) and the third (1701). Pennsylvania was governed under the latter charter until the Constitution of 1776 was framed during the period of the Revolution.

Jenn's invitation to Continental Europeans to come to his province brought to Pennsylvani mixture of English, Scotch-Irish, Scotch, Ir Welsh, Dutch, French, Swedish and German.

The terms "Commonwealth" as applied to province and "General Assembly" as the offi name for the law-making body of Pennsylva were originated by Penn and remain in the C stitution in force.

The Commonwealth is rich in historic la marks, including Valley Forge and the Battlef of Gettysburg, now national shrines.

The site of Benjamin Franklin's original print shop in Philadelphia is marked with a bro tablet, cemented into the sidewalk in front a building at 135 Market street, Philadelphia. the time of Franklin it was 51 High street.

The Pennsylvania Turnpike, a 160-mile long tomobile highway from Harrisburg to Pittsbu was completed (July, 1940) at a cost of $70,000,0 Extensions to the Ohio line and to Philadelphia are under construction (1949).

Rhode Island

CAPITAL, Providence—Little Rhody—STA FLOWER, Violet—MOTTO: Hope—AREA, 1,214 mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948), 748,000—RAN Area, 48th; Population (1940 census), 36th; 1 of the Original 13 States.

Rhode Island, of the New England Group the smallest in the United States. It is bounded the north and east by Massachusetts, on the so by the Atlantic Ocean (Block Island Sound) on the west by Connecticut. The official name the State (since July 20, 1776) is "The State Rhode Island and Providence Plantations." W 674.2 persons to the square mile, it is the n densely populated of all the States and is percent urban. It exceeds all others in per ca industrial output.

The principal mineral products are stone, s and gravel, and graphite.

The textile mills account for nearly half value of the products, and the state has import jewelry factories. The first cotton spinning w of this country were established in Pawtucke the 18th century. Providence, Woonsocket, Pawtucket are the chief centers of industry.

The State has eight institutions of higher edu tion—three colleges and universities, three fessional schools and two teachers' colleges.

Recent social legislation includes the Cash S ness Act of 1942, Rhode Island being the first S to adopt such an act. The 1949 Legislature pa a fair employment practices measure.

Newport, on Narragansett Bay, has been decades a famous watering place. Many soci prominent New York families have mansions th Eastons Beach is the center of Newport's sum activities, though an exclusive colony is foun Baileys Beach on the Ocean Drive.

Rhode Island has 38 State parks, 6,762 ac three State forests, 3,407 acres, and six commu forests, 12,487 acres (U. S. Forest Service, J 30, 1948).

The Naval War College is in Newport. Quo Naval Air Station, the Northeastern naval arm and supplier of aircraft carriers is situate the town of North Kingstown on the opposite of Narragansett Bay from Newport.

The first settlement in Rhode Island was m by Roger Williams (1636). Banished for his p ical and religious opinions, to escape deporta to England he fled in the winter to the shore Narragansett Bay, where he founded Provide The second settlement was made at Portsmout William Coddington and his associates (1638)); third at Newport by Coddington and seceders Portsmouth (1639); these two settlements uni (1640) under a single government. The fourth tlement was made in Warwick by Samuel Gc (1642).

These four settlements united under a pe granted (1643-44) to form the Colony of Provid Plantations. A charter was granted the Colon King Charles II in 1663 and the State conti to operate under it until 1843 when the present stitution came into being.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island ado (May 4, 1776, two months before the Amer Declaration of Independence) a resolution nouncing allegiance to the British King and ernment. The vote was almost unanimous.

It was in Pawtucket that Samuel Slater, working for a time in the cotton spinning m Moses Brown, designed new machines and b the first real cotton manufacturing plant in United States (1790). Old Slater Mill, restor its original appearance, is a point of tourist i est.

South Carolina

CAPITAL, Columbia—Palmetto State—ST FLOWER, Yellow Jessamine—MOTTO: Dum S Spero (While I breathe, I hope); also An

Opibusque Parati (Prepared in Spirit and Wealth, or Ready With Minds and Resources)—AREA, 31,055 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948), 1,991,000—RANK: Area, 39th; Population (1940 census), 26th; 8th of the Original 13 States.

South Carolina, in the South Atlantic group, is bounded on the north by North Carolina, on the southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, on the southwest by Georgia. Its topography is, like that of North Carolina, mountainous in the western part (maximum 3,548 ft.), a plateau in the central strip and low-lying and sandy toward the 200-mile sea front.

The climate westward is comparatively cool, in the central part medium, and nearer the coast subtropical and humid. Winters are short and mild.

The State ranks high in production of cotton, tobacco and peaches. Other chief crops are corn, oats, sweet potatoes, wheat, and peanuts.

The forests, which occupy 58 percent of the State's area, supply lumber to the East and South, principally yellow pine. Turpentine is an abundant product.

The principal mineral products are stone, raw clay, clay products, sand and gravel; also gold, silver, manganese, iron ore and monazite.

Still basically agricultural, the State is becoming heavily industrialized. Principal industrial cities are Spartanburg, Greenville, Anderson, Columbia, Charleston, Rock Hill, Sumter and Greenwood. Seventy percent of its manufactures is in textiles; others are paper and pulp and allied products, clothing and electric power. Charleston is the port of entry.

There are 33 institutions of higher learning—15 colleges and universities, three professional schools, four junior colleges and 11 Negro colleges.

There are 18 State Parks with an area of 38,000 acres and six State forests comprising 148,000 acres. South Carolina has the longest open hunting season of all the States and is one of the few States in which there is no closed season on fishing.

The first permanent English settlement was made near the present city of Charleston in 1670. South Carolina protested British repressions in 1774 and on March 26, 1776, set up an independent government.

South Carolina played an active part in achieving the independence of the United States. Its representatives in the Continental Congress, particularly Charles Pinckney, were vigorous in their efforts to bring about the convention of 1787, which framed the Constitution of the United States. Pinckney was one of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, one of the leaders in debate on the proposed Constitution and the proposer of more than 30 of the provisions adopted into the Constitution. Seventy-two years later (Dec. 28, 1860) South Carolina seceded from the Union and joined the Confederate States of America in the Civil War.

Charleston has the Charleston Library Society with a collection of newspapers dating back to 1732; the Chamber of Commerce (founded 1773 at Swallows Tavern), the oldest Chamber of Commerce organization in the United States with the building erected in 1784; the College of Charleston (chartered 1785 and cornerstone of present building erected in 1828); Middleton Place Gardens, the oldest formal gardens in the United States dating back to 1740; the Charleston Museum (founded 1773) and "dictator" John Rutledge's House (built about 1760). The Old Exchange Building houses the first independent government set up in the United States (1774) and a submarine marker in Battery Park commemorates the deeds of the crews of the first submarine ever used in warfare, "Hunley's Boat," used by the Confederates (1863-1865) in Charleston Harbor.

South Dakota

CAPITAL, Pierre—Sunshine State, Coyote State—STATE FLOWER, American Pasque, Anemone, or Mayflower—MOTTO: Under God the People Rule—AREA, 77,047 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1949), 623,000—RANK: Area, 15th; Population (1940 census), 38th; Admission, 40th.

South Dakota is bounded on the north by North Dakota, on the east by Minnesota and Iowa, on the south by Nebraska, and on the west by Wyoming and Montana. Its climate is that of the temperate zone northern latitudes, cold in winter and hot in summer. The state is divided into nearly equal parts by the Missouri River, which drains all except the extreme northeast corner of the State. The Missouri River's western tributaries, the Grand, Moreau, Cheyenne, Bad and White Rivers are the scene of new irrigation development.

Development of the Missouri Basin for power, irrigation and navigation is in progress. Fort Randall is the site of the first large dam in the project.

The Black Hills are in the west southwest. Harney Peak (7,242 feet) is the highest point in the United States east of the Rockies. The rest of the area is mostly rolling prairie, falling to lower levels in the northeast. Near the Black Hills are the Bad Lands, covering one million acres and containing the most important fossil deposits of prehistoric life. Big Stone Lake in the northeast corner (967 feet above sea level) is the lowest point.

The State is second only to North Dakota in production of spring wheat. Other important crops are corn, cane, oats, rye, barley, flaxseed and the hardier fruits. The production and processing of livestock is an important industry, followed by butter, cheese and flour production, and grist milling.

Gold and silver are mined in quantities in the Black Hills and at Lead is the largest gold producing mine in the United States. The principal mineral products in order of value are gold, stone, cement, sand and gravel. Other minerals are feldspar, mica, lithium and bentonite.

South Dakota has 8,400 square miles in Indian Reservations—the Rosebud, Cheyenne River, Pine Ridge, Standing Rock and Crow Creek-Lower Brule.

South Dakota has 16 institutions of higher learning—seven colleges and universities, one professional school, four teachers' colleges and four junior colleges.

There are 34 State parks, 4000 acres; and four State forests, 84,000 acres (U. S. Forest Service, June 30, 1948).

Recent progressive legislation includes measures permitting jury service for women, increased workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation, county aid to cities for hospital construction, establishment of Rural Electric Associations to provide more electricity for farmers, and increased grants to dependent children and the old age assistance program.

Mount Rushmore in the Black Hills has an altitude of 6,200 feet. Sculptured on the granite face of this mountain are the heads of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt. The busts of these figures are proportionate to men 465 feet tall.

The main tourist attractions are the Black Hills, the site of Wind Cave National Park; two National Forests, South Dakota State Park, largest State Park in the nation; the Stratosphere Bowl where the highest ascent ever made by man originated. Slim Buttes and Cave Hills in the northwestern area; and the Badlands. In the northeastern part of the state a group of lakes afford recreation in swimming, fishing and boating. The Black Hills draw more than a million visitors each year.

Historically, the State dates back to 1743 when the first white men, the Verendrye brothers, Frenchmen, came to the area in search of a route to the Pacific. It was the center of the fur trade during the last century, and historic places of importance dot the area. South Dakota was admitted to Statehood (1889), together with its twin State, North Dakota, after 28 years as a part of the Dakota Territory.

Tennessee

CAPITAL, Nashville—Volunteer State—STATE FLOWER, Iris—MOTTO: Agriculture and Commerce—AREA, 42,246 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948), 3,149,000—RANK: Area, 33rd; Population (1940 census), 15th; Admission, 16th.

Tennessee, in the East South Central group, is bounded on the north by Kentucky and Virginia, on the east by North Carolina, on the south by Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, and on the west by Arkansas and Missouri.

The eastern parts are in the Great Smoky Mountains, the surface sloping toward the west, first to an elevated tableland, then to the bottoms of the Mississippi River, which skirts the western border. Other rivers are the Cumberland and the Tennessee.

The forests cover nearly one-half the State's area and yield half a billion feet of lumber—oak, yellow pine, gum, yellow poplar, hemlock and chestnut.

The principal mineral products are coal, backbone of the State's industrial economy; cement, stone and phosphate rock; others include iron ore, copper, zinc, gold, silver, clay products.

The State contains 3,482 miles of steam railway, 7,653 miles of surfaced highways and 80 airports.

The four largest cities—Knoxville, Memphis, Chattanooga and Nashville—are the chief commercial centers.

Chemicals and textiles and their allied products are the two major industrial groups.

Agriculture is important, the climate and soil permitting a diversity of crops. Important crops are corn, winter wheat, tobacco, cotton, oats, hay, white and sweet potatoes, peanuts and peas.

Tennessee has 49 institutions of higher learning, including eight for Negroes—28 colleges and universities, seven professional schools, five teachers' colleges, and nine junior colleges. Schools for

Negroes include six universities and colleges and two junior colleges.

Recent progressive legislation includes a retirement system for State employees (effectiv July 1, 1947), a strengthened unemployment compensation system, increased State aid to public schools, increased hospital facilities, reduction of working hours for women and minors.

There are 15 State Parks covering 56,590 acres, 11 State forests totaling 163,774 acres, and 20 State-owned lakes, hatcheries and game preserves totaling 315,864 acres.

Norris Dam, 27 miles north of Knoxville on the Clinch river, creates a large and beautiful lake covering more than 80 square miles, with a shore line in excess of 800 miles. The TVA system of dams has provided a series of lakes 650 miles long, which, with tributary projects, comprise around 600,000 acres of water in the Tennessee Valley area, greatly increasing the economic recreational potentialities of the State.

Tennessee has at least three of the nation's outstanding wonders—Reelfoot Lake, the reservoir basin of the Mississippi River formed by an earthquake (1811); Lookout Mountain, a rock-faced promontory carved by the currents of the Tennessee River and overlooking Moccasin Bend, at Chattanooga; and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park which is about equally divided between North Carolina and Tennessee.

Other points of tourist interest include the Fall Creek Falls with a water-drop of 256 ft. (highest east of the Rockies); Rock House Creek Falls, 125 ft.; and Cove Creek Falls, 85 ft.—all in the Fall Creek Falls Recreational Area, 13 miles west of Pikeville.

Explored by DeSoto in 1541, Tennessee was first settled in 1757. Originally a part of North Carolina, the area now comprising this State was ceded to the United States (1784) as part of the Territory South of the Ohio. Uncertainty of federal acceptance of the cession led the inhabitants to form their own government under John Sevier and Landon Carter following a convention in Jonesboro (Aug. 23, 1784). The region existed as the State of Franklin (or Frankland) until March, 1788, when Sevier's term as President expired, but the State continued to exist informally until February, 1789, when Sevier took an oath of allegiance to North Carolina. Tennessee was a territory of the United States (1790-1796) and was admitted into the Union (June 1, 1796) as the 16th State.

Texas

CAPITAL, Austin—Lone Star State—STATE FLOWER, Bluebonnet—MOTTO: Friendship—AREA, 267,339 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948), 7,230,000—RANK: Area, 1st; Population (1940 census), 6th; Admission, 28th.

Texas, of the West South Central group, is bounded on the north by New Mexico and Oklahoma, on the east by Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico, on the south by the Gulf and Mexico, and on the west by Mexico and New Mexico. It is the largest State, its length and breadth at the most extreme points measuring approximately 775 by 800 miles (airline distance).

In the western part it is mountainous, the "Staked Plains" lying in the northwest, a great prairie in the central portion, and a lower-lying region nearer to the Gulf.

The most notable canyon is the Santa Elena on the Rio Grande in Brewster County, with a 1600-foot vertical wall.

The "Panhandle" is the northern tip of Texas, and is so called because it appears on the map to form the handle of a giant pan. Its chief forestation is in the eastern part, and its native trees are in great variety. Texas has a great diversity of climate, ranging from temperate to subtropical. Irrigation has produced a man-made Paradise in the "Magic Valley" of the Lower Rio Grande, where citrus fruits and vegetables are grown.

Houston, Beaumont, Port Arthur, Texas City, Corpus Christi, Port Aransas and Galveston are leading deepwater ports.

The State has more than 600 airports and in excess of 7,000 licensed civilian aircraft. Brownsville is an important commercial air terminal as well as a growing deepwater port.

Texas is the leading cotton growing State; ranks second in peanut production and citrus fruits. Other large crops, of the approximately 50 produced on a commercial scale, are: corn, winter wheat, oats, sorghum, potatoes, rice, tomatoes, pecans and onions. The fruits, in addition to the citrus group, include peaches, apples, cantaloupes, dates, figs, strawberries and blackberries. The largest rose-growing center in the world is near Tyler.

The Texas cotton crop is the most valuable crop grown in a single political subdivision in the world, and represents about 53 per cent of the total crop value of the State. Its average annual value approaches the total value of the production of the gold, silver, zinc, lead and copper mines of the United States.

The State leads in petroleum production with a huge output, and leads also in production of helium, beside yielding an immense amount of natural gas, sulphur and coal. There are also quantities of gypsum, granite, sandstone, limestone, silver and potash.

Texas ranks first in beef cattle, sheep, mules and average wool and mohair production, and ranks high in the value of all livestock, including horses and turkeys.

Texas has 78 listed institutions of higher education, including 10 for Negroes—32 colleges and universities, five professional schools, seven teachers' colleges, and 34 junior colleges.

Recent progressive legislation includes provision for increased educational opportunities for Negroes (1948), creation of the Good Neighbor Commission of Texas (1943), designed to further inter-American good will; a bill providing for a construction program of farm-to-market roads (1949).

There are 37 State Parks, five State Forests, 500 Roadside Parks maintained by the State for the traveling public, and the State has deeded 691,978 acres to the U. S. Government for a National Park to be situated in the Big Bend Country of Southwest Texas. Mexico will cooperate by creating a corresponding national park on its side of the Rio Grande River.

Texas revolted from Mexico (1836) and became a Republic. Six flags have flown over the State in the following order: Spanish, 1519-1685; French, 1685-1690; Spanish, 1690-1821; Mexican, 1821-1836; Republic of Texas, 1836-1845; United States, 1845-1861; The Confederacy, 1861-1865; the United States from 1865.

About 20 missions, of which a handful are still standing, were built in Texas (1690-1791) by the Spanish for the double purpose of converting the savages and holding the territory for Spain. They were the first outposts of European civilization and contributed materially to the conversion of Texas from a wilderness to a civilized country.

The Alamo (founded in 1718) by the Franciscan monks, in the heart of San Antonio, is a Texas shrine. There 187 Texans lost their lives (Mar. 6, 1836) in a vain effort to prevent the Mexicans from invading Texas.

The San Jacinto Monument on San Jacinto battlefield, 18 miles from Houston, commemorates the victory of the Texans under Sam Houston over the Mexicans under Santa Anna. The shaft, rising 570.4 feet, is the tallest in the world. The base of the monument houses the San Jacinto Museum.

Utah

CAPITAL, Salt Lake City—Beehive State—STATE FLOWER, Sego Lily—MOTTO: Industry—AREA, 84,916 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948), 655,000—RANK: Area, 10th; Population (1940 census), 41st; Admission, 45th.

Utah, of the Mountain group of the Far West, is bounded on the north by Idaho and Wyoming, on the east by Wyoming and Colorado, on the south by Arizona, and on the west by Nevada. The State's most prominent topographical feature is the Wasatch Mountain Range trending north and south between the Great Basin and the Colorado River drainage area. The highest peak is Kings Mountain (13,498 feet). Otherwise the greater part of the State is a plateau 6,000 feet above sea level. The rivers are useful only for irrigation, more than 1,300,000 acres being under water. The Great Salt Lake, salt being 25-27% of the fluid content, is in the northwest part, altitude 4,218 ft., and has no known outlet. Its area is estimated at 1500-1750 square miles. The "Great American Desert" lies in the northwestern corner of Utah, reaching over into Nevada.

The climate is dry, stimulating and wholesome, warm in summer, rather cold in winter, and the sky is clear and cloudless 300 days a year.

The State's income from agriculture has increased greatly in recent years. The principal livestock items are dairy products, turkeys and poultry products, lambs and wool. Alfalfa, wheat, sugar beets, barley and potatoes are the chief crops.

Utah's principal mineral products are copper, coal, zinc and lead, gold, petroleum, sulphur and salt; also uranium, vanadium, semi-precious stones, marble, and onyx.

Since World War II, Utah has become an important factor in the steel market. The giant Geneva Steel Mills has a current capacity of 1,250,000 tons per year.

The State has no bonded indebtedness.

There are 10 institutions of higher learning—five colleges and universities, one professional school and four junior colleges.

Recent social legislation includes a retirement system for all city, county and State employees.

The Latter Day Saints number three-fourths of all church membership. The Mormons reached Utah (July 24, 1847) from the Midwest, being

driven out by persecution. Salt Lake City, the capital, has several structures built by the church, among them the Tabernacle, seating 12,000, and the Temple.

For coloring and unusual erosional formations the canyon country of southwestern Utah and northern Arizona has no equal. The canyons themselves are stupendous in size and formation, and of brilliant hues. It is in this country that Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks and Cedar Breaks National Monument are situated. Zion National Park was, prior to its reservation, a national monument, called by the Indian name of the river, Mukuntuweap. The monument was enlarged (March 18, 1918) by President Wilson and the name changed to Zion. Geological history of a billion years is exposed in the rocks of these parks.

In Bryce Canyon the rim road is on the highest tread of a giant rock stairway that, as viewed from Rainbow Point, leads downward in steps 30 to 400 feet high to the flat lands 3,000 feet below.

Vermont

CAPITAL, Montpelier—Green Mountain State—STATE FLOWER, Red Clover—MOTTO: Vermont; Freedom and Unity—AREA, 9,609 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948), 374,000—RANK: Area, 42nd; Population (1940 census), 46th; Admission, 14th.

Vermont, New England's only inland State, is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by New Hampshire, on the south by Massachusetts, and on the west by New York. The Green Mountains run north and south through the State. Lake Champlain, which forms most of the Western boundary, more than 100 miles long and in places 12 miles wide, is the largest body of fresh water east of the Great Lakes. The boundary on the east was officially decided (1937) to run for 200 miles along the Connecticut River, the New Hampshire line extending to the original low water line on the west bank.

The climate is cool and the atmosphere dry. The summer season, between frosts, is from 110 to 160 days, according to location and altitude.

In the State there are more than 900 peaks with an altitude of 2,000 feet or more above sea level, Mt. Mansfield (4,393 feet), is the highest point. There are more than 400 lakes in the State.

Preeminently a dairy state, it is as well suited to diversified farming and fruit growing. Its ratio of dairy cows per capita is among the highest in the nation. Both in quantity and quality Vermont leads the maple-production states (nine) with a normal yield of about 40% of the production. The apple crop is of notable quality with more than 382,000 bearing trees in the orchards.

The principal mineral products are stone, slate, copper and talc, and the State is a heavy producer of asbestos.

Vermont has 14 institutions of higher learning—eight colleges and universities, including the University of Vermont, chartered in 1791; three teachers' colleges and three junior colleges.

Forty-four State Forests and Forest Parks cover about 77,951 acres, and the National Forest will contain about 500,000 acres. The recreational activities of Vermont extend through the four seasons. The Long Trail is famous for hiking, and there are 1,000 miles of bridle trails and abundant hotel facilities.

The romantic history of the State's early days hinges on the activities of the Green Mountain Boys, a force of militia organized about 1764.

When the Revolutionary War broke out and news of Lexington and Concord was received, many of these militiamen started at once and joined the Colonial forces around Boston. Those who remained at home joined the forces of Ethan Allen and (May 10, 1775) captured Fort Ticonderoga—a most important victory to the army of the Colonies. At a convention in Westminster (Jan. 1777) Vermont was declared an independent State and the name of New Connecticut was adopted. The following June the name was changed to Vermont. Bennington Monument (302 feet), commemorates the battle of Bennington (Aug. 16, 1777), the turning point of the Revolution.

Thomas Chittenden was elected Governor (March 3, 1778) in the first election under the Constitution. The first session of the Legislature was held (March 12, 1778). The State existed as a republic for 14 years until its difficulties in regard to boundaries and sovereignty were solved. The State was admitted to the Union (March 4, 1791) being the first after the original thirteen. Montpelier was chosen as the capital (1805), and the first session of legislature was held there (1808).

Virginia

CAPITAL, Richmond—Old Dominion—STATE FLOWER, American Dogwood—MOTTO: Sic Semper Tyrranus (Thus Always to Tyrants)—AREA, 40,815 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948), 3,029,000—RANK: Area, 35th; Population (1940 census), 19th; 10th of the Original 13 States.

The Commonwealth of Virginia is bounded on the north by West Virginia and Maryland, on the east by Maryland and the Atlantic Ocean, on the South by North Carolina and Tennessee, and on the west by West Virginia and Kentucky. The territory, which once included Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, was further reduced by the establishment of West Virginia (1863) in the Civil War.

The State's topography is varied. The Coastal Plain, known as the Tidewater, consists of four peninsulas averaging 70 miles in length and 10 to 15 miles wide, formed by Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac, Rappahannock, York and James Rivers. The central part of the State, known as the Piedmont, rises to the Blue Ridge Mountains. Between this range to the north and the Alleghenies lies the Shenandoah Valley, an excellent farming region. Extending far to the west of the body of the State is Southwest Virginia which includes mountains 5,000 feet high and many fertile valleys. Highest point in the Commonwealth is Mt. Rogers (5,719 ft.)

The climate varies, being generally warm in the eastern coastal region with ordinarily mild winters, and much colder in the high lands in the west.

Virginia is one of the leading tobacco and apple producing States. Other important crops are corn, winter wheat, cotton and peanuts. Smithfield hams, from peanut-fed hogs, are world famous.

Livestock, dairying and turkey-raising are important industries and the Piedmont is noted for its thoroughbred horses.

Virginia's principal mineral products are coal, stone, sand, gravel and zinc; also titanium, cement, clay, feldspar, gypsum, lead, manganese, mica, pyrite, and salt.

Leading manufacturing centers are Richmond, Hopewell, Norfolk, Roanoke and Lynchburg. Leading industrial activities are cigarette making (Richmond is the world's largest center of that activity); chemical plants, furniture, lumbering, cotton textiles and shipbuilding. At Newport News, at the mouth of the James River, is one of the largest shipbuilding plants in the country, and the city also has great coal piers. Hampton Roads is the major port of entry.

The State lists 42 institutions of higher education, including six for Negroes—19 colleges and universities, seven professional schools, three teachers' colleges, and 13 junior colleges.

There are eight State Parks with a combined area of approximately 26,150 acres. The State also has six State forests, 7,010 acres, and 50 community forests, 45,482 acres (U. S. Forest Service, June 30, 1948). Other recreational facilities include the Shenandoah National Park in the Blue Ridge Mountains through which runs the Skyline Drive of 107 miles, and many seashore resorts. Best known of the latter is Virginia Beach, on the Atlantic Ocean near Norfolk.

Virginia is proud of its history. The first permanent English settlement was at Jamestown (1607). At Yorktown the American Revolution actually ended (1781) with the surrender of a British army. The Commonwealth was the scene of many campaigns in the Civil War and the war closed with the surrender of Lee's army (April, 1865) at Appomattox Court House near Lynchburg.

Virginia has been the birthplace of eight presidents (including Harrison, Taylor and Wilson elected from other States). Its principal shrines are Mount Vernon, Washington's home; Monticello, Jefferson's home near Charlottesville; Arlington National Cemetery, and a number of National Military Parks. The restoration of Williamsburg as the colonial capital of Virginia, by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., reproduces Colonial life.

Washington

CAPITAL, Olympia—Evergreen State, Chinook State—STATE FLOWER, Rhododendron—MOTTO: Al-ki (Bye and Bye)—AREA, 68,192 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948), 2,487,000—RANK: Area, 19th; Population (1940 census), 30th; Admission, 42nd.

Washington, of the Pacific group, is bounded on the north by British Columbia, on the east by Idaho, on the south by Oregon, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. It has the Columbia River as southern boundary line for 300 miles from the west, and many streams of importance, mostly for irrigation uses, with the Snake River in its eastern reaches.

The Cascade Mountains cut through the western third of the State, extending north and south. Averaging 6,000 feet at the crest, there are a number of snowcapped peaks, of which Mt. Rainier (14,408 ft.) is the highest. The rugged Olympic Mountains, rising to 8,000 feet, occupy the Olympic Peninsula between the Pacific and Puget Sound.

The geology is the same as that of Oregon—arid and semi-arid lands in the east, interspersed

with fertile portions, and west of the Cascades the rainfall ranges from 20 to 80 inches with a resultant profusion of vegetation.

In the northwestern third of the State the great Puget Sound, with tortuous shores and innumerable harbors, on which Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, Olympia and other important cities are situated, is a great commercial center. It is the nearest American gateway to the ports of Asia, handles the bulk of the shipping to and from Alaska and has a heavy trade via the Panama Canal. Seattle is the largest city and chief port.

Agriculture is the chief occupation. The State leads by far in the production of apples. Other important crops are wheat, barley, oats, corn, potatoes, pears, peaches, peas and hops. Huge herds of cattle and sheep graze throughout the State.

Principal mineral products in order of value are cement, coal, sand and gravel, stone. Gold, silver, lead, mercury and zinc also are mined. Also found are clays, antimony, arsenic, tungsten and platinum. Aluminum refining has become an important industrial activity.

Washington's fisheries rank high among the States, exceeded only by California and Massachusetts in quantity and value of the annual catch. Landings average between 150-200,000,000 pounds annually, including salmon, halibut, crab, albacore tuna, rock cod and others.

Standing timber includes Douglas fir, yellow pine, white pine, spruce, larch, cedar and many others. Washington is a leader in lumber output, shipping the product all over the world, much going to the North Atlantic States via the Panama Canal and going by rail to the Central West.

There are 23 institutions of higher education—12 colleges and universities, four teachers' colleges and seven junior colleges.

The Grand Coulee Dam, on the Columbia River, is a part of the Columbia River Reclamation Project and ultimately will irrigate 1,200,000 acres of land and regulate the flow of the river and develop electrical power for use on the project and elsewhere. Another, Bonneville Dam, is situated at the head of tidewater on the Columbia River and provides deep water transportation as far as The Dalles. A third, the McNary, is under construction at Umatilla.

The State has two national parks, Mt. Rainier, one of the principal tourist attractions, and Olympic National Park. Washington also has 75 State parks, 54,594 acres; two State forests, 290,000 acres, and 13 community forests, 90,016 acres (U. S. Forest Service, June 30, 1948).

Mt. Rainier, named after the British Admiral, Peter Rainier, who figured in the American Revolution, is the third highest mountain in the continental United States. This inactive volcano covers 100 square miles, approximately one-fourth of the area of the National park in which it is located. Its glacier system, 28 in all, comprises 40 square miles of ice from 50 to 500 feet thick.

West Virginia

CAPITAL, Charleston—Mountain State, Panhandle State—STATE FLOWER, Rhododendron—MOTTO: Montani Semper Liberi (Mountaineers Always Free)—AREA, 24,181 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948), 1,915,000—RANK: Area, 40th; Population (1940 census), 25th; Admission, 35th.

West Virginia became the 35th State in the Union (June 20, 1863) formed of the western counties of Virginia. It is bounded on the north by Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Maryland; on the south by Virginia and Kentucky; and on the west by Kentucky and Ohio.

It is essentially mountainous, the Appalachian Range having several spurs therein. Its western parts drain into the Ohio River, and its eastern portions down the Potomac River to the Atlantic Ocean. The climate is moderate, and between the north and south extremes.

The State is a heavy producer of soft coal, natural gas, petroleum and stone. Industrial manufactures include iron and steel products, glass and glassware, chemicals and chemical products. There are large chemical plants in the Kanawka and Ohio River valleys, based on salt brines.

West Virginia produces more hardwood than any other State, excepting Arkansas, and has vast timber wealth, including yellow poplar, birch, ash, oak, spruce, hemlock and walnut.

The chief agricultural products are corn, oats, wheat, hay, potatoes, tobacco, apples, peaches, plums and grapes. Recent years have seen the development of grazing with the introduction of much purebred stock.

West Virginia has 19 institutions of higher education—nine colleges and universities, five teachers' colleges, two junior colleges and three Negro colleges.

Recent acts of the West Virginia Legislature include consideration of an amendment to the State Constitution granting cash bonuses to veterans of World Wars I and II, substitution of the electric chair for hanging as the method of capital punishment, secondary road improvement, liberalization of Workmen's Compensation and Unemployment Compensation laws, and increased financial support for the State's mental and other institutions.

There are 13 State Parks and six State Forests providing all types of recreational and vacation facilities. Camping sites and trails are available in the Monongahela National Forest. State-inspected tourist camps and hotels are contiguous to all recreational areas.

White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier County, for years has been world famous as a spa.

The crisis of the American Revolution found the pioneers forced to wage war against the British from the sea and the Indians from beyond the Ohio. The settlers took part in the Indian war which ended at the battle of Fallen Timbers (Aug. 20, 1794) where Gen. Anthony Wayne broke the power of the savage.

With the opening of the Civil War (1861) the first engagement of the war took place at Philippi (June 3, 1861). Battles and skirmishes took place almost continuously thereafter in West Virginia until 1865.

Wisconsin

CAPITAL, Madison—Badger State—STATE FLOWER, Violet—MOTTO, Forward—AREA, 56,154 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948), 3,309,000—RANK: Area, 25th; Population (1940 census), 13th; Admission, 30th.

Wisconsin, of the East North Central group, is bounded on the north by Lake Superior and Michigan, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by Illinois, and on the west by Iowa and Minnesota. The western boundary includes also the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers. It has the characteristic climate of the northern tier of States, cold in winter and pleasant in summer, dry and stimulating.

The principal mineral products are stone, sand and gravel, iron ore and zinc.

Agriculture is a leading industry in Wisconsin and is well diversified. The State is first in the production of dairy cattle, milk, manufactured milk products, including cheese and condensed products; hemp, tame hay, peas, sweet corn and beets for canning. It produces large crops of corn, oats, barley, cucumbers for pickles, cabbage, sugar beets, potatoes, onions, and cigar wrapper tobacco. There are large crops of cranberries, cherries, apples, strawberries, and plums.

Principal manufactures include motor vehicle parts and accessories, paper and paperboard mills, tractors, footwear, textiles; generating, distribution and industrial apparatus; saw mills, veneer mills and cooperage stock mills. Chief industrial centers are in the southeastern corner of the State. Milwaukee, one of the chief ports of entry; West Allis, Racine, Kenosha, Janesville, Beloit and Madison.

Superior, at the head of Lake Superior, opposite Duluth, Minn., is the main terminus of the Great Northern Railway, and has great ore, lumber, wheat and coal dockage, with considerable manufacturing of iron products.

The State has 39 institutions of higher education—15 colleges and universities, seven professional schools, 13 teachers' colleges and normal schools and four junior colleges.

There are 12 State Parks, eight State Forests and a number of roadside parks and State historical and memorial sites totaling 273,000 acres. The scenic and recreational resources of Wisconsin are accessible over 85,000 miles of highways and nearly 7,000 miles of railroads, plus growing airport facilities.

The Wisconsin Unemployment Compensation Act (1934) was the first adopted by any State.

Wisconsin was the first State to set up (1917) a cooperative crop reporting organization jointly with the Federal Government—a system which has since been adopted by many States.

The 1945 Legislature set up a segregated highway fund to receive all funds from registration and other highway operations. It also enacted a fair employment practices act. The Legislature passed the "Youth Service Act" (1947) to combat delinquency, with the emphasis on prevention, created a veterans' housing authority; establishing a bureau to survey the problems and aids in alcoholism; and consolidated municipal and state retirement systems.

Jean Nicolet was the first white man known to set foot on Wisconsin soil. He arrived at the mouth of the Fox River (1634) and landed either at Red Banks or at Dotys Island up the river near Neenah, according to Jesuit missionary reports.

Wyoming

CAPITAL, Cheyenne, Equality State—STATE FLOWER, Indian Paint Brush—MOTTO: Cedant Arma Togae (Let Arms Yield to the Gown)—AREA, 97,914 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948

301,000—RANK: Area, 8th; Population (1940 census), 48th; Admission, 44th.

Wyoming, a Mountain Group State, is bounded on the north by Montana, on the east by South Dakota and Nebraska, on the south by Colorado and Utah, and on the west by Utah, Idaho and Montana. It is a lofty region, its mean elevation about 6,000 ft.—a broad plateau traversed by the Rocky Mountains, highest point of which is Mt Gannett, 13,785 ft. The Teton Range, 40 miles in length, constitute a practically insuperable barrier and were noted landmarks to early 19th Century explorers and trappers. The Tetons have 11 peaks of major rank.

Its waters flow in all directions, drainage by the Green River to the southwest, by the Yellowstone and Snake Rivers to the northwest, by the Big Horn to the north, and by the North Platte, Sweetwater and Laramie Rivers to the southeast, none of them navigable.

The climate is typical of the rarefied air of high elevations, with rather severe winters and pleasant summers. Annual mean precipitation 12-15 inches.

Great mineral resources, not fully developed, include coal, petroleum, bentonite, gold, silver, iron and copper. The State's coal resources are several times greater than those of any other State and it is estimated that the known deposits are sufficient to supply the present world demand for centuries. The principal mineral products in order of present value are petroleum, coal, natural gas and natural gasoline. Casper is the headquarters for more oil compnies than any other city in the United States with the exception of Tulsa.

Sixty-five percent of Wyoming's people gain their livelihood directly or indirectly from farm or ranch. The crops, produced by dry land and irrigated farming, include beans, corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, sugar beets, hay, alfalfa and fruit. Since the days of the cattle kings the State has been recognized as one of the greatest of livestock States; 1,500,000 head of fine beef cattle and 3,500,000 head of sheep and lambs graze on the prairies, ranches and farms. The wool clip is of great value. Dairying is important in several sections.

The largest reclamation project in the nation's history, development of the Missouri River Basin which includes half the State of Wyoming, is under way and will continue for several years. The development includes construction of some 20 major dams, reservoirs and power plants, which will double the State's irrigated acreage.

The University of Wyoming is in Laramie, and there is one junior college.

The first guaranty of equal suffrage to women in the United States was contained in the Act of 1869 of the Territorial Legislature of Wyoming.

There are two National Parks, famous Yellowstone National Park (3,472 sq. mi.), the oldest and best known (set aside in 1872); and Grand Teton National Park. There are 11 National Forests, 9,000,000 acres of which are within the State; and a number of national monuments and hot springs. Jackson Hole Wildlife Park, stocked by fish and game experts in cooperation with the New York Zoological Society, is an unusual wildlife preserve and zoological garden.

The Yellowstone region was discovered by John Colter (1807). The first white settlement (established about 1834) was old Fort Laramie, now a national monument. Up to the beginning of the last century, Indians held undisputed sway over the Jackson Hole basin, literally a "happy hunting ground" in the Toris Teton region.

District of Columbia

City of Washington is co-extensive with District of Columbia—OFFICIAL FLOWER, American Beauty Rose—MOTTO: Justitia Omnibus (Justice to All)—AREA, 69 sq. mi.; rank 49th—POPULATION (1940 census), 663,091; rank, 37th; (Census Est. 1947), 861,000.

The District of Columbia is the seat of the Federal Government of the United States. Its area was originally 100 square miles taken from the sovereignty of Maryland and Virginia. Virginia's portion south from the Potomac was ceded (1846) back to that State. It lies on the west central edge of Maryland on the Potomac River, opposite Virginia. The District is co-terminus with the City of Washington.

Almost the entire activity is governmental. Industrial activity is output for governmental or local consumption. Navigation is carried on via the Potomac River, a branch of Chesapeake Bay.

To insure that the national capital should be free from local control, the Constitution provides that Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation therein. After various experiments, Congress (in 1878) created the present form of government, which consists of a commission of three members, two residents of the District appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and one detailed from the corps of engineers of the Army. Each House of the Congress has a Committee on District of Columbia, and taxation current and for improvements is chiefly borne by the residents.

Residents of the District of Columbia, as such, do not vote on either national or municipal matters. Persons residing in the District of Columbia appointed to governmental positions do not give up their voting residence in the States. The laws of the various States permit them to vote as residents of such States.

Proposals for a "federal town" for the deliberations of the Continental Congress were made in 1783, four years before the adoption of the Constitution that gave the Confederation a national government. Rivalry between northern and southern delegates over the town appeared in the First Congress, meeting in New York in 1789. John Adams, presiding officer of the Senate, cast the deciding vote of that body for Germantown, Pa. In 1790 Congress compromised by making Philadelphia the temporary capital for ten years. The Virginia members of the House wanted a capital on the eastern bank of the Potomac; they were defeated by the Northerners, while the Southerners defeated the Northern attempt to have the nation assume the war debts of the 13 original states, the Assumption bill fathered by Alexander Hamilton. It is recorded that by diplomatic methods Hamilton and Jefferson arranged a compromise; the Virginia men voted for the Assumption bill, and the Northerners conceded the capital to the Potomac. President Washington chose the exact site after visiting many others in October, 1790, and personally persuaded landowners to sell their holdings to the government at £25, then about $66, an acre.

Washington appointed Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a French engineer who had come over with Lafayette, to plan the capital on an area not over 10 miles square. The L'Enfant plan was considered grandiose, for streets 100 to 110 feet wide and one avenue 400 feet wide and a mile long on the Potomac pastures seemed foolhardy. But Washington endorsed his plans. When L'Enfant ordered a wealthy landowner to remove his new manor house because it obstructed his vista, and demolished it when the owner refused, Washington had to step in and dismiss L'Enfant.

On Sept. 18, 1793, the corner stone of the north wing of the Capitol was laid by President Washington. The occasion was expected to drum up sales of city lots, but there were few purchasers. Washington bought several lots. In the next few years Robert Morris and others invested. By 1799 the Senate wing of the Capitol had been roofed, the walls of the President's house were up and the Treasury building was ordered. On June 3, 1800, President John Adams moved to Washington and on June 10, Philadelphia ceased to be the temporary capital. Here in half-finished public buildings, a scattering of houses, huts and workers' shantles, along weedy paths and muddy river flats, the young government developed the capital that is today one of the world's great cities.

For details of buildings see section on Washington, D. C.

The Mount Vernon Memorial Highway begins at the Arlington Memorial Bridge, on Columbia Island, and extends approximately 15 miles along the Virginia shore of the Potomac to Washington's home, Mount Vernon.

Winding through Virginia countryside and affording vistas of the Potomac, this highway passes many places of historic interest. The ruins of Abingdon, originally the home of the Alexander family, for whom the city of Alexandria was named, and also the birthplace of Nelly Custis, Martha Washington's grand-daughter, overlook the other famous sites.

In Alexandria the highway passes Christ Church, where Washington and Lee worshipped, and many other places of historic and patriotic interest. Below Alexandria the highway passes Wellington, the former home of Tobias Lear, secretary to the first President, and Fort Hunt, one of the Civil War defenses of the National Capital. Across the Potomac is Fort Washington, designed by L'Enfant and still an active military reservation.

The District of Columbia has 25 institutions of higher learning—10 colleges and universities, including George Washington University, Georgetown University; six professional schools; one teachers college, six junior colleges and two institutions for Negroes.

ORGANIZED TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Alaska

CAPITAL, Juneau—Territorial Flower, Forget-me-not—AREA, 586,400 square miles—POPULATION, (Est. 1948), 92,000.

Alaska, an Organized Territory of the United States, occupies the northwestern part of the North American continent, with all the islands near its coast, including the Aleutian Islands, Kodiak, St. Lawrence, Nunivak and the Pribilofs. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, the east by the Yukon Territory of Canada and British Columbia, the southwest by the Pacific Ocean and on the west by Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean.

Southeast Alaska is a narrow strip between Canada and the Pacific Ocean, and includes the Alexander Archipelago. The Yukon (1,800 miles) is the principal river. Its chief tributaries are the Tanana, Porcupine and Koyukuk.

Affected by the warm Japanese current, the coastal temperature rarely falls below zero and rises to 80 degrees in the summer. The section has abundant rainfall. In the interior there is a difference of 150 degrees between winter and summer temperatures; in some parts 70 below in winter and 100 above in summer.

There are 27 incorporated towns in Alaska. Those of 1,000 or more population include: Anchorage (20,000), Fairbanks (12,000), Juneau (7,000), Ketchikan (7,000), Sitka (2,000), Nome (1,600), Palmer (1,500), Cordova (1,500), Petersburg (1,500), Wrangell (1,500), Seward (1,500), Kodiak (1,200).

By race, the 1939 census figures show 39,170 white population, and 32,458 native stock, composed of Eskimos, Indians and Aleuts.

Alaska has vast forests along the coasts, of which more than 21,000,000 acres are in forest reservations, from which the total annual cut is approximately 75,000,000 board feet. The total estimated timber volume is 84,700,000,000 board feet.

Alaska is served by the Alaska Railroad, river boat services, four steamship companies and 35 airline carriers.

Alaska's fisheries comprise a leading industry, producing salmon, halibut, herring and shellfish. Fur farming and seal killing are important, and the Pribilof Islands are world famous for seal skins. Coal and petroleum production is increasing.

Gold is mined in southeast Alaska, along the Yukon River and at Nome.

Trade is almost entirely with the United States. Alaska's imports being chiefly food and manufactures, and exports gold and silver, fishery products and furs.

Alaska's eduational system includes the University of Alaska, near Fairbanks; over 100 elementary day schools, 37 rural and 18 city high schools, and several vocational schools.

Alaska is governed by a legislative assembly of 16 senators, elected for four-year terms, and 24 representatives, elected for two-year terms, and the Congress of the United States which has reserved to itself the right to legislate on certain subjects. Alaska has one Delegate in Congress, elected biennially, but he has no vote. The Governor is appointed by the President.

Alaskans expressed their desire for statehood in the 1946 elections, voting 9,630 for, 6,822 against. A bill to grant statehood was reported out unanimously to the 80th and 81st Congresses.

The Territorial Legislature enacted (1949) a system of basic tax legislation consisting of income, property and license taxes, set up a number of Eskimo scout units under the National Guard system, created a department of fisheries, and enacted model social legislation, including child labor regulation and provision for hospital care of tuberculosis patients.

Mt. McKinley National Park 3,030 square miles, (established 1917) was created primarily to protect the great herds of mountain sheep and caribou on this part of the Alaska Range. Mt. McKinley (20,300 feet above sea level) is the highest mountain in North America and one of the loftiest in the world. The park also contains Mt. Foraker (17,000 feet), Mt. Russell (11,500 feet), and four large glaciers.

Located on the Alaska Peninsula near Katmai is the Valley of 10,000 Smokes, so named because of the constant discharge of vapor from lands thick with volcanic formations.

Alaska is a hunter's paradise. Rivers and lakes afford excellent fishing and deepsea "strip-fishing" for salmon has become a favorite sport in Southeastern Alaska.

As early as 1855 Russia offered to sell the territory to the United States, but the offer was declined. During President Buchanan's administration negotiations for purchase were opened, but were called off by Russia after an offer of $5,000,000 had been made. Credit for the final purchase of Alaska is given William H. Seward, Secretary of State under President Johnson. The treaty of purchase was signed at 4:00 a.m., March 30, 1867 and sent to the Senate for ratification. Articles were exchanged and the treaty proclaimed by President Johnson, June 20, 1867. Formal transfer of the territory took place at Sitka (Oct. 18, 1867). The purchase price was $7,200,000. At first a district (or unorganized territory), by an act of Congress (approved August 24, 1912) Alaska was made a Territory.

Hawaii

CAPITAL, Honolulu—AREA, 6,435 sq. mi.—POPULATION (Est. 1948), 540,500.

Hawaii—the crossroads of the Pacific—consists of 20 islands, nine of them inhabited, lying in the North Pacific Ocean in longitude 154° 40'—160° 30' west, latitude 22° 16'—18° 55' north, and more than 2,000 miles from the nearest mainland. The group extends for 390 miles from northwest to southeast, comprising 6,454 square miles of which 6,441 are land and of which 4,021 are in Hawaii. Principal islands in the Hawaiian group are **Hawaii, Oahu, Kahoolawe, Lanai, Maui, Molokai, Kauai** and **Niihau.** The outlying islands of **Kure** and **Palmyra** are included in the Territory. Others, including **Baker, Canton, Enderbury, Howland, Jarvis, Johnston** and **Midway,** with an area of 28 square miles, are not under the jurisdiction of the Territory, but often included for census purposes.

The islands are mountainous and volcanic in origin, filled with extinct craters, Haleakala on Maui being one of the largest in the world. Largest of the active group is Kilauea (altitude 4,090 ft.) with its "pit of eternal fire;" a wonderful feature of the Hawaiian National Park. The two highest peaks are Mauna Kea (13,784 feet) and Mauna Loa (13,680 feet) on Hawaii.

Honolulu, on the Island of Oahu, is the capital, and chief port and commercial city of the islands. It has never been hotter than 90 degrees or colder than 52 degrees in the history of the U. S. weather bureau.

The mean monthly average temperatures at Honolulu are 71.4 degrees for January, and 78.3 degrees for August, with a mean annual average temperature of 74.9 degrees. Rainfall ranges from 25.28 inches annually on the dry leeward side of Oahu, to over 230 inches at higher elevations. The world's greatest average annual rainfall, 444 inches, occurs near the summit of Mt. Waialeale on Kauai.

There are more than 1,000,000 acres in the forest reserves, and the total area of public lands exceeds 1,500,000 acres. The soil nourishes all tropical and sub-tropical fruits.

Oahu continues as the population center of the islands with 371,649 or 68.8 percent in 1948, Honolulu alone having more than 215,000. Of the various ethnic groups the Hawaiians, third largest group, show the most rapid rate of increase, but the pure Hawaiian strain is disappearing. The largest single racial group is the Caucasian with 33.4 percent of the total. Others include citizens and residents of Japanese descent (32.6%), Filipinos, Chinese, Puerto Ricans and Koreans.

The chief industries are production of sugar, pineapples, the tourist business, livestock, and fishing. The bulk of Hawaii's trade is with the mainland, only a fraction being with foreign countries. Its livestock, poultry and truck garden production is for home consumption.

The University of Hawaii (founded 1907) is in Honolulu. There are 16 airfields on the islands.

The islands expressed their desire for statehood at the elections (1940) with 39,413 voting in favor and 19,911 against and bills were introduced in the 80th and 81st Congresses.

The chief executive officer of the Territory of Hawaii is the Governor, who is appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate for a four-year-term, and who must be a resident of the islands for three years to be eligible.

The Legislature consists of the Senate of 15 members, elected for four-year terms; and the House of Representatives, of 30 members, elected for two-year terms. The Delegate to Congress is elected every two years, and has floor privileges in the house, but no vote.

The Hawaiian Islands were discovered by Capt. Cook (1778). Second visit (1779). Hawaii became a constitutional monarchy in 1840. A revolution drove Queen Liluokalani from the throne (1893), and a republic was proclaimed July 4, 1894. Hawaii was formally annexed to the United States, Aug. 12, 1898 and organized as a Territory June 14, 1900.

DEPENDENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Canal Zone and Panama Canal

The Canal Zone is a Government reservation administered by the organization known as The Panama Canal. This is an independent organization in the Government service whose head is the Governor, directly under the President. As a matter of executive arrangement, the Secretary of the Army represents the President in the administration of Canal affairs. The Zone is fortified and occupied by a garrison in addition to the civilian employees of the Canal and railroad. The Governor is Brig. Gen. Francis K. Newcomer.

The Canal Zone is a strip of land extending five miles on either side of the axis of the Panama Canal but not including the cities of Panama or Colon, which remain in the Republic of Panama, but are under United States jurisdiction in the matter of sanitation and quarantine. The port at the Caribbean entrance, formerly a part of Colon, is Cristobal; and at the Pacific entrance Balboa, with adjoining and contiguous communities of Balboa Heights and Ancon.

The land was granted to the United States by Panama by treaty (Feb. 26, 1904), the compensation being $10,000,000, and annual payments of $250,000, increased to $430,000 in 1936. No private individuals are allowed to acquire land.

The total area of the Canal Zone is 648 square miles, of which 372 are land. Gatun Lake, with the water at its normal level of 85 feet above sea level, has an area of 163.4 square miles. The zone has a civil population (1948 census) of 47,462.

Commercial air activities are centered on the Pacific side of the Isthmus at the Canal Zone Air Terminal.

THE PANAMA CANAL

The Panama Canal is a lock and lake type canal, traversing the Isthmus of Panama between the Atlantic Ocean (Caribbean Sea) and the Pacific Ocean (Gulf of Panama) with headquarters in Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

On the Atlantic slope the Canal follows the former valley of the Chagres River; on the Pacific, that of the Rio Grande. Dams were built across these valleys to form lakes on which the ships are floated, and connection between the two valleys, through the intervening divide, was made by excavating Culebra Cut (officially named Gaillard Cut).

The summit elevation, i. e., the surface of Gatun Lake and of Gaillard Cut, which is an artificial arm of the lake, is normally 85 feet above sea level, and the bottom of the Cut was excavated to 40 feet above sea level, giving normal depth of 45 feet. The channel through Gatun Lake is 23¾ miles long, and the Cut is 8 miles long

The locks serve to raise ships from the sea to the summit level, or to lower them to sea after they have crossed the Isthmus. On the Atlantic side the lift is made at Gatun Locks, which have 3 steps or chambers, called lower, middle, and upper. On the Pacific side, one step is made at Pedro Miguel Lock, at the Pacific end of Gaillard Cut, and two at Miraflores Locks, about a mile to the south.

The line of the Canal is northwest-southeast, and the Pacific end is 27 miles east of the Atlantic end.

The Canal is 50.52 statute miles in length, at least 300 feet wide at the bottom of excavated channels, 110 feet wide in the lock chambers, which have a usable length of 1,000 feet. Depth varies but is not less than 41 feet in sea level sections or with surface of Gatun Lake.

American occupation of the Canal Zone began May 4, 1904 and the Canal was opened to traffic Aug. 15, 1914. Traffic in the early years was hampered by slides and reduced by war conditions, and the Canal was declared officially opened on July 12, 1920.

Legislation was enacted (Dec. 28, 1945) directing that the Panama Canal be re-evaluated in relation to future interoceanic commerce and national defense. The Governor has recommended that the Canal be converted to a sea-level waterway.

Puerto Rico

CAPITAL, San Juan—AREA, 3,435 square miles—POPULATION (Est. 1947), 2,149,000.

Puerto Rico with the Atlantic Ocean on the north and the Caribbean Sea on the south, is the easternmost island of the West Indies Group known as the Greater Antilles, of which Cuba, Haiti and Jamaica are the larger units. Santo Domingo i sabout 45 miles to the west, and St. Thomas 40 miles to the east. The islands of Culebra and Vieques, to the east, and Mona to the west form part of the territory. Puerto Rico is 95 miles long and 35 miles wide, with a coast line of approximately 311 miles.

The soil is extremely fertile and largely under cultivation. The lower lands to the north are well watered, but irrigation is needed in the south: an extensive system has been constructed by the Government. The climate is mild, with a mean winter temperature of 73.4 degrees and a summer temperature only 5.5 degrees higher.

Puerto Rico is administered under the Organic Act of Puerto Rico (March 2, 1917), which with its amendments granted Puerto Ricans American citizenship and unrestricted suffrage.

President Truman signed (Aug. 5, 1947) a bill giving Puerto Rico the right to choose its chief executive by popular vote. The Legislature—a Senate of 19 members and a House of Representatives of 39—is elected for four years by direct vote. There are seven executive departments: Justice, Finance, Interior, Education, Agriculture and Commerce, Labor, and Health. The seven heads of departments and an Executive Secretary form the Executive Council. The island elects a Resident Commissioner at Washington with a voice but no vote in the House of Representatives, for a term of four years.

The Governor is Luis Muñoz-Marin (elected Nov. 2, 1948), the first Governor of Puerto Rico to be chosen in a general election.

The island makes its own tax laws and derives further revenue by converting customs levies, income tax receipts and internal revenue collections into the Insular Treasury. United States currency is used exclusively.

Sugar, citrus fruits, coconuts, tobacco, coffee, rum, molasses and needlework are the chief exports. Distilling of alcohol and the canning of fruits and vegetables are important industries.

Puerto Rico began (1940) a program of hydroelectric power expansion and other measures to provide employment and to attract industry from the United States. Completion of Caonillas Dam (1948) brought power installations to 18 and assured production of 400,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity per year.

The Industrial Development Company, established by law (1942), set up a number of typical factories to promote industrialization. The Insular Government has established a bank to grant loans on liberal terms to persons desirous of investing in approved industries, and the 1948 Legislature passed a measure granting tax exemption until 1960 to new industries established in Puerto Rico.

About one-third of the population resides in the cities and towns. There are 544.2 inhabitants to the square mile. To meet this over-population menace the Insular Legislature (1937) removed the dissemination of birth control information from the penalties of the penal code. San Juan has a population of 169,247; Ponce, 65,182 and Mayaguez, 50,376. About three quarters of the population are white, the remaining quarter Negro.

Although Spanish is the popular language, most of the people speak English, and the Insular Government fosters intensive instruction in English in the public schools, credited with being the most efficient and up-to-date school system in Latin America.

Education is free and compulsory. In 1946 there was an enrollment of 364,944 in both public and private day schools. The University of Puerto Rico is in Rio Piedras; the Polytechnic Institute of Puerto Rico, in San German.

The Roman Catholic religion is dominant.

Puerto Rico's climate, beaches and scenery are a growing attraction for winter tourists from the United States. Modern hotel facilities are under construction in San Juan.

Puerto Rico (or Boriquen as it was called by its original native Indians) was discovered by Columbus (Nov. 19, 1493). Ponce de Leon conquered it for Spain (1509) and established the first settlement at Caparra, across the bay from the present site of the capital city. He was the island's first governor general. Ruled by Spain until 1898, it was seized by Major Gen. Miles in the Spanish-American war and ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris (Dec. 10, 1898).

Virgin Islands

CAPITAL, Charlotte Amalie, formerly St. Thomas—AREA, 132 square miles—POPULATION (Est. 1947), 30,000.

The Virgin Islands form the most easterly United States territory, and are comprised of approximately 50 islands. The three largest, St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix are inhabited. Formerly known as the Danish West Indies they were purchased from Denmark for $25,000,000 (proclaimed Jan. 35, 1917.) Approximately 80 percent of the population is of Negro descent.

The climate is consistently warm and comfortable, with a mean winter temperature of 78 degrees, summer 82.

St. Thomas has the principal harbor, and the seat of Government. It is situated 40 miles east

of Puerto Rico, about the same distance from the Northern shore line of the group's largest island, St. Croix, and 1,442 miles southeast of New York.

Congress (1927) conferred citizenship upon the natives and, under the Organic Act (June 22, 1936) universal suffrage was granted to all who could read and write the English language. Education is compulsory and there are 31 schools in the three main islands. English is universally spoken.

The islands are comprised of two municipalities, that of St. Thomas-St. John with a Municipal (legislative) Council of seven members, and that of St. Croix with a membership of nine. Elections are biennial. Meeting jointly at least once each year, the two bodies form a Legislative Assembly for the primary purpose of enacting legislation for the Virgin Islands as a whole. The Governor, appointed by the President, has certain veto powers. The Islands are under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

Rum and bay rum are the chief exports. Several steamship and air lines serve the Virgin Islands and they are becoming a potentially important American resort area.

The islands have a workmen's compensation law, minimum wage and hour act, a full employment act and one of the strongest anti-discrimination laws in force in any American State or Territory.

Guam

CAPITAL, Agana—AREA, 206 square miles—POPULATION (1947 census) 24,268.

The Island of Guam, the largest of the **Marianne**s, classified as an unorganized United States possession, was ceded to the United States by Spain by Article Two of the Treaty of Paris (Dec. 10, 1898). It is 30 miles long and four to eight and one-half miles wide. Distance from Manila, 1,499 miles; from San Francisco, 5,053 miles, in the typhoon belt of the Western Pacific. The inhabitants are called Chamorros, a mixed race, with the Malay strain predominating. Guam is under the Navy Department, as a naval station with a powerful Government radio station. The port of entry is Apra.

The United States has developed harbor facilities, airfields and other installations to make Guam one of the most important of the chain of bases in the Pacific.

The Governor of the Island is a military officer appointed by the President. He is also military Commander of the Island and Commandant of the naval station. The Guamanian Congress functions only as an advisory body.

The Congress, meeting (May 3, 1946) urged the United States to grant citizenship to the Guamanians.

The native language is Chamorro but Spanish and English also are spoken with English the official language. The Catholic church predominates. Elementary education is compulsory.

Exports include copra and cocoanut oil. All manufactured products are imported from the States and imports exceed exports by about four to one.

Magellan discovered the group of islands (March 6, 1521) while on his voyage around the world and named the group "Ladrones." The islands were colonized (1668) by Spanish missionaries who renamed them the Marianne Islands, in honor of Maria Ana of Austria, Queen of Spain.

American Samoa

CAPITAL, Pago Pago, Island of Tutuila—AREA, 76 square miles—POPULATION (Est. 1947), 17,550.

American Samoa, comprising the islands of **Tutuila, Aunu'n, Ofu, Olosega** and **Ta'u**, the **Manua Islands** and the uninhabited coral atoll of **Rose Island** became a possession of the United States by virtue of a tripartite treaty with Great Britain and Germany (Nov. 1889). Another, **Swain's Island**, was annexed in 1925. It is under control of the Navy Department as a naval station and the Commandant acts as Governor by commission of the President of the United States, appoints officers and draws up local laws. The United States maintains a high powered radio station on Tutuila which reaches the United States, New Zealand, Australia, Honolulu and other islands in the Pacific. The station is open for commercial traffic.

Pago Pago, in Tutuila, is a valuable harbor and a United States Navy coaling station. It was ceded (1872) to the United States by the native king.

American Samoa is 4,150 miles from San Francisco, 2,276 from Hawaii, 1,565 from Auckland and 4,519 from Manila via San Bernardino Strait.

Tutuila has an area of 40.2 square miles and a population (1946) of 14,402, including Aunu'u. Tau has an area of 14 square miles and the islets of Ofu and Olosega four square miles with a population (1946) of 2,532. Swain's Island has a diameter approaching two square miles and a population (1946) of 143.

The natives are of a high type of the Polynes race. Local laws prohibit foreigners from buy their lands.

There are 47 public schools with an enrollm close to 4,000. The entire population is under medical care of the United States Navy.

The chief product and export is copra. Tr breadfruit, yams, cocoanuts, pineapples, oran and bananas also are produced for commercial p poses. The Government handles the crop the natives. Other fruits grown are not export About 70 per cent of the land is forest.

Wake and Midway Islands

The United States flag was hoisted over Wi Island (July 4, 1898) by Gen. F. V. Greene, co manding Second Detachment Philippine expediti With its two sister islands, Wilkes and Peale, i in the direct route from Hawaii to Hong Ko about 2,000 miles from the first and 3,000 m from the second; and 1,290 miles from Guam. T group is four and one-half miles long and one a one-half miles wide and has 2,600 acres.

The Midway Islands, owned by the United Sta are a group in the North Pacific, 1,200 miles nor west of the Hawaiian Islands. The area of group is 28 square miles, and population (Cens 1936) was 118; both are included in the totals Hawaii.

Wake Island was occupied by Japanese for (Dec. 24, 1941) after 14 days of fighting.

The United States flag was hoisted over Wa Island (Sept. 4, 1945) after the Japanese s rendered it.

Wake and the Midway Islands assumed n importance (1935) as landing stages for tra Pacific airplanes.

Kure Island, on the westerly edge of Hawaiian group, of value as an air base, placed under control of the Navy by President order (Feb. 21, 1936).

Johnson, Palmyra and **Kingman's**, in the Paci also are under control of the Navy.

Howland, Jarvis and **Baker Islands**, south the Hawaiian group, also of value as air ba and owned by the United States, were settled a equipped as aerological stations (1936) by you Hawaiians acting under the Federal Division Territories and Insular Possessions.

Canton and Enderbury Islan

The United States and Great Britain agr (April 6, 1939) on a system of joint control a administration of Canton and Enderbury Islai of the Phoenix group in the Central Pacific, ab half way between Hawaii and Australia. T formula applies for fifty years and thereaf indefinitely unless modified or terminated. Ea government is represented by an administra official and the islands are "available for co munications and for use as airports for int national aviation, but only civil aviation co panies, incorporated in the United States America or in any part of the British Comm wealth of Nations for the purpose of schedu air services." The United States is permitted build and operate an airport on Canton that be open to use by British aircraft and civil av tion companies on equal terms. The agreem was arranged after it was discovered that islands had great potential value as air commu cation bases.

Islands Under Trusteeship

By unaminous action of the United Nations curity Council (April 2, 1947) the trusteeship the 625 islands in the west Pacific, formerly H by the Japanese, was awarded to the United St with authority to fortify the islands if such act was considered essential to their security.

The islands include Caroline, Marshall and Ma anne chains (except Guam). Most of the islands these groups were captured by United States fo during World War II and their retention was manded by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washing

Germany seized many of the islands (18 while the others were under Spanish rule u the Spanish-American War (1898) when Sp sold them to Germany. After the outbreak World War I (1914), Japan took over administ tion of the islands "to protect the interests of Western Allies" and later the mandates over th were awarded to Japan. In the period betw the two wars, Japan fortified all of the lar islands in violation of her mandates and it from there that she launched the attack on P Harbor (Dec. 7, 1941).

The total population of the Islands is estima at 85,000, with only a small percentage of wi settlers. Most of the islands are volcanic picturesque, with luxuriant vegetation, but onl few of them are self-sustaining. The others pend on the United States for their sustenance

States: Capitals, Settled, Entry Into Union, Area, Rank

State	Capital	Settled*	Entered Union	Land Area Square miles	Total Area Square miles	Lg'th Miles	Br'th Miles	Rank
Alabama	Montgomery	1702	1819, Dec. 14	51,078	51,609	330	200	28
Arizona	Phoenix	1848	1912, Feb. 14	113,580	113,909	390	335	5
Arkansas	Little Rock	1785	1836, June 15	52,725	53,102	275	240	26
California	Sacramento	1769	1850, Sept. 9	156,803	158,693	770	375	2
Colorado	Denver	1858	1876, Aug. 1	103,967	104,247	390	270	7
Connecticut	Hartford	1635	1788, Jan. 9	4,899	5,009	90	75	46
Delaware	Dover	1638	1787, Dec. 7	1,978	2,057	110	35	47
Florida	Tallahassee	1565	1845 Mar. 3	54,262	58,560	460	400	21
Georgia	Atlanta	1733	1788, Jan. 2	58,518	58,876	315	250	20
Idaho	Boise	1842	1890, July 3	82,808	83,557	490	305	12
Illinois	Springfield	1720	1818, Dec. 3	55,947	56,400	380	205	23
Indiana	Indianapolis	1733	1816, Dec. 11	36,205	36,291	265	160	37
Iowa	Des Moines	1788	1846, Dec. 28	55,986	56,280	300	210	24
Kansas	Topeka	1727	1861, Jan. 29	82,113	82,276	400	200	13
Kentucky	Frankfort	1774	1792, June 1	40,109	40,395	350	175	36
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	1699	1812, Apr. 30	45,177	48,523	280	275	30
Maine	Augusta	1624	1820, Mar. 15	31,040	33,215	235	205	38
Maryland	Annapolis	1634	1788, Apr. 28	9,887	10,577	200	120	41
Massachusetts	Boston	1620	1788, Feb. 6	7,907	8,257	190	110	44
Michigan	Lansing	1668	1837, Jan. 26	57,022	58,216	400	310	22
Minnesota	St. Paul	1805	1858, May 11	80,009	84,068	400	350	11
Mississippi	Jackson	1699	1817, Dec. 10	47,420	47,716	340	180	31
Missouri	Jefferson City	1764	1821, Aug. 10	69,270	69,674	300	280	18
Montana	Helena	1809	1889, Nov. 8	146,316	147,138	580	315	3
Nebraska	Lincoln	1847	1867, Mar. 1	76,653	77,237	415	205	14
Nevada	Carson City	1850	1864, Oct. 31	109,802	110,540	485	315	6
New Hampshire	Concord	1623	1788, June 21	9,024	9,304	185	90	43
New Jersey	Trenton	1664	1787, Dec. 18	7,522	7,836	160	70	45
New Mexico	Santa Fe	1605	1912, Jan. 6	121,511	121,666	390	350	4
New York	Albany	1614	1788, July 26	47,929	49,576	320	310	29
North Carolina	Raleigh	1650	1789, Nov. 21	49,142	52,712	520	200	27
North Dakota	Bismarck	1766	1889, Nov. 2	70,054	70,665	360	210	16
Ohio	Columbus	1788	1803, Mar. 1	41,122	41,222	230	205	34
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	1889	1907, Nov. 16	69,283	69,919	585	210	17
Oregon	Salem	1811	1859, Feb. 14	96,350	96,981	370	290	9
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	1682	1787, Dec. 12	45,045	45,333	300	180	32
Rhode Island	Providence	1636	1790, May 29	1,058	1,214	50	35	48
South Carolina	Columbia	1670	1788, May 23	30,594	31,055	285	215	39
South Dakota	Pierre	1856	1889, Nov. 2	76,536	77,047	380	245	15
Tennessee	Nashville	1757	1796, June 1	41,961	42,246	430	120	33
Texas	Austin	1691	1845, Dec. 29	263,644	267,339	760	620	1
Utah	Salt Lake City	1847	1896, Jan. 4	82,346	84,916	345	275	10
Vermont	Montpelier	1724	1791, Mar. 4	9,278	9,609	155	90	42
Virginia	Richmond	1607	1788, June 26	39,899	40,815	425	205	35
Washington	Olympia	1811	1889, Nov. 11	66,977	68,192	340	230	19
West Virginia	Charleston	1727	1863, June 19	24,090	24,181	225	200	40
Wisconsin	Madison	1766	1848, May 29	54,715	56,154	300	290	25
Wyoming	Cheyenne	1834	1890, July 10	97,506	97,914	365	275	8

*First permanent settlement.

Land and water areas from Bureau of the Census —Total area Continental United States (1940), 3,022,387 square miles (including 45,259 square miles of inland water area and the District of Columbia—69 sq. mi., of which 8 are water). Total area (square miles) previous years—(1790, 1800) 892,135; (1810) 1,720,122; (1820, 1830, 1840) 1,792,-223; (1850) 2,997,110; (1860–1930) 3,026,789; (1940) 3,022,387.

Land area is defined to include: Dry land and land temporarily or partially covered by water. Inland water is defined to include: Permanent inland water surface, such as lakes, reservoirs and ponds.

Total water area 1940 other than inland water 74,364 square miles.

Lake Michigan water area (figures in square miles) total 22,178, by States. Illinois 1,526; Indiana 228; Michigan 13,037; Wisconsin 7,387. Lake Superior total 21,118, by States, Michigan 16,231; Minnesota 2,212; Wisconsin 2,675. Lake Huron 8,975. State of Michigan. Lake Ontario 3,033. State of New York. Lake Erie total 5,002, by States, Michigan 216; New York 594; Ohio 3,457; Pennsylvania 735.

Chronological List of Territories

Name of Territory	Date of Organic Act	Organic Act Effective	Admission as State	Yrs. T'ri-tory	No. Gov-'nors
Territory northwest of River Ohio	July 13, 1787	No fixed date	Mar. 1, 1803*a*	15	1
Territory south of River Ohio	May 26, 1790	No fixed date	June 1, 1796*b*	6	1
Mississippi	Apr. 7, 1798	When President acted	Dec. 10, 1817	19	4
Indiana	May 7, 1800	July 4, 1800	Dec. 11, 1816	16	2
Orleans	Mar. 26, 1804	Oct. 1, 1804	Apr. 8, 1812*c*	7	1
Michigan	Jan. 11, 1805	June 30, 1805	Jan. 26, 1837	31	4
Louisiana-Missouri	Mar. 3, 1805*d*	July 4, 1805	Aug. 10, 1821	16	4
Illinois	Feb. 3, 1809	Mar. 1, 1809	Dec. 3, 1818	9	1
Alabama	Mar. 3, 1817	When Miss. became a State	Dec. 14, 1819	2	1
Arkansas	Mar. 2, 1819	July 4, 1819	June 15, 1836	17	4
Florida	Mar. 30, 1822	No fixed date	Mar. 3, 1845	23	5
Wisconsin	Apr. 20, 1836	July 3, 1836	May 29, 1848	12	3
Iowa	June 12, 1838	July 3, 1838	Dec. 28, 1846	7	3
Oregon	Aug. 14, 1848	Date of act	Feb. 14, 1859	10	4
Minnesota	Mar. 3, 1849	Date of act	May 11, 1858	8	3
New Mexico	Sept. 9, 1850	Upon President's proclamation	Jan. 6, 1912	61	18
Utah	Sept. 9, 1850	Date of act	Jan. 4, 1896	44	14
Washington	Mar. 2, 1853	Date of act	Nov. 11, 1889	36	13
Nebraska	May 30, 1854	Date of act	Feb. 9, 1867	12	5
Kansas	May 30, 1854	Date of act	Jan. 29, 1861	6	6
Colorado	Feb. 28, 1861	Date of act	Aug. 1, 1876	15	7
Nevada	Mar. 2, 1861	Date of act	Oct. 31, 1864	3	1
Dakota	Mar. 2, 1861	Date of act	Nov. 2, 1889	28	10
Arizona	Feb. 24, 1863	Date of act	Feb. 14, 1912	49	16
Idaho	Mar. 3, 1863	Date of act	July 3, 1890	27	12
Montana	May 26, 1864	Date of act	Nov. 8, 1889	25	9
Wyoming	July 25, 1868	When officers were qualified	July 10, 1890	22	7
Oklahoma	May 2, 1890	Date of act	Nov. 16, 1907	17	7

(*a*) As the State of Ohio; (*b*) as the State of Tennessee; (*c*) as the State of Louisiana; (*d*) the organic act for Missouri Territory of June 4, 1812, became effective the first Monday in December (7th), 1812.

Territorial Expansion Since 1790

The Thirteen Original States, comprising the United States of America, as constituted (1790) were—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia. These States had a gross area of 892,135 square miles, of which 24,155 square miles were water.

The present gross (land and water) area of these thirteen States is 322,343 square miles, inasmuch as Maine, Vermont, Kentucky, West Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota have been carved from the original boundaries of the Thirteen, which extended from Canada to Florida, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River, exclusive of a portion of the southeastern part of Louisiana.

Congress (Oct. 30, 1779) asked the States to cede to the General Government the vast areas of unsettled lands lying between the Appalachian Mountain ranges and the Mississippi River, to end conflicting boundary claims inherited from royal charters. This was the Ohio Country over which the British and French fought (1754-1763).

The General Government welded the ceded areas into two great tracts—the territory northwest of the Ohio River (1787); and the territory south of the Ohio River.

The territory embracing Michigan was governed by the French from the time of its first discovery (about 1610-1763). It was ceded to Great Britain. This land came into actual possession of the United States (July 11, 1796), and until 1802 was attached to the Northwest Territory, when that portion west of the east line of Indiana became a part of the Territory of Indiana by an act of Congress.

Indiana Territory was divided (1805) into two separate governments, and provision was made for the constitution of Michigan Territory.

Louisiana Purchase

The first accession to the territory of the United States as it was constituted (1790) came through the Louisiana Purchase. This vast region, bought by the United States (in the administration of President Jefferson, April 30, 1803) from France, in the reign of Napoleon Bonaparte, for 60,000,000 francs ($11,250,000), plus payment of the "French Spoliation Claims," comprised the Mississippi River's west side drainage basin, except that part held by Spain. It extended from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, and included the areas now occupied by Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, the Dakotas, Montana, most of Minnesota, and portions of Colorado and Wyoming. In New Orleans (at noon on Dec. 20, 1803) the French and American flags passed each other as the one was lowered and the other raised. There was no other ceremony to mark the event.

The United States took formal possession of the Louisiana Purchase regions (March 10, 1804), and Congress divided it into two parts—the Territory of Orleans (later the State of Louisiana); and the Territory of Louisiana.

Settlement of the French Spoliation Claims was effected with France for $3,750,000. Interest accruals raised the final total cost of the Louisiana Purchase to $27,267,622—about 4 cents an acre.

Florida from Spain

The second accession was the Floridas, which the United States bought (1819) from Spain.

No money payment was made to Spain in connection with the acquisition of the Floridas, but the United States assumed and paid the sum of $5,000,000 in satisfaction of claims of citizens of the United States against Spain.

The Oregon Territory, the northern limits of which were settled in the Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1846) between the United States and Great Britain, is not classed as an accession, because the Government at Washington claimed it (1848) on three grounds—(1), discovery a occupation; (2), the Louisiana Purchase; (3), t Florida Purchase.

As constituted at its organization (1848) t Territory of Oregon extended from the Pacific the crest of the Rocky Mountains, north of t forty-second parallel of latitude, and compris the areas now covered by Oregon, Washingto Idaho and part of Montana and Wyoming.

Annexation of Texas

The third accession came (Dec. 29, 1845) wh the Republic of Texas was admitted to the Uni as a State. The area now comprises Texas, a parts of New Mexico, Colorado and Wyomi The joint resolution of Congress (March 1, 184 for the annexation of Texas expressly gave that State when admitted the right to divide itself into as many as five States "of convenie size," "and having sufficient population" witho further permission of Congress. Texas was admitt to the Union Dec. 29, 1845.

The Guadalupe-Hidalgo Treaty (1848) wh ended the Mexican War gave the United Sta its fourth accession of national territory. Seri disagreement as to the exact extent of the new gained region in what is now Southern Arizo and Southwestern New Mexico developed, wh was resolved (1853) by the Gadsden Purch for the United States of the area in dispute. T 1848 Mexican cession price of $15,000,000 w raised to $16,800,000 by interest accruals. T Gadsden Purchase cost the United States $1 000,000.

The Mexican cessions added to this country area of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, N Mexico and part of Colorado.

Purchase of Alaska

The treaty with Russia conveying Alaska signed March 30, 1867. The Senate agreement signed by President Johnson on May 28, 1867; ra fications were exchanged on June 20, 1867, and proclamation issued on that date. Transfer Alaska to the United States took place at Sitka Oct. 18, 1867. Payment of $7,200,000 in gold made in Washington on Aug. 1, 1868.

The sixth accession brought in the Hawai Islands, which voluntarily joined the United Sta (1898), the Hawaiian national debt of $4,000, being assumed by this country.

Territory from Spain

The victory of the United States over Sp (1898) brought into the American national a the seventh accession. Under the treaty (Dec. 1898), the United States paid to Spain $20,000, for all claims to Puerto Rico, Guam and the Phil pine Islands; and, under a later treaty (Nov. 1900) a further payment of $100,000 was made Spain for cession to the United States of any all islands (Cagayan Jolo) of the Philippine Arc pelago lying outside of the lines described in Art III, of the treaty.

The Samoan Islands by agreement of the Un States, Great Britain and Germany (1899) w recognized as independent, neutral territory, w Malietoa as King, under the joint protection of three powers named. The United States accep (1898) Pago Pago (ceded in 1872) in Tutuila a coal and naval base. Swain's Island, two squ miles, used as a naval station, was annexed (19

Panama Canal Zone

The Panama Canal Zone was granted to United States by the Republic of Panama by tre (Feb. 26, 1904), the compensation being $10,000 outright, plus annual payments of $250,000 (ra to $430,000 by a subsequent treaty (1936), re active to 1934).

The Virgin Islands (formerly the Danish W Indies), consisting of the Islands of St. Croix, Thomas and St. John, were acquired (March 1917) for $25,000,000. The islands then had 32 population.

Division	Yr.	Added Square Miles	Division	Yr.	Added Square Miles	Division	Yr.	Added Squ Mile
Louisiana Purchase.	1803	827,987	Gadsden Purchase .	1853	29,670	Panama Canal Zone	1904	
Gained through treaty with Spain	1819	13,435	Alaska	1867	586,400	Danish West Indies (now Virgin Isl.)	1917	
Florida	1819	58,666	Hawaiian Islands..	1898	6,407	Total added area		2,846
Texas	1845	389,166	Puerto Rico	1899	3,435	Tot. orig. 13 States		892
Oregon	1846	286,541	Guam	1899	206	Grand Total		3,738
Mexican cession	1848	529,189	Philippine Islands*	1899	114,400			
			American Samoa	1899	76			

*Became the Republic of the Philippines July 4, 1946.

Origin of the Names of the States and Territories

Source: State Librarians and other officials

Alabama—Alibama was the Indian name of a tribe in Southern Alabama—a Mushhogean tribe of the Creek Confederacy. Alibamu is from the Choctaw words alba aya mule, meaning "I open or clear the thicket."

Alaska—From "Al-ay-es-ka," or Alakh-Skhak a native Eskimo or Innuit (Aleut) word, meaning Great Country.

Arizona—From "Arizonac" ("Ari," small and "Zonac," spring) so-called by the Papago and Pima Indians, says State Historian George H. Kelly (1927); and adds: "This state was called Arizona by the Spaniards as early as 1736." A simpler derivation is that given by Prof. John C. Van Dyke in "The Desert," page 208—clipped from "Arida-Zona," meaning the "dry belt."

Arkansas—(Official pronunciation is ar-kan-saw). Algonkin name of the Quapaw Indians.

California—Bestowed by the Spanish Conquistadores, being the name of an imaginary island, near the earthly paradise, in "Las Serges de Esplandian," a romance of chivalry written in the first decade of the 16th century. Another explanation is that the Catalan explorers and missionaries (1769) after long marches in summer near the coast called it the land of oven's heat—"Aixo es calor de fornî de fornalla."

Colorado—Spanish, meaning red.

Connecticut—Indian. "Quonecktacut," or Long River.

Delaware—Named after Lord De La Warr, of England, Governor of Virginia, who entered the Bay (1610).

District of Columbia—A poetical adoption of the name of Columbus; applied to the territory in 1791 by the Federal Commissioners who laid it out.

Florida—Spanish words, "Pascua Florida," Feast of Flowers (Easter Sunday), on which day it is said to have been named (1513) by Juan Ponce de Leon.

Georgia—Named after King George II, of England.

Hawaii—English spelling of Owhyhee, where Capt. Cook was killed by the natives (1779).

Idaho—Indian words, "Edah hoe," or Light on the Mountains.

Illinois—Indian word, by some translated "The River of Men." A form of the word Iliniwek. "Ilini" meant "man," "iw" meant "is," and "ek" was a plural signification.

Indiana—Named after Indians, State of Indians.

Iowa—The Ioways, or Alaouez, or Alaouas were a Sioux tribe. The word means "sleepy ones." They called themselves "Pahoja," gray snow.

Kansas—Name of a tribe of the Sioux, the "People of the South Wind."

Kentucky—From Wyandot (Iroquoian) name "Ken-tah-ten," meaning to-morrow, or Land of To-morrow.

Louisiana—Named by the Mississippi River navigator Robert de la Salle (1682) after King Louis XIV, of France.

Maine—From Maine, an ancient province of France, south of Normandy, owned by Queen Henrietta Maria of England, wife of King Charles I.

Maryland—Named in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria.

Massachusetts—An Algonquin Indian name from Massadchu-es-et, meaning "great - hill - small-place," indicating a place at or about the big little hills.

Michigan—The Mishigamaw or Mishawiguma were Indians. The word means "big lake" and was applied to Lake Michigan. "Michi" meant "great," and "gama" meant "water."

Minnesota—Two Sioux words—"sky-colored water."

Mississippi—Indian words "Sipu," Algonquin word for river; "Maesi," fish—Fish-River.

Missouri—The Missouri were Sioux of that name.

Montana—Spanish for mountainous; used now by Peruvians as a name for their Andean districts.

Nebraska—From an Otoe Indian word meaning "Flat River"—for the Platte River.

Nevada—A Spanish word, meaning "snow clad."

New Hampshire—Named (1629) after the County of Hampshire, England, by the patentee, Capt. John Mason of the Plymouth Council.

New Jersey—The Duke of York of England, granted (1664) to Lord John Berkley and Sir George Carteret a patent or deed to the present boundaries to be called Nova Caesaria, or New Jersey. Caesarea, or Caesaria, was the ancient name of the Island of Jersey of which Carteret had been administrator.

New Mexico—Mexico is a word derived from the Aztec word "mexitli," title of their national war god.

New York—So called in honor of the Duke of York (1664), who got the patent from his brother, King Charles II, of England and sent an expedition and took possession of New Netherlands.

North Carolina—The patent granted by King Charles I, of England (Oct. 30, 1629), to Sir Robert Heath, his Attorney-General, of the territory between the 31st and the 36th parallels of north latitude from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Seas, decreed its name to be "Carolana or Province of Carolana" from the Latin version "Carolus" of his own name. Under the name of Carolina this territory was under a new patent (dated March 24, 1662-3) granted by King Charles II, of England to the Earl of Clarendon and others.

North Dakota—"Dakota" means "alliance of friends," and is a Sioux Indian word. "Koda" in Santee dialect and "Kola" in Teton dialect are the root words.

Ohio—Iroquois name, denoting great.

Oklahoma—Choctaw word for "red people."

Oregon—The Oregon State Librarian says various origins of the name have been suggested as follows: Origanum, a wild sage found on the coast; Orejon, or Oregones, a Spanish name for big-eared (Indian) men; Orgon; a river in Chinese Tartary; Oyerun-gen, a Shoshone Indian word for "place of plenty"; Aura agua, Spanish word meaning gently falling waters; Ouragan, a French word for hurricane; Wau-re-gan, an Algonquin word for "beautiful water."

Pennsylvania—Was named in honor of Admiral William Penn, the father of William Penn, the founder of the province, William Penn, the Friend, received a charter (1681) from Charles II, of Great Britain for land in America that was given the name of "Pennsylvania" (Penn's Woods) by the King. The name "Pensilvania" was used for many years by William Penn and his sons, Thomas and Richard, to designate the province. The grant was made in settlement of a debt of 16,000 pounds which King Charles and the British Government owed Admiral Penn. The charter was granted March 4, 1681.

Puerto Rico—From the Spanish "Puerto Rico," Rich Port.

Rhode Island—"Isles of Rhodes" was the name, chosen by the General Court of the colony (1644). The name of one of the islands had been Aquedneck. The name of Providence Plantations then gradually lapsed.

South Carolina—(See North Carolina).

South Dakota—(See North Dakota).

Tennessee—Called (from 1784 to 1788) the State of Franklin, or Frankland. "Tennese" was the Indian name for the chief town of the Cherokees, which was on the Little Tennessee River.

Texas—According to Elizabeth H. West, State Librarian, "Texas is from the Indian word, Tejas, meaning Friends or Allies. So far as is known, it has not an Aztec origin. It applied, originally, in the Indian usage to the Indian tribes about the early Spanish missions around Eastern Texas."

Utah—Named after the Utes, an Indian tribe.

Vermont—From Verd and Mont, two French words meaning Green Mountains. The name is said to have been bestowed by Samuel de Champlain.

Virginia—Named in honor of Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII, sometimes called by the courtiers the "Virgin Queen" of England. The name was bestowed by one of the courtiers, Sir Walter Raleigh, who fitted out the expedition of discovery (1584).

Washington—Named after George Washington. When the bill creating the Territory of Columbia was introduced in the 32nd Congress, the name was changed to Washington because of the existence of the District of Columbia.

West Virginia—(See Virginia).

Wisconsin—An Indian name which, according to Reuben Gold Thwaites, was originally spelled "Ouiscousin" by the French missionaries and in old French-American documents; also was spelled "Misconsing," "Ouisconching," "Ouiskensing," meaning meeting of the rivers. Congress changed it to "Wisconsin."

Wyoming—The word was taken from Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, rendered famous from Campbell's poem, "Gertrude of Wyoming." The word means, "mountains and valleys alternating."

Coastline of the United States and Possessions

Source: United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; all measurements in statute miles

General coastline.—The figures under this heading are lengths of the general outline of the seacoast. The measurements were made with a unit measure of 30 minutes of latitude on charts as near the scale of 1:1,200,000 as possible. The shoreline of bays and sounds is included to a point where such waters narrow to the width of the unit measure, and the distance across at such point is included.

Tidal shoreline, general.—Measurements under this heading were made with a unit measure of 3 statute miles on charts of 1:200,000 and 1:400,000 scale when available. The shoreline of bays, sounds, and other bodies of water is included to a point where such waters narrow to a width of 3 statute miles, and the distance across at such point is included.

Tidal shoreline, detailed.—The figures under this heading were obtained in 1939-40 with a recording measure on the largest scale maps and charts then available. Shoreline of bays, sounds, and other bodies of water is included to the head of tide-water, or to a point where such waters narrow to a width of 100 feet.

Locality	Lengths in statute miles		
	General coastline	Tidal shoreline, general	Tidal shoreline, detailed
Maine	228	676	3,478
New Hampshire	13	14	131
Massachusetts	192	453	1,519
Rhode Island	40	156	384
Connecticut		96	618
New York	127	470	1,850
New Jersey	130	398	1,792
Pennsylvania		89	
Delaware	28	79	381
Maryland	31	452	3,190
Virginia	112	567	3,315
North Carolina	301	1,030	3,375
South Carolina	187	758	2,876
Georgia	100	603	2,344
Florida, Atlantic	399	618	3,035
Florida, Gulf	798	1,658	5,391
Florida, total	1,197	2,276	8,426
Alabama	53	199	607
Mississippi	44	155	359
Louisiana	397	985	7,721
Texas	367	1,100	3,359
California	840	1,190	3,427
Oregon	296	312	1,410
Washington	157	908	3,026
Atlantic coast	1,888	6,370	28,377
Gulf coast	1,659	4,097	17,437
Pacific coast	1,293	2,410	7,863
United States	4,840	12,877	53,677
Alaska	6,640	15,132	33,904
Baker Island	3	3	3
Christmas Island	80	90	188
Guam Islands	78	84	110
Hawaiian Islands	775	900	1,092
Howland Island	4	4	4
Jarvis Island	5	5	5
Palmyra Island	9	9	16
Panama Canal Zone	20	20	126
Puerto Rico	311	362	700
Samoa Islands	76	91	126
Virgin Islands	117	126	175
Wake Island	12	12	20

Geographic Centers, United States and States

Source: The U. S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior

State	County	Locality
United States	Kansas, Smith County, Latitude 39°50', Longitude 98°35'.	
STATES		
Alabama		Chilton, 12 miles southwest of Clanton.
Arizona		Yavapai, 55 miles southeast of Prescott.
Arkansas		Pulaski, 12 miles north of west of Little Rock.
California		Madera, 35 miles northeast of Madera.
Colorado		Park, 30 miles northwest of Pikes Peak.
Connecticut		Hartford, at East Berlin.
Delaware		Kent, 11 miles south of Dover.
District of Columbia		Washington, near Corner of Fourth and "L" Streets, N. W.
Florida		Citrus Co., 12 miles west of north of Brooksville.
Georgia		Twiggs, 18 miles southeast of Macon.
Idaho		Custer, 24 miles south of west of Challis.
Illinois		Logan, 28 miles northeast of Springfield.
Indiana		Boone, 14 miles west of north of Indianapolis.
Iowa		Story, 5 miles northeast of Ames.
Kansas		Barton, 15 miles northeast of Great Bend.
Kentucky		Marion, 3 miles west of north of Labanon.
Louisiana		Avoyelle, 3 miles southeast of Marksville.
Maine		Piscataquis, 18 miles north of Dover.
Maryland		Anne Arundel, 3 miles east of Collington.
Massachusetts		Worcester, in northern part of city of Worcester.
Michigan		Wexford, 5 miles west of north of Cadillac.
Minnesota		Crow Wing, 10 miles southwest of Brainerd.
Mississippi		Leake, 9 miles north of west of Carthage.
Missouri		Miller, 20 miles southwest of Jefferson City.
Montana		Fergus, 12 miles west of Lewistown.
Nebraska		Custer, 10 miles northwest of Broken Bow.
Nevada		Lander, 23 miles southeast of Austin.
New Hampshire		Belknap, 3 miles east of Ashland.
New Jersey		Mercer, 5 miles southeast of the State Capital, Trenton.
New Mexico		Torrance, 12 miles west of south of Willard.
New York		Madison, 6 miles east of south of Oneida.
North Carolina		Chatham, 10 miles northwest of Sanford.
North Dakota		Sheridan, 5 miles southwest of McClusky.
Ohio		Delaware, 25 miles east of north of Columbus.
Oklahoma		Oklahoma, 8 miles north of Oklahoma City.
Oregon		Crook, 25 miles east of south of Prineville.
Pennsylvania		Centre, 2½ miles southwest of Bellefonte.
Rhode Island		Kent, 1 mile west of south of Compton.
South Carolina		Richland, 13 miles southeast of Columbia.
South Dakota		Hughes, 8 miles northeast of Pierre.
Tennessee		Rutherford, 5 miles northeast of Murfreesboro.
Texas		McCulloch, 15 miles northeast of Brady.
Utah		Sanpete, 3 miles north of Manti.
Vermont		Washington, 3 miles east of Roxbury.
Virginia		Appomattox, 11 miles south of east of Amherst.
Washington		Chelan, 10 miles south of west of Wenatchee.
West Virginia		Braxton, 4 miles east of Sutton.
Wisconsin		Wood, 9 miles southeast of Marshfield.
Wyoming		Fremont, 58 miles north of east of Lander.
Alaska		The geographic center is difficult to determine, for the outline of the Territory is very irregular, but if the outlying islands are included in the determination it is not far from a point 9 miles south of Fort Gibbon, in latitude 63°46' longitude 152°20'.
North American Continent		The geographic center is in Pierce County, North Dakota, a few miles west of Devils Lake, latitude 48°10'N, longitude 100°10'W.

Mason and Dixon's Line

The Mason and Dixon's line actually was surveyed by two Englishmen, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon (Nov. 15, 1763, and Dec. 26, 1767) to settle constant dissensions between the Lords Baltimore and the Penn family, the lords proprietors of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively. The line runs along the parallel in latitude 39° 43' 26.3" and was originally marked by milestones every fifth one bearing on one side the coat of arms of Penn and on the other those of Lord Baltimore.

Public Lands of the United States

Source: Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior

The term "original public domain" embraces all the area title to which was vested in the United States Government by virtue of its sovereignty. In continental United States, the "original public domain" involved 1,442,200,320 acres of land and 20,232,320 acres of water area, which included the States of Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and every State north and west of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers except Texas. In addition, it included 378,165,760 acres in the Territory of Alaska. It was acquired in the following manner:

Treaty with Great Britain and State cessions following Revolution	Acres 266,427,520
Louisiana purchase (1803)	529,911,680
Oregon territory (by discovery)	183,386,240
Purchased from Spain (1819):	
Florida	37,546,240
West of Mississippi River	8,598,400
Mexican cession (1848)	338,680,960
Purchased from Texas (1850)	78,892,800
Gadsden purchase (1853)	18,988,800
Total (United States)	**1,462,432,640**
Less water area	20,232,320
Land area of public domain (U. S.)	**1,442,200,320**
Alaska purchase (1867)	**378,165,760**

Note: The above areas were determined in 1912 by calculations made by a committee representing the General Land Office and the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, and the Bureaus of Statistics and the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor. They have not been corrected to conform with the new computations of the land and inland water area of the United States and its Territories made by the Bureau of the Census, the General Land Office, and the WPA for the Census of 1940.

GRANTS TO STATES

Total Area Granted through Fiscal Year 1948

State	Acres	State	Acres	State	Acres	State	Acres
Alabama	5,005,992	Kansas	7,794,668	New Hamp.	150,000	Tennessee	300,000
Arizona	10,543,753	Kentucky	354,606	New Jersey	210,000	Texas	180,000
Arkansas	11,936,794	Louisiana	11,427,446	New Mexico	12,794,659	Utah	7,501,737
California	8,822,447	Maine	210,000	New York	990,000	Vermont	150,000
Colorado	4,471,604	Maryland	210,000	No. Carolina	270,000	Virginia	300,000
Connecticut	180,000	Massachusetts	360,000	No. Dakota	3,163,552	Washington	3,044,471
Delaware	90,000	Michigan	12,143,804	Ohio	2,758,822	W. Virginia	150,000
Florida	24,205,515	Minnesota	16,421,963	Oklahoma	3,095,760	Wisconsin	10,178,728
Georgia	270,000	Mississippi	6,096,904	Oregon	7,032,847	Wyoming	4,337,740
Idaho	4,269,279	Missouri	7,416,982	Pennsylvania	780,000		
Illinois	6,234,575	Montana	5,963,338	Rhode Island	120,000	**Total**	**223,839,036**
Indiana	4,040,478	Nebraska	3,458,711	So. Carolina	180,000		
Iowa	8,061,262	Nevada	2,725,226	South Dakota	3,435,373		

Swamp and overflow lands, 64,890,356 acres; for common schools, 77,523,220 acres; for higher education and other institutions, 12,758,996 acres; agricultural college scrip, 7,830,000 acres; for internal improvements (general items), 7,806,555 acres; for canals and river improvements, 6,103,749 acres; for railroads, 37,128,531 acres; for wagon roads, 3,359,188 acres; and for miscellaneous purposes, 6,438,441 acres. In addition, an estimated 21,447,459 acres have been reserved for and in Alaska for educational purposes.

The disposition of the "original public domain" in continental United States to June 30, 1948, has been approximately as follows:

Title passed from the United States:	**Acres**
Homesteads	285,000,000
Grants to States	224,000,000
Military bounties and private land claims	95,000,000
Grants to railroad corporations	91,000,000
Cash sales and other disposals	334,000,000
Total area disposed of	**1,029,000,000**
Unperfected entries	500,000
Title remaining in the United States:	
National forests	139,000,000
Grazing districts	135,000,000
Indian reservations	55,000,000
National parks and monuments	12,000,000
Military reservations	14,000,000
Miscellaneous	57,000,000
Total remaining and unentered	**412,000,000**
Grand total (computed area)	**1,442,167,520**

Does not include 49,000,000 acres of Federal mineral rights in patented lands.

AREAS OF PERFECTED HOMESTEAD ENTRIES 1868-1948 ENDING JUNE 30

	Acres		Acres		Acres		Acres		Acres
1868-1905	99,916,994	1915	7,180,982	1925	4,048,910	1935	1,640,393	1945	34,692
1906	3,526,749	1916	7,278,281	1926	3,451,105	1936	1,764,958	1946	29,368
1907	3,740,568	1917	8,497,390	1927	2,583,627	1937	1,914,806	1947	25,987
1908	4,242,711	1918	8,236,438	1928	1,815,549	1938	1,361,943	1948	18,453
1909	3,699,467	1919	6,524,760	1929	1,700,950	1939	1,088,938		
1910	3,795,863	1920	8,372,696	1930	1,371,073	1940	652,484	**Total**	247,484,793
1911	4,620,197	1921	7,726,740	1931	1,352,861	1941	389,970		
1912	4,306,068	1922	7,307,034	1932	1,209,894	1942	187,507		
1913	10,009,285	1923	5,594,259	1933	906,578	1943	101,529		
1914	9,291,121	1924	4,791,436	1934	1,123,673	1944	50,506		

NATIONAL GAME REFUGES

Source: Department of Agriculture, Forest Service

National refuges, situated within the national forests, designated by proclamations or special acts of the Congress for the protection of game.

Name	State	Area inside forests	Name	State	Area inside forests
		Acres			Acres
Big Levels	Virginia	31,000	Ouachita National	Arkansas	78,000
Cherokee Nat. No. 1	Tennessee	10,900	Caney Creek	do	8,300
Custer State Park	S. Dakota	44,360	Ozark National:		
Francis Marion	S. Carolina	50,600	Livingston	do	8,420
Grand Canyon	Arizona	754,600	Barkshead	do	5,300
National Catahoula	Louisiana	36,117	Moccasin	do	3,620
National Red Dirt	do	40,082	Haw Creek	do	4,160
Noontootly	Georgia	25,239	Black Mountain	do	19,074
Ocala	Florida	79,396	Pisgah	N. Carolina	97,408
Ouachita National:			Sequoia	California	15,770
Pigeon Creek	Arkansas	8,440	Sheep Mountain	Wyoming	28,318
Oak Mountain	do	8,500			

National Forests, or parts of National Forests, established under Section 9 of the Clarke-McNary Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653), designated game refuges on July 1, 1925, by the Acting Secretaries of War and of Agriculture.

Name	State	Area inside forests	Name	State	Area inside forests
Meade	S. Dakota	5,548	Pole Mountain	Wyoming	52,819
Zuni	N. Mexico	45,515	Brady District	Michigan	2,948

National Parks and Other Units of the National Park System

Source: National Park Service

NATIONAL PARKS

(The year is that of creation of the park: figures in parentheses show area, in acres.)

Acadia, 1919, Maine (28,310)—The group of granite mountains upon Mount Desert Island, also Schoodic Point on mainland.

Big Bend, 1944, Texas (691,979) on bend of Rio Grande.

Bryce Canyon, 1928, Southwestern Utah (36,010)—Box canyon filled with countless array of fantastically eroded pinnacles of vivid coloring.

Carlsbad Caverns, 1930, Southeastern New Mexico (45,527)—Stupendous caverns, not yet wholly explored, limestone decorations.

Crater Lake, 1902, Southwestern Oregon (160,290)—Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano. Sides 500 to 2,000 feet high. Interesting lava formations. Fine fishing.

Everglades, 1947, Southern Florida (271,008)—Portion of only subtropical area in the United States; extensive watercourses; abundant bird life.

Glacier, 1910, Northwestern Montana (997,248)—Rugged mountain region of great beauty; more than 200 glacier-fed lakes, 60 small glaciers. Precipices thousands of feet deep.

Grand Canyon, 1919, North Central Arizona (645,296)—The greatest example of erosion and the most sublime spectacle in the world.

Grand Teton, 1929, Northwestern Wyoming (94,893)—Includes most spectacular portion of Teton Mountains, an uplift of unusual grandeur.

Great Smoky Mountains, 1930, North Carolina and Tennessee (461,064)—Massive mountain uplift; magnificent forests.

Hawaii, 1916, Hawaii (173,405)—Interesting volcanic areas—Kilauea and Mauna Loa, active volcanoes in the island of Hawaii; Haleakala, a huge extinct volcano on the island of Maui.

Hot Springs, 1921, Middle Arkansas (1,019)—Hot Springs said to have therapeutic value. Bathhouses under Government supervision.

Isle Royale, 1940, Michigan (133,839)—Largest island in Lake Superior; an area of rugged forested wilderness.

Kings Canyon, 1940, Middle Eastern California (452,905)—Sierra wilderness with numerous peaks 13,000 to 14,000 feet high; park also contains groves of giant sequoias.

Lassen Volcanic, 1916, Northern California (103,429)—Only recently active volcano in United States proper. Lassen Peak, 10,453 feet; Cinder Cone, 6,913 feet; hot springs; mud geysers.

Mammoth Cave, 1936, Southwestern Kentucky (50,696)—Series of caverns including spectacular onyx cave formation. Became nationally known in the war of 1812 when saltpeter from the cave was used in making gunpowder.

Mesa Verde, 1906, Southwestern Colorado (51,018)—Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in the United States.

Mount McKinley, 1917, South Central Alaska (1,939,319)—Highest mountain in North America; caribou, Dall sheep, and other spectacular wildlife.

Mount Rainier, 1899, West Central Washington (241,525)—Greatest single-peak glacial system in the United States, radiating from the summit and slopes of an ancient volcano; dense forests.

Olympic, 1938, Northwest Washington (846,742)—Notable as finest remnant of the Pacific Northwest forests, including the famous "rain forests." and for its numerous glaciers; also as the summer feeding ground for the rare Roosevelt Elk.

Platt, 1906, Southern Oklahoma (912)—Numerous cold mineral springs.

Rocky Mountain, 1915. North Middle Colorado (252,788)—Heart of the Rockies, snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,255 feet altitude. Remarkable records of glacial period.

Sequoia, 1890, Middle Eastern California (385,100)—Great groves of giant sequoias, world's largest and probably oldest living things; magnificent High Sierra scenery, including Mount Whitney, highest mountain in United States proper.

Shenandoah, 1935, in Northern Virginia (193,47—Outstanding scenic section of the Blue Rid Mountains.

Wind Cave, 1903, Southwestern South Dako (26,576). Limestone caverns having several miles galleries and numerous chambers containing p culiar formations. Buffalo herd.

Yellowstone, 1872, Northwestern Wyomin Southwestern Montana, and Northeastern Ida (2,213,207)—More geysers than in all rest of wor together. Boiling springs; mud volcanoes; petrifi forests. Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, remar able for gorgeous coloring. Large lakes; ma large streams and waterfalls. Great wild anim herds.

Yosemite, 1890, Middle Eastern California (756441)—Mountainous region of unusual beauty; Yos mite and other inspiring gorges; many waterfa of extraordinary height; 3 groves of giant sequoi

Zion, 1919, Southwestern Utah (94,241)—Ma nificent gorge (Zion Canyon), depth from 1,500 2,500 feet, with precipitous walls.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARKS

Figures in parentheses, area in acres.

Abraham Lincoln, 1939, Kentucky (117)—Co tains memorial building covering log cabin thoug to be that in which Lincoln was born.

Chalmette, 1939, Louisiana (33)—Part of t ground on which the Battle of New Orleans w fought, Jan. 8, 1815.

Colonial, 1936, Virginia (7,129). Includes mc of Jamestown Island, site of the first permane English settlement in America; historic Yorktow the parkway connecting these and other Coloni sites with Colonial Williamsburg, Cape Henry M morial.

Morristown, 1933, New Jersey (958)—Sites important military encampments during the Rev lution; Washington's Headquarters, 1779-80.

Saratoga, 1948, New York (2,087). Scene of t American victory over the British General Bu goyne, 1777; turning point of the Revolution a recognized as one of the decisive battles of wo history.

NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS

Chickamauga and Chattanooga (8,127), Georg Tenn. **Fort Donelson** (103), Dover, Tenn. **Fre ericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefie Memorial** (2,421), Fredericksburg, Va. **Gettysbu** (2,463), Gettysburg, Pa. **Guilford Courthouse** (14 Greensboro, N. C. **Kings Mountain** (4,012), Kin Creek, S. C. **Moores Creek** (30), Currie, N. **Petersburg** (1,325), Petersburg, Va. **Shiloh,** (3,72 Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. **Stones River** (32 Murfreesboro, Tenn. **Vicksburg** (1,324), Vicksbu Miss.

NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITES

Antietam (183), Sharpsburg, Md. **Brices Cr Roads** (1), Bethany, Miss. **Cowpens** (1), near Ga ney, S. C. **Fort Necessity** (2), S. E. of Uniontov Pa. **Tupelo** (1), Miss. **White Plains** (—), N. (west side of Bronx River parkway at foot of Ch terton Hill), memorials.

NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARKS

Kennesaw Mountain, 1947, Georgia, (3,094 Commemorates the Battle of Kennesaw Mounta a major battle of Sherman's flanking movem through the heart of the South known as Atlanta Campaign.

Richmond, 1944, Virginia (684)—Scene of bat in defense of Richmond during war between States.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL PARK

Theodore Roosevelt, 1947, North Dakota (58,3—Badlands along Little Missouri River; part Theodore Roosevelt's Elkhorn Ranch.

AREAS ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE IN THE PUBLIC LAND STAT

As of June 30, 1948

State	Acres	State	Acres	State	Acres	State	Acre
Alabama...	963.06	Illinois....	0	Montana...	1,140,714.76	Oregon....	160,77
Arizona....	2,655,115.22	Indiana....	0	Nebraska..	2,359.17	S. Dakota..	158,46
Arkansas...	1,019.13	Louisiana..	33.25	Nevada....	690,467.00	Utah.....	286,44
California..	4,218,764.76	Michigan..	133,838.51	N. Mexico..	232,420.41	Washington.	1,231,62
Colorado...	517,767.53	Minnesota..	115.60	N. Dakota.	58,594.30	Wyoming..	2,308,79
Florida....	271,340.89	Mississippi.	11,971.07	Ohio.....	71.25		
Idaho.....	78,698.67	Missouri...	82.58	Oklahoma..	113,311.97	**Total...**	**14,273,74**

NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Name	State	Area in acres	Name	State	Area in acres
Ackla Battleground	Miss.	49	Holy Cross	Colo.	1,392
Andrew Johnson	Tenn.	17	Homestead	Neb.	163
Appomattox Court House	Va.	968	Hovenweep	Utah-Colo.	299
Arches	Utah	33,930	Jackson Hole	Wyo.	173,065
Aztec Ruins	N. M.	27	Jewel Cave	S. D.	1,275
Badlands	S. D.	122,972	Joshua Tree	Calif.	687,032
Bandelier	N. M.	27,049	Katmai	Alaska	2,697,590
Big Hole Battlefield	Mont.	200	Lava Beds	Calif.	46,028
Black Canyon of the Gunnison	Colo.	13,176	Lehman Caves	Nev.	640
Cabrillo	Calif.	.50	Meriwether Lewis	Tenn.	300
Canyon de Chelly	Ariz.	83,840	Montezuma Castle	Ariz.	783
Capitol Reef	Utah	33,069	Mound City Group	Ohio	57
Capulin Mountain	N. M.	680	Muir Woods	Calif.	425
Casa Grande	Arizona	473	Natural Bridges	Utah	2,650
Castillo de San Marcos	Fla.	19	Navajo	Ariz.	360
Castle Pinckney	S. C.	4	Ocmulgee	Ga.	683
Cedar Breaks	Utah	6,172	Old Kasaan	Alaska	38
Chaco Canyon	N. M.	18,039	Oregon Caves	Oreg.	480
Channel Islands	Calif.	26,820	Organ Pipe Cactus	Ariz.	328,162
Chiricahua	Arizona	10,530	Perry's Victory Memorial	Ohio	14
Colorado	Colo.	18,121	Petrified Forest	Ariz.	85,304
Craters of the Moon	Idaho	47,211	Pinnacles	Calif.	12,818
Custer Battlefield	Mont.	765	Pipe Spring	Ariz.	40
Death Valley	Calif.-Nev.	1,850,695	Pipestone	Minn.	116
Devil Postpile	Calif.	798	Rainbow Bridge	Utah	160
Devils Tower	Wyo.	1,194	Saguaro	Ariz.	53,669
Dinosaur	Utah-Colo.	190,798	Scotts Bluff	Nebr.	2,196
El Morro	N. M.	240	Shoshone Cavern	Wyo.	212
Father Millet Cross	N. Y.	.01	Sitka	Alaska	57
Fort Frederica	Ga.	75	Statue of Liberty	N. Y.	10
Fort Jefferson	Fla.	87	Sunset Crater	Ariz.	3,040
Fort Laramie	Wyo.	214	Timpanogos Cave	Utah	250
Fort Matanzas	Fla.	228	Tonto	Ariz.	1,120
Fort McHenry	Md.	48	Tumacacori	Ariz.	10
Fort Pulaski	Ga.	5,427	Tuzigoot	Ariz.	43
Fort Sumter	S. C.	2	Verendrye	N. D.	253
Fossil Cycad	S. D.	320	Walnut Canyon	Ariz.	1,642
George Washington Birthplace	Va.	394	Wheeler	Colo.	300
Gila Cliff Dwellings	N. M.	160	White Sands	N. M.	140,247
Glacier Bay	Alaska	2,297,598	Whitman	Wash.	46
Gran Quivira	N. M.	451	Wupatki	Ariz.	34,853
Grand Canyon	Ariz.	196,051	Yucca House	Colo.	10
Great Sand Dunes	Colo.	35,908	Zion	Utah	33,921

NATIONAL CEMETERIES

Administered by the National Park Service because of their historical interest.

The Department of the Army has jurisdiction over other National Cemeteries, including those in Europe and contemplated burial grounds in other foreign places.)

(Figures in parentheses indicate acreage)

Antietam (11.36), Sharpsburg, Md.
Battleground (1.03), Washington, D. C.
Fort Donelson (15.34), Dover, Tenn.
Fredericksburg (12.00), Fredericksburg, Va.
Gettysburg (15.55), Gettysburg, Pa.
Poplar Grove (8.72), Petersburg, Va.
Shiloh (10.25), Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.
Stones River (20.09), Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Vicksburg (119.76), Vicksburg, Miss.
Yorktown (2.91), Yorktown, Va.

NATIONAL PARKWAYS

(Figures in parentheses indicate acreage)

Blue Ridge (44,823) follows Blue Ridge Mountains. Estimated length when completed, 477 miles.

Natchez Trace (13,648.87), follows old Indian trail between Nashville, Tenn., and Natchez, Miss. Estimated length when completed: 447 miles.

George Washington (2,897.79), along Maryland and Virginia shores of the Potomac River. Estimated length when completed: 57 miles.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

Nation Capital Parks (29,023), District of Columbia, Virgina and Maryland. The park system of the Nation's Capital comprises nearly 750 units in the District of Columbia and vicinity.

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

Name of area	Acres	State	Characteristics
Adams Mansion	4.05	Mass.	Home of Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams
Atlanta Campaign	20.96	Ga.	Sherman's march from Chattanooga to Atlanta
Federal Hall Memorial	.49	N. Y.	First seat new Federal Govern. in U. S.
Fort Raleigh	16.45	N. C.	First attempted English settlement within confines of the U. S.
Hampton	43.30	Md.	Georgian mansion built between 1783 and 1790
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt	33.23	N. Y.	
Hopewell Village	848.06	Pa.	Early iron-making village
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial	82.58	Mo.	Commemorates territorial expansion
Manassas National Battlefield	1,604.57	Va.	Battles of Manassas
Old Philadelphia Custom House	.79	Pa.	Greek revival architecture
Salem Maritime	8.61	Mass.	Early maritime history
San Juan	40.0	Puerto Rico	Ancient Spanish defenses of San Juan
Vanderbilt Mansion	211.65	N. Y.	American residence of period 1880-1900

NATIONAL MEMORIALS

House where Lincoln died	.05	Wash., D. C.	
Kill Devil Hill	314.40	N. C.	Wright Brothers' flights
Lee Mansion	2.71	Va.	Antebellum Home, Robert E. Lee
Lincoln Memorial	.61	Wash., D. C.	Classical structure
Lincoln Museum	.18	Wash., D. C.	Ford theater where Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth
Mount Rushmore	1,668.27	S. D.	Colossal presidential figures carved on mountain
New Echota Marker	.92	Ga.	Last capital of Cherokee Indians in Ga.
Thomas Jefferson	1.2	Wash., D. C.	Circular colonnaded structure
Washington Monument	.37	Wash., D. C.	

Area of National Forests in United States

Source: Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (In Acres). Data as of June 30, 1948.

States and territories	Gross area	States and territories	Gross area	States and territories	Gross area	States and territories	Gros area
Alabama	2,435,087	Maine	878,032	N. Dakota	764,425	W. Virginia	1,836
Arizona	12,159,020	Maryland	4,318	Ohio	1,466,109	Wisconsin	2,018
Arkansas	3,586,802	Mass.	1,651	Oklahoma	344,269	Wyoming	9,013
California	24,802,763	Michigan	5,188,799	Oregon	17,350,328		
Colorado	15,223,282	Minnesota	5,041,773	Pennsylvania	746,703	Tot. States	207,741
Florida	1,241,956	Mississippi	2,777,325	S. Carolina	1,422,604		
Georgia	1,732,322	Missouri	3,459,999	S. Dakota	1,403,157	Territories	
Idaho	21,502,412	Montana	19,000,612	Tennessee	1,531,797	Alaska	20,883
Illinois	812,654	Nebraska	207,209	Texas	1,714,374	Puerto Rico	186
Indiana	784,647	Nevada	5,307,852	Utah	8,983,789		
Iowa	218,671	N. Hamp.	806,323	Vermont	580,520	Tot. ter.	21,069
Kentucky	1,393,534	N. Mexico	10,257,263	Virginia	4,123,667		
Louisiana	1,274,977	N. Carolina	3,593,436	Washington	10,743,236	Grand total	228,810

State Forests—Units 938; Acreage, 11,604,320.

State Parks—Units 1,769; Acreage, 4,228,458.

Community Forests (Including municipal, county, school, and public organization forests)—U 3,113; acreage 4,413,950.

For data on individual States see 1949 Almanac, Page 300.

REGIONAL OFFICES OF THE U. S. FOREST SERVICE

Northern Region: Federal Building, Missoula, Montana.

Rocky Mountain Region: Post Office Building, Denver, Colorado.

Southwestern Region: Post Office Building, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Intermountain Region: Forest Service Building, Ogden, Utah.

California Region: 630 Sansome Street, San Francisco, California.

Pacific Northwest Region: Post Office Building, Portland, Oregon.

Eastern Region: Bankers Securities Build Philadelphia, Pa.

Southern Region: Glenn Building, Atla Georgia.

North Central Region: 623 N. 2nd Street, waukee, Wisconsin.

Alaska Region: Federal and Territorial Bu ing, Juneau, Alaska.

Tropical Unit: Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

Forest Products Laboratory: Madison, Wis sin.

Principal Waterways in the United States

Source: Lewis A. Pick, Major General, Office of the Chief of Engineers.

The Intracoastal Waterways

The Atlantic and Gulf Intracoastal Waterways provide a protected channel for barge and other light-draft navigation following coastal sounds, bays, rivers, and artificial channels. This canal system, extending for more than 2,500 miles along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, affords a channel 12 feet or more in depth throughout the Atlantic coastal section from Trenton, N. J., to Jacksonville, Fla., 1,062 miles, and on the Gulf coastal section from Carrabelle, Fla., to Corpus Christi, Tex., 939 miles. In the section between Jacksonville and Miami, Fla., 372 miles, on the Atlantic coast, depths of eight feet are available throughout, and dredging of a 12-foot channel is in progress (1949) in the 152-mile section on the Gulf coast between Corpus Christi and Brownsville, Tex. Connecting with the Atlantic and Gulf Intracoastal Waterways are many miles of navigable waterways which serve as feeding and distributing mediums for an extensive commerce. Important coastal canals, which are maintained and operated in the interest of ocean-going vessels, include the Cape Cod Canal, Mass., 17.5 miles in length, and the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, the canal proper of which is 14 miles in length and the waterway project, 46 miles in length.

Inland Waterways

The principal inland navigable waterways of the United States include the Mississippi River, the Illinois Waterway, the New York State Barge Canal System, the San Joaquin-Sacramento River System in California, and the Columbia River System in the northwest. The Mississippi River Waterway embraces the river proper, the Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Tennessee, Monongahela, Allegheny, and Kanawha Rivers and other streams. The Mississippi River has a channel suitable for ocean-going vessels upstream to Baton Rouge, La., 253 miles above the mouth, and thence a channel for modern barge navigation to Minneapolis, Minn., 1,688 miles, and its principal tributaries. The Illinois River and Waterway to Lake Michigan a barge channel 327.3 miles in length wwhich nects the Great Lakes with the Mississippi R System. The San Joaquin River, with an outl the sea through Suisun Bay and San Francisco provides a deep-draft channel to Stockton, C 41 miles above its mouth. The Sacramento R also emptying into Suisun Bay, has a channe light-draft navigation aggregating 246 miles. Columbia and Lower Willamette rivers have a d draft channel from the mouth of the Colu River to Vancouver, Wash., and Portland, O 104 and 113 miles respectively, and thence de in the Columbia River suitable for comme vessel traffic to the head of the pool formed by Bonneville Dam, located 144 miles above mouth, and thence depths for barge naviga upstream to and including the Snake River. Washington Ship Canal, Wash., provides a cha for ocean-going vessels within the City of Se extending from Puget Sound to Lake Washingt distance of approximately 8 miles.

Great Lakes Connecting Channels.

The Great Lakes, which consist of Lakes Su ior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, have tural deep water except in the connecting char which have been artificially deepened where n sary to accommodate deep-draft vessels. They an outlet to the Atlantic Ocean via the St. L ence Waterway and via Oswego and Erie bran of the New York State Barge Canal System Hudson River. The connecting channels are Ke naw Waterway, Lake Superior to Keweenaw St. Marys Canal, Michigan, between Lake Sup and Lake Huron; channels in the Straits of Ma nac, connecting Lakes Michigan and Huron; S geon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal, bet Green Bay and Lake Michigan; St. Clair River tween Lakes Huron and St. Clair; and De River, connecting Lake St. Clair and Lake Eri addition, the Welland Canal in Canada con Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.

The Alaska Highway

The Alaska Highway, originally known as the Alcan Highway, stretches 1,523 miles from Dawson Creek, B. C., through Canada and the Yukon Territory to Fairbanks, Alaska. Planned as a military supply route for the defense of Alaska against a possible Japanese invasion, it was constructed by U. S. Army engineers during World War II at a cost of $138,000,000. Work on the 24-foot highway was started (March 12, 1942) and completed (Dec. 1, 1942) four months ahead of schedule.

Under an agreement with Canada, the United States maintained the entire highway during the war and for six months thereafter, but turned the Canadian section over to the Dominion gov ment (April 2, 1946). On this section of the h way U. S. citizens are entitled to the same vileges as Canadians.

Re-design during construction permitted re tion of the highway from its original lengt approximately 1,670 miles to its present miles, of which 1,221 miles are in Canada, an in Alaska.

The Alaska Highway was opened to to travel (summer 1948). Public camping grou service stations and other facilities are lo throughout the Yukon Territory.

Dams in the United States—Volume and Purpose

Source: Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation

Name of dam	State	River	Ht.	Lth.	Volume	Purpose	Yr.
Hoover (Lake Mead-Boulder)	Ariz.-Nev.	Colorado	726	1,244	4,400,000	FC-Irr-P-RR	1936
Shasta	Calif.	Sacramento	602	3,500	8,710,000	FC-Irr-P	1945
Grand Coulee	Wash.	Columbia	550	4,173	10,493,000	Irr-P-RR-FC	1942
Ross	Wash.	Skagit	545	1,275	879,000	P	(1)
Hungry Horse	Mont.	Flathead, South Fork	520	2,100	2,900,000	Irr-P-FC	(1)
Fontana	N. C.	Little Tennessee	480	2,385	3,154,100	FC-P	1944
Anderson Ranch	Idaho	South Fork, Boise	456	1,350	9,653,300	FC-Irr-P	(1)
Pine Flat	Calif	Kings	440	1,845	2,240,000	FC-Irr-P	(1)
Detroit	Oreg.	North Santiam	440	1,580	1,670,000	FC-N-P	(1)
O'Shaughnessy	Calif.	Tuolumne	430	840	675,000	WS-P	1923
Mud Mountain (Stevens)	Wash.	White	425	700	2,230,000	FC	(1)
Owyhee	Oreg.	Owyhee	417	833	537,200	Irr	1932
Diablo	Wash.	Skagit	386	1,180	350,000	P	1930
San Gabriel No. 1	Calif.	San Gabriel	381	1,540	10,641,000	FC	1938
Pacoima	Calif.	Pacoima Creek	372	640	225,300	FC	1928
Pardee	Calif.	Mokelumne	358	1,337	615,000	WS	1929
Arrowrock	Idaho	Boise	350	1,150	636,000	Irr	1915
Alder	Wash.	Nisqually	330	1,600	440,000	P	1944
Morris	Calif.	San Gabriel	328	780	446,000	WS	1934
Salt Springs	Calif.	North Fork, Mokelumne	328	1,260	3,171,500	P	1931
Exechequer	Calif.	Merced	326	943	390,500	Irr-P	1926
Buffalo Bill (Shoshone)	Wyo.	Shoshone	325	200	82,900	Irr-P	1910
Parker	Ariz.-Calif.	Colorado	320	856	311,700	WS-P	1938
Watauga	Tenn.	Watauga	320	900	3,500,000	FC-P	(1)
Friant	Calif.	San Joaquin	320	3,488	2,135,000	Irr-FC	1944
Ariel	Wash.	Lewis	313	1,250	307,000	P	1931
Green Mountain	Colo.	Blue	309	1,060	4,406,000	Irr-P	1943
Hiwassee	N. C.	Hiwassee	307	1,287	807,200	FC-P	1940
Kensico	N. Y.	Bronx	307	1,843	900,000	WS	1916
Elephant Butte	N. M.	Rio Grande	301	1,674	629,400	Irr-P	1916
Horse Mesa	Ariz.	Salt	300	803	162,900	Irr-P	1927
Seminoe	Wyo.	North Platte	295	525	210,000	Irr-P	1939
Granby	Colo.	Colorado	295	885	2,901,300	Irr-RR	(1)
New Croton	N. Y.	Croton	294	2,200	855,000	WS	1906
San Gabriel No. 2	Calif.	West Fork, San Gabriel	290	620	1,200,000	FC	1935
South Holston	Tenn.	South Fork, Holston	290	(2)	(2)	FC-P	(1)
Bartlett	Ariz.	Verde	287	1,063	182,300	Irr-FC	1939
Don Pedro	Calif.	Tuolumne	284	1,040	296,600	Irr-P	1923
Roosevelt	Ariz.	Salt	280	1,125	355,800	Irr-P-FC	1911
Cushman No. 1	Wash.	North Fork, Skokomish	280	1,200	90,000	P	1926
Winsor	Mass.	Swift	280	2,640	4,000,000	WS	1939
Morena	Calif.	Cottonwood Creek	279	550	335,000	WS	1930
Bull Shoals	Ark.	White	278	2,349	2,100,000	FC-P	(1)
Mansfield (Marshall Ford)	Texas	Colorado	270	5,128	3,389,000	Irr-P-FC-RR	1942
Lake Spaulding	Calif.	South Fork, Yuba	275	800	191,800	P	1919
Dix River	Ky.	Dix	275	1,020	1,747,000	P	1925
El Capitan	Calif.	San Diego	270	1,200	2,679,700	WS	1935
Folsom	Calif.	American	268	1,500	14,000,000	FC-Irr-P	(1)
Norris	Tenn.	Clinch	265	1,860	1,184,000	FC-P	1936
Alcova	Wyo.	North Platte	265	763	1,635,300	Irr	1938
Shannon	Wash.	Baker	263	493	132,000	P	1925
Cobble Mountain	Mass.	Little	263	730	1,799,200	WS-P	1932
Upper Narrows	Calif.	Yuba	260	1,142	380,000	DC	1941
Lake Pleasant	Ariz.	Aqua Fria	256	2,210	98,400	Irr	1927
Ashokan	N. Y.	Esopus Creek	252	4,650	2,471,900	WS	1912
Big Tujunga No. 1	Calif.	Big Tujunga Creek	251	800	80,000	FC	1931
Coolidge	Ariz.	Gila	250	860	204,000	Irr-P	1928
Fort Peck	Mont.	Missouri	250	21,026	128,000,000	FC-P-N	1940
Nantahala	N. C.	Nantahala	250	1,042	1,829,000	P	1942
Look-out Point (Merridiun)	Oregon	Middle Fork, Willamette	250	3,106	10,600,000	FC-N-P	(1)
Long Lake	Wash.	Spokane	247	350	225,000	P	1915
Center Hill	Tenn.	Caney Fork	246	2,172	3,540,000	FC-P	(1)
Norfolk	Ark.	North Fork, White	244	2,624	1,500,000	FC-P	1944
Kortes	Wyo.	North Platte	240	440	147,000	P	(1)
Dixon Canyon	Colo.	Offstream	240	1,215	3,004,000	Irr	(1)
Cushman No. 2	Wash.	North Fork, Skokomish	240	500	38,000	P	1931
Wolf Creek	Ky.	Cumberland	240	5,736	10,250,000	FC-P	(1)
Conchas	N. M.	South Canadian	235	6,230	1,723,000	FC-Irr	1940
Deer Creek	Utah	Provo	235	1,304	2,827,800	Irr-WS	1941
Tieton	Wash.	Tieton	235	920	2,048,600	Irr	1925
Tygart	W. Va.	Tygart	232	1,896	1,241,000	FC-N	1938
Cheesman	Colo.	South Platte	232	710	103,000	WS	1904
Soldier Canyon	Colo.	Offstream	231	1,420	3,288,000	Irr	(1)
Salmon River	Idaho	Salmon	230	480	729,900	Irr	1914
Oahe	S. D.	Missouri	230	9,300	78,000,000	FC	(1)
Mount Morris	N. Y.	Genesee	230	1,000	755,000	FC	(1)
Cheoah	N. C.	Little Tennessee	230	770	200,000	P	1919
Calderwood	Tenn.	Little Tennessee	230	897	280,000	P	1930
Copco No. 1	Calif.	Klamath	227	415	70,300	P	1922
Big Santa Anita	Calif.	Big Santa Anita Creek	225	605	76,200	FC	1927
Mormon Flat	Ariz.	Salt	224	505	56,700	Irr-P	1925
Lake Loveland	Calif.	Sweetwater	224	783		Irr-WS	1945
Madden	Canal Zone	Chagres	223	3,674	523,800	N-FC-P	1935
Blakely Mt.	Ark.	Ouchita	222	1,110	(2)	FC	(1)
Bouquet Canyon	Calif.	Bouquet Creek	221	1,150	2,890,300	WS-P	1934
Calaveras	Calif.	Calaveras Creek	220	1,200	3,461,000	WS	1925
Upper San Leandro	Calif.	San Leandro Creek	220	660	1,248,000	WS	1926
Stone Canyon	Calif.	Stone Canyon Creek	220	567	729,900	WS	1924
Boysen	Wyo.	Big Horn	220	1,000	1,689,000	Irr-P-FC	(1)
Philpott	Va.	Smith	220	920	330,000	FC-P	(1)
Yadkin	N. C.	Yadkin	217	1,400	525,000	P	1919
La Grande	Wash.	Nisqually	215	710	84,500	P	1945
Spring Canyon	Colo.	Offstream	215	1,115	2,213,000	Irr	(1)
Pathfinder	Wyo.	North Platte	214	1,070	65,700	Irr	1913

Name of dam	State	River	Ht.	Ltn.	Volume	Purpose	Y
Mulholland	Calif.	Weid Canyon	210	933	175,000	WS	19
Glines Canyon	Wash.	Elwha	210	508	24,600	P	19
Garrison	N. D.	Missouri	210	12,000	75,000,000	FC-Irr-N	(
Mathews (Cajalco)	Calif.	Cajalco Creek	210	2,170	3,175,000	WS	19
Wachusett	Mass.	South Fork, Nashua	208	1,476	274,200	WS	19
Saluda	S. C.	Saluda	208	7,838	11,160,800	P	19
Stewart Mountain	Ariz.	Salt	207	1,260	131,700	Irr-P	19
Kentucky	Ky.	Tennessee	206	8,422	8,518,700	FC-N-P	19
Taylor Park	Colo.	Taylor	206	675	1,115,100	Irr	19
San Pablo	Calif.	San Pablo Creek	205	1,250	2,200,000	WS	19
Cedar Bluff	Kansas	Smoky Hill	204	12,570	8,781,000	Irr-FC	(
Douglas	Tenn.	French Broad	202	1,705	1,171,000	FC-P	19
Bluestone	W. Va.	New	200	2,061	950,000	FC-P	19
Neversink	N. Y.	Neversink	200	2,800	750,000	WS	(
Clark Hill	Ga.	Savannah	200	5,600	4,300,000	FC-P	(
O'Sullivan (Potholes)	Wash.	Lower Crab Creek	200	19,000	9,245,000	Irr	19
Santeetlah	N. C.	Cheoah	200	1,150	195,000	P	19
Kerr (Polson)	Mont.	Flathead	200	350	77,000	P-Irr	19
Bull Run	Oreg.	Bull Run	200	935	220,600	WS	19
Dale Hollow	Tenn.	Obey	200	1,717	500,000	FC-P	19
Martin	Ala.	Tallapoosa	200	2,000	440,000	P-RR	19
Merriman	N. Y.	Roundout Creek	200	2,450	7,953,000	WS	19
Davis	Ariz.-Nev.	Colorado	200	1,300	1,357,500	P-RR-Irr	19
Ralston	Colo.	Ralston Creek	200	1,150	2,500,000	WS	19
Davis Bridge	Vt.	Deerfield	200	1,250	1,850,000	P	19
Lake Arrowhead	Calif.	Little Bear Creek	200	850	1,300,000	Irr-P	19

(1) Under construction, data subject to revision.
(2) Data not available.
Height—Difference in elevation, in feet, between lowest point in foundation and top of dam, exclus of parapet or other projections.
Length—Overall length of barrier in feet; main dam and its integral features as located betw natural abutments.
Volume—Total volume in cubic yards of all material in main dam and its appurtenant works.
Year—Date structure was originally completed for use.
River—Main stream.
Purpose: Irr—Irrigation; FC—Flood Control; P—Power Production; N—Navigation; WS—Wa Supply; RR—River Regulation; DC—Debris Control.

Ten Highest and Largest World's Dams

Source: United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation

Type	No.	Highest	Ft.	Yr.	Type	No.	Largest	Cubic yards	Y
	1	Hoover	726	1936		1	Fort Peck	128,000,000	1
	2	Shasta	602	1945		2	Oahe	78,000,000	(
	3	Grand Coulee	550	1942		3	Garrison	75,000,000	(
	4	Ross	545	(1)		4	Fort Randall	27,000,000	(
All	5	Hungry Horse	530	(1)	All	5	Kingsley	26,000,000	1
types	6	Fontana	480	1944	types	6	Gatun	25,107,000	1
	7	Anderson Ranch	456	(1)		7	Denison	17,913,000	1
	8	Chambon (France)	450	1934		8	Sardis	16,868,000	1
	9	Pine Flat	440	(1)		9	San Angelo	14,750,000	
	10	Detroit	440	(1)		10	Hanson	14,700,000	1

(1) Under construction, data subject to revision.

Foreign Dams

(Height in feet; volume in cubic yards)

Name	River	Country	Purpose	Compl.	Height	Volu
Chambon	Romanche	France	P-FC	1934	450	392,
Sautet	Drac	France	P	1934	414	130,
Grimsel	Aar	Switzerland	P	1931	377	445,
Camarasa	Pallaresa	Spain	P	1920	333	283,
Burrinjuck	Murrumbidgee	Australia	Irr-P	1927	247	408,
Mettur	Cauvery	India	Irr	1934	230	2,000
Assuan	Nile	Egypt	Irr	1902	172	1,732
Dneiper*	Dneiper River	Russia	Power	1932	200	291,

*Destroyed in August 1941. After three years of labor, the hydroelectric plant went into par operation on March 3, 1947.

Ten Greatest World Reservoirs

Source: United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation

No.	Capacity	Acre-feet	No.	Length	Miles	No.	Area	Ac
1	Lake Mead, Hoover	31,142,000	1	Oahe	275	1	Lake Okeechobee	463
2	Garrison	23,000,000	2	Assuan	230	2	Garrison	390
3	Oahe	21,801,000	3	Garrison	200	3	Oahe	298
4	Fort Peck	19,417,000	4	Fort Peck	189	4	Kentucky	261
5	Roosevelt Lake, Grand Coulee	9,517,000	5	Kentucky	184	5	Fort Peck	245
6	Fort Randall	6,281,000	6	Fort Randall	150	6	Rainy Lake	221
7	Wolf Creek	6,089,000	7	Roosevelt Lake	146	7	Leech Lake	160
8	Kentucky	6,003,000	8	Lake of the Ozarks	130	8	Lake Mead, Hoover	157
9	Lake Texoma	5,825,000	9	Lake Mead, Hoover	119	9	Lake Texoma	145
10	Bull Shoals	5,407,000	10	Wolf Creek	105	10	Flathead Lake	120

Capacity—for full reservoir at highest controlled stage.
Length—for full reservoir.
Area—for water surface of full reservoir.

Reservoirs in the United States with Capacities[1]

Source: Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation

Reservoir	Location	River	Yr.	Purpose	Capacity acre-feet	Capacity billion gals.	Area sq. mi.
Lake Mead (Hoover-Boulder)	Ariz.-Nev.	Colorado	1936	FC-RR-Irr-P	31,142,000	10,148	246
Garrison	N. Dak.	Missouri	(2)	FC-Irr-N	23,000,000	7,495	610
Oahe	So. Dak.	Missouri	(2)	FC	21,891,000	7,104	466
Fort Peck	Mont.	Missouri	1940	FC-P-N	19,417,000	6,327	383
Roosevelt Lake (Grand Coulee)	Wash.	Columbia	1942	Irr-P-RR-FC	9,517,000	3,101	127
Fort Randall	So. Dak.	Missouri	(2)	FC-Irr-N	6,281,000	2,047	185
Wolf Creek	Ky.	Cumberland	(2)	FC-P	6,089,000	1,984	99
Kentucky	Ky.-Tenn.	Tennessee	1944	FC-P-N	6,003,000	1,956	408
Lake Texoma (Denison)	Tex.-Okla.	Red	1943	FC-P-RR	5,825,000	1,898	227
Bull Shoals	Ark.	White	1(2)	FC-P	5,407,000	1,762	71
Shasta	Calif.	Sacramento	1945	Irr-P-FC	4,493,000	1,464	46
Gatun	Canal Zone-Pan.	Chagres	1912	N-FC	4,407,000	1,436	167
Tungry Horse	Mont.	So. Fork, Flathead	(2)	Irr-FC-P	3,500,000	1,140	38
Buggs Island	Va.	Roanoke	(2)	FC-P-N	2,921,000	952	137
Clark Hill	Ga.	Savannah	(2)	FC-P	2,400,000	945	123
Lake Okeechobee	Fla.	Caloosahatchee	1938	FC-N	2,700,000	880	724
Norris	Tenn.	Clinch	1936	FC-P	2,567,000	837	63
Lake McConaugh	Nebr.	North Platte	1941	Irr-P-FC	2,356,000	768	50
Elephant Butte	N. M.	Rio Grande	1916	Irr-P	2,219,000	723	59
Lake Cherokee (Pensacola)	Okla.	Grand (Neosho)	1940	FC-P	2,197,000	716	73
Lake Murray (Saluda)	S. C.	Saluda	1930	P	2,115,000	689	78
Center Hill	Tenn.	Caney Fork	(2)	FC-P	2,092,000	682	36
Whitney	Texas	Brazos	(2)	FC-P	2,017,500	657	78
Norfolk	Ark.-Mo.	North Fork, White	1944	FC-P	1,983,000	646	48
Lake Travis (Mansfield)	Texas	Colorado	1942	Irr-P-FC-RR	1,934,000	630	45
Davis	Ariz.-Nev.	Colorado	(2)	P-RR-Irr	1,820,000	593	45
Dale Hollow	Tenn.-Ky.	Obey	1943	FC-P	1,706,000	556	48
American Falls	Idaho	Snake	1927	Irr	1,700,000	554	88
Lake Martin	Ala.	Tallapoosa	1926	P-RR	1,622,000	561	62
Sardis	Miss.	Little Tallahatchie	1940	FC	1,570,000	512	91
Cherokee	Tenn.	Holston	1942	FC-P	1,565,000	510	49
Douglas	Tenn.	French Broad	1943	FC-P	1,514,000	493	49
South Coulee	Wash.	Offstream	(2)	Irr	1,484,000	484	43
Fontana	N. C.	Little Tennessee	1944	FC-P	1,444,000	470	17
Roosevelt	Ariz.	Salt	1911	Irr-P-FC	1,398,000	456	27
Rainy Lake	Minn.	Rainy	1909	N-P	1,398,000	456	345
Grenada	Miss.	Yalobusha	(2)	FC	1,338,000	436	102
Lake Almanor	Calif.	No. Fork, Feather	1927	P	1,308,000	426	47
Fort Gibson	Okla.	Grand (Neosho)	(2)	FC-P	1,287,000	419	80
Lake Marion (Santee)	S. C.	Santee	1941	P-N-FC	1,280,000	417	133
Quabbin (Winsor)	Mass.	Swift	1939	WS	1,274,000	415	39
Lake of the Ozarks	Mo.	Osage	1931	P	1,235,000	402	95
Flathead Lake (Kerr)	Mont.	Flathead	1938	P-Irr	1,219,000	397	189
San Carlos (Coolidge)	Ariz.	Gila	1928	Irr-P	1,210,000	394	34
Wheeler	Ala.	Tennessee	1936	N-FC-P	1,150,000	375	107
Watts Bar	Tenn.	Tennessee	1942	N-FC-P	1,132,000	369	65
Owyhee	Oregon	Owyhee	1932	Irr	1,120,000	365	20
Lake Moultrie (Pinopolis)	S. C.	Offstream	1941	P-N-FC	1,120,000	365	117
Pickwick Landing	Tenn.-Miss.-Ala.	Tennessee	1938	N-FC-P	1,091,000	356	73
Pathfinder	Wyo.	North Platte	1913	Irr	1,070,000	349	35
Seminoe	Wyo.	North Platte	1939	Irr-P	1,026,000	334	32
Guntersville	Ala.-Tenn.	Tennessee	1939	N-FC-P	1,019,000	332	110
Buchanan	Texas	Colorado	1937	P-FC-Irr	1,000,000	326	32
Pine Flat	Calif.	Kings	(2)	FC-Irr-P	1,000,000	326	93
Winnigoshish	Minn.	Mississippi	1884	N	968,000	315	180
Upper Klamath Lake	Oregon	Link	1921	Irr-P	873,000	285	142
Conklingville (Sacandaga)	N.Y.	Sacandaga	1930	FC-RR-P	868,000	283	69
Utah Lake	Utah	Jordan	1903	Irr	850,000	277	150
Harlan County	Nebr.	Republican	(2)	FC-Irr	850,000	276	36
Jackson Lake	Wyo.	Snake	1916	Irr	847,000	276	40
Tenkiller Ferry	Okla.	Illinois	(2)	FC-P	790,000	257	23
Bridgeport	Texas	West Fork, Trinity	1931	WS-FC-Irr	784,000	255	18
South Holston	Tenn.	South Fork, Holston	(2)	P	783,000	255	14
Leech Lake (Federal)	Minn.	Leech Lake	1904	N	743,000	242	251
Lake Tahoe	Calif.-Nev.	Truckee	1913	Irr	732,000	239	188
Possum Kingdom	Texas	Brazos	1941	FC-P-Irr	730,000	238	32
Allatoona	Ga.	Etowah	(2)	FC-P	722,000	235	32
Havasu Lake (Parker)	Ariz.-Calif.	Colorado	1938	WS-P	717,000	234	39
Eagle Mountain	Texas	West Fork, Trinity	1933	WS-FC-Irr	716,000	233	15
Chickamauga	Tenn.	Tennessee	1940	N-FC-P	705,000	230	62
Watauga	Tenn.	Watauga	(2)	P	677,000	221	11
Enid	Miss.	Yocona	(2)	FC	660,000	215	44
John Martin	Colo.	Arkansas	(2)	FC-Irr	655,000	213	28
Pappapello	Mo.	St. Francis	1941	FC	625,000	204	36
Madden	Canal Zone-Pan.	Chagres	1935	N-FC-P	622,000	203	19
Bluestone	W. Va.-Va.	New	(2)	FC-P	609,000	199	14
O'Sullivan (Potholes)	Wash.	Offstream	(2)	Irr	606,000	197	44
Conchas	New Mex.	South Canadian	1940	FC-WS	600,000	196	26
Wilson	Ala.	Tennessee	1925	P-N	563,000	183	25
Moosehead Lake	Maine	Kennebec	*	RR-P	545,000	178	116
Cle Elum	Wash.	Cle Elum	1933	Irr	529,000	172	8
Arkabutte	Miss.	Coldwater	1942	FC	525,000	171	52
Clear Lake (Klamath)	Calif.	Lost	1910	Irr	527,000	172	40
Millerton Lake (Friant)	Calif.	San Joaquin	1942	Irr-FC	521,000	170	8
Lake Wichita (Wichita Falls)	Texas	Big Wichita	1923	WS-Irr	500,000	163	31

*Constructed prior to 1840.

(1) Includes possessions. (2) Under construction, data subject to revision.

Capacity—for full reservoir at highest controlled stage; Area—For water surface of full reservoir; Year—Date structure was originally completed for use; River—Main stream.

Purpose—Irr-Irrigation; FC-Flood Control; P-Power Production; N-Navigation; WS-Water Supply; RR-River Regulation; DC-Debris Control.

Descriptions of American Dams

Source: Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation

BONNEVILLE DAM, OREGON

Improvement of the Columbia River, between Oregon and Washington, was undertaken at Bonneville Sept. 30, 1933, under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The project was formally authorized by Congress in the Rivers and Harbors Act approved Aug. 30, 1935. It is situated on the Columbia River about 40 miles east of Portland, Ore., and may be reached by railroad and highway. The main features of the work are a dam, a powerhouse, ship locks, and fishways. The total estimated cost of the project with an installation of ten power units is $85,611,000 of which $58,621,000 will be charged to power and the remainder to navigation.

The dam, locks, existing power plant, with its present installation of ten units and appurtenant works at Bonneville were constructed and are being operated and maintained by the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army. Present installed capacity is 518,400 kilowatts. The transmission and sale of electric energy generated at Bonneville as well as that generated at Grand Coulee Dam are under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bonneville Power Administration, Portland, Ore. Revenues from sales of Bonneville and Grand Coulee power to 89 wholesale customers for the fiscal year 1947 amounted to $21,890,929.

HOOVER (BOULDER) DAM (BOULDER CANYON) PROJECT

Hoover Dam, completed in 1936, by the Bureau of Reclamation on the Colorado River, Arizona-Nevada, was authorized by Congress, Dec. 21, 1928. It is 726 feet tall, and contains 4,400,000 cubic yards of concrete. Its reservoir, Lake Mead, is 115 miles long, stores 31,141,755 acre-feet of water, and is the largest artificial lake in the world.

The Boulder Power Plant as of April, 1949, had an installed capacity of 1,034,800 kilowatts and 165,000 kilowatts of additional capacity under contract. The ultimate capacity of the plant is 1,332,300 kilowatts. From 1936, when the plant went into operation through May 31, 1949, more than 50 billion kwp. of energy has been generated. From 1936, when Hoover Dam began operating, to May 31, 1949, approximately $59 million in net revenue had been aid into the United States Treasury from receipts for power generated at Hoover Dam. This amount has been applied toward repayment of funds advanced by the Federal Government for construction of the project. The Bureau of Reclamation operates the dam, and under the provisions of the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act of 1940, the power plant is operated by the City of Los Angeles and the Southern California-Edison Co., as agents of the United States, under the supervision of the Bureau of Reclamation acting for the Secretary of the Interior. Hoover Dam supplies about half of the power required in southern California.

Hoover Dam is the principal engineering structure of the Boulder Canyon Project, which provides multiple benefits through regulation of the Colorado River—flood control, irrigation, navigation improvement, water for domestic, industrial, and municipal purposes, and power.

PARKER DAM

Parker Dam, about 150 miles downstream, was built by the Bureau of Reclamation with funds furnished by the Metropolitan Water District of California. The dam diverts water through a cross-state aqueduct for the domestic uses of Los Angeles and 13 neighboring cities. The 71-mile San Diego Aqueduct of which the initial development has been completed connects with this Colorado River Aqueduct near San Jacinto, California, to furnish water to the city of San Diego. A power plant was completed by the Bureau of Reclamation at Parker Dam in 1943 with an installed capacity of 120,000 kilowatts. Imperial Dam, 300 miles downstream from Boulder, is the diversion structure for the All-American Canal, California, and for the Gila project, Arizona. The 80-mile All-American Canal provides an irrigation supply of water to the Imperial Valley, and the 125-mile Coachella branch of the Canal will furnish water to the Coachella Valley. The Gila project is designed to irrigate a large area of desert land in Arizona.

Construction is progressing on the Coachella Canal and predevelopment work on the Gila project is continuing.

The ultimate cost of Hoover Dam and power plant is $165,000,000. The All-American Canal including the Coachella Main Canal with distribution and drainage facilities will cost approximately $70,000,000 estimated on present day prices.

DAVIS DAM

Construction is well under way of Davis Dam Power Plant, fourth of the great structures signed by the Bureau of Reclamation for reg tion of the Colorado River, is located in Pyra Canyon, 67 miles downstream from Hoover and 35 miles west of Kingman, Arizona. The D Dam project estimated to cost $104,000,000 is largest construction project undertaken by Bureau of Reclamation in the southwest Hoover Dam was built.

It will be an earth- and rock-fill struc creating a reservoir with a capacity of 1,820 acre-feet. Five 45,000 kilowatt generators will vide an installed capacity of 225,000 kilowatts the power plant, and a switchyard will be loc adjacent to the plant. Its principal purpose generate electrical energy and to regulate the of the Colorado River at the international bo dary.

GRAND COULEE DAM, WASHINGTON

Grand Coulee Dam, on the Columbia R Washington, constructed and operated by Bureau of Reclamation, was accepted by the Un States from the contractor (Jan. 1942). It is largest concrete dam in the world. In the power plant of the dam two generators, of 10, kilowatt capacity each, began operation in Ma 1941, two years ahead of schedule. By the sp of 1943, three 108,000-kilowatt rated capacity eration. The two 75,000 kilowatt genera which were borrowed from Shasta Dam for em gency service during the war, have been dismar and returned to Shasta. Additional units now stalled brought the operating capacity of the power plant to 992,000 kilowatts by May, The right power house structure which will h nine generators of 108,000 kw. rated capacity. was completed in the fall of 1942. All nine erators are now under contract. When inst these machines will bring the project to its ultir rated capacity of 1,974,000 kilowatts. The p from Grand Coulee Dam serves the industrie the Pacific Northwest. Power from the Gr Coulee plant is distributed over the transmis system of the Bonneville Power Administration

The purpose of the dam is twofold, to pro irrigation water and power. Behind Grand Co is a 127-square mile reservoir, the Franklin Roosevelt Lake, which will ultimately irrigate vast project, embracing over one million a Today this land is fertile but arid and as a sult only a small part of it is dry farmed. major portion of the proposed development largely sagebrush. When the entire projec completed, it is estimated homes will be prov for more than 350,000 persons living on the gated farms and in towns and cities depen upon them.

Work is going forward on the construction of irrigation works at this time. The first 5400 was irrigated in 1948, partly in demonstra and development farms. Large scale irrigation not start until 1952, when construction will reached a stage to permit reclamation of a 200,000 acres. The land to be irrigated, muc which is now in large individual holdings, wi broken up into family sized farms for resal veterans and others.

The project is ideally situated from a tr portation point of view, an inestimable asse connection with a development of this na Three transcontinental main railroad lines cro the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and Chic Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific. In additio these, a branch line of the Union Pacific ei the project, and both Federal and State high are easily accessible.

The ultimate development cost of all irrig works and power facilities is estimated to be a $610,000,000.

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

The master plan for controlling the water the Missouri river for purposes of irrigation electric power and eliminating the disas floods is the Reclamation Program, 1948-1954 was drawn up by the Bureau of Reclamation, Dept. of the Interior, for the Committee on P Lands of the House of Representatives of 81st Congress.

The plan sets forth that while a great pa the West is the land of little or no rain flood waters of the rivers have been allowe escape without being properly used, causing damage annually. Only one-fifth of the available in streams has been put to use in gating 17 western states, and only three o every 100 acres of land can be irrigated to duce farm crops under present conditions.

arms already equipped with irrigation have only artial supplies of water.

The Reclamation Plan proposes the development of water resources to irrigate 2,036,000 acres n seven years, creating about 24,000 new farms, nd supplying additional water to 3,607,000 acres, r 66,000 farms, now short of water. This would aise the full supply from 2,448,000 acres to ,484,000 acres and the acreage supplied with upplemental water from 2,555,000 acres to ,165,000 acres. The investment would yield verage returns of over $500,000,000 a year, according to the estimate.

According to the plan there were 33 power lants on reclamation projects on June 30, 1947, enerating 2,223,487 kilowatts. The 1948-54 proram visualizes increasing the capacity to 6,547,987 ilowatts. An enormous amount of hydroelectric nergy would still remain undeveloped at the end f 1954, possibly 30,000,000 kilowatts. During 1947 he gross revenue from power plants was 22,472,000; the project proposes to reach 64,000,000 annual gross revenue by 1954.

Flood control projects in the Missouri basin, overing 7 states, authorized 1944, had cost 19,497,720 by June 30, 1947 and were expected to ost $2,131,972,000 before completion.

In 1949 the Corps of Engineers, Dept of the rmy, was building five large dams across the issouri below Fort Peck, Mont., out of six proected. Garrison Dam and Reservoir, 75 miles orthwest of Bismarck, N. D., was described as he key link in the chain of Missouri river lakes, hich will stretch nearly 1,000 miles from Fort eck to Sioux City, Ia. The dam is two miles long, 10 feet high, one-half mile thick at the base. The ake behind it will extend back 200 miles, up to he mouth of the Yellowstone river. In some laces the lake will be 15 to 20 miles wide. Water ill flow through turbines creating electric power nd will supply irrigation. The Oahe dam, six iles above Pierre, S. D., will create a lake about 40 miles long, reaching almost to Bismarck, N. D. t will irrigate 750,000 acres. Big Bend reservoir, 0 miles below Pierre, S. D. will be smaller. Fort andall reservoir in southeastern South Dakota, ill make a lake 140 miles long. Gavin Point eservoir, above Yanktown, S. D., will be used to egulate the supply of water in the river below it.

Levees will be constructed from Sioux City to he mouth of the river, 1,500 miles, to keep the iver in its channels and prevent flooding of low reas. Additional dams will be built on the lower issouri and its tributaries to control floods. The ake of the Ozarks on the Osage river is the result f one of these dams.

CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT

The Central Valley Project is a multiple-purpose evelopment situated in the central part of Calirnia, stretching from the foot of Mt. Shasta outh to the Tehachapi Range. The primary purose of this project is to provide irrigation for the ich but inadequately watered lands of the Sacramento and the San Joaquin Valleys. Other benefits will include water supply for domestic and ndustrial uses, navigation, flood control and electric power.

The key features of the development are the hasta and Friant Dams, both virtually completed and the Keswick Dam, still under conruction. Behind these dams the artificial reservoirs will store huge quantities of water which will e diverted to more than 1,000,000 acres of land. his diversion will be made possible through a eries of canals. The largest of these is Friant-Kern, 156 miles, on which construction was begun n 1945. By the end of 1947 about 89 miles were ompleted or under construction. In addition to toring water, approximately 454,000 kw. of hydroelectric power will be generated in the plants at hasta and Keswick Dams. A third 75,000 kw. nit plant in operation in March 1948, brought the otal installed capacity in Shasta powerplant as f that date to 225,000 kw.

The project was authorized on Dec. 2, 1935, when he President signed a finding of feasibility subitted by the Secretary of the Interior. It was authorized by the Rivers and Harbors Acts of 937 and 1940.

FORT PECK DAM, MONTANA

Source: Chief of Engineers, War Department

The Fort Peck Dam, constructed by the Corps f Engineers, Department of the Army, at the eadwaters of the Missouri River in northeastern Iontana, is the largest earth-fill dam in the world. onstruction was started in October 1933, and the am was raised to its ultimate height of 250 feet bove stream bed in October 1940. The primary urpose of the dam, expressed in the authorizing cts, is for the improvement of navigation on the issouri River, and for the production of hydroectric power consistent with the primary demands of navigation. Releases from the Fort Peck Reservoir for navigation purposes were started in 1938.

The dam has a total crest length of 4 miles, comprised of the main section across the river valley of 10,578 feet and a large dike section on the west bank 10,448 feet in length. The maximum width of the base of the dam is 4,900 feet, including the upstream and downstream berms while the top, on which an asphalt paved road is to be constructed, will be 100 feet wide on the main dam and 50 feet wide on the dike section. The dam contains 125,627,000 cubic yards of earth, 4,000,000 cubic yards of gravel and more than 1,000,000 cubic yards of rock.

During July 1947 the Fort Peck Reservoir was filled for the first time to its full storage capacity of 19,412,000 acre feet of water. The reservoir created by the dam has a maximum surface area of 245,000 acres, a maximum length of 189 miles, a clear width of 16 miles and a shore line of 1,600 miles.

Power from the initial generating unit of 35,000 kilowatts has been in operation since July 1943, second unit of 15,000 kw. installed in 1948, and is distributed by the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior. Power produced during 1948 totaled 315,372,000 kw. Planned ultimate installations will increase the plant capacity to 105,000 kilowatts.

DENISON DAM (LAKE TEXOMA), TEXAS AND OKLAHOMA

Source: Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers, Tulsa, Oklahoma

Five miles northwest of Denison, Texas, on Red River is the $60,000,000 Denison Dam, largest rolled earth-fill dam in the world. Purpose of the dam, built under supervision of the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, is for flood control and hydroelectric power. Flood protection is afforded to lands in four states, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

Authorized by Congress in 1938, the Denison Dam project consists of a rolled earth-fill embankment and concrete spillway, outlet works and powerhouse. All work is essentially complete except addition to power generating facilities. The project is operated by the Corps of Engineers as a part of a comprehensive plan of flood regulation and beneficial uses of water in the Red River Basin.

The main embankment is 15,200 feet long and has a 6,000 foot dike extension. Maximum base width of the embankment is 1,145 feet, maximum height is 165 feet, and the crest, at elevation 670, is 40 feet wide. A total of 18,290,000 cubic yards of earth-fill and 383,000 cubic yards of protection stone and crushed rock were used in construction of the main embankment and dike extension.

The reservoir, when filled to the spillway crest, would extend upstream about 80 miles to the vicinity of Gainesville, Texas. A northern arm of the pool would extend about 65 miles up the tributary Washita River Valley to Ravia, Oklahoma. Greatest depth of the pool would be 130 feet. The surface area would be 142,700 acres, and the total capacity at that elevation would be 5,715,700 acre-feet. Normally, the pool is held near the top of power pool, elevation 617, with a surface area of 93,080 acres, capacity of 3,024,900 acre-feet and a shoreline of 580 miles.

Development and administration of the Lake Texoma area for recreational and related purposes is being accomplished by the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, under a cooperative agreement between the Army and Interior Departments. Two large wildlife refuges, the 12,650-acre Hagerman National Wildlife Refuge in Texas and the 13,450-acre Tishomingo National Wildlife Refuge in Oklahoma, are located in the reservoir area and are administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior.

Fort Supply, Wolf Creek near Fort Supply, Oklahoma. Completed in 1942 for flood control and conservation. Surface area for conservation 1,550 acres, for flood control 5,750 acres. Capacity for conservation 10,900 acre-feet, for flood control 96,600 acre-feet. Shoreline 15 miles. Cost $7,535,000.

Great Salt Plains, Salt Fork of Arkansas River, about 12 miles east of Cherokee, Oklahoma. Completed in 1941 for flood control and conservation. Surface area for conservation 10,700 acres, for flood control 29,000 acres. Capacity for conservation 58,000 acre-feet, for flood control 259,000 acre-feet. Shoreline 40 miles. Cost $4,842,000.

Canton, Canadian River, Oklahoma

Canton, Canadian River, near Canton, Oklahoma. Completed in 1948 for flood control and conservation. Irrigation features to be developed by the Bureau of Reclamation. Surface area for conservation 3,300 acres, for irrigation 6,700 acres, for flood control 15,500 acres. Capacity for conservation 23,000 acre-feet, irrigation 69,000 acre-feet, flood control 298,000 acre-feet. Shoreline, irrigation pool, 25 miles. Cost, flood-control features, $10,325,000.

RESERVOIRS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Fall River, Kans.

Flood control and conservation. Surface area, acres—conservation 2,600, flood control 10,400. Capacity, acre-feet—conservation 27,000, flood control 236,000. Shoreline, permanent pool, 40 miles. Cost, $10,980,000. Estimated completion for flood control, summer 1949.

Wister, Poteau River, Okla.

Flood control and conservation. Surface area, acres—conservation 4,000, flood control 23,000. Capacity, acre-feet—conservation 30,000, flood control 400,000. Shoreline, permanent pool, 75 miles. Cost, $10,108,000. Estimated completion for flood control, spring 1949.

Hulah, Caney River, near Bartlesville, Okla.

Flood control and conservation. Surface area, acres—conservation 3,200, flood control 13,000. Capacity, acre-feet—conservation 30,000, flood control 265,000. Shoreline, permanent pool—60 miles. Cost, $12,066,000. Estimated completion for flood control, late fall 1950.

Heyburn, Polecat Creek, near Sapulpa, Ok

Flood control and conservation. Surface acres—conservation 1,070 flood control Capacity, acre-feet—conservation 10,200, flood trol 49,500. Shoreline, permanent pool, 40 Cost, $2,690,000. Estimated completion for control, early sring 1950.

Fort Gibson, Grand (Neosho) River, Okl

Flood control and generation of hydroel power. Surface area, acres—top power pool 1 flood control 51,000. Capacity, acre-feet power pool 365,000, flood control 922,000. Shor top power pool, 225 miles. Cost $46,646,000. mated completion for flood control, spring 195 power, 1953.

Tenkiller Ferry, Illinois River, near Gore,

Flood control and generation of hydroel power. Surface area, acres—top power pool 1 flood control 20,800. Capacity, acre-feet power pool 630,000, flood control 600,000. Shor top power pool, 100 miles. Cost, $24,250,000. mated completion for flood control, 1951, for p 1953.

The Continental Divide

Source—The U. S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior

Continental Divide: watershed, created by mountain ranges or table-lands of the Rocky Mountains, from which the drainage is easterly or westerly, the easterly flowing waters reaching the Atlantic Ocean chiefly through the Gulf of Mexico, and the westerly flowing waters reaching the Pacific Ocean through the Columbia River, or through the Colorado River, which flows into the Gulf of California.

The location and route of the Continental Divide across the United States may briefly be described as follows:

Beginning at point of crossing the United States-Mexican boundary, near long. 108° 45′ W., the Divide, in a northerly direction, crosses New Mexico along the western edge of the Rio Grande drainage basin, entering Colorado near long. 106° 41′.

Thence by a very irregular route northerly Colorado along the western summits of the Grande and of the Arkansas, the South Platte the North Platte River basins, and across Mountain National Park, entering Wyoming long. 106° 52′.

Thence northwesterly across Wyoming alon western rims of the North Platte, Big Horn Yellowstone River basins, crossing the sout corner of Yellowstone National Park.

Thence in a northwesterly direction, formin common boundary of Idaho and Montana, point on said boundary near long. 114° 00′ W

Thence northeasterly and northwesterly th Montana and the Glacier National Park, en Canada near long. 114° 04′ W.

The Great Lakes

Source: United States Lake Survey, Corps of Engineers, Detroit, Mich.

	Superior	Michigan	Huron	Erie	On
Length in miles	350	307	206	241	
Breadth in miles	160	118	183	57	
Deepest soundings in feet	1,290	923	750	210	
Area (sq. miles) water surface—U. S.	20,710	22,400	9,110	4,990	
Canada	11,110	.....	13,900	4,950	
Total Area (sq. miles) U. S. and Canada	**31,820**	**22,400**	**23,010**	**9,940**	
Area (sq. miles) entire drainage basin—U. S.	37,570	69,040	24,850	23,570	
Canada	43,330	.....	47,570	11,110	
Total Area (sq. miles) U. S. and Canada	**80,900**	**69,040**	**72,420**	**34,680**	
Mean surface above mean sea level in feet	602.21	579.79	579.79	571.96	
Latitude, north	46° 25′	41° 37′	43° 00′	41° 23′	
	49° 00′	46° 06′	46° 17′	42° 53′	
Longitude, west	84° 22′	84° 45′	79° 43′	78° 51′	
	92° 06′	88° 02′	84° 45′	83° 29′	
National Boundary line in miles	282.8	None	260.8	251.5	
United States shore line in miles	1,182	1,304	581	404	

Figures for mean surface above mean sea level are the average for 49 years—1900-1948.

Maximum and minimum monthly mean elevations since 1900 of the surface of the Great Lakes (above sea level)—Superior, 603.64 (Sept., 1916); 599.94 (April, 1926). Michigan, 582.28 (July, 1929); 577.25 (Jan., 1926). Huron, 582.32 (July, 1929); 577.35 (Feb., 1926). Erie, 574.33 (June, 1947); 569.43 (Feb., 1936). Ontario, 248.97 (July, 1947); 242.68 (Nov., 1934).

The Great Lakes form the largest body of water in the world and with their conne waterways rank as the world's largest inland transportation unit. The Lakes form a chea ready means for the transportation of wheat the Canadian prairies to the East. The di from Duluth, Minn., the western terminus system to eastern outlet on Lake Ontario is miles.

LAKE ST. CLAIR

Lake St. Clair is an expansive shallow basin of the waterway through which Lake Huron discharges into Lake Erie. It has low marshy shores and a natural maximum depth of about 21 feet Its low-water datum is 573.5 feet above mean sea level. Its extreme length is 26 miles and ex width 24 miles. The improved steamer chan 18½ miles long, with least width of 700 fee depth of 25 feet. Of the 460 square miles of surface 180 is in the United States and Canada.

Lake With the Longest Name

The longest place-name in the United States is the 14-syllable transliteration of an Indian (Mol phrase for a lake near Webster, Mass., 3 miles from the Connecticut line, on State Route 193.

C h a r g o g a g o g m a n c h a u g a g o g c h a u b u n a g u n g a m a u g

and is said to mean "you fish-on-your-side, we-fish-on-our-side, nobody-fish-in-the-middle." A of the Nipmuck praying Indians was settled here by John Eliot and Daniel Gookin in 1674. The described in Holdfast Gaines, an historical novel by Odell and Willard Shepard, as part of the g domain that the Mohegans asked to be restored to them, by petitioning the Connecticut legis Locally it is called Lake Webster.

Principal Rivers of the United States

Source: U. S. Geological Survey, Corps of Engineers, and Weather Bureau records

River	Source, or Upper Limit of Length	Outflow	Miles
Alabama	Junction of Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers, Elmore County, Ala.	Mobile River	315
Allegheny	Potter County, Pa.	Ohio River	325
Altamaha	Junction of Oconee and Ocmulgee Rivers, Montgomery County, Ga.	Atlantic Ocean	137
Androscoggin	Umbagog Lake, Maine	Atlantic Ocean	171
Apalachicola	Junction of Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers, Seminole County, Ga.	Gulf of Mexico	90
Arkansas	Lake County, Colo.	Mississippi River	1,450
Big Black (Miss.)	Webster County, Miss.	Mississippi River	330
Big Horn	Junction of Wind and Popo Agie Rivers, Fremont County, Wyo.	Yellowstone River	336
Black (Mo.-Ark.)	Junction of East and West Forks of Reynolds County, Mo.	White River	280
Black Warrior	Junction of Locust and Mulberry Forks, Jefferson County, Ala.	Tombigbee River	178
Brazos	Junction of Salt and Double Mountain Forks, Stonewall County, Tex.	Gulf of Mexico	870
Canadian	Colfax County, N. Mex.	Arkansas River	906
Cape Fear	Junction of Haw and Deep Rivers, Chatham County, N. C.	Atlantic Ocean	202
Chattahoochee	Habersham Co., Ga.	Apalachicola River	500
Cedar (Iowa)	Dodge County, Minn.	Iowa River	329
Cheyenne	Junction of South Fork and Beaver Creek, Fall River County, S. Dak.	Missouri River	290
Chippewa	Junction of East and West Forks, Sawyer County, Wis.	Mississippi River	183
Cimarron	Colfax County, N. Mex.	Arkansas River	600
Clark Fork (Mont.-Idaho)	Silver Bow County, Mont.	Columbia River	505
Colorado (Ariz.)	Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.	Ariz.-Sonora Bd. line	1,360
Colorado (Texas)	Dawson County, Texas	Matagorda Bay	840
Columbia	Columbia Lake, British Columbia	Pacific Ocean	1,214
Columbia, Upper	Columbia Lake, British Columbia	To mouth of Snake Riv.	890
Connecticut	Third Connecticut Lake, N. H.	Long Island Sound	407
Coosa	Junction of Etowah and Oostanaula Rivers, Floyd County, Ga.	Alabama River	286
Cumberland	Junction of Poor and Clover Forks, Harlan County, Ky.	Ohio River	687
Delaware	Junction of East and West Branches, at Hancock, N. Y.	Deepwater Point on Delaware Bay	296
Deschutes	Lava Lake, Deschutes County, Oreg.	Columbia River	250
Des Moines	Junction of East and West Forks, Humboldt County, Iowa	Mississippi River	327
Dolores	Dolores County, Colo.	Colorado River	230
Flint	Junction of Mud and Camp Creeks, Fayette County, Ga.	Apalachicola River	265
Fox (Wis.)	Columbia County, Wis.	Green Bay	175
French Broad	Junction of North and West Forks, Transylvania County, N. C.	Tennessee River	210
Genesee	Potter County, Pa.	Lake Ontario	144
Gila	Catron County, N. Mex.	Colorado River	630
Grand (Mich.)	Jackson County, Mich.	Lake Michigan	260
Green (Ky.)	Lincoln County, Ky.	Ohio River	360
Green (Utah-Wyo.)	Junction of Wells and Trail Creeks, Sublette County, Wyo.	Colorado River	730
Gunnison	Junction of Taylor and East Rivers, Gunnison County, Colo.	Colorado River	150
Holston	Junction of North and South Forks, Sullivan County, Tenn.	Tennessee	140
Housatonic	Town of Washington, Mass.	Long Island Sound	148
Hudson	Henderson Lake, Essex County, N. Y.	Upper New York Bay	306
Humboldt	Mouth of Bishop Creek, Elko Co., Nev.	Humboldt Sink	290
Illinois	Junction of Kankakee and Des Plaines Rivers, Grundy County, Ill.	Mississippi River	273
Iowa	Junction of East and West Branches, Wright County, Ia.	Mississippi River	291
James (N. Dak.-S. Dak.)	Wells County, North Dakota	Missouri River	710
James (Va.)	Junction of Jackson and Cowpasture Rivers, Botetourt County, Va.	Hampton Roads	340
Jefferson-Beaverhead-Red Rock	Source of Red Rock River in Beaverhead County, Mont.	Missouri River	248
John Day	Blue Mountains, Grant County, Oreg.	Columbia River	281
Kanawha	Junction of New and Gauley Rivers, Fayette County, W. Va.	Ohio River	97
Kanawha-New	Junction of North and South Forks of New River, Ashe County, N. C.	Ohio River	352
Kansas	Junction of Smoky Hill and Republican Rivers, Geary County, Kans.	Missouri River	169
Kennebec	Moosehead Lake, Maine	Atlantic Ocean	164
Kentucky	Junction of North and Middle Forks, Lee County, Ky.	Ohio River	259
Klamath	Lake Ewauna, Klamath Falls, Oreg.	Pacific Ocean	250
Little Colorado	Latitude 34°, Apache County, Ariz.	Colorado River	300
Little Missouri	Crook County, Wyo.	Missouri River	560
Maumee	Junction of St. Joseph & St. Mary's Rivers, Fort Wayne, Ind.	Lake Erie	150
Merrimack	Junction of Pemigewassett and Winnipesaukee Rivers, Franklin, N. H.	Atlantic Ocean	110
Miami	Indian Lake, Logan County, Ohio	Ohio River	160
Milk	Junction of North and South Forks, Alberta Province	Missouri River	625
Minnesota	Big Stone Lake, Minn.	Mississippi River	332
Mississippi	Lake Itasca, Minn.	Head of Passes	2,330
Mississippi, Upper	Lake Itasca, Minn.	To mouth of Missouri R.	1,171
Mississippi-Missouri-Red Rock	Source of Red Rock River, Mont.	Head of Passes	3,872
Missouri	Junction Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin Rivers, Madison County, Mont.	Mississippi River	2,466
Missouri-Red Rock	Source of Red Rock River, Mont.	Mississippi River	2,714
Mobile	Junction of Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, Baldwin County, Ala.	Mobile Bay	38

River	Source, or Upper Limit of Length	Outflow	Mi
Mobile-Alabama-Coosa	Junction of Etowah and Oostanaula Rivers, Floyd County, Ga.	Mobile Bay	6
Mohawk	Junction of East and West Branches, Oneida County, N. Y.	Hudson River	1
Monongahela	Junction of West Fork and Tygart Rivers, Marion County, W. Va.	Ohio River	1
Muskingum	Junction of Tuscarawas and Walhonding Rivers, Coshocton County, Ohio	Ohio River	1
Neches	Van Zandt County, Tex.	Sabine Lake	4
Neosho	Morris County, Kans.	Arkansas River	
Neuse	Junction of Eno and Flat Rivers, Durham County, N. C.	Pamlico Sound	2
New	Junction of North and South Forks, Ashe County, N. C.	Kanawha River	2
Niobrara	Niobrara County, Wyo.	Missouri River	
North Canadian	Union County, N. Mex.	Canadian River	
North Platte	Junction of Grizzly and Little Grizzly Creeks, Jackson County, Colo.	Platte River	6
Nueces	Edwards County, Tex.	Nueces Bay	
Ohio	Junction of Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Mississippi River	9
Ohio-Allegheny	Potter County, Pa.	Mississippi River	1,
Osage	Junction of Elm and Onion Creeks, Lyon County, Kans.	Missouri River	
Ouachita	Polk County, Ark.	Red River	
Owyhee	Junction of East and South Forks, Owyhee County, Idaho	Snake River	
Pearl	Neshoba County, Miss.	Gulf of Mexico	
Pecos	Mora County, N. Mex.	Rio Grande	
Pee Dee	Junction of Yadkin and Uharie Rivers, Montgomery County, N. C.	Winyah Bay	
Pee Dee-Yadkin	Watauga County, N. C.	Winyah Bay	
Pemigewasset	Profile Lake, Grafton County, N. H.	Merrimack River	
Penobscot	Junction of East and West Branches Medway, Maine	Atlantic Ocean	
Platte	Junction of North and South Platte Rivers, North Platte, Nebr.	Missouri River	
Potomac	Junction of North and South Branches, Hampshire County, W. Va.	Chesapeake Bay	
Powder	Junction of South and Middle Forks, Johnson County, Wyo.	Yellowstone River	
Rappahannock	Faquier and Rappahannock Counties, Va.	Chesapeake Bay	
Red (Okla.-Tex.-La.)	Junction of Prairie Dog Town and North Forks, Tillman County, Okla.	Mississippi River	1,
Red (U. S.-Can.)	Junction of Otter Tail and Bois de Sioux Rivers, Wilkin County, Minn.	Lake Winnipeg	
Republican	Junction of North Fork and Arikaree River, Dundy County, Nebr.	Kansas River	
Rio Grande	San Juan County, Colo.	Gulf of Mexico	1,
Roanoke	Junction of North and South Forks, Montgomery County, Va.	Albemarle Sound	
Rock (Ill.-Wis.)	Washington County, Wis.	Mississippi River	
Sabine	Junction of South and Caddo Forks, Hunt County, Tex.	Sabine Lake	
Sacramento	Siskiyou County, Calif.	Suisun Bay	
St. Croix (Minn.-Wis.)	Upper St. Croix Lake, Wis.	Mississippi River	
St. Francis	Iron County, Mo.	Mississippi River	
St. Johns (Fla.)	Lake Washington, Brevard County, Fla.	Atlantic Ocean	
St. Joseph	Hillsdale County, Mich.	Lake Michigan	
Salmon (Idaho)	Custer County, Idaho	Snake River	
San Joaquin	Junction of South and Middle Forks, Madera County, Calif.	Suisun Bay	
San Juan	Silver Lake, Archuleta County, Colo.	Colorado River	
Santee	Junction of Wateree and Congaree Rivers, Richland, S. C.	Atlantic Ocean	
Santee-Wateree-Catawba	McDowell County, N. C.	Atlantic Ocean	
Savannah	Junction of Seneca and Tugaloo Rivers, Anderson County, S. C.	Atlantic Ocean	
Schuylkill	Near Tuscarora, Schuylkill County, Pa.	Delaware River	
Scioto	Auglaize County, Ohio	Ohio River	
Shenandoah	Junction of North and South Forks at Riverton, Va.	Potomac River	
Smoky Hill	Cheyenne County, Colo.	Kansas River	
Snake	Ocean Plateau, Teton County, Wyo.	Columbia River	1,
South Fork Shenandoah	Junction of North and South Rivers at Port Republic, Va.	Shenandoah River	
South Platte	Junction of South and Middle Forks, Park County, Colo.	Platte River	
Susquehanna	Otsego Lake, Otsego County, N. Y.	Chesapeake Bay	
Suwanee	Junction of North and Log Rivers, Charlton County, Ga.	Gulf of Mexico	
Tallahatchie	Tippah County, Miss.	Yazoo River	
Tallapoosa	Near Embry in Paulding County, Ga.	Alabama River	
Tar-Pamlico	Person County, N. C.	Pamlico Bay	
Tennessee	Junction of French Broad and Holston Rivers, Knox County, Tenn.	Ohio River	
Tennessee-French Broad	Junction of North and West Forks of French Broad, Transylvania County, N. C.	Ohio River	
Tombigbee	Junction of East and West Forks, Monroe County, Miss.	Mobile River	
Tongue	Junction of North and South Forks, Sheridan County, Wyo.	Yellowstone River	
Trinity	Junction of East and West Forks, Kaufman County, Tex.	Galveston Bay	
Wabash	Darke County, Ohio	Ohio River	
Washita	Hemphill County, Tex.	Red River	
West Branch Penobscot	Junction of North and South Branches, Somerset County, Maine	Penobscot River	
White (Ark.-Mo.)	Madison County, Ark.	Mississippi River	
Willamette	Junction of Coast and Middle Forks, near Eugene, Ore.	Columbia River	
Wisconsin	Le Vieux Desert, Vilas County, Wis.	Mississippi River	
Yazoo	Junction of Tallahatchie and Yalobusha Rivers, Leflore County, Miss.	Mississippi River	
Yellowstone	Park County, Wyo.	Missouri River	
Yukon	Junction of Lewes and Pelly Rivers, Yukon Province	Bering Sea	1,

WASHINGTON, THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Washington, D. C., the Nation's Capital, occupies all of the 70 square miles allocated to the istrict of Columbia. It was designed solely for the use of the Federal Government, which has ccupied it since June, 1800, when the site consisted of mud flats, pastures, woods and cypress swamps. opulation, July 1, 1948, was 898,000, including 31,000 troops, etc., not counted as civilians; this was n increase of 235,000 over the 1940 figure of 663,000.

Washington entertains over 1,500,000 visitors annually, who come to transact business, attend nventions or pass their vacations. It is served by the Pennsylvania, Chesapeake & Ohio, Baltimore & hio, Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac and Southern Railways through the monumental Union tation, and by the Old Dominion line; it is the center of a network of bus and airplane lines. Its est seasons are early Spring and late Fall; the famous cherry trees, in bloom April-May, attract many sitors. The summer months are hot and muggy and Washingtonians not compelled to be at their esks usually take to the hills and the seashore.

Externally Washington provides a panorama of neo-classical architecture which, having been adopted the early 19th century, when the republics of Greece and Rome were on the minds of the Founding athers, has challenged the ingenuity of architects with modern ideas in recent decades. Thus the uildings, equipped with fluted columns and pediments, run all the way from the impressive marble mple of the United States Supreme Court to the plainer box-like 6-story buildings of the Depart- ents of Commerce, Labor and Post office. From the relatively simple Lincoln Memorial the visitor ay turn to the extraordinary "piles" of the Smithsonian Institution, the Pension office building and he State, Navy and War building, all mementoes of attempts at architectural styles, the last being escribed by the Washington guide of the American Guides Series as "close to a universal compendium architectural errors."

Buildings and Monuments

The central composition extends from the Capi- l through the green stretches of the elm-bor- ered Mall to the Washington Monument, and ience over the reflecting basin to the Lincoln emorial—thus placing the founder and the sav- r of the nation on the axis of the Capitol. The oss-axis is formed by the White House, the Wash- gton Monument and the memorial to Thomas fferson.

From the Lincoln Memorial as a focal point e Rock Creek Parkway traverses the entire city, d also the Arlington Memorial Bridge, which nnects with the Mount Vernon Highway to the me of Washington, and as well forms the en- ance to the Arlington National Cemetery where e the tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the rlington Mansion of the Custis-Lee families.

The Lincoln Memorial, designed by Henry Bacon, closes a colossal statue of Lincoln by Daniel C. rench, murals of Emancipation and Reunion by les Guerin and on its walls are inscribed the ettysburg Address and the Second Inaugural. It as built by a commission with President Taft as hairman. Under the Chairmanship of Chief Jus- e Taft the Supreme Court building was con- ructed by Cass Gilbert, architect.

Along the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue om the Treasury to the Capitol are the Depart- ents of Commerce, Labor, Post Office and Justice, e Archives, Interstate Commerce, Internal Rev- ue and the Federal Trade Commission. These ildings have a uniform cornice line and an laptation of classical exteriors. On the south ey face Constitution Avenue, a monumental oroughfare extending two-and-a-half miles from e Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial. A frame for is memorial is formed on the north side of the enue by five white marble buildings set back deep gardens— buildings of the Pan-American nion, Public Health Service, Federal Reserve oard, National Academy of Sciences and American harmaceutical Association. The Interior Depart- ent occupies three squares between C and F, 18th d 19th Streets. Framing the grounds south of e White House are the Corcoran Gallery of Art, e Red Cross group, the Daughters of the Amer- an Revolution Continental Memorial Hall and uditorium, and the Pan-American. These activi- es are supplemented by the Freer Gallery of Far astern Art and the Folger Shakespeare Library. Across the Potomac, reached by the Key and the w Memorial Bridge (2,138 ft. long), is the rlington National Cemetery.

Ford's Theater, in which President Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth April 14, 1865, as immediately taken over by the government d is now a Lincoln Museum. Across Tenth Street the house in which Lincoln died, now used as a emorial. It and the old theater contain the Old- yd collection of Lincoln memorabilia.

Reference: Washington, D. C., A Guide to the ation's Capital. American Guide Series.

Consult article on District of Columbia under States and Territories.

The Capitol

The Capitol building in Washington, D. C., is tuated on a plateau 88 ft. above the level of the Potomac River and covers an area of 153,112 sq. ft., or approximately 3½ acres. Its length, from north to south, is 751 ft., 4 ins.; its width, including approaches, is 350 ft., and its location is described as being in latitude 38° 53′ 20.4″ north and longitude 77° 00′ 35.7″ west from Greenwich. Its height above the base line on the east front to the top of the Statue of Freedom is 287 ft., 5½ ins. The dome is built of iron, and the aggregate weight of material used in its construction is 8,909,200 pounds.

The Statue of Freedom surmounting the dome is of bronze and weighs 14,985 pounds. It was modeled by Thomas Crawford, father of Francis Marion Crawford, the novelist, in Rome, and the plaster model shipped to this country. It was cast in bronze at the shops of Clark Mills, on the Bladensburg Road, near Washington. The cost of the casting and the expenses in connection were $20,796.82, and the sculptor was paid $3,000 for the plaster model. It was erected and placed in its present position Dec. 2, 1863.

The Rotunda is 94 ft. 9 ins. in diameter, and its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is 180 ft. 3 ins.

Reconstruction Begins, 1949

The Senate chamber, 84 by 51 ft., 36 ft. high, has galleries for 682. The Senate left it July 5, 1949, to permit repairs to structure; it reoccupied the original chamber used by the Senate until 1859, then used by the Supreme Court until 1935. The Hall of Representatives (House) is 139 by 93 ft., 36 ft. high. The House likewise moved to its Office Building pending reconstruction.

The Capitol has a floor area of 14 acres, and 430 rooms are devoted to office, committee, and storage purposes. There are 17,376 sq. ft. of skylights, 679 windows, and 550 doorways.

The dome receives light through 108 windows, and from the architect's office to the dome there are 365 steps, one for each day of the year.

The southeast corner stone of the original building was laid Sept. 18, 1793, by President Washington, with Masonic ceremonies. It is constructed of sandstone from quarries on Aquia Creek, Va. The orignial designs were prepared by Dr. William Thornton, and the work was done under the direction of Stephen H. Hallet, James Hoban, George Hadfield, and B. H. Latrobe, architects.

The north wing was finished in 1800 and the south wing in 1811. A wooden passageway connected them. The interior of both wings was destroyed Aug. 24, 1814 by fire, set by the British. It was restored by 1819.

The central portion of the building was commenced 1818 under the architectural superintendence of Charles Bullfinch. The original building was finally completed in 1829. Its cost, including the grading of the grounds, alterations, and repairs, up to 1827, was $2,433,844.13.

The corner stone of the extensions was laid July 4, 1851, by President Fillmore, Daniel Webster officiating as orator. This work was prosecuted under the architectural direction of Thomas U. Walter till 1865, when he resigned, and it was completed under the supervision of Edward Clark. The material used in the walls is white marble from the quarries at Lee, Mass., and that in the columns from the quarries at Cockeysville, Md. The House extension was first occupied for legislative purpose Dec. 16, 1857 and the Senate Jan. 4, 1859.

The House office building was begun 1905 and occupied Jan. 10, 1908; later another story was added. The Senate Office building was started 1906 and occupied March 5, 1909. The House building cost, with site, $4,860,155; the Senate structure, $5,019,251.

Inaugurations of Presidents are held on a platform erected over the great steps on the East front. The oath of office is administered by the Chief Justice of the United States. Inauguration Day formerly March 4, was usually rainy, and it was here that William Henry Harrison, in 1841, caught the fever that killed him a month later. On account of the weather William Howard Taft was inaugurated in the Senate chamber in 1909. The ceremony now takes place on Jan. 20.

NATIONAL STATUARY HALL

The National Statuary Hall, formerly the Hall of the United States House of Representatives in the Capitol in Washington, was established by Congress July 2, 1864 and contains the following:

Alabama — Gen. Joe Wheeler.
Arkansas — Uriah M. Rose.
Arizona—John Campbell Greenway.
California — Junipero Serra.
Connecticut — Roger Sherman.
Delaware—Caesar Rodney.
Florida—John Gorrie.
Georgia—Alexander H. Stephens.
Idaho — George L. Shoup.
Illinois — Frances E. Willard.
Indiana — Gen. Lew Wallace.
Iowa—S. J. Kirkwood.
Kansas — John J. Ingalls.
Kentucky—Henry Clay.
Louisiana—Huey Pierce Long.
Maine — Hannibal Hamlin.
Maryland — Charles Carroll.
Massachusetts — Samuel Adams.
Michigan—Lewis Cass.
Minnesota—Henry M. Rice.
Mississippi — Jefferson Davis.
Missouri—Thomas H. Benton.
Nebraska — William Jennings Bryan.
New Hampshire—Daniel Webster.
New Jersey—Richard Stockton.
New York—Robert R. Livingston.
North Carolina—Zebulon B. Vance.
Ohio—William Allen.
Oklahoma—Sequoyah.
Pennsylvania — Robert Fulton.
Rhode Island — Roger Williams.
South Dakota — General Wm. Henry Harrison Beadle.
South Carolina—John C. Calhoun.
Tennessee — John Sevier.
Texas—Sam Houston.
Vermont—Ethan Allen.
Virginia — Robert E. Lee.
West Virginia—Francis H. Pierpont.
Wisconsin—Robert M. LaFollette.

Other statues in the Capitol:

In the Hall of Columbus (Street Floor, House Wing), **Alabama**—J. L. M. Curry. **Arkansas**—James P. Clarke. **California**—Thomas Starr King. **Florida**—E. Kirby Smith. **Illinois**—James Shields. **Indiana**—Oliver P. Morton. **Iowa**—James Harlan. **Kansas**—George W. Glick. **Massachusetts**—John Winthrop. **Michigan**—Zachariah Chandler. **Mississippi**—James Z. George. **Missouri**—Francis P. Blair. **Nebraska**—J. Sterling Morton. **New Jersey**—Philip Kearny. **North Carolina**—Charles B. Aycock. **Vermont**—Jacob Collamer. **West Virginia**—John E. Kenna.

In the Rotunda are: **Idaho**—William E. Borah (temporary location). **Ohio**—James A. Garfield. **Tennessee**—Andrew Jackson. **Virginia**—George Washington.

In the Small Vestibule North of Statuary Hall are: **New York**—George Clinton. **Pennsylvania**—J. P. G. Muhlenberg. **Texas**—Stephen F. Austin.

In the Vestibule Fronting the old Supreme Court Room are: **New Hampshire**—John Stark. **Rhode Island**—Nathanael Greene.

In the Senate Connection are: **Delaware**—John M. Clayton. **Georgia**—Dr. Crawford W. Long. **Kentucky**—Ephraim McDowell. **Maryland**—John Hanson.

In the House Connection are: **Connecticut**—Jonathan Trumbull. **Maine**—William King. **South Carolina**—Wade Hampton. **Oklahoma**—Will Rogers. **Wisconsin**—James Marquette.

The White House

The White House, Washington, D. C., is the official residence and office of the Presidents of the United States, and the most highly esteemed building in Washington in the eyes of Ameri citizens. Its association with the home life of the Presidents since John and Abigail Adams mo into the uncompleted building in 1800 gives special historic importance.

The White House was first called the Presider Palace, then the President's House, and for m of the 19th century was officially called the Exe tive Mansion. It became known as the White Ho in popular usage, and finally this name was des nated by Congress at the request of Presid Theodore Roosevelt in 1902. It has been pain white since 1817.

It is situated on the south side of Pennsylva Ave., between the Treasury and State Departm buildings, and its buildings and grounds cover ab 16 acres. It includes the main building, 170 85 ft., four stories high, with an East Terra 215 by 35 ft., leading to the East Wing, a thr story building, 156 by 82 ft., built in 1942 provide offices, and to serve as the entrance official functions, the cloak rooms being in East Terrace. At the west end of the West Terra 165 by 35 ft., which contains offices for the hou hold staff and a swimming pool, is the Execut Office, three stories high, 140 by 100 ft., erec in 1902 and rebuilt twice since.

Closed for Reconstruction

Under ordinary conditions, the principal roo on the first floor of the White House have b open to the public from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, exc Sundays and Mondays. This included the East roo the Red, Blue and Green rooms, and the St Dining room. When, in 1948, President Trum initiated a survey of the building for repairs reconstruction, the weaknesses of the origi mansion were so apparent that the President a his family moved to the Blair House and Blair-Lee House on Pennsylvania Ave., the Wh House furniture was removed and stored, and building closed until repairs have been complet These are expected to take several years.

The original survey cost $50,000 and disclo threats to the safety of household and visito In a report to the President of the Senate on F 16, 1949, President Truman urged the appropriat of $5,400,000 for the Federal Works Agency the reconstruction work. He said in his messa "It will be no small task to renovate and m ernize the structure. It perhaps would be m economical from a purely financial standpoint raze the building and to rebuild completely. doing so, however, there would be destroyed building of tremendous historical significance the growth of the Nation. I am in favor of p serving our outstanding historical structures. scope of the work now proposed will not alter architectural or cultural features of the mansio

In a second message to the President the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Rep sentatives President Truman argued against mi repairs as insufficient, declaring: "I feel sure t the people of this country expect this major unc taking to be accomplished by the best quali architects, engineers and craftsmen," and as Congress to establish a commission for this p pose. This was done, Congress naming as mem Senators Kenneth McKellar (Tenn.), Edw Martin (Pa.), Representatives Frank B. K (Wis.), Louis C. Rabaut (Mich.), R. E. Dough past president of the American Society of C Engineers and Douglas William Orr, past presi of the American Institute of Architects. The c mission appointed Maj. Gen. Glen E. Edger USA ret., director. Congress appropriated the sired sum ($5,400,000) and the President sig the bill June 23.

This will not be the first change in the c struction of the White House. When Presi Truman built a second-floor porch in the s portico he was following a long line of precede The White House was the first public buil started in the new "Federal Town," the co stone being laid Oct. 13, 1792, on a site ch by Major L'Enfant, designer of the original W ington plan. President Washington was not pre on this occasion. The architect was James Ho who won a competition for $500 for the plans, who apparently drew on his memories of the l of Leinster's palace in Dublin. The walls ar gray sandstone from quarries at Aquia Creek.

When John Adams moved in in June, 1800, plaster was wet and some of the rooms were partially finished. Mrs. Adams hung her was in the East room.

Thomas Jefferson developed east and west

races and built one-story offices in front of them, which included a wine cellar, coal and wood sheds and privies. On Aug. 24, 1814, when President Madison lived there, the British set the house afire, after Dolly Madison had rescued the Stuart portrait of Washington and other relics. Only the blackened walls remained, but James Hoban rebuilt the House, which was completed by Dec. 1817, when President Monroe moved in. Hoban also rebuilt Jefferson's terraces. He planned the south portico in 1824 and the north colonnade and porch in 1829. Water was first piped into the White house from a well in 1833, and city water was introduced in 1853. Gas pipes were installed in 1848, electric light in the early 1890s. Bathrooms were built in the late 1870s, and the first telephone was installed then. Theodore Roosevelt obtained an appropriation of $500,000 for overhauling in 1902, rebuilt the East Terrace entrance, enlarged the State Dining room and built the Executive Office. This was enlarged in 1909 by President Taft, repaired after a fire in 1929, and rebuilt by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1934. Under the latter President air conditioning was installed, 1932, electric wiring was renewed, a ramp was built in the White House for the President's wheelchair and an air raid shelter, 40 by 40 ft., constructed, with a tunnel to the Treasury building.

Presidents have exercised their own taste (and so have their wives) in the matter of furniture, china and silverware, and these have been changed in different periods. Some of the mid-Victorian furniture of Lincoln's day, including his 9-foot bed, remain. Franklin D. Roosevelt's desk is preserved. President Monroe's gold service plates are sometimes used at formal dinners. Various mementoes of early Presidents have been exhibited at the White House, including Andrew Jackson's coffee cup (bumper size) and Zachary Taylor's candlestick. The White House has many famous portraits of former Presidents.

Library of Congress

The Library of Congress, located opposite the Capitol on Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C., was established April 24, 1800, burned by the British troops Aug. 24, 1814, and re-established in 1815, when Thomas Jefferson sold his private library of 6,487 vols. to the Government for $23,950. Two-thirds of this collection was lost in a fire in 1851. The Library occupies two immense buildings, one of ornate Italian Renaissance completed 1897, the other a modern, utilitarian, white marble Annex, erected 1939 and capable of housing 10,000,000 vols.

The Library of Congress, Luther H. Evans, Librarian, is today an important cultural force in Washington and the Nation, conducting forums, musical programs and poetry readings to commemorate great works and encourage living authors and composers. Some of its programs are broadcast nationally. It has weekly exhibitions of original books, manuscripts and documents of importance to schools and public, and provides countless facilities for scholars and research workers.

During 1949 its exhibitions included the Fifty Books of the Year, with addresses by Donald S. Klopfer, Merle Armitage, Clifton Fadiman and William Benton; The Berlin Story, in photographs; the Houdini collection of books on magic; books and phonograph records from Brazil; a Walt Whitman exhibit to commemorate his 130th birthday; a Patrick Henry exhibit on the 150th anniversary of his death; photographs and documents about the State of Israel, to mark the founding of this State; the literary productions of Enrique Jose Varona, Cuban patriot and philosopher; a Goethe bi-centennial exhibit, with an address by Thomas Mann; an exhibit of National Geographic maps to mark the 50th anniversary of Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor's association with that organization; an exhibit of Arabic manuscripts, Swiss books, songs by Schubert and Brahms and manuscripts of Mendelssohn; books to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the Book of Common Prayer; a Minnesota exhibit, and many others, attesting the richness of the collections in the Library.

The diaries, notebooks and correspondence of Wilbur and Orville Wright, covering 67 years and all their experiments, were given to the Library of Congress by Harold S. Miller and Harold W. Steeper, executors of the estate of Orville Wright, who reserved the right to grant permission for their use until Jan. 1, 1960. The papers include Orville Wright's accounts of the Kitty Hawk flights of 1903.

A collection of 600 vols. of classical and modern Burmese literature, including the Hinayana Buddhist scriptures, the Tripitaka, was given the Library on behalf of the people of Burma by the Burmese ambassador June 7.

Original musical manuscripts—Brahms' violin concerto in D major and Chausson's Poeme—were presented to the Library by Fritz Kreisler and exhibited as "two of the richest treasures in violin literature."

On July 1, 1948, the Library contained 8,387,385 volumes and pamphlets, 124,619 bound newspaper volumes, 8,896,597 manuscripts, 1,868,911 maps and views, 71,060 reels and strips of microfilms, 64,451 motion picture reels, 1,788,449 volumes and pieces of music, 287,414 phonograph records, 1,708,247, photographic negatives, prints and slides, 578,765 fine prints, and 624,163 other miscellaneous items, including broadsides, photostats, posters, etc.

The collection, covering every branch of human knowledge and culture, is especially strong in United States and Hispano-American history. American and foreign newspapers (over 124,000 bound volumes), government documents (federal, state, municipal and foreign), maps and atlases. The law collection, one of the largest and finest in the world, comprises approximately 700,000 books and pamphlets. The library's other collections, which are particularly strong in Anglo-American, Latin American, and Russian material include a large working library in the Capitol, the United States Supreme Court Library, and smaller collections in the House and Senate Office Buildings; the aeronautics library is the largest in the world: the collection of Chinese and Japanese books is unequalled outside of China or Japan; the Russian books outnumber those in any other library outside of Russia and the Semitic collection is of outstanding importance.

The collections of the Division of Manuscripts relate chiefly to American history and civilization; they include the original records of the Continental Congress, many colonial and Revolutionary documents and the papers of nearly all the Presidents of the United States, as well as many leaders in political, industrial and cultural life. They contain also photographic reproductions of over two million pages of manuscripts in European libraries and archives.

The rare book collection includes over 175,000 volumes, among them 5,262 incunabula, 25,000 early Americana, many rare editions and fine bindings and one of the three perfect vellum copies of the Gutenberg Bible and the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection of rare books, chiefly illustrated works. The Prints and Photographs Division comprises, in addition to books, a notable collection of old masters and modern prints, the Pictorial Archives of Early American Architecture including the Historic American Buildings (38,935 photographs and 25,605 sheets of measured drawings), an archive of Hispanic culture and a collection of originals of published drawings by American artists. In addition a collection of over 1,000,000 photographs illustrates the American past.

The 9,000 books in the library of the late President Woodrow Wilson were added to the Library of Congress (1946) by Mrs. Wilson and they are now on public view in a special room near the rare book collection.

The Music Division, besides possessing what is probably the largest collection of music in the world, administers the Archive of American Folk-Song.

The Copyright Office, administered by the Register of Copyrights, forms part of the Library of Congress. It receives annually over 350,000 books. pamphlets, prints, maps, etc., as deposits which for the most part become part of the permanent collections of the Library.

National Gallery of Art

The National Gallery of Art, situated on the area bounded by Seventh Street, Constitution Avenue, Fourth Street, and Madison Drive on the Mall in Washington, D. C., was established March 24, 1937, as a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution.

The building, costing about $15,000,000, was erected with funds given by the late Andrew W. Mellon. It was completed under the direction of Paul Mellon, Donald D. Shepard, and David K. E. Bruce, trustees of the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust. The architects were John Russell Pope and associates, Otto R. Eggers and Daniel Paul Higgins.

The building is one of the largest marble structures in the world, 785 feet in length and built in a dignified and simple classical style. The exterior walls are of rose-white marble.

The central architectural feature of the Gallery is the rotunda, covered with a coffered dome supported by 24 columns of dark green marble. The diameter of the rotunda and the height of the dome from the marble floor both measure 100 feet. Flanking the rotunda on either side are two long galleries for larger pieces of sculpture. At the end of each of these galleries is a garden court, with a colonnade of 16 monoliths of Indiana limestone. In the center of each court has been installed a 17th Century fountain from the Park of Versailles. Exhibits of plants and flowers are rotated during the year.

The style of the exhibition galleries is varied according to the type or school of art shown. Plaster walls with travertine trim are used for the early Italian rooms. Damask wall coverings with travertine trim are used for the later Italian paintings. Later Flemish and Dutch masters are shown against oak panelling. Eighteenth Century French, English, and American paintings are shown against wood panelling painted in colors ranging from light ash green to white.

The principal collections now comprise over 16,000 works of art, including paintings, sculpture, prints and drawings, and examples of decorative arts.

Famous Paintings Exhibited

In addition to providing the building, Mr. Mellon also gave his collection, consisting of 126 paintings and 26 pieces of sculpture, the latter largely from the Dreyfus Collection. These paintings cover the various European schools from the 13th Century to the 18th, and include such masterpieces as Raphael's "Alba Madonna," "The Niccolini-Cowper, Madonna," and "Saint George and the Dragon"; Van Eyck's "Annunciation"; Botticelli's "Adoration of the Magi"; nine Rembrandts, and three Vermeers. Twenty-one paintings in the Mellon Collection came from the famous Hermitage Gallery in Leningrad.

The first great collection to come to the Gallery after Mr. Mellon's death was that of Samuel H. Kress of New York. This collection of Italian art, one of the most complete ever amassed by a single individual, contains 551 paintings and 54 pieces of sculpture. Included in the Kress Collection are such masterpieces as "The Calling of Peter and Andrew" from Duccio's "Maesta"; a Madonna by Giotto, formerly in the Goldman Collection, and Giorgione's "Adoration of the Shepherds," from the collection of Viscount Allendale. Other famous paintings in the Kress Collection are Raphael's portrait of Bindo Altoviti, and nine pictures by Giovanni Bellini.

The Trustees of The A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust presented (1940-42) to the Gallery 63 American paintings, including the famous Vaughan "Washington" by Gilbert Stuart and "The Washington Family" by Edward Savage. They also presented to the Gallery (1947) 113 paintings, chiefly of the American School. A group of American paintings from the Chester Dale Collection has also been given to the National Gallery of Art. Other paintings given by Chester Dale include notable masterpieces by Tintoretto, El Greco, Rubens, Zurbaran, Boucher Drouais and Chardin. Loaned from the same collection are works by David, Delacroix, Courbet, Manet, Degas, Cezanne, Renoir and other masters of nineteenth-century French painting.

Joseph E. Widener gave (1942) the famous Widener Collection in memory of his father, Peter A. B. Widener. The collection contains more than one hundred paintings, including fourteen Rembrandts, two Vermeers, seven Van Dycks, Bellini's "Feast of the Gods," and Raphael's "Small Cowper Madonna." The gift also includes outstanding Renaissance and French sculpture and examples of the decorative arts.

Lessing J. Rosenwald in 1943 gave his celebrated collection of over 10,000 prints and drawings. The print collection has also been supplemented by gifts of prints from Miss Ellen T. Bullard, Miss Elisabeth Achelis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Watson Webb, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. Addie Bur Clark, George Matthew Adams and heirs of Frank Crowinshield.

The print collection now contains more than 15,000 items. Among the artists represented are Altdorfer, Baldung, Blake, Jacopo de' Barbari, Brueghel, Canaletto, Durer, Duvet, Goya, Ingres, Lucas van Leyden, Mantegna, Meryon, Nanteuil, Piranesi, Raimondi, Rembrandt, Schongauer, Turner, Whistler, and the Hausbunchmeister.

Arlington National Cemetery

Arlington National Cemetery, administered by Department of the Army, is located at Fort M Va., on the south bank of the Potomac River posite Washington. It was established June 1864, on land which originally was the estate George Washington Parke Custis, adopted son George Washington and which, before the C War, became the home of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

The original tract was 200 acres, but the cemet now embraces more than 440 acres, not all of wh has as yet been prepared for burial purposes. La official figures (as of March 31, 1949) gave number of military and naval leaders and memb of the armed forces buried there as 66,707, whom 4717 are unidentified. Among the unkno dead are 2,211 who died in the Civil War on battlefields of Virginia and 167 who lost their li when the battleship Maine was blown up in Hav Harbor Feb. 15, 1898.

Nine gates lead into the cemetery, five on east, two on the south and two on the west. addition to the monuments and marble he stones marking the individual graves, there several large memorial structures, including Temple of Fame, built in the 1880s; the Confe erate Monument (1914); the Maine Memor (1915), and the Arlington Memorial Amphithea dedicated May 15, 1920.

Among famous Americans buried in Arling National Cemetery are Pierre Charles L'Enfa who planned the City of Washington; Gen. P Sheridan, Gen. Philip Kearney, Adm. W. T. San son, Gen. Walter W. Gresham, Gen. Tasker Bliss, Robert Todd Lincoln, William Jenni Bryan, Adm. Robert E. Peary, discoverer of North Pole, Adm. Horatio G. Wright, former Pre dent William Howard Taft, Major Walter Re Admiral Marc Mitscher, General John J. Persh and James W. Forrestal.

Arlington House, or Lee Mansion, where Custis and Lee families lived before the Civil W is within the grounds. It was restored as nea as possible to its original condition and furnish in keeping with the period by authority of Congress, and is now a National Memorial, ministered by the National Parks Service.

The Unknown Soldier

The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of Wo War I is situated on the east front of the Arling Memorial Amphitheater facing Washington ac the Potomac. It is a simple monument of wh marble bearing the inscription, "Here rests honored glory an American soldier known but God."

The Unknown Soldier was one of four unide fied American soldiers whose bodies, by Congi sional resolution, were disinterred from four U Army cemeteries in France (October, 1921). bodies were placed in caskets and taken to Chalo sur-Marne where a wounded and decorated vete Sgt. Edward F. Younger, selected one casket placing on it a spray of white roses. The ca arrived in Washington Nov. 9, 1921, on cruiser Olympia, Adm. Dewey's flagship in Battle of Manila Bay, and was placed in the tunda of the Capitol on the same catafalque which had rested the bodies of the three marty Presidents—Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley.

On Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1921, Presid Harding and other high officials, ranking offi of the Army and Navy and Allied diplom followed the caisson bearing the flag-dra casket through Washington's streets to Arling National Cemetery where, after solemn ceremon it was placed in the Tomb of the Unkn Soldier.

Army Institute of Pathology

The Army Institute of Pathology, 7th St and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, D is the central laboratory of pathology for United States Army (including the United St Air Force) and the Veterans Administration (18 the original purpose was to make it a museum the study of war wounds and diseases. The e specimens were collected from the battlefield the Civil War, and by 1863 there were sev thousand on display. Today the extraordi amount and wide variety of material at the stitute is unmatched in the world. The Insti serves as the central agency for diagnosis, sultation, research, and advanced training in pathology of diseases of medico-military im tance to the United States. The Army Institu

thology is composed of the following departents:

Department of Pathology—Here diagnoses are ade or confirmed. There is available a total of 9,000 specimens and 2,500,000 histopathologic des for microscopic study. Both Army and civilian thologists conduct experimental, statistical, and orphologic research on diseases and injuries.

Army Medical Illustration Service—This departent is charged with the collection of medical ilstrative material and the supervision of clinical otography and medical arts for the United States my. It maintains a library of photographic marial, supplementing the pathologic specimens, and oduces prints, enlargements, lantern slides, phostats, offset printing, medical training aids, inuding motion pictures, Medical Department aveling exhibits, etc. The present collection conts of 400,000 negatives, 150,000 prints, 39,000 ntern slides, and 30,000 color prints and transrencies.

American Registry of Pathology—The Army Initute of Pathology houses and acts as custodian the American Registry of Pathology for the ational Research Council. The Registry includes collection of pathological specimens and records sembled in cooperation with various national cieties and is available for use by all qualified vestigators. Approximately 270 pathology study ts are loaned to medical institutions and quali-d individuals each month.

Army Medical Museum—The Museum houses disays illustrating normal and abnormal structures the human body and collections of historic imrtance, including one of the world's largest exbits of microscopes, stethoscopes, ophthalmoopes, and similar medical instruments. The monstrations of wounds range from those inicted by arrows and tomahawks from the Indian ars to those caused by atomic explosions. The splays are arranged for post-graduate studies by ysicians and allied scientists and for the interted layman. Visitors from every state and fifteen reign countries, totaling approximately 125,000, sited the Museum in 1948.

Army Medical Library

The Army Medical Library, Washington, D. C., the library of the Surgeon General's Office, nited States Army, and is the largest medical brary in the country. It began with a collection books in the office of the Surgeon General of e Army, an office created in 1818. Surgeon Gen. seph Lovell in 1840 compiled a short catalogue the books in his office, out of which the present llection has evolved. Its real growth as a library gan in 1865 with the assignment of Surgeon John aw Billings.

The Library secures practically everything printd in the field of the medical sciences, including ntal and veterinary medicine. It has more than ,000 works of the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th nturies, including 513 medical incunabula. The llection consists of over 1,000,000 items, includg some 500,000 books, about 600,000 pamphlets, 500 current journals, 15,000 portraits and photoaphs, and in addition, autographs, clippings, agravings, manuscripts and periodicals. Of the rrent periodicals received, about 2,500 are in reign languages. The Army Medical Library pubshes the Current List of Medical Literature, a eekly index of articles of medical interest conined in current journals received by the library nd The Index-Catalogue. Basic bibliography of edicine since 1880, the Index-Catalogue has orld-wide distribution. Its most recent volume ntains a total of 76,000 references.

Corcoran Gallery of Art

The Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, . C., has a collection of paintings particularly presentative of American artists. The sculptures clude original works in marble and bronze by merican and foreign sculptors. There are over 100 iginal bronzes by Antoine Barye, sculptor of imals.

The W. A. Clark Collection contains paintings Andrea Vanni, Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Hobma, Van Goyen, Chadrin, the Barbizon School, gas and other masters; a splendid collection of gs, mostly Persian and including an outstanding llection of Gothics and later tapestries, laces; ience, antiquities; furniture; stained glass winws, etc. The gallery conducts special exhibitions, including the nationally famous Biennial Exhibition of Contemporary American Oil Painting.

Library of the D.A.R.

The Library of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C. has more than 35,000 volumes and pamphlets and many thousands of manuscripts, which are available to those who wish to consult them. Microfilms of many state census records, from 1850 through 1880, have been received. Two Recordaks to service these make them available for the use of members and visitors. The Library is for reference only and books are not loaned. The Library does not maintain a genealogical service.

Folger Shakespeare Library

The Folger Shakespeare Library, in Washington, D. C., has a collection of original and early editions of Shakespeare, including 79 copies of the First Folio and 239 copies of the quartos, and is both the largest and the richest ever assembled. Its collection of books on all subjects printed in England between the years 1475 and 1640 is the most extensive in America, and is surpassed only by that in the British Museum. Its collection of manuscripts exceeds 20,000; of playbills, 250,000; of prompt-books, 3,000. Its collection of material relating to Shakespeare on the stage and in modern scholarship is unsurpassed. Its museum material includes 200 oil paintings, 100,000 water colors and prints, various examples of Elizabethan musical instruments, Elizabethan furniture, and numerous objects of art.

The library—designed as a memorial to Shakespeare—is housed in a marble building on Capitol Hill, erected at a cost of more than $2,000,000. The library was endowed by Henry Clay Folger, former president of the Standard Oil Company of New York, and his wife, Emily C. J. Folger. It was left in trust to the trustees of Amherst College as a gift to the nation.

Thomas Jefferson Memorial

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial is a tribute to the author of the Declaration of Independence and Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, First Secretary of State and third President of the United States. It stands on the south shore of East Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., and was dedicated by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, April 13, 1943, the 200th anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birth. The Pantheon scheme for the memorial is in itself a tribute to Jefferson's taste and a mark of respect for his architectural and artistic preference. It consists of a marble-lined central circular chamber 80 feet in diameter beneath a great domed ceiling. The center of this room is dominated by an heroic standing figure of Jefferson by the American sculptor, Rudolph Evans. On the frieze of the main entablature which encircles the hall is the inscription:

"I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

On the four panels within the memorial room have been inscribed inspirational quotations chosen from the Declaration of Independence and other immortal writings of Jefferson expressing his philosophies of religious and personal freedom and the obligations of government to keep pace with human progress.

The exterior of the structure is surrounded by a peristyle of Ionic columns, each 41 feet high. The flat dome which surmounts the Memorial is 95 feet 8 inches above the floor at its apex. A portico eight columns wide and two bays deep, surmounted by a low pediment, dominates the principal facade of the Memorial. A sculptural group depicting Jefferson reading a draft of the Declaration of Independence to a committee of the Continental Congress, by Adolph A. Weinman, occupies the center of the tympanum. The complete composition is posed on a circular stylobate consisting of steps and broad terraces.

The memorial architecture is a modification of the original design by the eminent American architect, John Russell Pope and his associates, Otto R. Eggers and Daniel Paul Higgins, who were influenced by Jefferson's admiration for the Pantheon type of structure. To insure adequate interest from every direction the circular colonnade was added, the main approach accented by the portico and treatment of the interior was made to conform with the simpler tastes of Jefferson.

The exterior of the Memorial is constructed of Imperial Danby Vermont marble. Georgia white marble is used for the interior. The entire structure is 183 feet 10 inches in diameter to exterior of stylobate and 151 feet 10 inches in diameter to exterior of peristyle. Height from floor of Memorial Room to top of dome, exterior 95 feet 8 inches; interior, 91 feet 8 inches. The 26 Ionic columns are each 5 feet 3 inches in diameter and 41 feet high. The portico is 92 feet 8 inches wide, 38 feet 4 inches deep and 62 feet 2 inches high. The interior columns are 5 feet in diameter and 39 feet 2 inches high. Congress appropriated $3,000,000 to build the memorial.

Lincoln Memorial

The Lincoln Memorial, in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., on the axis of the Capitol and Washington Monument, was designed by Henry Bacon, architect of New York City, and dedicated May 30, 1922. It cost $2,940,000.

The exterior of the Memorial symbolizes the Union of the United States of America. Surrounding the walls of the Memorial Hall is a colonnade of the States of the Union, the frieze above it bearing the names of the 36 States existing at the time of Lincoln's death. On the attic walls above the colonnade are inscribed the names of the 48 States existing today. These walls and columns enclose the sanctuary containing three memorials to Abraham Lincoln. The place of honor is occupied by a colossal marble statue of the man himself, facing the Washington Monument and Capitol. On the north wall is inscribed Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address; on the south wall is the Gettysburg Address.

The columns are not vertical, but are slightly tilted inward toward the building, and the tilt of the four corner columns is even more exaggerated. The outside face above the columns is also inclined inward, but less than the columns. The wall of the Memorial Hall inclines inward least of all. This was done to avoid the optical illusion of bulging at the top.

The foundations of the Memorial rest upon bedrock from 44 to 65 feet below the original grade. The superstructure of white Colorado-Yule marble is approximately 80 feet high and rests on a base composed of three immense marble steps. Masonry approaches from the direction of the Washington Monument and the Capitol ascend a terrace retained by a 14-foot granite wall. This wall on the east and west sides is 256 feet, 10 inches long and 187 feet long on the north and south sides. The walls of the Memorial are enclosed by a continuous colonnade 188 feet, 4 inches long and 118 feet, 6 inches wide. The 38 columns in the colonnade, including the two standing in the entrance, are 44 feet high, 7 feet 5 inches in diameter at the base, and the shafts are composed of 11 drums each.

Greek Ionic columns 50 feet high and 5 feet, 6 inches in diameter at the base divide the interior of the Memorial into three chambers. The walls of the interior are Indiana limestone, and the ceiling, which is 60 feet above the finished floor, is designed with bronze girders ornamented with laurel and pine leaves. The panels between the girders are of Alabama marble saturated with paraffin to produce translucency.

The outstanding feature of the Memorial is the statue of Abraham Lincoln, designed and modeled by Daniel Chester French. It represents Lincoln as the war President seated in a great armchair 12½ feet high, over the back of which a flag has been draped; 28 blocks of Georgia white marble compose the statue, which is 19 feet high from head to foot. The extreme width, including the drapery over the chair, is 19 feet. The statue rests upon an oblong pedestal of Tennessee marble 10 feet high, 16 feet wide, and 17 feet deep, which in turn rests upon a platform of Tennessee marble.

The two murals by Jules Guerin typify allegorically the principles which were evident in the life of Lincoln. Each is 60 feet long and 12 feet high. In front of the Memorial is the Reflecting Pool, about 2,000 ft. long, ending in a Rainbow Pool, with a fountain of 200 jets.

Mount Vernon

Mount Vernon, on the west shore of the Potomac, 16 miles below Washington, D. C., is part of a large tract of land in Northern Virginia which was originally included in a royal grant made to Lord Culpepper, who in 1674 granted 5,000 acres to Nicholas Spencer and John Washington. The division between Spencer and Washington put John Washington's son Lawrence in possession of Washington half in 1690. Later it became property of Lawrence Washington's son Augus the father of George Washington.

The present house is an enlargement of one parently built by Augustine Washington's Lawrence on the site of an earlier house. Lawr came there in 1743, when he renamed the pla tion Mount Vernon in honor of Admiral Ve under whom he had served in the West In Lawrence Washington died in 1752 and was ceeded as proprietor of Mount Vernon by his h brother, George Washington.

To Mount Vernon (1759) George Washin took his wife, who was Martha Dandridge Cu widow of Daniel Parke Custis, and here he l the life of a southern planter during the y preceding the American Revolution. From Mo Vernon he went forth to become Commander Chief of the revolutionary forces, and to Mo Vernon he returned (1783). At this time the modeling of the mansion, which had been plan before the Revolution, was completed. The bu ings, gardens and grounds were enlarged developed in accordance with General Washingt own plans. The mansion and thirteen other bu ings can still be seen today, and much of original furniture has been restored. From Mo Vernon General Washington again went f (April 14, 1789) by highway, ferry and barge become the first president of the United States, returned to it after eight years of service. years later (1799), he died and was buried th

The Mount Vernon mansion and surround plantation were left to Gen. Washingt nephew, Judge Bushrod Washington, and by bequeathed to his nephew John A. Washing whose son, John Augustine Washington, became last private owner of Mount Vernon. Two hund acres, including the Mansion and Tomb, were quired (1859) by the Mount Vernon Ladies' A ciation of the Union, after both the governm of the United States and the Commonwealth Virginia had declined to purchase the estate. Association, founded by Miss Ann Pamela C ningham of South Carolina, is the oldest patri association of women in America.

The Association is pledged to restore the Man and its surroundings as far as possible to t appearance in Washington's time, and to pres the home and tomb of Washington for fu generations. The income derived from the entr fee of 42 cents maintains the estate. The or ization consists of a regent and vice regents resenting the various states, who serve with remuneration. The regent is Mrs. Thomas Hare Powel.

National Academy of Sciences

The National Academy of Sciences in Washington, D. C., was established by Congress, appr by President Abraham Lincoln March 3, 1863. act of incorporation specifies that " . . . the Ac my shall, whenever called upon by any departm of the Government, investigate, examine, exp ment, and report upon any subject of scienc art, the actual expense of such investigati examinations, experiments, and reports to be from appropriations which may be made for purpose, but the Academy shall receive no pensation whatever for any services to the Gov ment of the United States." Since the time c establishment the Academy has acted as of adviser of the Government on a wide variet questions.

The National Research Council was orga 1916 by the National Academy of Sciences organization was requested by President W as a measure of national preparedness. The C cil helps to integrate the work of individual s tists and assists in coordinating scientific inq

The National Science Fund was establishe the Academy in April, 1941, to advise dono science so that as far as possible their funds be conserved and expended wisely and fruitful

The Carnegie Corporation of New York all in 1919 an endowment of $5,000,000 for a sui building and general maintenance of the Aca and the Research Council.

National Archives

The National Archives in Washington is the ords office of the Federal Government. It advice and assistance to Federal agencies on records problems, appraises their noncurrent

rds, reports to Congress those that should be isposed of as of no further use, and preserves and ervices those of enduring value so that this re-orded experience of the Nation may be available o the Government and the people.

There are now about 875,000 cubic feet of ecords in the National Archives Building, which s near the apex of the "Federal Triangle." These ecords range in date from the Revolutionary War hrough World War II and include nearly 250,000 isks of sound recordings, 540,000 maps and charts, 5,300,000 photographic items and 1,425,000 run-ing feet of motion picture film. Selected docu-nents, such as the surrender papers that marked he close of World War II, are always on display n the Exhibition Hall, and, with very few ex-eptions, all the records are available for use by fficials, scholars, and the general public. A com-rehensive Guide to the Records in the National Archives was published in 1948.

The National Archives also acts as the registry ffice of the Government. Current proclamations, rders, and regulations are filed with the Division f the Federal Register and those having general pplicability and legal effect are published in the laily Federal Register.

The Pentagon

The Pentagon, the world's largest office building, uggests by its design a huge, massive fortress. situated on the Virginia side of the Potomac River, t is only two miles from the cluster of federal uildings on Constitution Ave. in Washington. It overs 34 acres and during the last years of the war 32,000 military and civilian workers in the War Department were employed there daily.

The Navy moved into the building in 1948, bring-ng the top officials of the Army, Navy and Air Force under one roof as a part of the unification program.

During the first half of 1941 the rapidly expand-ng national army caused a corresponding increase n War Department personnel who, for lack of pace, were scattered among 17 buildings in Wash-ington, with other groups stationed in Fort Myer nd Alexandria. The late President Roosevelt sked Congress for additional buildings. As a esult the Pentagon was completed Jan. 15, 1943, with as many as 15,000 men being employed at one ime and much of the work being done at night nder floodlights. The approximate cost of the Pentagon was $64,000,000.

The structure, five stories high, consists of five ings of buildings connected by 10 corridors and vith a five-acre pentagonal court in the center. Each of the outermost sides of the building is 921 eet long and the perimeter is seven-eighths of a nile. The distance from any of the five main en-rances to the court is 396 feet. The gross floor rea is more than 6,000,000 feet, which is three imes that of the Empire State Building and 50 per cent more than that of the Chicago Merchan-dise Mart.

During the war, as many as 760 buses an hour arrived in the bus and taxi terminal situated under the southeast side of the Pentagon, whence broad stairways lead up to the Concourse on the second floor. The Concourse is 680 feet long and 150 feet wide, larger than that of the Pennsylvania Station in New York City.

The private branch telephone exchange in the Pentagon is the largest of its kind in the world and contains approximately 68,600 miles of trunk lines.

Smithsonian Institution

The Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C., was established in 1846 under the terms of the will of James Smithson, an Englishman, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States to found an institution for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

The Institution throughout its history has con-ducted and encouraged important scientific re-searches, explorations, and investigations, and its Secretaries—Joseph Henry, Spencer F. Baird, S. P. Langley, Charles D. Walcott, C. G. Abbot, and Alexander Wetmore have contributed largely to the advancement of knowledge.

The Smithsonian issues 13 series of scientific publications which are distributed free to libraries, learned societies, and educational institutions throughout the world. It also maintains a library of more than 900,000 volumes which consists mainly of transactions of learned societies, and scientific periodicals.

Branches of the Institution are the National Museum, the National Gallery of Art, the National Collection of Fine Arts, including the Freer Gallery of Art; the International Exchange Service, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the National Zoo-logical Park, the Astrophysical Observatory (with field stations at Table Mt., Calif., Montezuma, Chile, and Miami, Fla.) including the Division of Radiation and Organisms, the National Air Mu-seum, and the Canal Zone Biological Area.

The United States National Museum is the depos-itory of the national collections. It is rich in the natural history, geology, paleontology, archeology and ethnology of America, and has large and im-portant collections illustrating American history, including military and naval material, as well as valuable series relating to engineering and indus-tries. It is an educational and research museum, and issues scientific publications. The National Air Museum will incorporate the present aero-nautical collection.

The National Collection of Fine Arts contains numerous important art works, including a valu-able collection of etchings and engravings from George P. Marsh; the Harriet Lane Johnston bequest, comprising numerous portraits and other works by British, Flemish, Dutch, and Italian masters; the Ralph Cross Johnson collection of rare paintings by Italian, English, French, Flemish, and Dutch masters; the William T. Evans col-lection, comprising 150 examples of the works of contemporary American artists, the Gellatly col-lection of paintings, glassware, and other objects. A unit of the National Collection of Fine Arts is the Freer Gallery of Art, the gift of Charles L. Freer, comprising rich collections of Chinese and Japanese art in every branch, with many paint-ings and etchings by Whistler, and the famous "Peacock Room," besides works by Thayer, Dew-ing, Homer, and Tryon.

Washington National Monument

The Washington National Monument in Wash-ington, D. C., is a tapering shaft or obelisk of white marble, 555 feet, 5⅛ inches in height and 55 feet, 1⅛ inches square at the base. Eight small windows, two on each side, are located at the 500 foot level.

The erection of the monument by the Washing-ton National Monument Society with funds ob-tained by popular subscription was authorized by Congress in 1948. The cornerstone was laid July 4 of the same year. Work progressed slowly until 1854 when $300,000 had been subscribed and 156 feet of the shaft erected. In this year a block of marble from the Temple of Concord in Rome, con-tributed by the Pope, was stolen. Mainly because of the popular indignation caused by this incident, no further funds were forthcoming from the public and construction work ceased. Work was resumed 1878 at Government expense by the Corps of Engi-neers, U. S. Army.

The capstone, which weighs 3,300 pounds, was set in place Dec. 6, 1884, marking the completion of the work. The monument was dedicated Feb. 21, 1885, and was opened to the public on Oct. 9, 1888.

The monument is faced with dressed white marble in 2-foot courses. All of the marble was obtained from a nearby source in Maryland. For the first 150 feet, the marble is backed by rubble masonry of Potomac River gneiss or bluestone. From this point to the 452-foot level cut New England granite was used, above which the walls are entirely of marble.

Set into the interior walls are 188 memorial stones bearing inscriptions and contributed by for-eign countries, the 48 states, cities and organiza-tions.

The capstone is crowned by a small right pyra-mid of pure aluminum 5.6 inches at its base and 8.9 inches high, weighing 100 ounces.

The computed weight of the monument is 81,-120 tons, divided as follows: foundation, 36,912 tons; lower portion of shaft, erected prior to 1854, 22,373 tons; upper portion of shaft, 21,260 tons; pyramidion, 300 tons; iron framework, 275 tons.

Descriptive views were installed 1945 above the windows at the 500 foot level, locating the principal historic points of interest.

Since the monument was opened, more than 22,850,000 persons have visited it (through Feb., 1949) and of these almost 4,000,000 have climbed the 898 steps to the observation platform at the 500 foot level. The elevator makes the trip in one minute.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

Area and Population

Source: Areas are government figures; population data are latest census figures or latest official estimates

	Area, Sq. Mi.	Population
UNITED KINGDOM	**94,279**	***50,033,000**
England	50,874	37,794,003
Wales	7,466	2,158,374
Scotland	30,405	5,169,000
Northern Ireland	5,238	1,362,000
Isle of Man	221	51,000
Channel Islands	75	94,000
EUROPE (other)	**123**	**329,532**
Gibraltar	2	22,532
Malta	95	307,000
Gozo	26	
ASIA	**1,855,876**	**429,058,010**
India (Dominion)	1,246,880	337,211,000
Pakistan (Dominion)	350,000	75,000,000
Aden (Col. & Prot.)	115,080	730,880
Socotra (Prot.)	1,400	12,000
Bahrain Islands (Prot.)	250	120,000
Cyprus (Colony)	3,572	460,000
Ceylon (Dominion)	25,332	6,879,000
Maldive Islands (Col.)	115	93,000
Federation of Malaya (Prot.)	*50,850	*4,908,000
Former Federated Malay States	27,540	2,212,052
Former Unfederated Malay States	22,070	1,912,497
Penang	400	419,047
Malacca	640	236,087
Singapore (Colony) inc. Christmas (Kneeland) Island and Cocos Islands	280	940,756
North Borneo (Col.)	29,500	312,374
Brunei (Prot.)	2,226	41,000
Sarawak (Colony)	50,000	550,000
Hong Kong, incl. Kowloon (Colony)	391	1,800,000
AFRICA	**3,786,257**	**74,921,665**
Eastern Africa:		
Anglo-Egypt'n. Sudan (Condominium)	969,600	6,590,996
Kenya (Col. & Prot.)	224,960	5,180,000
Uganda (Prot.)	93,972	5,000,000
Tanganyika (Trust)	362,706	7,080,000
Somaliland (Prot.)	68,000	700,000
Zanzibar & Penna (Prot.)	665	250,000
Nyasaland (Prot.)	47,404	2,200,000
Southern Africa:		
Union of So. Africa (Dominion)	472,550	11,391,950
S.W. Africa (Mand.)	317,725	341,450
Northern Rhodesia (Prot.)	287,640	1,700,000
South Rhodesia (Self-gov. Colony)	150,333	1,764,000
Basutoland (Colony)	11,716	556,390
Bechuanaland (Prot.)	275,000	284,129
Swaziland (Prot.)	6,704	185,210
Western Africa:		
Nigeria (Col. & Prot.)	338,593	24,000,000
Cameroons (Trust.)	34,081	1,000,000
Gambia (Col. & Prot.)	3,964	250,000
Sierra Leone (Col. & Prot.)	27,925	2,000,000
Gold Coast (Col. & Prot.)	78,802	3,571,000
Togoland (Trust.)	13,041	391,520
Other African Possessions:		
Mauritius Island (Col.)	720	450,000
Seychelles Island and Dep. (Colony)	156	35,020
ATLANTIC OCEAN	**93**	**5,1**
St. Helena Island (Col.)	47	4,7
Ascension Isl. (Dep.)	34	1
Tristan da Cunha (Dep.)	12	2
NORTH AMERICA	**3,843,144**	**13,209,7**
Canada (Dominion)	3,843,144	*13,209,7
Alberta	255,285	796,1
British Columbia	366,255	817,8
Manitoba	246,512	729,7
New Brunswick	27,985	457,4
Nova Scotia	21,068	577,9
Ontario	412,582	3,787,6
Prince Edward Isl.	2,148	95,0
Quebec	594,860	3,331,8
Saskatchewan	251,700	895,9
Yukon	207,076	4,9
Northwest Terr.	1,304,903	12,0
Newfoundland	42,734	321,1
Labrador	110,000	5,5
CENTRAL AMERICA	**8,867**	**62,0**
British Honduras (Colony)	8,867	62,0
WEST INDIES	**12,477**	**2,613,1**
Bermuda (Colony)	21	36,0
Bahamas (Colony)	4,404	75,0
Barbados (Colony)	166	198,0
Jamaica (Colony)	4,411	1,340,0
Turks & Caicos Isl. (Col.)	169	6,5
Cayman Islands (Col.)	104	7,0
Leeward Islands (Col.)	412	108,8
Windward Isl. (Col.)	810	256,0
Trinidad (Colony)	1,864	558,6
Tobago (Colony)	116	27,2
SOUTH AMERICA	**89,068**	**392,9**
British Guiana (Col.)	83,000	390,0
Falkland Islands and South Georgia (Col.)	6,068	2,9
AUSTRALASIA	**3,263,215**	**10,931,0**
Australia (Dominion)	**2,974,581**	***7,710,2**
New South Wales	309,433	3,025,3
Victoria	87,884	2,090,6
Queensland	670,500	1,127,3
South Australia	380,070	658,0
West Australia	975,920	515,8
Tasmania	26,215	262,3
Northern Territory	523,620	12,4
Capital Territory	939	18,7
Norfolk Island (Col.)	14	8
Papua (Trusteeship)	90,540	300,0
New Guinea (Trust.)	93,000	1,000,0
Nauru (Trusteeship)	8	2,7
New Zealand	103,935	1,841,4
Tokelau (Union) Island (Colony)	4	1,4
Western Samoa (Trust.)	1,133	74,4
OCEANIA	**25,868**	**496,3**
Fiji Islands (Colony)	7,083	270,0
Tonga Island (Prot.)	250	45,0
Gilbert & Ellice Isl. (Colony)	375	36,0
Brit. Solomon Isl. (Prot.)	12,400	95,0
New Hebrides (Cond.)	5,700	50,0
Other Pacific Islands	60	3
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH	**12,979,144**	**581,722,9**

The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and the New Hebrides are Condominiums. Newfoundland, with dependency, Labrador, became the 10th Province of Canada March 31, 1949.
(*) Latest estimates. Populations for individual provinces or other units are last census figur

POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1801-1931

Census Year	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total for United Kingdom		
				Males	Females	Total
1801	8,892,536	1,608,420	.....	.....	.....	.....
1821	12,000,236	2,091,521	6,801,827	10,174,868	10,718,716	20,893,584
1841	15,914,148	2,620,184	8,196,597	13,060,497	13,670,432	26,730,92
1861	20,066,224	3,062,294	5,798,967	14,063,477	14,864,008	28,927,48
1871	22,712,266	3,360,018	5,412,377	15,301,830	16,182,831	31,484,66
1881	25,974,439	3,735,573	5,174,836	16,972,654	17,912,194	34,884,84
1891	29,002,525	4,025,647	4,704,750	18,314,571	19,418,351	37,732,92
1901	32,527,843	4,472,103	4,458,775	20,102,408	21,356,313	41,458,72
1911	36,070,492	4,760,904	4,390,219	21,946,495	23,275,120	45,221,61
1921	37,885,242	4,882,288	No census.	*20,430,623	*22,336,907	*42,767,53
1931	39,947,031	4,842,544	4,229,124	*21,464,711	*23,325,774	*44,790,48

*The 1921 and 1931 figures for males and females and total (last three columns), exclude Irela
By the census, 1936, Ireland-Eire has 2,965,854 population, 1,518,807 males and 1,447,047 fema
Northern Ireland (census of 1937) has 1,279,745—623,308 males, and 656,437 females. Total for Irela
4,245,599.

Structure of the British Commonwealth

The British Commonwealth of Nations covers 12,979,144 square miles (one-fourth of the world's land surface). Its population in the aggregate according to the latest census and official estimates 581,722,969—is more than one-fourth of the inhabitants of the world.

Note: The term "British Commonwealth of Nations" includes British Colonies and their subdivisions, and British Dominions.

The term "Colony" is an abbreviation of the official designation "Colony not possessing responsible Government" and includes all such colonies whether or not they possess elective legislatures. The British Colonial Empire includes in addition to the Colonies proper a number of Protectorates, Protected States and Trust Territories.

The term "Dominion" is an abbreviation of the complete official designation "self-governing Dominion." The Dominions are sovereign and independent nations associated with Great Britain and its Empire in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The Capital of this vast empire is London. The census (1931) returned the population of the metropolitan district of London as 8,203,942, an increase of 9.7% since 1921, and the County of London (registration and administrative district) contained in it as 4,080,002. The area of the City of London is 675 acres; the County of London 74,350 acres; Greater London 443,455 acres. Greater London had an estimated population of 8,379,948 in 1943.

The Ruling Sovereign is George VI, third of the House of Windsor, whose title is "George VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith." The phrase "Emperor of India" was dropped by a Royal decree (June 22, 1948). He was born (Dec. 14, 1895), son of the late King George V., who died (Jan. 20, 1936) and Queen Mary, daughter of the late H. S. H. Duke of Teck and H. R. H. Princess Mary of Cambridge. He succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his brother, Edward VIII (Dec. 11, 1936).

The King, as Prince Albert, Duke of York, married in Westminster Abbey (April 26, 1923), Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (born Aug. 4, 1900), daughter of the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne. They have two children: (1) Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary (born April 21, 1926), heir presumptive, married (Nov. 20, 1947) to Lt. Philip Mountbatten (born June 10, 1921), former Prince of Greece, created Duke of Edinburgh (Nov. 19, 1947) and H. R. H. Prince Philip (Nov. 20, 1947)—issue: Prince Charles Philip Arthur George (born Nov. 14, 1948); (2) Princess Margaret Rose (born Aug. 21, 1930).

King George VI has two living brothers and a sister. They are: H. R. H. Prince Edward Albert (born June 23, 1894), formerly King Edward VIII (Jan. 20, 1936 to Dec. 10, 1936), created Duke of Windsor (Dec. 12, 1936), married (June 3, 1937) Mrs. Wallis Warfield; H. R. H. Prince Henry William (born March 31, 1900), created Baron Culloden, Earl of Ulster and Duke of Gloucester (March 31, 1928), married (Nov. 6, 1935) Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott (born Dec. 25, 1901), daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensbury—issue: William Henry Andrew Frederick (born Dec. 18, 1941), Richard Alexander Walter George (born Aug. 26, 1944); Princess (Victoria Alexandra Alice) Mary, Princess Royal (born April 25, 1897), married (Feb. 28, 1922) Viscount Lascelles, later Earl of Harewood—issue: George Henry Hubert, Earl of Harewood (born Feb. 7, 1923), Gerald David (born Aug. 21, 1924).

The King's third brother, the Duke of Kent, was killed in an airplane accident in Scotland (Aug. 25, 1942). He was H. R. H. Prince George (born Dec. 20, 1902), married (Nov. 29, 1934) Princess Marina of Greece (born Nov. 30, 1906)—issue: Edward George Nicholas Patrick, Duke of Kent (born Oct. 9, 1935), Alexandra Helen Elizabeth Olga Christabel (born Dec. 25, 1936), Michael George Charles Franklin (born July 4, 1942).

The United Kingdom

Capital, London—Area, 94,279 square miles—Population (estimated June 1948), 50,033,000.

Parliament is the legislative governing body for the United Kingdom, with certain powers over the dependent Empire but none over the Dominions. It consists of two Houses. The **House of Lords** is made up of the peers of the United Kingdom: the Royal Dukes, the Archbishops, the Dukes, the Marquesses, the Earls, the Viscounts, 24 Bishops, and the Barons; also eight Irish peers elected for life; and 16 Scottish peers elected for the duration of Parliament. The full membership of the House of Lords consists of 848 members (Feb. 1949) of whom 23 are minors.

The House of Commons numbers 640 members elected by direct ballot and divided as follows: England, 517; Wales and Monmouth, 36; Scotland, 74; Northern Ireland, 13.

Clergymen of the Church of England, ministers of the Church in Scotland and Roman Catholic clergymen are disqualified from sitting as members, also certain government officers, sheriffs and government contractors. Women have had the right to vote since 1918 and are eligible to sit in Parliament.

In the last general election (July, 1945) the Labor party was victorious. There follows the strength of the parties:

Government		Opposition	
Labour	393	Conservative	189
Liberal	12	Ulster Unionist	9
Independent Labor	3	National	2
Communist	2	Liberal National	13
Common Wealth	1	Total	213
Irish Nationalist	2	Independents	14
Total	413	Grand Total	640

The Bank of England was nationalized (March 1, 1946) as the first major measure of the Labor Government's campaign pledged program of socialization. It was announced that nationalization would be applied to industry and the following industries subsequently have been nationalized (1946-1949): Coal mining, telecommunications (cable and wireless), electricity, inland transportation, civil aviation. Development of the land is governed (since July 1948) by the Town and Country Planning Act of 1947.

Social welfare legislation is well advanced in Great Britain. A comprehensive social-security program, National Insurance was inaugurated (effective July 5, 1948). It supersedes previously existing social legislation, making provision for practically universal compulsory insurance against sickness, maternity, unemployment, and industrial accidents; and pensions for widows, orphans and the aged. Under the Family Allowance Act of 1945 (effective August 1946) the Government pays five shillings a week for each child of compulsory school age. A National Assistance Scheme went into effect simultaneously to care for those not fully protected by National Insurance. Contributions are made by purchase of National Insurance stamps, in amounts varying according to sex and classification (employed, self-employed, non-employed). In the case of employed persons, the employer pays an amount equal to nearly half of the payment.

The Statute of Westminster passed by the House of Commons (Nov. 24, 1931) gave formal ratification to the declarations of the Imperial Conferences (1926 and 1930), which were participated in by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Prime Ministers of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and the Dominion of Newfoundland.

The Conference (1926) defined the Dominions as "autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or foreign affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. . . . Every self-governing member of the Empire is master of its destiny. In fact, if not always in form, it is subject to no more compulsion whatever."

Descriptive. The United Kingdom, or British Isles, comprising England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, lie off the northwest corner of Europe, with the North Atlantic Ocean on the north and west, the North Sea on the east and the English Channel separating it from the mainland on the south. The Straits of Dover, 21 miles wide, divide it from France. The northern end of Scotland lies due west from the southern end of Norway.

England has an area of 50,874 square miles and a population (1931 census) of 37,794,003, including Monmouthshire. Wales has an area of 7,466 square miles and a population (1931 census) of 2,158,374.

The climate of the British Isles is equable, mild and somewhat warmer than that of the continent opposite, because of the Gulf Stream modifying the temperature, which is mean at 48 degrees. Rainfall is abundant, averaging 41 inches annually, but is seldom heavy at a given time, so that the precipitation covers longer periods, and fogs often prevail.

Cabinet

(as of April 1, 1949)

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury—Rt. Hon. Clement Richard Attlee, C.H.

Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons—Rt. Hon. Herbert Stanley Morrison.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Rt. Hon. Sir (Richard) Stafford Cripps, K. C.

Minister of Defense—Rt. Hon. Albert Victor Alexander, C.H.

Lord Chancellor—Rt. Hon. Viscount Jowitt, K.C.

Secretary of State for the Home Department—Rt. Hon. James Chuter Ede.

Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations—Rt. Hon. Philip Noel-Baker.

Secretary of State for Scotland—Rt. Hon. Arthur Woodburn.

Secretary of State for the Colonies—Rt. Hon. Arthur Creech Jones.

Minister of Labor and National Service—Rt. Hon. George Alfred Isaacs.

Minister of Health—Rt. Hon. Aneurin Bevan.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries—Rt. Hon. Thomas Williams.

Minister of Education—Rt. Hon. George Tomlinson.

Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords—Rt. Hon. Viscount Addison, K.G.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Rt. Hon. Edward Hugh John Neale Dalton.

President of the Board of Trade—Rt. Hon. James Harold Wilson, O.B.E.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND MINISTERS

Admiralty—First Lord—Rt. Hon. Viscount Hall.

Agriculture and Fisheries—Minister—Rt. Hon. Thomas Williams.

Air—Secretary of State—Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, K.C.

Civil Aviation—Rt. Hon. Lord Pakenham

Colonies—Secretary of State—Rt. Hon. Arthur Creech Jones. **Minister**—Rt. Hon. Earl Listowel.

Defense—Rt. Hon. Albert Victor Alexander, C.H.

Commonwealth Relations—Secretary of State—Rt. Hon. Philip Noel-Baker.

Duchy of Lancaster—Chancellor—Rt. Hon. Edward Hugh John Neale Dalton.

Education—Minister—Rt. Hon. George Tomlinson.

Food—Minister—Rt. Hon. John Strachey.

Foreign Affairs—Secretary of State—Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin.

Fuel and Power—Minister—Rt. Hon. Hugh Taylor Gaitskell, C. B. E.

Health—Minister—Rt. Hon. Aneurin Bevan.

Home Department—Secretary of State—Rt. Hon. James Chuter Ede.

Labor and National Service—Minister—Rt. Hon. George Alfred Isaacs.

Law Officers—Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Hartley William Shawcross, K. C.; **Lord Advocate**, Rt. Hon. John Wheatley, K.C.; **Solicitor-General**, Sir Frank Soskice, K.C.; **Solicitor-General for Scotland**, Douglas Harold Johnston.

Lord Chancellor—Rt. Hon. Viscount Jowitt, K.C.

Lord President of the Council—Rt. Hon. Herbert Stanley Morrison.

Lord Privy Seal—Rt. Hon. Viscount Addison, K.G.

Minister of State—Rt. Hon. Hector McNeil.

National Insurance—Minister—Rt. Hon. James Griffiths.

Paymaster-General—Rt. Hon. Sir Gordon Macdonald.

Pensions—Minister—Hilary Adair Marquand.

Post Office—Postmaster-General—Rt. Hon. Wilfred Paling.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury—Rt. Hon. Clement Richard Attlee, C.H.

Scotland—Secretary of State—Rt. Hon. Arthur Woodburn.

Supply—Minister—Rt. Hon. George Russell Strauss.

Town and Country Planning—Minister—Rt. Hon. Lewis Silkin.

Trade, Board of—President—Rt. Hon. James Harold Wilson, O.B.E.

Transport—Minister—Rt. Hon. Alfred Barnes.

Treasury—Chancellor of the Exchequer—Rt. Hon. Sir (Richard) Stafford Cripps, K. C.

War—Secretary of State—Rt. Hon. Emanuel Shinwell.

Works—Minister—Rt. Hon. Charles William Key.

BUDGETS OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR 36 YEARS

Year End'g Mar31	Revenues £.	Expendit's £.	Year End'g Mar31	Revenues £.	Expendit's £.	Year End'g Mar31	Revenues £.	Expenditures £.
1915..	226,694,080	**560,473,533**	1927..	805,701,233	**842,395,027**	1939..	927,285,000	**1,024,804,**
1916..	336,766,825	**1,559,158,377**	1928..	842,824,465	**838,563,341**	1940..	1,025,192,000	**1,032,217,**
1917..	573,427,582	**2,198,112,710**	1929..	836,434,988	**818,040,523**	1941..	1,408,867,000	**3,884,288,**
1918..	707,234,565	**2,696,221,405**	1930..	814,970,280	**829,493,543**	1942..	2,074,057,000	**4,775,694,**
1919..	889,020,825	**2,579,301,188**	1931..	857,760,934	**881,036,905**	1943..	2,819,850,783	**5,637,367,**
1920..	1,339,571,380	**1,665,772,928**	1932..	851,482,281	**851,117,944**	1944..	2,097,500,000	**5,798,687,**
1921..	1,425,984,666	**1,195,427,877**	1933..	827,031,184	**859,310,173**	1945..	3,098,000,000	**6,062,904,**
1922..	1,124,879,873	**1,079,186,627**	1934..	809,379,149	**778,231,289**	1946..	3,265,000,000	**5,484,333,**
1923..	914,012,452	**812,496,604**	1935..	804,629,050	**797,067,170**	1947..	3,341,223,358	**3,910,345,**
1924..	837,169,284	**788,840,211**	1936..	844,775,143	**841,834,441**	1948..	3,845,000,000	**3,187,000**
1925..	799,435,595	**795,776,711**	1937..	896,596,194	**902,193,385**	1949..	4,006,591,000	**3,152,782**
1926..	812,061,658	**826,099,778**	1938..	872,580,000	**938,046,000**	1950..	*3,800,000,000	*3,311,398

*Estimates.

PUBLIC DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN

March 31	£.	March 31	£.	March 31	£.	March31	£.
1917.....	4,063,644,981	1926.....	7,633,722,152	1935.....	7,800,565,000	1944.....	19,592,000
1918.....	5,921,095,819	1927.....	7,652,687,904	1936.....	7,796,056,000	1945.....	22,398,000
1919.....	7,481,050,442	1928.....	7,714,084,295	1937.....	7,797,229,544	1946.....	23,774,000
1920.....	7,875,641,961	1929.....	7,716,024,047	1938.....	8,026,127,000	1947.....	25,770,000
1921.....	7,623,097,128	1930.....	7,469,060,000	1939.....	8,163,289,000	1948.....	25,620,762
1922.....	7,720,532,214	1931.....	7,413,278,000	1940.....	8,931,459,000	1949.....	*25,168,092
1923.....	7,812,562,525	1932.....	7,433,942,880	1941.....	11,398,000,000		
1924.....	7,707,537,545	1933.....	7,644,952,000	1942.....	14,070,000,000		
1925.....	7,665,880,405	1934.....	7,822,330,000	1943.....	16,860,597,000		

*Approximate.

BRITISH PRIME MINISTERS SINCE 1835

Viscount Melbourne	1835	Earl of Beaconsfield (Disraeli)	1874	David Lloyd George	
Sir Robert Peel	1841	Mr. Gladstone	1880	Andrew Bonar Law	
Lord John Russell	1846	Marquess of Salisbury	1885	Stanley Baldwin	
Earl of Derby	1852	Mr. Gladstone	1886	J. Ramsay MacDonald	
Earl of Aberdeen	1852	Marquess of Salisbury	1886	Stanley Baldwin	
Viscount Palmerston	1855	Mr. Gladstone	1892	J. Ramsay MacDonald	
Earl of Derby	1858	Earl of Rosebery	1894	Stanley Baldwin	
Viscount Palmerston	1859	Marquess of Salisbury	1895	Neville Chamberlain	
Earl Russell	1865	Arthur James Balfour	1902	Winston Churchill	
Earl of Derby	1866	Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman	1905	Clement R. Attlee	
Benjamin Disraeli	1868	Herbert Henry Asquith	1908		
William Ewart Gladstone	1868	H. H. Asquith (Coalition)	1915		

The coastline is tortuous, giving very many harbors for shipping, and numerous rivers up which deep sea craft may go.

The soil is of varied natural fertility. It is more sterile in the north, notwithstanding the figures show that the Scots have attained a relatively high acre production by intensive cultivation. However, centuries of tillage have made necessary elaborate and large use of artificial fertilizers.

The prevalent precipitation of moisture, with the mild climate, has induced profuse growth of vegetation of all sorts. The Isles were naturally covered with forests, which have been largely cut off to accommodate so large a population on so small an area with an average of 504.7 to the square mile.

The United Kingdom is a fascinating country, with its varied topography; its hills and valleys, moors and heaths; buzzing industries and quiet countrysides; narrow winding streets and modern motor parkways; quaint fishing villages leaning back against steep cliffs. Its history may be read in ancient castles, towers, battle sites and monuments. Traces of every important period in its life may still be seen in cities or in isolated sections of the country.

LONDON

London, for years the chief metropolis of the world, retains its ancient atmosphere—its historic Houses of Parliament—its famous Tower begun by William the Conqueror in the eleventh century, where noted figures in English history were tortured and put to death. In London, also, is St. Paul's Cathedral on Ludgate Hill, "the parish church of the British Empire"; and Westminster Abbey, where every English monarch has been crowned since William the Conqueror in 1066 and where lie buried kings and queens and many persons notable in English history or letters. The chapel of Henry VII is the finest example in England of Tudor Gothic and contains the tomb of Mary Queen of Scots. The House of Lords—in which may be seen the double royal throne (the King's chair is slightly higher than the Queen's)—and the House of Commons, are open to visitors without charge on Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 3:30 P. M. Many of these landmarks were damaged by German bombings during the war. The foundation stone of a new House of Commons was laid (May 26, 1948) to replace the former building, destroyed in a bombing raid (May, 1941). It is expected to be ready for occupancy in autumn, 1950.

Although Buckingham Palace is designated the town residence of the King, it is at St. James's Palace (built by Henry VIII) that a new King is proclaimed and foreign ambassadors are still "accredited to the Court of Saint James."

In the center of London are five parks—St. James's, Green Park, Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens and Regent's Park; the first four adjoin each other. In Regent's Park there is an open-air theater. St. James's Park was made by Henry VIII as a private deer park, so were Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park.

There are more traditional ceremonies alive in London than in any other city in the world; and clothes of every period from the fifteenth century to the present day are worn as regular costume.

The "Yeomen of the Guard" at the Tower of London are in Tudor dress; the band of the Life Guards wears the uniform of Stuart days; the learned judges in the neighborhood of the Law Courts or the Inns of Court wear full-bottomed wigs and gowns of the late seventeenth century, while "learned counsel" who plead before them are in the fashion of the eighteenth. The green livery and black top-hats of the bank messengers are only one of many examples of the nineteenth century.

A famous military ceremony known as "Trooping the Colors" is performed on the Horse Guards' Parade. The State Opening of Parliament, usually in the beginning of November, when the King rides in his gilded state coach preceded by an escort of Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards along streets lined with guardsmen, from Buckingham Palace to the Houses of Parliament, is a notable display of pageantry.

Despite the lack of plan London is a city of great beauty, not only for its parks, river and monuments but for the peculiar effect of the Portland stone, its most characteristic building material. This stone where beaten by the weather turns almost as white as marble, while on the other surfaces its coat is black with smoke. Thus London is a city of light and shade; and there are few more beautiful city vistas in the world than Whitehall on an afternoon in spring.

The whole of England abounds in sites of historic interest. The "Shakespeare Country" is about 100 miles from London in the county of Warwickshire. It lies at the very gates of the industrial Midlands. Here is Birmingham, England's "Second City," where the automobile and the jewelry come from. The city library boasts the biggest Shakespearean collection in the world. At Stratford-on-Avon one can still see the house where Shakespeare was born, the house to which he retired, his burial place in the parish church, and innumerable other records and relics of his life. The Shakespeare Memorial Theater, built by funds subscribed from Britain and the United States, is an interesting example of modern architecture. Only a few miles from Stratford is Leamington Spa, which rose on the fame of its saline springs to become one of the best-known and most attractive spas in the country. Nathaniel Hawthorne lived here; George Eliot laid the scenes of many of her novels in the neighborhood. Suigrave Manor, the home of Washington's ancestors, is within easy reach.

Canterbury, 53 miles southeast of London, where St. Augustine founded a Benedictine monastery (597), is the ecclesiastical capital of England, famous all the world over for its magnificent cathedral, and as the See of the Church of England's spiritual head, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rt. Rev. Geoffrey Francis Fisher. The stone steps leading to the shrine have grooves in them, made by praying knees of thousands upon thousands of pilgrims who have visited the church since long before the time of Chaucer, whose Canterbury Tales form one of the masterpieces of literature.

POPULATION OF CITIES OF OVER 100,000 IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1931 CENSUS

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
London (Greater)	8,203,942	Portsmouth	249,283	Oldham	140,399
City and Administrative County of London	4,080,814	Leicester	239,169	Middlesborough	138,274
		Croydon	233,032	Wolverhampton	133,212
		Cardiff	223,589	Walthamstow	132,965
		Salford	223,442	Ilford	131,046
Glasgow	1,088,417	Plymouth	208,182	Leyton	128,317
Birmingham	1,002,603	Sunderland	185,870	Norwich	126,207
Liverpool	855,688	Willesden	184,410	Stockport	125,505
Manchester	766,278	Bolton	177,235	Blackburn	122,695
Sheffield	511,742	Southampton	176,025	Gateshead	122,379
Leeds	482,809	Dundee	175,583	Southend-on-Sea	120,093
Edinburgh	439,010	Aberdeen	167,259	Preston	119,001
Belfast (1926)	425,156	Coventry	167,046	Ealing	117,688
Bristol	397,012	Swansea	164,797	Bournemouth	116,780
Hull	313,544	Tottenham	157,748	Hendon	115,682
Bradford	298,041	Birkenhead	147,803	Huddersfield	113,475
West Ham	294,278	Brighton	147,426	South Shields	113,452
Newcastle-on-Tyne	283,156	East Ham	142,394	St. Helen's	106,793
Stoke-on-Trent	276,639	Derby	142,406	Walsall	103,059
Nottingham	268,801	Rhondda	141,344	Blackpool	101,543

Greater London had an estimated 1943 population of 8,379,948, with 2,487,100 in the city and administrative county and 5,892,848 in the "outer ring."

The total number of emigrants of British origin to places other than Europe from (1853-1938) was 16,710,072.

The net excess of emigrants from the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland over immigrants (1930) was 25,955. The balance was reversed (1931), when there was an excess of immigrants of 37,072. Emigration for four years to non-European countries was:

	1935	1936	1937	1938
United States	1,590	1,639	2,423	1,992
Canada	2,175	2,281	2,850	3,367
Australia	4,552	4,096	4,122	5,427
New Zealand	1,440	1,462	1,981	2,425
South Africa	4,994	5,010	5,577	6,003
India and Ceylon	5,940	6,160	5,632	5,540

England, Wales, Scotland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands have a total land area of

56,343,000 agricultural acres, divided (1946) as follows:

	Grazing	Pasture	Arable
England	2,661,000	8,574,000	13,199,000
Wales	1,494,000	1,373,000	1,170,000
Scotland	10,956,000	1,115,000	3,305,000
Isle of Man	45,000	11,000	63,000

The aggregate number of agricultural holdings in Great Britain (1947) is: Under five acres, 84,717; five to 50 acres, 189,110; 50 to 300 acres, 147,175; over 300 acres, 14,681.

Resources and Industries. The principal agricultural products are wheat, barley, oats, sugar beets, rye, beans, peas, potatoes, turnips, swedes, mangold and hay.

Great Britain imports about four-fifths of the breadstuffs and fruits she consumes; one half of the meat, eggs and dairy products, and one third of the fish and vegetables.

The country is rich in mineral resources. There are huge deposits of coal, the annual output approximates $900,000,000 in value. The yearly production of limestone, igneous rock and iron ore is valued in the neighborhood of $15,000,000 each. Other important minerals, in the order of their value, are—gravel and sand; clay and shale; slate; sandstone; salt; China clay; fireclay; chalk; gypsum; oil shale; lead ore; tin, ore; ganister and silica rock; Potters' clay; moulding and Pig-bed sand; barytes and witherite; and dolomite.

Great Britain's strength is largely in manufacturing, mining and trade. The key industries with their approximate annual peace time output in American dollars are—food, drink and tobacco, $3,163,815,000; engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles, $2,366,195,000; textiles, $2,220,000,000; public utilities, $1,700,000,000; iron and steel, $1,400,000,000; chemicals, $950,000,000; building and contracting, $935,000,000; paper and printing, $900,000,000; clothing, $860,000,000; non-ferrous metals, $520,000,000; clay and building materials, $425,000,000; timber, $340,000,000; leather, $165,000,000. Textiles, woolen and worsted tissues, iron and steel, machinery and vehicles (including locomotives and shipping) are the key industries supplying the bulk of the exports.

The monthly average value of exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom (1938) was £39,229,607, compared with £164,323,000 (Jan. 1949).

Net tonnage at ports of entry (1947) was 54,358,000 with clearances of 54,700,000 net tons. Entered foreign tonnage, 17,605,000 tons, was divided mainly: United States, 5,502,000; Norway, 2,266,000; Netherlands, 2,054,000; Sweden, 1,958,000; Denmark, 1,181,000.

Tonnage of merchant shipping registered under the British flag (Jan. 1949) was 16,394,000. There were under construction 1,246 merchant ships of 1,600 tons and over.

Imports and exports for the last nine years follow:

	Imports	Exports
1940	£1,152,121,200	£437,143,152
1941	1,145,107,779	378,095,857
1942	996,700,000	276,000,000
1943	1,233,000,000	234,000,000
1944	1,309,000,000	280,714,000
1945	1,103,700,000	450,000,000
1946	1,301,000,000	965,000,000
1947	1,794,000,000	1,196,250,000
1948	2,079,500,000	1,647,900,000

Great Britain's principal peace time imports in the order of their monetary value are—food and drink; wood and timber; non-ferrous metals and manufactures; wool and woolen rags; raw cotton and cotton waste; oils, fats and resins; hides and skins; machinery; iron and steel manufactures; non-ferrous ores and scrap; tobacco; paper and cardboard; chemicals, drugs, dyes and colors; iron ore and scrap; rubber.

The chief domestic exports are—cotton yarns, manufactures and other textiles; machinery; iron and steel manufactures; vehicles including ships and aircraft; coal; food and drink; chemicals, drugs, dyes and colors; electrical goods and apparatus; wearing apparel; china, earthenware and glass; cutlery, hardware, implements; wool and woolen rags.

The most important colonial re-exports (that is materials imported from the colonies and dominions and re-exported from Great Britain) are, in the order of their monetary value—wool and woolen rags; non-ferrous metals and manufactures; hides and skins; food and drink; rubber; oil, fat, resin manufactures; raw cotton and cotton waste; leather, machinery, cutlery, hardware, implements; non-ferrous ores and scrap; woolen, worsted yarns and manufactures.

Since nationalization the railway system is divided into six regions, five in England and Wales and one in Scotland, with a total single-track mileage of 53,000. Public highways extend 183,475 miles in Great Britain, divided into 157,089 for England and Wales and 26,388 miles for Scotland.

Telephone service is a part of the postal system. The number of telephones in Great Britain (1947) was 4,500,000. The exchange area in London 1,207,762 telephones.

Postal authorities reported 11,599,900 radio ceiver licenses issued in Great Britain and North Ireland by the end of January, 1949. There w 111,850 television licenses.

Education and Religion. The Church of Engl is Protestant Episcopal. The King is the supr governor, possessing the right to appoint to vacant archbishoprics and bishoprics. There two archbishops (of Canterbury and York), bishops and 40 suffragan bishops.

The Church of Scotland is Presbyterian.

There are about 400,000 Jews in the United Ki dom with approximately 200 synagogues.

A summary of the active membership of cert churches (1947) follows:

Episcopalians		Total 3,692,
Church of England	3,388,859	
Church in Wales	196,389	
Church of Ireland	49,504	
Episcopal Church in Scotland	57,971	
Methodists		767,
Congregationalists		416,
Baptists		382,
Calvinistic Methodists (Presbyterian Church of Wales)		174,
Presbyterians		Total 1,456,
England	74,575	
Ireland	118,126	
Church of Scotland	1,264,125	
Quakers		20,
Wesleyan Reform Union		11,
Independent Methodists		9,
Moravians		3,
Roman Catholics		Total 3,577,
England and Wales	2,528,200	
Scotland (estimated 1942)	621,400	
Northern Ireland (census 1937)	428,290	

Primary and secondary education is free a compulsory from five to 15 years of age.

Under the British Education Act compuls part-time attendance in County Colleges is plan for boys and girls between the ages of 15 and

The most celebrated of British universities Oxford and Cambridge, each with colleges foun in the thirteenth century, and inextricably int twined in the fabric of English history. But th are many others in England: London, Durh Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Sh field, Bristol, Nottingham and Reading; in Sc land: St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Ab deen; and one in Wales.

Defense. Administration of the three branc of the armed forces was reorganized by the Minis of Defense Act, 1946. Problems of defense are c sidered by the Defense Committee, presided o by the Prime Minister and consisting of a num of Ministers of the Government, including Minister of Defense who is responsible to Par ment for carrying out decisions of the Committ and the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Se taries of State for War and Air. Each of the th Service ministers is responsible to Parliament the administration of his own Service.

The National Service Act of 1948, as amen Dec. 16, 1948, provides for 18 months' service in regular forces and for four years' part-time ser and training in the Territorial Army or one of three Reserve forces. The Territorial Army responds to the National Guard in the United St and serves only at home in peacetime, whe the regular forces may serve abroad or in Empire. The Women's Services were integra into the three regular branches of the armed fo on a volunteer basis (February 1949).

Maximum peacetime strengths of the ar forces estimated for 1949-1950 are: Army, 555, Navy, 153,000; Air Force Service, 255,000.

In the active fleet (1949) are two battleships, fleet carrier, four light fleet carriers, 15 cruis 33 destroyers, 25 frigates, 30 submarines and minesweepers. Fifty-four vessels, including t battleships are being used on special assignme while 287 are in reserve.

Currency. The monetary unit is the Bri pound sterling.

SCOTLAND

The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the nort portion of the main island of Great Britain includes among many others, the islands of Ir and Outer Hebrides, Orkney and Shetland. Atlantic Ocean lies on the north and west, the North Sea on the east. The greatest ler of the mainland is 275 miles and the grea breadth approximately 150 miles. Total area the Kingdom is 30,405 square miles; popula (estimated 1948), 5,169,000.

The topography of Scotland falls into t natural divisions. The Lowlands is a belt land approximately 60 miles wide which northeast from the Firth of Clyde to the Firt Forth and divides the farming region of

Southern Uplands from the granite Highlands of the north, which occupy the largest portion of Scotland's area and are its main attraction for the visitor, providing grouse, deer, hare, ptarmigan hunting and salmon and trout fishing. The Lowlands, comprising one-tenth of the Scottish land, contains three-quarters of the population and most of the industry.

Glasgow, second largest city in Great Britain, is a world famous shipbuilding and engineering center.

A vast hydroelectric expansion program is under way in the Highlands, which is expected eventually to add one-seventh to the electricity output of the British Isles.

Scotland has been the home of many distinctive strains of dogs and cattle, fabrics and other products.

The lakes and highlands of Scotland are noted for their beauty and have been made the subject of poetry and song. Edinburgh, the capital and seat of Scottish culture, is an attractive city of gray old streets, wide classic squares; spires, pinnacles and turrets contesting with one another in a sort of confusion. Points of interest to the tourist include Edinburgh castle overlooking the city; the house where John Knox lived; Holyrood Palace where the Stuart kings and queens lived out their ill-fated lives, and Princes Street. Not far from Edinburgh are Loch Lomond and Loch Katrine in the Trossach country, made famous by Sir Walter Scott.

The border country is a loose term describing the 60-mile strip which separates Edinburgh from the English border line. It is a land soft green and brown in color, of rounded hills, a land of shepherds with huge flocks. The border has had the stormiest history in all Britain, expressed today in the terms of castles. The abbeys of Melrose, Jedburgh and Dryburgh are roofless and ruined because of battles long ago. Here the English and Scots fought their battles, the great Border clans fought both sides and filled their stables and barns with their neighbors' cattle and horses. This is the country of Sir Walter Scott, a "Borderer" himself, whose house in Abbotsford still stands and who is buried in Dryburgh Abbey.

On the east coast of Scotland about half-way between Edinburgh and Dundee is situated the city of St. Andrews, the birthplace of golf.

Northern Ireland

(ULSTER)

Descriptive. Six of the nine counties of Ulster, the northeast corner of Ireland, constitute Northern Ireland, with the parliamentary boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry; they are Antrim, Armagh, Down, Londonderry, Fermanagh and Tyrone. The country has a population (estimated 1948) of 1,362,000 and an area of 5,238 square miles. Belfast is the capital and chief industrial center.

The finest scenery in Northern Ireland is to be found on or close to the coast line. From Belfast there runs northward along the coast of the county of Antrim a perfectly engineered road running for nearly 100 miles, walled off by sheer green and white cliffs.

The Antrim road takes the visitor to the most famous of the sights of Northern Ireland, the Giant's Causeway, which consists of a perfect honeycomb of stone columns, 40,000 in all, each having the shape of a polygon or hexagon. How these stones came to be cut to such exact mathematical shapes is still a mystery unsolved by geologists. Along the north coast, at the head of a long inlet of the sea, Lough Foyle, is the city of Londonderry. Lough Erne, studded with islands, is one of the most famous of lakes, and Lough Neagh the largest in the British Isles.

Resources and Industries. Agriculture—particularly the raising of livestock and poultry—is the largest single industry. The principal crops include oats, potatoes, flax, turnips, vegetables, fruit and hay. Mineral wealth includes chalk, clay, gypsum, coal lignite, bauxite and iron ore, basalt, felspar, limestone, fireclay, flint, gravel, sand, granite, grit, rock salt, sandstone and diatomite.

Apart from agriculture, linen manufacture and shipbuilding are the chief industries. The manufacturing and making up of linen gives direct employment to about 90,000 people operating 800,000 spindles. Ropes and twines, rayon, clothing, aircraft, engineering products, tobacco, soaps, aerated waters, hosiery and underwear are other important manufactures.

Although it has its own Parliament, Northern Ireland is politically a part of the United Kingdom. The Prime Minister is Sir Basil Brooke (effective May 1, 1943). The Governor is Vice Admiral Earl Granville (appointed 1945).

A separate parliamentary and executive government for Northern Ireland was established (1920). The Parliament consists of a Senate of 26, and House of Commons of 52, both elected with power to legislate in local matters except such as are of Imperial concern or specifically reserved to the Imperial Parliament. Northern Ireland returns 13 members to the House of Commons in Westminster.

The bulk of the taxation is imposed and collected by the United Kingdom authorities, which makes certain deductions and remits the remainder to the local exchequer.

Education and Religion. Northern Ireland is preponderantly Protestant. Elementary education is compulsory. The Queens University of Belfast (founded in 1845) is a well-known institution of higher learning.

Currency. The British pound is the monetary unit.

Channel Islands

The Channel Islands, off the northwest coast of France, are the only portions of the Dukedom of Normandy belonging to England to which they have been attached since the conquest. The islands consist of Jersey, Guernsey and these dependencies of Guernsey: Alderney, Brechou, Great Sark, Little Sark, Herm, Jethou and Lihou. The islands have an area of 75 square miles and an estimated population of 94,000. They have their own laws and own customs. Jersey has a separate legal existence and a Lieutenant Governor named by the Crown. The islands are not bound by acts of Parliament unless named in the legislation. The Channel Islands were the only British soil occupied by German troops in World War II. The German garrison surrendered May 9, 1945.

Isle of Man

The Isle of Man, in the Irish Sea, has an area of 221 square miles and an estimated population of 51,000. The island is equidistant from England, Scotland and Ireland and rich in minerals, lead, iron and slate. The island has its own laws and a Governor appointed by the Crown. The island is not bound by acts of Parliament unless named in the legislation. The main industry is catering to vacationists from the British Isles, approximately 500,000 a year.

British European Possessions

Gibraltar, the rock at the southernmost point of the Iberian Peninsula, guards the entrance to the Mediterranean. The width of the strait dividing Europe from Africa varies from 7.75 miles at the narrowest part to 23.75 at the widest. The Rock has been in British possession since 1713. It has been elaborated, tunneled and armed until it is considered impregnable. A large and secure harbor has been constructed at its foot. As a naval base its position is of the greatest strategic importance. The Rock is 2¾ miles long, ¾ of a mile wide and 1,396 ft. in height; the area is nearly two square miles; a narrow isthmus connects it with the Spanish mainland; population, civil (estimated 1947), 22,532.

The monetary unit is the pound sterling, but Spanish money circulates freely.

Gibraltar is a Crown Colony.

Malta, an island 58 miles due south of Sicily in the Mediterranean Sea and about 180 miles from the African coast, has had centuries of stormy history. It was annexed to the British Empire (1814) following the Napoleonic wars and has been greatly strengthened and made into a base for repair and refitment for the British fleet. The area is 95 square miles and its width is about nine miles. The neighboring island of **Gozo** has an area of 26 square miles which with **Comino** one square mile brings the total for the group to 122 square miles. The population, civil, (estimated 1949) is 307,000.

Farming is the prime industry, chief crops being wheat, barley, potatoes, onions, beans, vegetables and fruits.

India (Sub-continent)

The name India describes the central peninsula of southern Asia, south of the Himalaya Mountains, with an area of more than 1,580,000 square miles and a population (1941) of 388,997,955. The subcontinent is bounded on the north by Afghanistan and China; on the east by Thailand (Siam), French Indo-China and the Bay of Bengal; on the south by the Indian Ocean, and on the west by Iran, Afghanistan and the Arabian Sea.

Burma, bordering Bengal and Assam provinces on the east, was separated from India politically and became independent on April 1, 1937. (See Index, Burma)

The remainder of India was partitioned into two self-governing full Dominions, Union of India and Pakistan Aug. 15, 1947, following nearly two centuries of British rule.

PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES IN INDIA (1941 CENSUS)

Provinces	Area (Sq. M.) 865,446	Population 295,808,722
Madras	126,166	49,341,810
Bombay	76,443	20,849,840
Bengal	77,442	60,306,525
United Provinces	106,247	55,020,617
Punjab	99,089	28,418,819
Bihar	69,745	36,340,151
Central Provinces & Berar	98,575	16,813,584
Assam	54,951	10,204,733
North West Frontier Prov.	14,263	3,038,067
Orissa	32,198	8,728,544
Sind	48,136	4,535,008
Ajmer-Merwara	2,400	583,693
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	33,768
Baluchistan	54,456	501,631
Coorg	1,593	168,726
Delhi	574	917,939
Panth Piploda	25	5,267
Princely (native) States and Agencies	**Area (Sq. M.) 715,964**	**Population 93,189,233**
Assam	12,408	725,655
Baluchistan	79,546	356,204
Baroda	8,236	2,855,010
Bengal	9,408	2,144,829
Central India	52,047	7,506,427
Chhattisgarh	37,687	4,050,000
Cochin	1,493	1,422,875
Deccan (and Kolhapur)	10,870	2,785,428
Gujarat	7,352	1,458,702
Gwalior	26,008	4,006,159
Hyderabad	82,313	16,338,534
Kashmir (including Feudatories)	82,258	4,021,616
Madras States	1,602	498,754
Mysore	29,458	7,329,140
North West Frontier Prov.	24,986	2,377,599
Orissa	18,151	3,023,731
Punjab	38,146	5,503,554
Punjab Hill	11,375	1,090,644
Rajputana	132,559	13,670,208
Sikkim	2,745	121,520
Travancore	7,662	6,070,018
United Provinces	1,760	928,470
Western India	37,894	4,904,156
Total	**1,581,410**	**388,997,955**

Union of India

DOMINION OF INDIA

Capital, New Delhi—Area, 1,246,880 square miles—Population (estimated 1948), 337,211,000.

Descriptive. The new Dominion of India embraces the larger geographical and population division of the sub-continent of India. It consists of the predominantly Hindu provinces and the vast majority of the 562 former independent princely (native) states. Included in India's territory are the provinces of Bombay, Madras, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, eastern half of the Punjab, western half of Bengal, Assam (minus Sylhet district), and the Chief Commissioner's provinces of Delhi, Ajmer and Coorg. All of the Princely states except Hyderabad, Kashmir and Mysore have been merged into less than a dozen administrative units (July 1, 1949).

Andaman Islands. 204 in number, are in the Bay of Bengal, 120 miles from the mainland, with an area of 2,508 square miles and a population (estimated 1947) of 16,000 (exclusive of aborigines). Timber wealth is large.

Nicobar Islands. 75 miles from Andaman Islands, have an area of 635 square miles and a population (1947) of 11,000.

Population of main communities living in India after Aug. 15, 1947 is as follows:

Hindus (including scheduled castes)	272,153,365
Moslems	41,568,797
Sikh	3,973,916

India's climate varies from the tropical heat of Rajputana in Central India to the nearly arctic cold of the Himalayas. Approximately 20 percent of the area is forested, including sandalwood, teak ironwood, deodar, satinwood, date palm, cocoanut, sago, banyan and acacia.

Cities with more than 200,000 inhabitants with their 1941 census population are:

City	Pop.	City	Pop.
Calcutta	2,108,891	Delhi	521,849
Bombay	1,489,883	Kanpur	487,324
Madras	777,481	Amritsar	391,010
Hyderabad	739,159	Lucknow	387,177
Ahmedabad	591,267	Howrah	379,292
Nagpur	301,957	Bangalore	248
Agra	284,149	Madura	239
Banaras	263,100	Sholapur	212
Allahabad	260,630	Srinagar	207
Poona	258,197	Indore	203

Resources and Industries. The country is do nantly agricultural, 70 percent of the people pending on it for their living, but a vast indust program is under way, including more than a do hydro-electric systems similar to the T.V.A. in United States. After agriculture the chief indust of India are textiles, steel, cement and jute ma facture. India produces a large variety of miner including coal, petroleum, lac, chromite, cop iron, mica, magnesite and manganese. In the India has yielded much gold, silver, diamonds rubies to the Western world.

India's coal resources are estimated at 60,0 000,000 tons, reckoned to last 2,000 years at present rate of digging. Annual steel productio about 1,250,000 tons, ranking seventh in the wo The Tata Iron and Steel Works in Jamshed (West Bengal) is the largest factory of its kinc Asia.

There are 857 textile mills (1948) with an proximate production of 4,500,000,000 yards fabrics annually and 111 jute mills which pro more than 90 percent of the world's jute.

Principal agricultural products are millet, r corn, wheat, gram and barley. Their annual p duction (1948) is 40,419,000 tons. Other import products include tea, sugar cane, cotton, gro nuts, jute, linseed, coffee and rubber.

Transportation in India, April 1, 1948, consis of 33,984 miles of railroad and 296,438 miles roads, of which 95,054 miles are metalled. A pla under way to construct an additional 400,000 m of roads. Twenty-four air routes were in ope tion Jan., 1949, covering 15,020 miles within Dominion, and agreements have been reached open direct air services between India and ot countries.

Main items of export from India are agricult produce and raw materials. United States, G Britain, France, Russia and Middle East count are her principal markets. India chiefly imp food grains and capital goods, the former from United States, Australia and Canada, and the ter from the United States and United Kingdom

History and Government. India has one of oldest civilizations in the world. Excavations Harappa and Mohenjodaro trace the Indus Va civilization back for at least 5,000 years. Beaut paintings in the mountain caves of Ajanta in So India, richly carved temples, the Taj Mahal Agra, and the Kutab Minar are a few relics the glorious past.

The first British venture in India was conduc by Sir John Mildenhall in 1599 when, on or from Queen Elizabeth he persuaded the Mog emperor, Akbar, to grant trading rights to British. The fortress at Surat, built by the Bri in 1612 by one of James I's sea captains, was starting point from which the famed East In Company spread out, eventually enabling G Britain to control all of India. Warren Hasti first governor-general of British India (1774-17 set up the empire's civil government system.

Following more than 40 years' active struggle freedom by both Hindus and Moslems, the Br government announced Feb. 20, 1947, its inten to partition India into two Dominions and set J 1948, as the deadline for complete British w drawal from India. Announcement on June 3, designated Aug. 15 as Indian Independence The Union of India on that date became a governing member of the British Commonwe of Nations. The new Dominion automatically over the charter membership India under Br rule had held in the United Nations.

Pending India's becoming a republic, the non head of the government is a governor-general, nically appointed by the King of England. present governor-general is C. Rajagopalachari replaced Lord Louis Mountbatten, last British roy and governor-general in India, June 21, The cabinet consists of Prime Minister Jawah Nehru and 16 colleagues. Similar responsible ernments function in the provinces.

Under India's proposed constitution, the Do ion will be a democratic secular state. Elec were scheduled to be held in early 1950, wit persons 21 years old on Jan. 1, 1949, eligib vote. The draft constitution is modeled after of the United States and contains a similar b rights. It provides for a president, el for a five-year term by an electoral college co ing of members of both houses of Parlia (Council of States and House of the People), elected members of the legislatures of the fed ing states. A vice-president elected by membe both houses will preside over the upper house Council of States. A Council of Ministers (cabi headed by a prime minister, will aid and advis president. The various federating states will

governors, apointed by the president, at the head of state organizations similar to the federal system.

Nearly all utilities are state-owned and state-managed.

Untouchability, the age-old stigma imposed by India's caste system, will be abolished under the proposed constitution.

The few large viable native states which have elected to remain independent of India have separate representation in the Indian Constituent Assembly.

Education and Religion. Nearly 85 percent of the Indian people are illiterate. Plans are under way to make education free and compulsory between the ages of six and 11 (possibly 14 later). Emphasis is being laid on technical education to train personnel for management of new industrial works in the country. In 1945 there were 196,000 recognized institutions of learning with 16,352,698 students and 1,564 unrecognized institutions with 467,253 students. There were 24 universities in 1948.

There are 15 main languages, 12 originating from Sanskrit, with more than 200 different variations in dialect. The Constituent Assembly has recommended the adoption of Hindi as the national language.

More than 85 percent of the population follow the Vedas (Hindu) religion, but the proposed constitution guarantees complete freedom of worship to all. The remainder are Moslems, Christians, Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs and Parsees.

India has more than 100,000 telephones with a population density of 0.03 percent, and 300,000 licensed radio sets. All India Radio, in New Delhi, broadcasts in 31 languages, 17 of which are foreign.

Defense. All recruitment for India's armed forces is voluntary. The army's strength (Jan. 1, 1948) was 300,000; navy, 11,850 ratings and officers; air force, 8,700. The navy consists of one cruiser, four sloops, 12 minesweepers and a number of small vessels. Six fighter squadrons and one transport squadron make up the air force.

Currency. The monetary unit is the rupee, divided into 16 annas.

Pakistan

DOMINION OF PAKISTAN

Capital, Karachi—Area, 350,000 square miles—Population (estimated 1948), 75,000,000.

Descriptive. The Dominion of Pakistan, one of the largest countries in the world, comprises two zones in the northeast and northwest corners of India, separated by a thousand miles of Dominion of India territory. Pakistan was formed by the partition of the sub-continent of India, Aug. 15, 1947, on the basis of Islamic faith of the majority of the population. Western Pakistan includes the provinces of West Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, and Sind; Eastern Pakistan includes the eastern three-fourths of Bengal and the large Sylhet district of Assam. A small number of the princely (native) states have acceded to Pakistan. The two zones are linked by sea, air and radio-telephone communication.

Karachi, the capital, is a seaport in Sind province in the western zone and also is an important airline junction, with the largest airport in Asia. The city is the seat of Sind University.

The rivers in Western Pakistan flow parallel to and nearly equidistant from each other until they ultimately join the Indus which empties into the Arabian Sea. Their peculiar features have aided the development of the oldest and second largest irrigation canal system in the world.

Lying between 20 degrees and 40 degrees north latitude, the two zones have three well divided periods of winter, summer and rainy seasons. Both partake of the generally tropical climate of the remainder of the continent, with less variation between winter and summer in Eastern Pakistan which is generally warm and humid, and has a heavier rainfall, averaging more than 100 inches during the monsoon season which occurs between July and September.

Communications are well developed and the country possesses all transportation facilities—rail, road and air. The internal road transportation in Western Pakistan is a network of first-class metalled roads, and even the smaller rivers are bridged. The rail-cum-road two-tier suspension bridge over the Indus at Sukkur is an outstanding feat of engineering. In Eastern Pakistan, although the main towns are also connected by railway and road, the vast system of internal waterways provide one of the most useful and cheapest methods of transport.

Although 80 percent of Pakistan's population lives on farms, there are a dozen cities which have populations in excess of 100,000.

Resources and Industries. Pakistan essentially is an agricultural country and one of the largest granaries in the Far East. Wheat and rice staple foods of the country, are the two main food crops and cover 36,000,000 acres. Jute, grown only in Eastern Pakistan, is the most important of the major cash crops. Pakistan is the largest producer of jute in the world, the 1,500,000 acres devoted to it producing an average yield of 7,500,000 bales annually, accounting for 73 percent of the output of the entire continent. Next in importance is cotton which comprises 3,000,000 acres and produces an annual output of 1,500,000 bales. Tea and oil seeds also are exported in quantity.

A geological survey has revealed rich deposits of sulphur, chromite, petroleum and coal. Also found are salt, lime, asbestos, antimony, gypsum and steatite.

In Pakistan, as in India, nearly all utilities are state-owned and state-managed, but private industry is being encouraged by tax allowances and other incentives.

The most important industries of the eastern zone are cotton spinning and weaving, flour milling and other food processing. The western zone contains more than a score of iron and steel foundries and a like number of railway shops. Pakistan plans first to enlarge the manufacture of products utilizing its agricultural raw materials, particularly jute, cotton, hides and skins, with later efforts to be devoted to development of the heavy industries.

History and Government. Antecedents of the Moslem League had existed side by side with those of the Hindu Congress in India for more than 1,000 years since the Moslems first began their incursions along the route of Alexander the Great and from Central Asia, establishing an empire under the Moghul rulers of India, which reached its zenith under Moghul Emperor Shah Jehan during the 17th century.

Following more than 40 years' struggle for independence, Pakistan and the Indian Union simultaneously became independent sovereign Dominions in the British Commowealth of Nations Aug. 15, 1947. The opening meeting of Pakistan's Constituent Assembly was held in Karachi Aug. 10, 1947. Pakistan was accepted as the 57th member of the United Nations Sept. 30, 1947.

The Dominion's Constituent Assembly consisting of members elected by the legislatures of the provinces, plans the drafting of a republican constitution, under which Moslems will be enabled to live in individual and collective spheres in accord with the teachings of the Quran and the Sunna, with adequate provision for the development of the religions and cultures of minorities.

The governor-general is Sir Khwaja Nazimuddin who succeeded the late Mohammed Ali Jinnah, former leader of the Moslem League (died Sept. 11, 1948). The prime minister is Liaqat Ali Khan.

Education and Religion. Culturally the Moslems form the most homogeneous and predominant group in Pakistan, constituting about 70 percent of the total population. The remainder are Hindus of various classes and castes, Christians and Parsees. The principal language is Urdu, with a number of dialects in the various Provinces. Among the important seats of learning are the University in Lahore and Sind University in Karachi.

British Malaya

FEDERATION OF MALAYA; SINGAPORE

The Federation of Malaya which became effective Feb. 1, 1948, consists of the four former Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, the five former Unfederated States and the two British settlements of Penang and Malacca. Singapore became a separate Crown colony April 1, 1946, when the former colony of the Straits Settlements was dissolved and the interim Malayan Union formed. Each state in the Federation is governed by its native ruler subject to the advice of the British High Commissioner, except in religious matters.

Area of the Federation is about 50,580 square miles; population (estimated 1949), 4,908,000.

FORMER FEDERATED MALAY STATES

The four former Federated Malay States situated on the Malay Peninsula, with their areas and populations (1941) follow:

State	Area (Sq. M.)	Population
Perak	7,980	992,691
Selangor	3,160	701,552
Negri Sembilan	2,580	296,009
Pahang	13,820	221,800
Total	**27,540**	**2,212,052**

FORMER UNFEDERATED MALAY STATES

State	Area (Sq. M.)	Population
Johore	7,330	737,590
Kedah	3,660	515,758
Perlis	310	57,776
Kalantan	5,720	390,332
Trengganu	5,050	211,041
Total	**22,070**	**1,912,497**

Rubber and tin are the chief products, others being cocoanuts, rice, tapioca, sugar, pepper, copra camphor and nepah and oil palm.

One of the richest tin deposits is in the Kinta valley in the state of Perak. The Malay States are the greatest source of tin in the world. The British introduced rubber trees about fifty years ago from seed smuggled out of Brazil and rubber trees practically cover the Malay States.

The area of Penang is 400 square miles, population (1941), 419,047; Malacca's area is 640 square miles, population (1941), 236,087.

Johore has been a protectorate of Great Britain (since 1885), the other unfederated states were transferred from Siam to Great Britain by treaty (1909).

FORMER STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

The Straits Settlements, a Crown Colony, comprised the settlements of Singapore, including the Cocos Islands and Christmas Island; Penang, Malacca and Labuan. The area was 1,356 square miles, population (1941), 1,435,895.

Singapore, an island 27 miles long and 14 miles wide, with an area of 225 square miles, was the capital and chief port of the Settlements.

Singapore just misses being the southernmost point of Asia by a half-mile water channel. The Johore Causeway joins it with the mainland and affords through train service between Bangkok and Singapore. It is at the funnel point of the Strait of Malacca, which extends between the Malay Peninsula and the island of Sumatra, the great water highway between India and China.

Singapore has a polyglot population of which 80 per cent is Chinese. The population (preliminary 1947 census) is 940,756. The port was served by 80 steamship lines and annually was host to 30,000 ships. The city has magnificent banks, modern office buildings and stately Government palaces.

Ceylon

(DOMINION OF CEYLON)

Capital, Colombo—Area, 25,332 square miles—Population (estimated 1947) 6,879,000.

Descriptive. Ceylon is an island in the Indian Ocean 60 miles off the southern tip of India. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles, and its greatest width, 140 miles. The northern part of the island is flat, but the southern and eastern parts are mountainous, with several peaks rising to more than 7,000 feet and the highest, Pedrotallagalla, reaching 8,291 feet. The climate is hot but dry and healthy except in the low-lying jungle regions. There are many mountain streams, which are navigable only by canoe.

Resources and Industries. Minerals and metals found on the island include gneiss, limestone, iron, manganese, gold, platinum, nickel, cobalt, copper and tin. Industrial production took rapid strides after the end of World War II, and factories were established for the manufacture of textiles, extraction of refined coconut oil, hydrogenation of oils, steel, caustic soda, writing paper, D. D. T., cigarets, rubber goods, soap, potable spirits and glass. The principal agricultural products, and also exports, are tea, rubber, coconuts, rice, cacao, cinnamon, citronella and tobacco.

History and Government. Ceylon was known to the ancient Romans as Taprobane (Island of Dusky Leaves). It was first settled by Sinhales, colonists from the valley of the Ganges in India who immigrated about 543 B.C. and whose descendants still form three-fourths of the population. In later periods there was a wave of Tamil immigrants from Southern India whose descendants account for one-tenth of the population. The island was settled by the Portuguese (1505), but captured from them by the Dutch (1658). The British annexed the island to the presidency of Madras, India (1796), and it became a Crown colony under the Treaty of Amiens (1802). A commission under Lord Soulberry proposed (1945) a new constitution for Ceylon on the British model. This constitution was promulgated by Order in Council (1946), and the island was granted full Dominion status by Royal Assent (1947), and became effective Feb. 4, 1948.

The constitution provides for universal suffrage and a Parliament composed of a Senate, with 30 members, and a House of Representatives, with 95 members. The administration of the island is in the hands of the Governor, Sir Henry Monck-Mason Moore, who is aided by a State Council. A Cabinet, elected (Sept. 26, 1947) by the State Council, is headed by Stephen Senanayake, Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture.

Education and Religion. All education is free in government schools from kindergarten to university, under a postwar plan (Oct. 1, 1945) which was also adopted by 203 Assisted Schools. All types of schools, including English, bi-lingual, Sinhal and Tamil, are included in the plan. The major of the population belong to the Buddhist faith.

Currency. The monetary unit is the Ind rupee, valued at 15 rupees to £1.

The **Maldive Islands,** a British Protectorate f merly a dependency of Ceylon 400 miles to southwest, consists of 12 coral atolls with an a of 115 square miles and a population of 93, (1946). The islands produce coconuts, fruit a edible nuts, and millet. Under the constitut (1932) a People's Assembly composed of 33 memb and a Cabinet of four members were establish The Sultan of the islands is Amir Abdul Majid D

Other Asiatic Possessions

British North Borneo has 29,500 square mi area, with a population (estimated 1947) of 312,3 chiefly Mohammedans on the seacoast, and abor inal tribes inland. The island of Labuan, 35 squ miles, was re-united with Borneo (1946) when former Straits Settlements was dissolved. Its po lation (estimated) is 20,000.

Exports are mainly timber, sago, rice, gum, a the tropical products.

The British governor of North Borneo, Bru and Sarawak is the High Commissioner of Brit Malaya.

Brunei has been since 1888 a protected sultan on the north side of the Island of Borneo, betw Sarawak and British North Borneo. Its area about 2,226 square miles, and population (estima 1949), 41,000.

Sarawak, a Crown Colony, the land of the wh Rajah, is along the northwest coast of Borneo, tween the mountains and the China Sea. Its co line is 400 miles long and its area 50,000 squ miles. Its population is estimated (1947) at 550,0 The capital is Kuching. The chief exports are sa pepper, gold, plantation rubber, petroleum.

Aden, a Crown Colony, occupies a peninsula the Arabian coast at the southern end of the R Sea with 75 square miles of area in Aden pro and 115,080 square miles including protector areas. The population of the Colony proper (19 was 82,359; for the entire Protectorate, 730,8 It is the principal commercial center for Arabian peninsula.

Manufacturing is chiefly of cigarettes and s Aden is a free port, an important coaling s tion, and has an excellent harbor.

Bahrein Islands, a Protectorate. (*See Index*

Socotra is an island off the African coast un British protection, attached to Aden. Area in is 1,400 square miles, and population 12,000, mos engaged in livestock husbandry.

British **Hong Kong** is a Crown Colony (acqui in 1841) lying at the mouth of the Canton Ri 90 miles south of Canton, China. The island is miles long, with an area of 32 square miles. T area of the colony, including the peninsula of K loon, on the mainland, is 391 square miles. population (estimated 1949) is 1,800,000.

Hong Kong is an important British naval sta in addition to its commercial value. It is the g way between the East and the West and one of greatest trans-shipment ports in the world.

Cyprus is an island, third largest in the M terranean Sea, 40 miles south of Asia Minor an miles west of Syria, and 240 miles north of Eg Its area is 3,572 sq. m., and population (estim 1949) of 460,000. It has been administered by B land since 1878; first under an agreement Turkey, then annexed (Nov. 5, 1914).

The legislative council was suspended (1931) legislative powers conferred on the Governor Council. A new constitution, restoring the Le lative Council is under discussion (1949).

Four-fifths of the inhabitants are Greek Ch tians, and nearly all the remainder are Tur Mohammedans. More than half are illite Turkish customs and laws prevail.

The island is mainly agricultural, with wh barley, vetches, fruits, olives, and cotton as c products. Thirty per cent of the land is cultiva Mineral production, including iron pyrites asbestos, also is important.

Nicosia is the capital. The chief ports are Lim sol, Larnaca and Famagusta.

Union of South Africa

Capital, Pretoria—Area, 472,550 square mi Population (estimated 1947), 11,391,950.

Descriptive. The Union of South Africa Dominion within the British Commonwealt Nations, occupying the southern portion of Af includes the former Colonies of the **Cape of Hope, Natal, the Transvaal** and the **Orange State.** The former German territory of S

Vest Africa is administered by the Union under nandate from the League of Nations.

The population (1946) and area in square miles of the four provinces comprising the Union of South Africa follow:

Province	Pop.	Area Sq. Mi.	Capital
Transvaal	4,271,631	110,450	Pretoria
C. of Good Hope	4,045,805	277,113	Cape Town
Orange Fr. State	876,634	49,647	Bloemfontein
Natal	2,197,879	35,284	Pietermaritzburg

The capital of the Union is Pretoria although the Union's Legislature meets in Cape Town.

Resources and Industries. The Transvaal and Natal have land suitable for growing cotton. Corn s an important crop, and its export due to great variations in production is handled on a quota system. Merino wool also is exported on a very large scale. Wheat and fruit are also grown.

South Africa is the richest gold and diamond country in the world. Nearly 35% of the world's supply of gold originates there, the gold industry providing work for 361,459 persons, or 81.99% of the employed population.

Coal, copper and tin are also important. Other minerals are iron, lead, lime, manganese, platinum, salt, talc, chrome, mica, graphite, beryl.

Production of gold, by fine ounces, was (1935), 2,603,000; (1936), 11,378,000; (1937), 14,002,000; (1938), 12,161,392; (1939), 12,821,507; (1940). 14,046,502; (1946). 11,917,914; (1947), 11,197,638.

Production of diamonds, by carats, (1935), 676,722 (1936), 623,923; (1937), 1,030,434; (1938), 1,238,608; (1939), 1,249,828; (1940), 543,463; (1946), 1,349,000.

History and Government. The Union is constituted under the South Africa Act passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom (Sept. 20, 1909), and came into actual existence (May 31, 1910).

The legislative power of the Union is vested in the Parliament of the Union, consisting of the King, the Senate and the House of Assembly. There is an elected Provincial Council in each of the four Provinces.

In the national elections (May 26, 1948), the Nationalist party and its ally, the Afrikaner, won a majority of five votes over Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts' United party and its allied Labor party. Field Marshal Smuts, veteran world statesman, lost his seat in Parliament. The Prime Minister is Dr. Daniel Francois Malan, Nationalist party leader.

Education and Religion. There are six universities—Cape Town, Stellenbosch, South Africa, Witwatersrand, Pretoria and Natal, with an average enrollment exceeding 20,000 students. Primary education is free to all citizens and compulsory for European children over seven years of age.

Defense. The defense system makes every European citizen between 17 and 60 years of age eligible for military duty in time of war. Those between 17 and 25 are obligated to undergo training in the Coast Garrison Force, the Active Citizen Force, the Royal Naval Volunteer Force, or a Rifle Association, over a period of four years. The Rifle Association provides for training in the handling of a rifle for those between 21 and 25 years.

The Naval Service comprises more than 60 minesweepers and patrol craft and some of which have served with the British Mediterranean Fleet. The personnel numbers 6,000.

The air force maintains contact with the Royal Air Force.

Currency. The monetary unit is the South Africa pound.

South-West Africa, formerly German territory (annexed 1884), occupies the Atlantic Coast from the Orange River to Angola. It covers an area of 317,725 square miles and has a population (estimated, 1947), of 341,450. It was conquered by the armed forces of the Union in the World War (July 9, 1915).

It is now administered by the Union under a Mandate from the League of Nations (dated Dec. 17, 1920).

SUDAN, ANGLO-EGYPTIAN

(See Index)

British East Africa

Kenya, Crown Colony and Protectorate, extends from the Indian Ocean northeast to Italian Somaliland, north to Ethiopia, west to Uganda, and south to Tanganyika. Its area is 224,960 square miles, and population (estimated 1949) of 5,180,000, largely native.

The northern part of the country, three-fifths of the whole, is arid and comparatively waterless. Most economic production is centered in the south, a low coastal area and a plateau varying from 3,000 to 10,000 feet. Five million acres in the Highlands are reserved to Europeans. The main products are coffee, tea, cereals, sisal, dairy products and minerals.

Nairobi, a famous center for big game hunting, is the capital.

The Uganda Protectorate lies to the west of Kenya with the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan on the north, Belgian Congo on the west, and Tanganyika on the south. Its territory includes part of the Victoria Nyanza, Lake Kioga and Lake George and part of Lake Albert, also the Nile from Victoria Nyanza to the Sudan.

Its area is 93,972 square miles, including 13,680 square miles of water. The population (estimated 1948) is 5,000,000, largely native. The country is well advanced in civilization.

Tanganyika, a Trust Territory administered by a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils, formerly was German East Africa, and was taken by the British (1918), the Urundi and Ruanda districts going to Belgium, and the "Kionga Triangle" to Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa). It reaches from the coast to Lake Tanganyika and Lake Nyasa to Victoria Nyanza.

The area is 362,706 square miles, and population (estimated 1948), 7,080,000.

Many parts of Tanganyika are excellent for big game hunting. There are many huge extinct volcanos; such as Kilimanjaro, Mount Meru and Ngoro.

The principal products are sisal, cotton, coffee, ground nuts, hides and skin, beeswax and ivory.

Nyasaland Protectorate (until 1907 British Central Africa) is situated on the southern and western shores of Lake Nyasa and extends nearly as far as the Zambesi river. Its area is 47,404 square miles, including 10,575 of water, with a population (estimated 1949) of 2,200,000. Tea, wheat, cotton, rubber and tobacco are cultivated.

British South Africa

Southern Rhodesia lies in the central part of Southern Africa, extending from the Transvaal Province northward to the Zambesi River, with Portuguese East Africa on the east and Portuguese West Africa and Bechuanaland on the west. It has an area of 150,333 square miles. Population as estimated (1948) was 1,764,000 and includes 82,382 Europeans. The country is rich in gold reefs and other minerals, but has proved to be an ideal agricultural country, especially adapted to European settlers. Salisbury is the capital.

The Victoria Falls in Southern Rhodesia on the Zambesi River are the greatest natural spectacle in Southern Africa. The chasm itself has the form of a long, narrow box, one mile long and 420 feet high by 200 to 300 feet wide—the distance between the two parallel and perpendicular walls.

Southern Rhodesia was under the administration of the British South Africa Company from 1889 to 1923 when the country was annexed to the British Dominions. A new form of Government was established with a Governor, assisted by a Legislature which has full control over internal affairs. The Legislative Assembly consists of 30 members and sessions must be held at least once a year.

Corn, cotton, tobacco are grown. The output of gold, coal, chrome and asbestos is considerable.

Northern Rhodesia was under the administration of the South Africa Company (1889-1924) when the office of Governor was established with an Executive Council and subsequently a Legislative Council.

Its area is 287,640 square miles extending north from the Zambesi river to the Belgian Congo and Tanganyika Territory. The country is mostly high plateau covered with thin forest and suitable for farming and grazing. The population was estimated (1949), at 1,700,000, including more than 21,000 Europeans.

The country is rich in minerals, particularly copper, zinc, cobalt, gold, vanadium and manganese.

Basutoland, with 11,716 square miles, and a population (1948) of 556,390, lies in South Africa northeast from the Cape Province on an elevated plateau. Stock raising is most important. Products are wool, wheat, cereals. The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the High Commissioner for South Africa.

It is a reservation set apart for the natives of the country. White people are not permitted to own land.

Bechuanaland, area, 275,000 square miles, population (census 1946), 284,129, including 2,325 Europeans and 1,804 Asiatics and colored persons; is in the middle of Southern Africa, between Southwest Africa and the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia. It is undeveloped, but cattle raising and agriculture have gained momentum, and the livestock totals more than 1,600,000 head.

Swaziland, with 6,704 square miles, and a population (estimated 1948) of 185,210, lies at the southeast side of the Transvaal in South Africa, and produces chiefly tobacco, corn, asbestos, tin, butter and livestock. Some gold is exported. The country is largely undeveloped.

British West Africa

Nigeria lies in Western Africa, between Cameroon and Dahomey (French) on the Gulf of Guinea. The hinterland stretches back 600 miles to French West Africa. The tin and lead industries are old and valuable. Railroad development has been rapid because of the mines. The chief exports are, besides tin, palm oil, palm kernels, cotton lint, cocoa, hides and skins, rubber and peanuts.

Nigeria is a Colony and Protectorate with a Governor. It has an area of 338,593 square miles and a population, including the Cameroons (estimated 1949), of 25,000,000.

British Cameroons, 34,081 square miles and an estimated 1,000,000 population, lies between British Nigeria and the French Cameroons in Western Africa. It is part of the former German colony Kamerun, the eastern and larger part of which went to France after World War I. It is a region of fertile soils, and progress is rapid toward building up valuable agricultural production—cloves, vanilla, ginger, pepper and palm oil. Ivory is an important product.

It is a Trust Territory, administered with Nigeria.

Gambia is a British Colony and Protectorate in western Africa consisting of the island of St. Mary at the mouth of the Gambia River which flows through the French colony, Senegal. It consists of a 10-mile wide strip of territory on each side of the river, and extends northeast for 300 miles from the coast. The river is navigable for ocean-going steamers for a considerable distance at all seasons. The colony and protectorate have a total area of 3,964 square miles and a population (estimated 1949), 250,000. Bathurst, on St. Mary's Island, is the capital.

Sierra Leone lies on the west coast of Africa for 210 miles, between French Guinea and Liberia. In its capital, Freetown, it has one of the finest seaports in West Africa, with an excellent harbor and a naval coaling station. The colony has been in British possession since 1788. The hinterland forms the British protectorate of Sierra Leone, which extends inland about 180 miles. The area of the colony and protectorate is 27,925 square miles; the population (estimated 1949) is 2,000,000.

The principal products are iron ore, hides, rice, piassava and kola-nuts, palm kernels, chrome ore, gold and diamonds.

The Gold Coast, a Colony and Protectorate, lies along the Gulf of Guinea for 334 miles. Its area is 78,802 square miles (including Ashanti and the Northern Territories). The population (estimated 1947) was 3,571,000. The French Ivory Coast is on the west and on the east is **Togoland**, formerly a German Colony, divided by mandate of the League of Nations between Great Britain and France, and now held under trusteeship from the United Nations. The French portion, 21,100 square miles, is attached for administrative purposes to Dahomey in the east, and the British, 13,041 square miles, 391,520 population, to the Gold Coast. Accra is the capital.

Ashanti is due north of the Gold Coast, and the **Northern Territories** are north of Ashanti. These countries have enormous wealth in their forests, and the cultivation of cacao and rubber is being fostered. The chief exports are cacao, gold and diamonds. The area of Ashanti is 24,379 square miles and population 737,072. The area of Northern Territories is 30,486 square miles, population 890,170.

Minor African Possessions

Zanzibar, a Protectorate, is an island of 640 square miles, 23 miles off the eastern coast of Africa, having 150,000 population (estimated 1946). The British protectorate was established (1890) by agreement with Germany and France. Heligoland was ceded to Germany and Britain waived claims to Madagascar in favor of France.

It is governed by a Sultan, Seyyid Khalifa Ibn Harub, but is administered by a British resident. The island of **Pemba**, 25 miles to the northeast, area 380 square miles, is included in the government. The population of the Protectorate is estimated at 250,000 (Zanzibar, 150,000, Pemba, 100,000). The people are mostly Mohammedans.

The chief industry is the production of cloves, the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba yielding the bulk of the world's supply. It is estimated that there are on both islands 48,000 acres, with 4,750,000 trees devoted to that product. Coconuts and copra are important exports. Pottery, coir fiber, rope, soap, oil, jewelry and mats are the principal manufactures.

Mauritius, an island in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east from Madagascar, has 720 square miles, and a population (estimated 1949) of 450,000. Port Louis is the capital and chief seaport.

The one industry is sugar. Aloe fiber and r are also exported. Trade is principally with Gr Britain, Canada, India, Hong Kong, Union South Africa, France, Madagascar and Reun Islands.

Seychelles and tributary dependencies inclu 92 islands of 156 square miles, and a populati (estimated, 1948) of 35,020, lying in the Indi Ocean near Mauritius. The capital is Victoria, port with a coaling station. Coconuts are t chief product, followed by cinnamon, patchou mangrove bark, vanilla and tortoise shell.

Somaliland, a Protectorate, with 68,000 squ miles, and 700,000 population, mostly Mohamm dans, is in Northeast Africa, on the Gulf of Ad with Ethiopia to the south and west and Itali Somaliland on the east. The chief town is Berbe and the products skins, resin, gum, goats a sheep.

St. Helena, the island made famous by the ex of the Emperor Napoleon, is 1,200 miles off t west coast of Africa, has 47 square miles and pop lation (estimated, 1948) of 4,750. Flax, lace maki and the export of lily bulbs to England are t chief industries. It is an important naval coali station, and, although volcanic and small, h great strategic value.

Ascension, an island of volcanic origin, 34 squ miles in area, 700 miles northwest of St. Hele is noted for its sea turtles. Population (1941) w 169.

Tristan da Cunha, the principal of a group islands of volcanic origin, 12 square miles in ar half way between the Cape and South Ameri difficult for boats to reach because of its rugg shores, forms one of the loneliest places on t globe. About 230 persons, descendants of sh wrecked sailors, and soldiers from St. Helena, a rude livelihood there. Sheep, geese and bullo are reared and there are plenty of fish. The isla is an important meteorological and radio stati

Australia

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Capital, Canberra—Area, 2,974,581 square mi —Population (estimated 1948), 7,710,229.

Descriptive. The continent of Australia is si ated between 10° 41′ and 39° 8′, (or including T mania, 43° 39′) south latitude and 113° 9′ 153° 39′ east longitude in the Pacific Ocean, w the Indian Ocean on the west, and the South Ocean on the south.

The states and territories of the Commonwea with their areas and populations (estimated 19 are:

	Area sq. mi.	Populat
New South Wales	309,433	3,025
Victoria	87,884	2,090
Queensland	670,500	1,127
South Australia	380,070	658
Western Australia	975,920	515
Tasmania	26,215	262
Northern Territory	523,620	12
Australian Capital Territory	939	18
Total		7,710

The state capitals are: New South Wales, Sydn Victoria, Melbourne; Queensland, Brisbane; So Australia, Adelaide; Western Australia, Per Tasmania, Hobart.

In eastern Australia the height of the mo tains varies from approximately 2,000 feet 7,000 feet. The highest point is Mt. Kosciu 7,328 feet high. The central portion extends w ward in rolling plains until the higher el tions are reached on the west coast. The clim is temperate in the south and tropical in north.

Australia is the habitat of strange flora fauna. The koala, or living Teddy Bear, be seen in parks near the cities and in the "bu He is a soft bundle of fur of up to 26 inche length when fully grown. He never drinks, taining enough moisture from the young eucaly leaves on which he lives.

The platypus, a combination of fish, bird animal which is equally at home in the w or on land, is one of only two creatures kn to science which lay eggs and nourish young with milk. The other is the Austra echidna or ant-eating porcupine.

There are many other strange creatures— wombat, which burrows deeply; the Tasma devil and the Tasmanian wolf; the dingo and spotted native cat; the mole that is blind, deaf dumb; barking and cycling lizards; house-buil rodents and fish that breathe, having a lun well as gills. Birds of brilliant plumage numerous. Parrots, red, green and yellow in flocks.

In the far north, wild buffalo roam where white men live; and wild ducks and geese s

over lagoons and lakes in flocks of almost unbelievable size.

In the north, too, are to be seen the best specimens of the aboriginal tribes. They are the most primitive of all peoples, entirely nomadic, making fire with sticks, throwing boomerangs, and killing kangaroos and other game with spears. Except in the far region of the "Never Never" land, the aborigines are quite harmless.

Resources and Industries. Australia is the greatest wool-producing country in the world. Important crops are wheat, oats, barley, corn, hay, potatoes, sugar cane, sugar beets, grapes and fruits.

The country yields gold, silver, lead, copper, iron ore, tin and coal. In 1946-1947 there were 34,767 factories, with an output valued at £1,011,026,206, and employment of 804,929 workers.

History and Government. Australia has been settled since 1788. The Commonwealth, proclaimed Jan. 1, 1901, enjoys Dominion status and is governed on the Federal plan with a Parliament consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

The Governor-General is William J. McKell (appointed Jan. 31, 1947). The British High Commissioner is Edward J. Williams. The Prime Minister is Joseph B. Chifley of the Labor party. He is also Treasurer. In the general elections (1946) Labor was returned to power.

Pension acts provide for payments of old age and invalid pensions, including the blind, the unemployed, victims of tuberculosis and in some cases to dependents of former soldiers.

A Maternity Act provides for the payment of a bonus for every child born in Australia. Social security measures include Child Endowment for every child under 16 years of age in excess of one in each family.

The Australian Government Trade Commissioner in the United States is Rupert R. Ellen, 630 Fifth Ave., New York City. An Australian Information Bureau is maintained at 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Education and Religion. Education is free and compulsory. There are seven universities plus two University Colleges: New England University College and Canberra University College. Church of England claims 44.4% of the population, the remainder being distributed as follows—Roman Catholic, 22.3%; Presbyterian, 12.3%; and Methodist, 11.8%.

Defense. Military training is on a voluntary basis during peacetime.

The Australian Navy was established (1911) and it has been the policy to maintain a force adequate in the Empire Naval Defense. The present personnel is almost entirely Australian recruited and trained. The fleet (1946) included three cruisers, eight destroyers, two sloops, 33 minesweepers, 12 frigates, a depot ship and 40 minor vessels. A repair base and store depot, with a graving dock large enough to accommodate battleships, was opened in Sydney (1945) and there is an additional cruiser dock available at Brisbane.

The strength of the Royal Australian Air Force was 1,729 officers and 8,564 airmen as of Dec. 1, 1947.

Currency. The monetary unit is the Australian pound.

AUSTRALIAN TERRITORIES

Papua, or British New Guinea, is the southeastern part of the Island of New Guinea north from Australia. Its area is estimated at 90,540 square miles with an estimated native population of 300,000 (1947).

The British Government annexed the territory (1884) and it was administered until 1906 by the Government of Queensland; it was transferred (1945) to the Provisional Administration of Papua-New Guinea.

The chief exports are copra, gold, rubber and desiccated coconut.

Territory of New Guinea, formerly German New Guinea, occupies the northeast quarter of the island. It was a League of Nations mandate to Australia, and now is under U. N. Trusteeship. It includes the **Bismarck Archipelago,** 19,200 square miles, and the former **German Solomon Islands,** 4,100 square miles. The principal islands in the group are **Bougainville,** area 3,800 square miles; **Buka,** 190 square miles, and smaller islands with an area of 30 square miles. The total area of the mandated territory is about 93,000 square miles, with a native population estimated roughly at 1,000,000, including outlying areas where no count has been made. The non-indigenous population (estimated June 1947) was approximately 7,000.

Norfolk Island was taken over by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia (1914). It has an area of 13.5 square miles and a population of 800. The soil is very fertile and is suitable for the cultivation of citrus fruits, bananas and coffee.

Nauru Island, formerly German, was mandated by the League of Nations to the British Empire. The Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations General Assembly voted to place Nauru under its jurisdiction as a trust territory (Oct. 22, 1947), administered by Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain. Its area is about eight square miles; its population is 2,700. It has valuable phosphate deposits.

Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands came under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia (May, 1934).

Australian Antarctic Territory came under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1933.

New Zealand

(DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND)

Capital, Wellington—Area, 103,935 square miles—Population (estimated 1948), 1,841,424.

Descriptive. The main islands of New Zealand, a self-governing British Dominion of the South Pacific Ocean, lie between the parallels of 34° and 48° and the meridians of 166° and 179° east longitude, about 1,200 miles to the eastward of Australia. Including the remote islands in the north and the Ross Dependency in the far south, the reach of New Zealand is from the tropics to Antarctica.

New Zealand comprises **North Island,** 44,281 square miles; **South Island,** 58,093 square miles; **Stewart Island,** 670 square miles; **Chatham Islands,** 372 square miles. Both the North and South Islands slightly exceed 500 miles in length. Cook Strait, separating the two islands, is only 16 miles in width at its narrowest part.

Additional islands within the geographical boundaries of New Zealand are **Campbell Island, Solander Island,** the **Three Kings, Auckland, Antipodes, Bounty,** and **Snares Islands** (a total area of 307 square miles). Islands annexed to New Zealand are the **Cook Islands, Kermadec Islands, Niue Island,** and certain other small islands in the Pacific (a total area of 212 square miles), so that the actual New Zealand aggregate is 103,935 square miles.

New Zealand has a remarkable diversity of landscape—plains, downs and broad valleys, extensive tracts of hills and mountains, numerous rivers and many lakes. The Sutherland Waterfalls, with a drop of 1,900 ft., is one of the tallest and most beautiful in the world. The climate ranges from the sub-tropical in the north to the mildly temperate in the south. The country has one of the lowest death rates, and the lowest infant mortality rate, in the world.

The central plateau of the North Island possesses thermal attractions renowned for their scenic and healing properties, while the surrounding streams and lakes provide trout fishing of world fame. Off the northern peninsula rod and reel sea fishing has resulted in several world records.

The South Island of New Zealand presents scenery of a totally different nature from that of the North. The great range of the Southern Alps (highest point, Mt. Cook, 12,349 ft.) stretches from end to end of the Island. On the eastern side rich river-formed plains stretch toward the sea, while on the western side towering mountain slopes crowd in upon the coastline, their glaciers and snow-fields being easily accessible from the densely forested foothills.

Resources and Industries. New Zealand is primarily a farming country. For decades the sheep held supremacy in value of exports (wool, meat, tallow, pelts, etc.) by a large margin, but during recent years dairy products, butter and cheese have taken first place on occasions. Two-thirds of the surface of the country is suitable for farming.

History and Government. New Zealand was discovered (1642) by Abel Janszoon Tasman, a Dutch navigator, and its coasts were explored by Capt. James Cook (1769-1770). British sovereignty was proclaimed (1840) with organized settlement commencing in the same year. Representative institutions were granted (1853) and (1907) the Colony became a Dominion.

The Maoris (the native race) are Polynesians of high intelligence, their forebears having migrated from the Eastern Pacific several centuries ago. Their number (estimated 1948) is 111,627.

The Government of New Zealand consists of a Governor-General, representing the King of Great Britain and the British Dominions, and a General Assembly consisting of a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives. The Governor-General is Lieut. Gen. Sir Bernard C. Freyberg (appointed Sept. 5, 1945). Membership of the Legislative Council is achieved by nomination for a seven-year term, and of the House of Representatives by election on a universal franchise for a three-year term. The Prime Minister is Peter Fraser.

In the Parliamentary elections (Nov. 1946) the Labor party won 42 seats, the Nationalists 38.

A general social insurance law, modifying and extending the former pension laws, became effective (April, 1939). The act provided for superannua-

tion and old age and invalidity benefits, widows' and orphans' benefits, family allowances, sickness and accident benefits, unemployment benefits, and a national health service. All persons 16 years of age and more are required to pay a charge on salaries, wages and other income. The Government and New Zealand Corporations also contribute to the general operating fund. A national free medicine plan went into effect (May, 1941).

Education and Religion. Education is free, and compulsory between the ages of seven and 15. The University of New Zealand consists of universities in Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington and Auckland. Church of England is the dominant faith.

Defense. There are regular forces representing Army, Navy and Air Force, and a Naval Volunteer Reserve, Territorial Army and Air Force. Expansion of the reserve forces is contemplated (1948).

Currency: Monetary unit is New Zealand pound.

Western Samoa was German Samoa, which included **Savaii** and **Upolu**, the two largest of the Samoan Islands in the western Pacific, and was occupied by the New Zealand forces (Aug. 29, 1914). This territory was assigned as a mandate from the League of Nations to New Zealand (1920), but now is administered by New Zealand under United Nations Trusteeship.

Savaii is 48 miles by 25 miles and has an area of about 703 square miles. Upolu has an area of about 430 square miles. Both are mountainous, fertile and well watered. The population of the two (Sept. 30, 1948) aggregated 74,451. The chief exports are copra, bananas and cocoa.

The Union or Tokelau Islands, formerly part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, were transferred to the jurisdiction of New Zealand (1926), and became a part of New Zealand Jan. 1, 1949. The area of the three clusters of islets is four square miles, and population (1947), 1,416.

British Oceania

Fiji Islands are from 200 to 250 in number, with an area of 7,083 square miles, and a population (estimated 1948), of 270,000, including more than 5,000 Europeans. They are situated in the South Pacific Ocean, due east of northern Australia.

The larger islands are mountainous, reaching altitudes of 4,000 ft. The highest peak, Mt. Victoria, is 4,341 ft. The southern islands contain dense forests with many valuable woods. The inlands are very fertile and well watered. The climate is for the tropics comparatively cool; the temperature seldom rising above 90°, or falling below 60°, and the rainfall is abundant.

The islands form a British Crown Colony. The capital is Suva.

Bananas, coconuts, sugar cane, gold and tobacco are the principal products.

Tonga Islands, or **Friendly Islands,** form a Protectorate, with an area of 250 square miles, and a population (1948) 45,000. The native Queen is Salote Tupou.

The British Solomon Islands, a Protectorate, number 10 large islands and four groups of small islands with a total area of 12,400 square miles and a population (1948) of 95,000. The chief islands in the group are **Guadalcanal, Malaita, San Cristobal, New Georgia, Ysabel, Choiseul, Shortland, Mono** or **Treasury, Vella Lavella, Ganongga, Gizo, Rendova, Russell, Florida** and **Rennell.** Among the groups of islands are the **Lord Howe, Santa Cruz, Tucopia** and **Mitre** and the **Duff** or **Wilson.**

Exports: copra, ivory, nuts, and trochus shell.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. The group islands in the Colony was proclaimed a Protect ate (1892) and, at the request of the native Gove ments, was annexed (Nov. 10, 1915) as the Gilb and Ellice Islands Colony. The Colony includes **Ellice Islands, Fanning, Washington** and **Oc Islands, Christmas Islands** (annexed by Great B ain, 1888, and included in the Colony, Nov. 19 which is the largest atoll in the Pacific, the **Ph nix Group** and the **Gilbert Islands.** The total a is 375 square miles and the population (19 36,000. Exports: chiefly copra and phosphates.

Pitcairn Island is situated in the Pacific, eq distant from America and Australia. The Isla was discovered (1767) by Carteret but was not habited until 23 years later when the mutineers the Bounty landed there. Their existence beca known (1808) when ships visited the islands gave assistance to the mutineers and their Otahe women. The population became too large for resources of the Island and the mutineers and th women, 192 in all, moved (1856) to Norfolk Isla Forty returned later to Pitcairn and the popu tion increased (1879) to 90. The area is square miles and population (1944) 200. It i British Colony by settlement and was brou (1898) within the jurisdiction of the High Co missioner of the Western Pacific. The islands **Henderson, Ducie** and **Oeno** (annexed 1902) are the Pitcairn group.

New Hebrides, a Condominium jointly admir tered by Great Britain and France, is a group 11 main islands lying 250 miles northeast of N Caledonia and 500 miles west of Fiji, with aggregate area of approximately 5,700 square mi Population: native, 50,000 (estimated); wh (1946): British, 183; French, 758. Chief produ are copra, cotton, cacao and coffee.

Banks (309 square miles) and **Torres** (40 squ miles) Islands are attached to the New Hebrides.

British S. A. Possessions

GUIANA

British Guiana is on the north shore of So America, with Venezuela on the west, Dutch Guia on the east, and Brazil on the south. It is a Cro Colony administered by a governor and a sm partially elected legislative body. The area is 83, square miles; the population (estimated 19 390,000. Georgetown is the capital.

There are many beautiful waterfalls in Brit Guiana, including Kaietur, generally conceded be the tallest in the world with a drop of 2,000

Much of British Guiana is jungle land, but th are extensive deposits of gold, diamonds, m ganese, mica and bauxite. Timber is also an portant export, besides sugar, rice, rum, molas balata; charcoal and copra.

A site on the Demarara River, 25 miles from sea, was leased (1940) to the United States fo defense base.

The **Falkland Islands** lie 300 miles east of Strait of Magellan at the southern end of So America. Their main value is in their strat location, although there are large sheep farms whaling interests.

There are more than 100 islands in the gro The area is 4,618 square miles, the popula (estimated 1948) is 2,250. Wool is exported.

Although Great Britain has held possession the Islands since 1834. Argentina and Chile re (1949) to renounce claims of ownership.

South Georgia is a whaling station. Its are 1,450 square miles. The population (estim 1946) consists of 700. Whale produce is principal export.

Canada

(DOMINION OF CANADA)

Capital, Ottawa—Area, 3,843,144 square miles—Population (estimated 1949), 13,209,707. (Figu include Newfoundland and Labrador.)

Descriptive. The boundaries of Canada are: On the east, Baffin Bay, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic: on the south, the Atlantic, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and the Juan de Fuca Strait; and on the west, Alaska and the Pacific Ocean. Canada includes all the Arctic islands in an area beginning half-way between Greenland and Baffin and extending westward to 141° longitude, which coincides approximately with the Alaskan border. The sea coast of Canada, one of the longest of any country in the world, comprises 14,820 miles of mainland and 34,650 miles of islands. The 4,000-mile boundary between Canada and the United States has been unfortified for more than one hundred years.

The country has an extremely varied topography —mountains in the West, then foothills and prairies, the barrens north of Lake Superior, the open lands of Ontario, the rocky Laurentian district in Quebec, with the fertile Eastern Township the south of it, and then plains sloping down to level in the East; the mountains of New Engl extend north into Canada, where they attain practically the same height as in the United Sta

Lakes, large and small, abound in Canada, fresh-water area constituting over 6 per cen the total area of the country. Some of t exceed in size the famed Great Lakes on United States border.

Great Bear Lake in the Canadian North Territory, is larger than Erie by 1,550 square m and larger than Ontario by 3,950 square m Great Slave Lake is nearly the size of Great B Lake Winnipeg in Manitoba is about 2,000 sq miles larger than Lake Ontario. Eleven Cana lakes are above 1,100 square miles in extent. lakes wholly within Canada are of high import to transportation and fisheries, climate and sp

The once common misconception that Canac almost Arctic has been nearly dispelled. The mate of the southern parts of Canada corresp

Canadian Statistics

Source: H. Marshall, Dominion Statistician

LAND AND FRESH WATER AREA, AND POPULATION BY PROVINCES

Provinces, Territories	Capitals	Area in Square Miles			Population		
		Land	Water	Total	1921	1931	1941
Newfoundland (inc. Labrador)	St John's	.....	.....	152,734	263,033	(a)289,588	(b)321,819
Prince Edward	Charlottetown	2,184	.....	2,184	88,615	88,038	95,047
Nova Scotia	Halifax	20,743	325	21,068	523,837	512,846	577,962
New Brunswick	Fredericton	27,473	512	27,985	387,876	408,219	457,401
Quebec	Quebec	523,860	71,000	594,860	2,360,510	2,874,662	3,331,882
Ontario	Toronto	363,282	49,300	412,582	2,933,662	3,431,683	3,787,655
Manitoba	Winnipeg	219,723	26,789	246,512	610,118	700,139	729,744
Saskatchewan	Regina	237,975	13,725	251,700	757,510	921,785	895,992
Alberta	Edmonton	248,800	6,485	255,285	588,454	731,605	796,169
British Columbia	Victoria	359,279	6,976	366,255	524,582	694,263	817,861
Yukon Territory	Dawson	205,346	1,730	207,076	4,157	4,230	4,914
Northwest Territories	.....	1,253,438	51,465	1,304,903	8,143	9,316	12,028
Total (c)	.....	3,462,103	228,307	3,690,410	8,787,464	10,376,786	11,506,655

(a) Year 1935; (b) Year 1945; (c) Not including Newfoundland.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION

Year (Fiscal)	From United Kingdm	From United States	From Other Count.	Total	Year (Fiscal)	From United Kingdm	From United States	From Other Count.	Total
1927	49,784	21,025	73,180	143,989	1941	3,104	7,443	949	11,496
1928	50,872	25,007	75,721	151,600	1942	2,182	6,311	372	8,865
1929	58,880	30,560	78,283	167,723	1943	2,418	4,827	200	7,445
1930	64,082	30,727	68,479	163,288	1944	4,278	4,441	321	9,040
1937	2,264	5,113	4,646	12,023	1945	9,943	4,624	739	15,306
1938	2,972	5,643	7,030	15,645	1946	20,162	7,454	3,465	31,081
1939	3,373	5,663	8,092	17,128	1947	47,976	11,410	7,604	66,990
1940	3,566	5,748	6,891	16,205	1948	44,788	9,034	25,372	79,194

The Canadian fiscal year ends with March 31.

CHIEF SOURCES OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND ONLY

Year Ending Mar. 31	War Tax Revenue			Customs	Excise	Post Office	Public Works and Canals	Dominion Lands	Int. Rec'd from Invest.	Total Rec'pts
	Income Tax	Sales, etc.	Other[1] Taxes							
	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
1939	142,026	161,711	1,905	78,751	51,314	35,288	1,020	680	13,163	498,017
1940	134,449	166,028	1,875	104,301	61,032	36,729	1,068	676	13,393	541,616
1941	248,143	284,167	26,501	130,757	88,608	40,383	1,217	688	14,911	859,755
1942	510,243	453,425	144,762	142,392	110,091	45,994	1,365	681	21,749	1,463,824
1943	860,189	488,712	460,135	118,962	138,721	48,869	[2]	[2]	41,242	2,182,799
1944	1,036,757	638,619	451,428	167,882	142,124	61,071	[2]	[2]	48,281	2,570,094
1945	977,758	543,065	366,790	115,091	151,922	66,056	[2]	[2]	60,749	2,300,097
1946	932,729	496,910	457,116	128,877	186,726	68,613	[2]	[2]	70,915	2,363,162
1947	939,458	579,024	475,780	237,355	196,044	72,978	[2]	[2]	69,439	2,588,531
1948	1,059,848	640,758	261,619	293,012	196,794	77,758	[2]	[2]	75,800	2,629,846
1949[3]	1,303,700	637,400	69,460	225,000	206,000	79,800	[2]	[2]	106,000	2,651,660

Note—The total includes other unenumerated items.
[1]Excess profits tax ($227,030,000 in 1947) shown under "other taxes."
[2]Not shown separately since 1942.
[3]Estimates.

INSURANCE IN FORCE IN CANADA—DOMINION COMPANIES

Life—In Force at End of Year				Fire—At Risk at End of Year			
	Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars
1939	6,776,262,587	1944	9,139,496,096	1938	9,953,905,417	1943	13,374,045,539
1940	6,975,322,460	1945	9,751,040,835	1939	10,200,346,551	1944	14,174,130,630
1941	7,348,550,742	1946	10,812,294,224	1940	10,737,568,226	1945	15,054,848,612
1942	7,875,755,305	1947	11,900,239,348	1941	11,386,819,286	1946	17,376,429,865
1943	8,534,135,275	1948	13,105,352,888	1942	12,565,212,694	1947	20,286,046,204

to that of the northern States. The mean annual temperature is 49° at Victoria; 35° at Winnipeg; 45° at Toronto; 41° at Fredericton; and 44° Fahrenheit at Halifax. These figures show only slight variations from West to East, but the extremes are much greater in the prairie and eastern provinces than in British Columbia.

Canada As Vacation-land

Ontario's attractions include its great variety of developed summer resorts, its extensive fishing and hunting areas and its multitude of lakes and rivers. Quebec has its old-world atmosphere, its historical traditions and its diversified scenery. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick offer moose hunting and salmon fishing, sailing and surf bathing. In the Bay of Chaleur, which New Brunswick shares with Quebec's famous Gaspe Peninsula, the tourist finds the warmest sea water north of New York.

Western Alberta and Eastern British Columbia have the Rockies, which means mountain climbing, canoe and pack trail trips and matchless scenery. The Yukon has the midnight sun and unexcelled sport for the hunter of big game and game fish. The Northwest Territories have become popular among Americans.

Among Canada's greatest tourist attractions are her national parks, consisting of approximately 29,170 square miles of outstanding scenic beauty. They conserve wild life under natural conditions, preserve in its primitive state the grandeur of scenic regions and commemorate persons and events of especial importance in the nation's history. They may be divided into three groups: the scenic and recreational parks of the Rockies, Selkirks and prairies and Eastern Canada; the animal parks and reserves; and the national historic parks.

The first group includes Banff, Jasper and Waterton Lakes Parks in Alberta; Kootenay, Yoho, Glacier and Mount Revelstoke Parks in British Columbia; Prince Albert Park in Saskatchewan; and Riding Mountain Park in Manitoba. In Ontario there are three smaller recreational parks, Point Pelee, Georgian Bay Islands and the St. Lawrence Islands Park. In the Maritime Provinces two remarkable areas have been established as national parks—Cape Breton Highlands Park in Nova Scotia and the shore-line park of Prince Edward Island.

The wild animal parks include Elk Island Park in Alberta, noted for its large herd of buffalo, and Wood Buffalo Park, between Alberta and the Northwest Territories, which is a sanctuary for buffalo and other species of wildlife. Fort Anne Park in Nova Scotia and Fort Beausejour in New Brunswick are the outstanding historic parks.

In Historic Acadia

In Nova Scotia is the Evangeline country, the land of Acadian memories. Here are found the

CANADIAN BANKING STATISTICS

Year (a)	Chartered Banks				P. O. and Gov. Savings Banks Deposits (c)
	Paid Up Capital	Assets	Liabilities(b)	Deposits	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1939	145,500,000	3,591,564,586	3,577,601,099	3,060,859,111	23,045,57
1940	145,500,000	3,707,316,459	3,690,354,825	3,179,523,062	23,100,11
1941	145,500,000	4,008,381,256	3,991,287,347	3,464,781,844	22,176,63
1942	145,500,000	4,399,820,746	4,382,938,931	3,834,335,141	21,671,41
1943	145,500,000	5,148,458,722	5,131,472,532	4,592,336,705	24,373,99
1944	145,500,000	5,990,410,887	5,971,693,095	5,422,302,978	28,296,20
1945	145,500,000	6,743,217,134	6,720,867,676	6,159,997,976	33,468,79
1946	145,500,000	7,429,608,029	7,414,146,084	6,771,555,153	35,537,15
1947	145,500,000	7,810,913,975	7,800,127,449	7,075,355,884	35,764,51
1948	145,500,000	8,140,145,709	8,119,327,002	7,402,776,952	36,226,06
1949	145,000,000d	8,466,456,172d	8,451,859,107d	7,755,392,226d	.....

(a) Average of the 12 monthly statements for each year. (b) Includes liabilities to shareholder
(c) Figures are as of March 31. (d) Figures are as of Feb. 28.

CHIEF CONSOLIDATED AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Year	Interest on Public Debt	Old Age Pensions	Nat'l Defense	Pensions, War, Milit'ry & Civil	Post Office	Total, Ordin'ry Exp'nditure	Capital Exp'nditure	War and Special Exp'nditure	Gov't Owned Enterprises	Grand Total Exp'nditure
	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
1939	127,996	29,044	34,432	42,793	35,455	413,032	5,424	71,895	58,943	553,06
1940	129,315	29,977	13,189[1]	42,869	36,726	398,323	7,030	207,404	42,079	680,79
1941	139,179	29,912	194[1]	42,196	38,700	390,629	3,358	794,914	18,152	1,249,60
1942	155,018	29,612	260	41,244	41,502	444,778	3,430	1,403,650	1,214	1,885,06
1943	188,556	29,976	415	39,684	44,742	561,251	3,276	3,755,537	1,249	4,387,12
1944	242,681	30,377	68	38,998	48,485	630,381	2,622	4,624,519	1,307	5,322,25
1945	318,995	32,228[1]	67[2]	3	54,629	767,376	3,164	4,425,952	1,358	5,245,61
1946	409,135	33,715[1]	127[2]	3	57,730	1,061,902	4,508	4,020,308	1,333	5,136,22
1947	464,395	35,928	253[2]	3	64,213	1,236,235	11,200	1,346,724	10,682	2,634,22
1948	455,455	58,090	637[2]	3	67,944	1,380,002	15,656	634,421	18,695	2,195,62
1949[5]	463,689	67,000	1,035[2]	3	78,015	1,583,310	19,555	434,361	39,667	2,193,21

Note—The National Defense expenditures include Militia, Naval Service, Air Force (covering als
Civil Government air operations). Railway and Canals include Collection and Income. The tota
includes other unenumerated items.
[1]Includes pensions to blind persons.
[2]Since Sept. 1, 1939, nearly all National Defense expenditure, including administration, has bee
charged under the War appropriation classified as Special Expenditures.
[3]Included in grand total.
[4]Family allowances ($270,973,000 in 1948) included in the grand total.
[5]Estimates.

ASSETS, NET DEBT, AND PER CAPITA TAXATION

Year Ending March 31	Assets	Net Debt	Per Capita Taxation	Year Ending March 31	Assets	Net Debt	Per Capita Taxatio
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars	Dollar
1938	438,570,044	3,101,667,570	40.23	1944	3,619,038,337	8,740,084,893	203.49
1939	558,051,279	3,152,559,314	38.67	1945	4,413,819,509	11,298,362,018	177.79
1940	757,468,959	3,271,259,647	41.14	1946	5,538,440,734	13,421,405,449	178.95
1941	1,370,236,588	3,648,691,449	67.63	1947	4,650,439,192	13,047,756,548	192.95
1942	2,603,602,263	4,045,221,161	116.78	1948	4,825,712,089	12,371,636,893	190.33
1943	3,045,402,911	6,182,849,101	174.97	1949[1]	5,150,500,000	11,796,600,000	189.51

[1]Estimates.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN CANADA
Source: Dun and Bradstreet, Incorporated

Year and Province	Manufacturing		Wholesale Trade		Retail Trade		Construction		Commercial Service		Total Totals	
	No.	Liabilities	No.	Liabilities	No.	Liabilities	No.	Liabilities	No.	Liabilities	No.	Liabiliti
		$1,000		$1,000		$1,000		$1,000		$1,000		$1,0
Totals, 1937	190	2,875	51	925	630	3,041	33	228	48	357	952	7,4
Totals, 1938	225	4,760	55	1,229	699	4,464	39	267	31	316	1,049	11,0
Totals, 1939	234	3,829	77	1,293	874	4,946	53	793	61	774	1,299	11,6
Totals, 1940	197	3,482	72	1,128	774	3,949	56	569	59	450	1,158	9,5
Totals, 1941	130	2,419	42	539	614	3,118	55	519	41	364	882	6,9
Totals, 1942	87	3,630	33	516	393	2,499	61	526	35	173	609	7,3
Totals, 1943	36	2,357	7	137	96	500	32	519	15	121	186	3,6
Totals, 1944	33	1,042	12	242	33	514	15	265	3	56	96	2,0
Totals, 1945	37	1,511	7	246	26	250	20	240	5	58	95	2,3
Totals, 1946	41	2,684	19	421	41	451	21	231	8	216	130	4,0
Totals, 1947	126	3,815	42	1,225	84	882	36	941	16	365	304	7,2
1948												
P. E. Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	1	57	1	22	3	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
New Brunswick	2	20	.....	.....	8	69	.....	.....	1	25	11	1
Quebec	102	4,183	42	1,048	126	1,480	31	664	23	392	324	7,
Ontario	40	1,671	14	224	31	337	12	133	2	12	99	2,
Manitoba	6	231	4	93	8	48	2	71	.....	.....	20	
Saskatchewan	1	75	.....	.....	10	69	1	3	.....	.....	12	
Alberta	1	158	.....	.....	4	49	.....	.....	1	20	6	
Brit. Col.	5	339	1	8	8	200	2	28	.....	.....	16	
Totals	158	6,734	62	1,395	198	2,278	48	899	27	449	493	11,

largest aggregation of apple orchards in the British Dominions. Grand Pre, made classic ground by Longfellow's "Evangeline," attracts visitors from all over the world to see Evangeline Park, established on the site of the original Acadian village, with its ancient well still intact, its old willows still surviving. A replica of the original Acadian church houses relics of the f settlers and in the gardens are flowers brou from the ancestral homes of the leaders of Acadian pioneers.

The Alaska Highway, stretching 1,523 miles f Dawson Creek, B. C., to Fairbanks, Alaska, opened to tourist travel in 1948. Of its len

CANADIAN RAILWAY STATISTICS

Year (Cal.)	Track-age	Investment	Passengers	Freight	Gross Earnings	Operating Expenses
		Dollars	Numbers	Short Tons	Dollars	Dollars
1938	56,760	3,094,704,775	**20,911,196**	76,175,305	**336,833,400**	295,705,638
1939	56,601	3,095,939,283	**20,482,296**	84,631,122	**367,179,095**	304,373,285
1940	56,533	3,159,573,547	**21,969,871**	97,947,541	**429,142,659**	335,287,503
1941	56,701	3,167,220,888	**29,779,241**	116,808,091	**538,291,947**	403,733,542
1942	56,584	3,227,547,090	**47,596,602**	134,674,537	**663,610,570**	485,783,584
1943	56,825	3,246,539,598	**57,175,840**	153,314,264	**778,914,565**	560,597,204
1944	56,889	3,303,222,659	**60,335,950**	155,326,332	**796,636,786**	634,774,021
1945	56,937	3,323,720,838	**53,407,845**	147,348,566	**774,971,360**	631,497,562
1946	57,005	3,356,642,911	**43,405,177**	139,256,125	**718,501,764**	623,529,472
1947	57,051	3,411,979,297	**40,941,387**	152,855,820	**785,177,920**	690,821,047

U. S.-CANADA MERCHANDISE TRADE IN DOLLARS

Calendar year	Exports to U. S.			Imports from U. S.
	Canadian	Foreign	Total	
1938	270,461,189	8,296,737	278,757,926	424,730,567
1939	380,392,047	9,361,551	389,753,598	496,898,466
1940	442,984,157	8,959,511	451,943,668	744,231,156
1941	599,713,463	9,976,894	609,690,357	1,004,498,152
1942	885,523,203	11,097,787	896,620,990	1,304,679,665
1943	1,149,232,444	17,422,352	1,166,654,796	1,423,672,486
1944	1,301,322,402	33,232,044	1,334,554,446	1,447,225,915
1945	1,196,976,726	30,462,437	1,227,439,163	1,202,417,634
1946	887,940,676	20,636,491	908,577,167	1,405,296,699
1947	1,034,226,394	22,371,174	1,056,597,568	1,974,679,178
1948	1,500,986,721	21,198,086	1,522,184,807	1,805,762,785

EXTERNAL TRADE OF CANADA, CALENDAR YEARS 1920-46
(Merchandise only)

Year	Imports			Exports		
	Dutiable	Free	Total	Canadian Produce	Foreign Produce	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1938	379,095,355	298,355,999	**677,451,354**	837,583,917	11,100,216	**848,684,133**
1939	427,470,633	323,584,901	**751,055,534**	924,926,104	10,995,609	**935,921,713**
1940	582,934,898	499,015,821	**1,081,950,719**	1,178,954,420	14,263,172	**1,193,217,592**
1941	732,791,033	716,000,617	**1,448,791,650**	1,621,003,175	19,451,366	**1,640,454,541**
1942	715,018,745	929,223,188	**1,644,241,933**	2,363,773,296	21,692,750	**2,385,466,046**
1943	836,548,673	898,528,217	**1,735,076,890**	2,971,475,277	29,877,002	**3,001,352,279**
1944	884,751,584	874,146,613	**1,758,898,197**	3,439,953,165	43,145,447	**3,483,098,612**
1945	798,795,201	786,979,941	**1,585,775,142**	3,218,330,353	49,093,935	**3,267,424,288**
1946	1,078,933,972	848,345,430	**1,927,279,402**	2,312,215,301	26,950,546	**2,339,165,847**
1947	1,562,690,081	1,011,254,044	**2,573,944,125**	2,774,902,355	36,888,055	**2,811,790,410**
1948	1,382,202,722	1,254,742,630	**2,636,945,352**	3,075,438,085	34,590,583	**3,110,028,668**

Merchandise imports from United Kingdom			
	Dollars		Dollars
1939	114,007,409	1944	110,598,584
1940	161,216,352	1945	140,517,448
1941	219,418,957	1946	201,433,220
1942	161,112,706	1947	189,369,855
1943	134,965,117	1948	299,502,200

Merchandise exports to United Kingdom (Canadian produce only)			
	Dollars		Dollars
1939	328,099,242	1944	1,235,030,266
1940	508,095,949	1945	963,237,687
1941	658,228,354	1946	597,506,175
1942	741,716,647	1947	751,198,395
1943	1,032,646,964	1948	686,914,277

1,221 miles are in Canada, and 302 in Alaska. Public camping grounds, service stations and other facilities are provided at 250-mile intervals, or less.

Automobiles and other vehicles (including commercial) entering Canada for touring and other purposes are shown in the following table:

	1946	1947	1948
Maritime	900,852	962,533	1,012,555
Quebec	472,420	525,923	596,792
Ontario	3,609,386	4,060,324	4,633,881
Manitoba	77,843	83,545	84,714
Saskatchewan	33,851	32,652	38,173
Alberta	32,002	45,901	49,551
British Columbia	244,207	288,747	288,885
Yukon	639	1,627	2,728
Total	**5,371,200**	**6,001,252**	**6,707,279**

Five distinct white races are represented in Nova Scotia: English, Scottish, French-Canadian, Irish and Hanoverian, all holding to many traits of their forefathers. The Acadians, first white settlers, from Normandy and Brittany, cling to their own customs and traditions. The Hanoverians settled largely in Lunenburg and today their descendants, skilled sailors and fishermen, possess one of the finest fishing fleets in the world. The Highland Scots settled in Cape Breton Island, Pictou and Antigonish counties, and their descendants reserve the kilt and plaid for ceremonial occasions and cherish the Gaelic language of their forebears.

Ancient Quebec, only walled city in North America, sitting in a gigantic amphitheater of hills, former capital of the Dominion, is one of the oldest cities in America (founded in 1608), with elongated, crooked streets, turreted battlements, casemented windows and other medieval aspects. Some points of interest to the tourist are: the Fortifications, comprising the Citadel, on a promontory 350 ft. high; the Enclosing Wall, two miles long; the three City Gates, part of the city's old defense system; the Battlefields Park, site of the Battle of the Plains of Abraham (1759); Wolfe's Cove, with its goat-path up the cliff, scaled by British soldiers for the Battle of the Plains; Dufferin Terrace, world-famed boardwalk overlooking the St. Lawrence; Montmorency Park, location of Canada's first House of Parliament; the Ramparts, with their ancient cannon; Avenue des Braves, Ste. Foy Park, where the last clash between the British and the French occurred; Notre Dame des Victoires Church, built in 1688.

Two miles outside of the village of Beaupre, on Highway 15, stands the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, founded 1650 by storm-wearied Breton sailors and today one of the most famous places in the world. It is the home of countless miracles and is annually visited by thousands of pilgrims. A chapel erected by the sailors to Ste. Anne in thanksgiving for their deliverance is still carefully preserved.

Population Figures

The population of the chief Canadian cities, 1941 census, follows:

Montreal	903,007	Calgary	88,904
Toronto	667,457	London	78,264
Vancouver	275,353	Halifax	70,488
Winnipeg	221,960	Verdun	67,349
Hamilton	166,337	Regina	58,245
Ottawa	154,951	Saint John	51,741
Quebec	150,757	Victoria	44,068
Windsor	105,311	Saskatoon	43,027
Edmonton	93,817	Three Rivers	42,007

The population of Greater Montreal was 1,139,-921; Greater Toronto, 900,491; Greater Vancouver, 351,491, and Greater Winnipeg, 290,540, all based on the 1941 census.

The total urban population of Canada, based

on the 1941 census, was 6,252,416 compared with 5,572,058, based on the 1931 census.

Births, deaths and marriages are compiled on a uniform system by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics although the registration continues under provincial control. In 1947 there were in the nine provinces 359,094 live births with a rate of 28.6 per 1,000 population. There were for the same year 127,311 marriages at the rate of 10.1 for each 1,000 of population. Deaths were 117,725 for the same year at the rate of 9.4 for each 1,000 of population.

Quebec was the leader in births with 115,553, with a rate of 31.1 for each 1,000 population. In marriages Ontario held the lead with a rate of 10.5 for each 1,000 population. Ontario had the most deaths, 41,619, a rate of 9.9 for each 1,000 population.

Of the population (1941) there were 5,900,536 males and 5,606,119 females; population per square mile 3.32. Of the males, 3,322,827 were single, 2,363,528 were married, 170,743 were widowed, 6,569 were divorced, 36,201 were separated and 668 were not given. Of the females, 2,907,741 were single, 2,292,478 were married, 354,378 were widowed, 7,463 were divorced, 43,936 were separated and 123 were not given.

In 1947 there were 8,199 divorces in Canada, a rate of 65.3 per 100,000 population.

Of the total population (1941) of 11,506,655, 5,715,904 were of British and 3,483,038 of French origin. There remain 2,307,713 comprehending the following main classes: German, 464,682; Ukrainian, 305,929; Scandinavians, 244,603; Netherlander, 212,863; Hebrew, 170,241; Polish, 167,485; Indian and Eskimo, 125,521; Italian, 112,625; Russian, 83,708; Hungarian, 54,598; Czechoslovakian, 42,912; Finnish, 41,683; Austrian, 37,715; Chinese, 34,627; Belgian, 29,711.

Resources and Industries. Canada is largely agricultural, although manufacturing industries now dominate the economic life of the nation. The principal crops are wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, potatoes, roots, tobacco, and corn. Dairy and fruit products are enormous. The wool yield is considerable. Fishing is a huge commercial enterprise, and fresh and canned varieties are an important export. The chief kinds of fish marketed are salmon, lobsters, cod, herring, halibut, white fish, sardines, haddock, pickerel, trout and pilchards. Furs are a prolific source of income and the fox, mink, muskrat, beaver, raccoon, marten, fisher and nutria are raised commercially on large farms. Hydroelectric power is extensive.

The country is rich in minerals, particularly gold, although deposits of copper, lead, nickel, platinum, silver, zinc, coal, natural gas and petroleum are mined. Canada leads the world in production of asbestos and nickel.

The most important manufactures and their gross value (1947 preliminary) were:

Wood and paper products	$1,953,379,226
Vegetable products	1,768,919,287
Iron and its products	1,779,718,604
Animal products	1,267,858,388
Textiles and textile products	1,056,868,520
Non-ferrous metal products	1,041,041,126
Non-metallic mineral products	550,847,000
Chemicals and chemical products	446,015,000
Miscellaneous industries	111,850,338

The St. Lawrence River is navigable to ocean-going vessels for 600 miles, as far as Montreal, which is by virtue of its Great Lakes connections and its proximity to London and Liverpool, one of the greatest grain exporting harbors on the continent. The Port of Montreal has nine miles of deep-draft wharf, capable of accommodating 100 large ocean steamers.

Canada (Jan. 1, 1948) had 2,230,597 telephones in use. There were 17.7 telephones to every 100 persons, the total representing approximately 3.7 percent of the world's telephones (Source: AT&T). The number of licensed radio sets (March 31, 1949) was 2,051,553.

There was completed (1941) a highway from Halifax to Vancouver, a distance of 4,190 miles, at a cost estimated between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000. The highway provides a motorist a means of travel from Halifax to Vancouver without passing through the United States on a road that has no grade in excess of five per cent and no curve in excess of four degrees

Civil aviation continued to increase (1948), total revenue passenger traffic increasing from 802,811 to 836,047 or by 4.1 percent. Revenue miles flown (1948) were 33,186,617. Revenue freight carried increased from 23,656,502 pounds to 31,633,437 or by 33.72 percent.

Figures of capital expenditure for the last twelve years include cost of constructing Government-operated lines, exclusive of the Canadian National Railway. Advances to the Canadian National Railway for operating expenses, interest charges and stock acquired by Dominion Government are included under expenditures for Government Own Enterprises.

Of the 42,322 miles of single track operated the steam railroads of Canada (1947), 16,616 we part of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The oth principal railways are now, in pursuance of t government policy of nationalization, included the Canadian National Railway System, which h a trackage (1947) of 21,543 miles.

The amount of gold produced in Canada (194 from all primary sources totaled 3,495,403 fi ounces valued at $122,339,105, compared wi 3,070,221 valued at $107,457,735 (1947). Virtual all Canada's newly mined bullion is sold to t Dominion Government through the Royal Can dian Mint in Ottawa or the Assay Office in Va couver.

History and Government. Canada is an indepen ent and sovereign member of the British Commo wealth of Nations. Like the United States it is federation with provincial governments similar the whole to the State governments of the Unit States, and with Ottawa corresponding to Was ington, D. C., as the chief legislative, executive a judicial seat of the country. The members of t Senate are nominated for life by summons of t Governor-General. The House of Commons elected directly by the people for terms of fi years, but the House may be dissolved before term has expired.

An increase in membership of the House Commons by a general redistribution raised it 255 during the 1947 session. Due to the admissi of Newfoundland to the Confederation of Canad membership of Commons was increased to 2 members after the general election of June 2 1949. Newfoundland will be entitled to send seve members in all to Ottawa.

The party membership of the House of Commo (elected June 27, 1949) follows: Liberals, 192; Pr gressive Conservatives, 42; Cooperative Commo wealth Federation, 12; Social Credit, 10; Ind pendents, 5; Independent Laborites, 1. Total, 26

The Communist party and the National Uni (Fascist) party were outlawed with 14 other orga izations (June 5, 1940) under the Defense Canada regulations.

The Governor General is Field Marshal Viscou Alexander of Tunis (born Dec. 10, 1891). He w appointed (Aug. 1, 1945) and sworn in (April 1946).

DOMINION CABINET

The Dominion Cabinet, as of April 1, 194 follows:

Prime Minister and President of the Privy Cou cil—Louis Stephen St. Laurent.
Minister of Trade and Commerce—Clarence D catur Howe.
Minister of Agriculture—James Garfield Gar iner.
Minister without Portfolio—James Angus Ma Kinnon.
Minister of Mines and Resources—Colin Willi George Gibson.
Minister of Labor—Humphrey Mitchell.
Minister of Public Works—Alphonse Fournier.
Postmaster General—Ernest Bertrand.
Minister of National Defense—Brooke Claxton.
Solicitor General—Joseph Arthur Jean.
Minister of Transport—Lionel Chevrier.
Minister of National Health and Welfare—P Joseph James Martin.
Minister of Finance—Douglas Charles Abbott.
Minister of National Revenue—James Jose McCann.
Member of the Administration and Minister wi out Portfolio—Wishart McLea Robertson.
Minister of Veterans Affairs—Milton Fow Gregg.
Minister of Fisheries—Robert Wellington Mi hew.
Secretary of State for External Affairs—Les Bowles Pearson.
Minister of Justice and Attorney General—Stu Sinclair Garson.
Minister of Reconstruction and Supply—Rob Henry Winters.
Secretary of State—F. Gordon Bradley.

The British High Commissioner to Canada Hon. Sir Alexander Clutterbuck.

Newfoundland chose by a national referend held (July 22, 1948) confederation with Canada a vote of 78,408, against a vote of 71,464 for fut self-government. Accordingly, Newfoundland gether with Labrador, its dependency, became 10th province of Canada on March 31, 1949.

Family Allowances Act and Social Security—T Family Allowances Act (1944) was introduced a basic social security measure designed to assist providing equal opportunity for all Canadian c dren. Allowances are payable in respect of ev child in Canada below the age of 16 years, was born in Canada, or has been a resident one year, or who has one parent who was do

ciled in Canada for three years immediately prior to birth of the child. The allowances, ranging from $5 to $8 monthly, are paid to mothers who must use them exclusively for the care, education and advancement of the child. On March 31, 1949, 1,729,150 families were receiving family allowances and the amount paid during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1949, was $271,270,066.

A national system of unemployment insurance was established in 1940. Both employers and employees contribute to the fund, the total paid by each group being approximately equal. The Dominion Government contributes an amount equal to one-fifth of the combined employer-employee contributions, and also assumes the cost of administration. Employers' and employees' contributions (up to Dec. 31, 1948) amounted to $513,067,763, and the Dominion added $102,603,224. From Jan. 27, 1942, to Dec. 31, 1948, benefits payments amounting to $142,377,695 were paid out.

Old Age Pensions were established in 1927 and Pensions for the Blind in 1937. Since amendments to the Act (1947), maximum pension is $360 per year, with Federal Government paying 75 percent of cost. Provinces are free to pay more as supplemental allowance. Age requirement is 70 years for the aged and 21 years for the blind. Blind pensioners are allowed higher maximum income than old age pensioners.

Education and Religion. Enrollment in all educational institutions in Canada (which include four types—provincially controlled schools, private schools, universities and colleges, and Dominion Indian schools) was 2,513,528 in the 1946 school year. The census (1941) gave the religious population as follows:

Roman Catholics	4,800,895
United Church	2,204,875
Anglicans	1,751,188
Presbyterians	829,147
Baptists	483,592
Lutherans	401,153
Greek Catholics	185,657
Jews	168,367
Greek Orthodox	139,629
Others, and religion not stated	542,152
Total	**11,506,655**

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

The Department of National Defense was consolidated under a single Minister (Nov., 1946) and the work of the Navy, Army and Air Force is coordinated at all possible levels.

Army—The Canadian Army includes all the ground forces of Canada and provides for six component parts as follows:—

(a) The Active Force is made up of full time, professional soldiers.

(b) The Reserve Force serves on a part-time basis and is subject to annual military training.

(c) The Supplementary Reserve is comprised of units and individuals required in the event of mobilization to complete the organization of the army.

(d) The Canadian Officers Training Corps is responsible for training officer candidates during peace and war; the personnel are subject to the same obligations in respect of military service as apply to other parts of the Army.

(e) The Cadet Services of Canada consist of commissioned officers of the Canadian Army, serving on a basis comparable to officers of the Reserve Force who are provided for the purpose of administering and training the authorized Cadet Corps of the Royal Canadian Army Cadets across Canada.

(f) The Reserve Militia includes units for home security duties.

Additional to but not an integral part of the Canadian Army as educational and training establishments are:—

(a) Officially organized Cadet Corps,

(b) Officially authorized rifle associations and clubs,

(c) Such training centers as may be authorized from time to time,

(d) Royal Military College.

Service in the Canadian Army is on a voluntary basis.

The strength of the Canadian Army in World War II at wartime peak was 481,500, while at March 31, 1949 enlistments numbered 18,970.

Royal Canadian Air Force. The Royal Canadian Air Force was rapidly demobilized after the Second World War. The strength of the Force at peak was 215,200 while (at Dec. 31, 1947), the personnel was reduced to 11,569.

In October, 1947, the R.C.A.F. ceased to be on active service. The peacetime Royal Canadian Air Force is organized in three components, Regular, Auxiliary and Reserve. Regular force strength at March 31, 1949 was 14,552.

The total appointments and enlistments in the Royal Canadian Air Force (including the Women's Division) numbered 251,482 in the Second World War. The total war casualties were 17,026 fatal and 1,402 non-fatal.

Navy—The Royal Canadian Navy was established (1910). In the past it has comprised the Royal Canadian Navy (permanent force), the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve and the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve. The Royal Canadian Navy (Reserve) has now replaced the separate Reserve forces.

While a great reduction has been made with the return of peace, the new fleet is many times more powerful than any peacetime navy Canada had previously possessed. The largest units of the post-war Royal Canadian Navy are the light fleet aircraft carrier "Magnificent" of 18,000 tons, two 8,000 ton cruisers, seven Tribal class destroyers and four light destroyers. Six frigates and nine Algerine type minesweepers are also maintained.

Strength of the Royal Canadian Navy permanent force as of Feb. 28, 1949, was 7,981.

Recruits, on enlistment, sign a five-year agreement, with succeeding periods of the same length where a man wishes to continue to the point where he is pensionable (25 years' service).

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

The **Royal Canadian Mounted Police** is a Civil Force maintained by the Dominion Government. It was organized (1873) as the North West Mounted Police. Its name was changed (1904) to Royal North West Mounted Police and (1920) to Royal Canadian Mounted Police. It has the responsibility for enforcing Dominion laws throughout Canada, and is specially powered to deal with infractions against smuggling by sea, land and air; it enforces provisions of the Excise Act and is responsible for the suppression of traffic in narcotic drugs. The Force has responsibility in almost 50 Dominion Acts including the Indian Act, the Ticket-of-Leave Act and the Migratory Birds Convention Act. It assists the Mines and Resources, Fisheries and numerous other Dominion Departments in administrative duties, and is responsible for the protection of government buildings and dock-yards and is the sole police force in Yukon and the Northwest Territories. It undertakes secret and security services for the Dominion Government. In addition to its Dominion duties, the Force has agreements with the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, whereby the services of the Police can be secured to enforce provincial laws and the Criminal Code in rural districts upon payment for such services. From a total of 300 (1873) the Force has grown to a strength of approximately 3,400 in 1949. Its means of transport consist of 192 horses, 754 motor vehicles, 6 aeroplanes, 264 sleigh dogs and 7 trained police dogs (for tracking). Its Marine Section at present consists of 219 officers and men and 19 vessels of various sizes. The R.C.M. Police Aviation Section has a personnel of 17.

The Force is divided into 14 Divisions, including the Marine Section, distributed over the entire country. The term of engagement for recruits is five years and the minimum age for a third-class constable is 21 years.

Recruits are trained at Regina, Sask., and Rockcliffe, Ont. Police Colleges are also maintained at these centers, where courses of training and instruction are given to keep the Force abreast of the latest developments in criminology.

Currency. The monetary unit of Canada is the dollar. As from Sept. 16, 1939, to July 6, 1946, buying and selling rates for the U. S. dollar, as set by the Foreign Exchange Control Board, were $1.10-$1.11, respectively. Subsequently, the corresponding rates have been $1.000-$1.005.

The Bank of Canada was incorporated as a central bank by Act of Parliament (1934). Its capital stock then fixed at $500,000 was increased (June 18, 1936) to $10,000,000 of which $100,000 Class B shares were issued to the Dominion of Canada at par. The rest (Class A shares of $50 each) were sold to the public and the maximum holding permitted to one person is 50 shares. Directors, officers or employees of the chartered banks may not hold shares of the Bank. Shares may be held only by British subjects ordinarily resident in Canada, or by corporations controlled by such persons. The Bank became (Aug. 15, 1938) a wholly government-owned institution, the capital being reduced to $5,000,000.

The statement of March 31, 1949, showed assets and liabilities of $2,052,042,063.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Newfoundland, the oldest English colony and a former Dominion, is a triangular-shaped island in the Atlantic Ocean at the eastern end of British America, separated from Canada proper by the Strait of Belle Isle, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Cabot Strait. The coast is rugged, especially on the southwest, where the coast range reaches an elevation of nearly 2,000 feet. It has an area of

42,734 square miles and a population (1945 census) of 321,177. The capital is St. John's.

Labrador, confirmed as a dependency of Newfoundland by a decision of the Privy Council in 1927, lies northeast of the Province of Quebec and forms the most easterly point of the North American continent. Its area is approximately 110,000 square miles, extending from Blanc Sablon at the southwest entrance of the Strait of Belle Isle to Cape Chidley at the eastern entrance of Hudson's Strait. The population (estimated 1946) is 5,530. Labrador's capital is Battle Harbour.

The chief industry of Newfoundland and Labrador is the valuable herring, trout and salmon fisheries, which accounted for exports of $29,022,000 in the year ending March 31, 1948. Other important industries are the production of newsprint, iron ore, lead, zinc, copper concentrates, fluorspar and limestone. Asbestos and coal are found in the Bay St. George region. At least 24 rich iron-ore deposits have been discovered in the Grand River area of Labrador.

Newfoundland's external trade has been mainly with the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. Total exports from Newfoundland in 1948 were valued at $80,468,000; total imports, $105,055,000.

Newfoundland was discovered by John Cabot, June 24, 1497, and formally claimed for England by Sir Humphrey Gilbert in August, 1583. The colony was acknowledged to be British by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713), but the French held exclusive fishing rights on the north and west coasts from 1713 to 1904.

Although Newfoundland had enjoyed the status of a dominion since World War I, a Royal Commission of Inquiry, investigating the Dominion's poor financial state in 1933, recommended that Dominion rights be relinquished until it again became self-supporting. The commission's recommendations were approved Dec. 2, 1933 by the Newfoundland Parliament. Parliament was suspended during the emergency and full legislative and executive power was vested in the governor and a commission of six members appointed by the United Kingdom, which took office Feb. 16, 1934.

In a national referendum held July 22, 1948, to decide between future self-government and confederation with Canada, the voters chose confederation by a vote of 78,408 to 71,464.

The Commission Government held office until March 31, 1949, when Newfoundland became the tenth Province of Canada on terms accepted by Canada and confirmed by an act of the United Kingdom Parliament.

Members of the Newfoundland Ministry in office as of April 5, 1949, were:

Prime Minister and Minister of Development—Joseph R. Smallwood.
Minister of Health—H. W. Quinton.
Minister of Finance—Gordon A. Winter.
Minister of Justice—Leslie R. Curtis.
Minister of Social Welfare—Herbert L. Pottle, M.D.
Minister of Labor—Charles H. Ballam.
Minister of Education—S. J. Hefferton.
Minister of Home Affairs—Philip Forsey.
Minister of Public Works—Michael J. Sinnott.
Minister of National Resources—W. H. Keough.

One of the world's most important airports is Gander, operated by the government for trans-Atlantic airplanes flying the North Atlantic route. The airport has an area of one square mile and 10,000,000 square feet of paved runways. Gander has a normal population of 3,000.

There were 520 Post Offices in Newfoundland in 1948 of which 155 were telegraph offices. Total telegrah and telephone line mileage in 1948 was 6,405. There are 705 miles of railway and 2,040 miles of road suitable for motor vehicles.

The monetary unit is the Newfoundland dollar, with a value equal to the Canadian dollar.

British West Indies and Other Possessions

JAMAICA

Jamaica is situated in the Caribbean Sea, 90 miles south of Cuba, and is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indies. It has an area of 4,411 square miles and population (estimated, 1948) 1,340,000 (about 15,000 whites). Attached to Jamaica for administrative purposes are the **Turks and Caicos Islands** (population, 6,500; area, 169 square miles), and **Cayman Island** (population, 7,000; area, 104 square miles). The capital is Kingston. The Governor is Sir John Huggins (appointed July 6, 1943).

The climate, ranging from 80 to 84 on the coast to 40 degrees in the mountains has attractions for winter tourists. It is estimated 65 to 75 per cent of the peace-time tourists are American. The island figures largely in the history of the Buccaneers of the West Indies before and during the time of Sir Henry Morgan, once its Governor. The old haunt the pirate, Port Royal, at the entrance of t harbor, was destroyed and sunk (1692) under t sea by an earthquake.

The principal products are sugar-cane, coff bananas, rum, coconuts, ginger, cocoa, pimen citrus fruits and cigars.

A site on Portland Bight was leased (1940) to t United States for a naval base.

Barbados is the most eastern of the Windwa Islands, in the West Indies, lying out in the Atlan at 13° north latitude. Its area is 166 square mil the population (estimated 1948), 198,000. Brid town is the capital.

The chief products are sugar and cotton. M lasses and rum are manufactured. Imports heaviest from United States and exports heavi to Canada.

Trinidad, with an area of 1,864 square miles a a population (estimated 1947), 558,610, is the m southerly of the West Indies. It lies off the nor coast of South America. Attached to it for a ministrative purposes is the island of **Tobago**, t population and area of which are 27,208 and square miles respectively. The capital is Port Spain. Import trade is heaviest with Canada, e port trade with Britain. Products are mos asphalt, oil, with derivatives therefrom. T great asphalt lake, 114 acres in extent, on t island is immensely valuable and seems ine haustible.

Sites on the island were leased to the Unit States (1940) for a naval base.

The Governor is Sir John Shaw (appointed No 3, 1946).

The **Bahama Islands** comprise nearly 700 islan and over 2,000 cays and rocks, part of the uninhabited, and are in the Atlantic Ocean, off t coast of America. Nassau, on the Island of N Providence, near the Florida coast, is an attracti winter resort for Americans. The land area of t group is 4,404 square miles; the population (es mated 1948), 75,000. Nassau is the capital.

A site on the island of Mayaguana was leas (1940) to the United States for use as a naval ba

Sponges, crawfish, salt, tomatoes, shell, sis strawwork, hardwoods and lumber are the ch sources of revenue. Fruit growing is being d veloped. Trade is heaviest with the United Stat

The Governor General is Sir William L. Murph

The **Windward Islands** lie at the eastern side the Caribbean Sea, between Trinidad and Ma tinique. They are **Grenada** and the **Grenadin Dominica, St. Vincent** and **St. Lucia.** Each has own local Government. The total area is 810 squa miles (Grenada, 133; St. Vincent, 150; St. Luc 233; Dominica, 305). The population (estimat 1948) is 256,000. St. George's on Grenada Island the capital.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, cop sugar, molasses, rum, cocoa, peanuts, cassa limes, fruit, vegetables and spices. Sea Isla cotton grown on St. Vincent is considered the b in the world. St. Vincent also is famous for arrowroot.

Dominica was transferred (Jan. 1, 1940) fr the Leeward to the Windward Islands and sin has been governed as a separate colony.

The **Leeward Islands**, of the West Indies, situat southeast of Puerto Rico, are part of the Less Antilles. They comprise the islands of **Antigu Barbuda, Redonda, St. Christopher (St. Kitt Nevis, Anguilla, Montserrat, Sombrero,** and t **British Virgin Islands.** The area is 412 squa miles, population (census 1946) is 108,850.

The principal products are sugar and molas (Antigua and St. Kitts), cotton (Montserrat, Kitts, Nevis and Virgin Islands), limes and frui tomatoes and onions (Montserrat), cocoan (Nevis), tobacco and cigars (Virgin Islands), a salt (Anguilla and St. Kitts).

BERMUDA

Bermuda is a group of 360 small islands of co formation, about 20 inhabited, in the Atlan Ocean, 677 miles southeast of New York and miles east of North Carolina. It was settl (1609) by a party of colonists under Sir Geor Somers, who were headed for Virginia, but w wrecked on the islands. The area is 21 squa miles; the population (estimated 1948), 36,0 Hamilton is the capital.

A perennial garden, with a dozen winter hot and famous beaches, Bermuda is a favorite win resort for Americans.

The soil is prolific, large quantities of lily bul bananas, onions, potatoes and green vegetab being grown. Fish are plentiful around the coasts

Bermuda is a colony with representative gover ment: its parliament dates from Aug. 1, 1620. T assembly of 36 members is elected. There is a an Executive Council of seven members and Legislative Council of nine members, both counc appointed by the Crown. The governor is Admi Sir Ralph Leatham (appointed 1946).

The right to vote in parliamentary elections and he right to hold public office was granted to vomen (1944) by the Legislative Council.

There are no taxes on real estate, incomes or inheritance. The currency, weights and measures are British.

Once autoless, the island now permits the use f cars. The law (enacted 1946) permits the peration of 10-horsepower private cars and taxis vith a speed limit of 15 miles an hour in the city nd 20 miles in the country areas. The importation f second hand cars is forbidden.

British Honduras is situated in Central America, n the Caribbean Sea, south of Yucatan, and produces chiefly tropical fruits, mahogany, logwood, hicle, and cedar, much of which comes to the Jnited States.

Its area is 8,867 square miles, and population estimated 1948), 62,000. Belize is the capital.

Afghanistan

Capital, Kabul—Area, 250,000 square miles—Population (estimated 1948), 10,000,000.

Descriptive. Afghanistan occupies a mountainous ountry in Asia between 61° and 75° east longitude nd 29° and 38° 20′ north latitude. Its extreme readth northeast to southwest is about 700 miles, nd from the Herat frontier on the west to the Khyber Pass on the east it is 600 miles. It is ounded on the north by the U.S.S.R., on the east nd south by parts of the Dominions of India and akistan, and on the west by Iran. The elevation is enerally over 4,000 ft. There are three great river asins, the Oxus and the Kabul in the northeast, nd the Helmund, which runs southwest through he middle of the country.

Towering above Kabul are the Hindo-Kush Mountains, 15,000 and 16,000 ft. high and reaching 5,425 ft. 100 or 200 miles to the east. Trade to ndia flows through the famous Khyber Pass from Kabul to Peshawar.

Resources and Industries. It is almost exclusively n agricultural country, producing with the aid of rrigation sizable quantities of fruits, cereals and egetables. The fat-tailed sheep is native to the ountry, furnishing the Afghans their chief meat iet while the fat of its immense tail is a substitute or butter. The casteroil plant, madder, and the safoetida plant abound. Wool and skins are the nain articles of export, together with fruits, nuts nd ghi. The imports are cotton, textiles, metals nd hardware, leather goods, tea and sugar. Copper, lead and iron are found in the country.

There are no railroads in the country. Merhandise is transported on camel or pony back long the seven important trade routes. The hief trade route is through Khyber Pass. There s a university in Kabul (established 1932).

History and Government. Afghanistan has been alled "the land of rocks and stones and sanguinary euds." Its people are nearly all Mohammedans. The Durani have been the dominant race for 200 ears, the Tajiks, aborigines, being cultivators and raders. Along the frontier are warlike and indeendent tribes of Pathans. The languages spoken re Pushtu, Turki and Persian. The predominant eligion is Islam.

The government is a constitutional monarchy. Legislative power is vested in a Parliament consisting of the King; a Senate of 40 members appointed for life by the King; and a National Assembly of 170 elected members. The reigning King s Mohammed Zahir Shah (born 1914). He married (Nov. 7, 1931) his cousin, Umairah, daughter f Sirdar Ahmed Shah Khan; and ascended the hrone (Nov. 8, 1933) on the assassination of his ather, Mohammed Nadir Shah. King Zahir proclaimed a new constitution (1932) under which lavery and forced labor are forbidden and a Council of State is created. All Afghan men over 20 nay vote.

Defense. Military service is compulsory between he ages of 18 to 40.

Currency. The monetary unit is the silver Afghani.

Albania

(SHQIPERIA)

Capital, Tirana—Area, 10,629 square miles—Population (estimated 1946), 1,120,000.

Descriptive. Albania is a mountainous country, bounded by Yugoslavia on the north and east, Greece on the east and south, and the Adriatic Sea on the west. It is an exclusively agricultural and stock raising state.

Resources and Industries. There are important forest resources and some mineral wealth, both undeveloped because of lack of transport facilities. Chief products of the country are tobacco, timber, wool, hides, furs, cheese, and dairy products, fish, olive oil, corn, cattle and bitumen. The principal peacetime imports are cotton and cotton textiles, sugar, coffee, benzine and petroleum. A one-year plan was inaugurated (1947) to develop farming, light industry, build new roads and power stations and to modernize mines.

There are four seaports, Durazzo being fully equipped. Ten regular air routes serve the country.

History and Government. Racially the Albanians are mainly Ghegs in the north and Tosks in the south. Tosk men wear gold-embroidered jackets and wide sashes over plaited knee-length white skirts almost as full as a ballet dancer's.

Albania, after centuries of Turkish domination and of contention between the Balkan neighbors and Italy, declared its independence (Nov. 28, 1912). It fell into a state of anarchy during World War I, but (June 3, 1917) Gen. Ferrero, then in charge of the Italian forces there, proclaimed Albania an independent country and a provisional government was set up. Albania had its independence assured under a treaty with Italy (Aug. 2, 1920).

The country was proclaimed (Dec., 1924) a republic, which continued until 1928 when a constituent assembly amended the constitution to change the government into a monarchy and (Sept. 1, 1928) proclaimed Ahmed Zogu, a Moslem, who had been President (since Sept. 29, 1925) King of the Albanians under the title of Zog and as such reigned until April, 1939.

A treaty (of Tirana) between Italy and Albania, a compact of mutual support and cooperation, was signed (Nov. 27, 1926). It disturbed Europe and especially Yugoslavia. A diplomatic break between the two Balkan countries (June, 1927) was referred to and settled by the League of Nations. A defensive 20-year alliance with Italy was signed (Nov. 22, 1927).

Albania was overrun by Italian and German military forces from 1939 until they were driven out by guerrilla defenders in 1944.

The first free election in the country was held (Dec. 2, 1945) and Enver Hoxha was elected Premier. The Constituent Assembly proclaimed the country a Republic (Jan. 11, 1946).

Education and Religion. There is no state religion and there are few schools. Primary education is nominally compulsory and free under the constitution.

Currency. The monetary unit is the Albanian franc.

Andorra

Capital, Andorra—Area, 191 square miles—Population, 5,231, scattered in six villages.

Andorra is a republic in a valley of the Pyrenees under the suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. It has enjoyed undisturbed sovereignty (since 1278) and was granted a constitution as a republic by Napoleon (1806). It pays an annual tribute of 960 francs to France, and 460 pesetas to the Bishop. It is governed by a Council-General of 24 elected members. The judiciary is appointed in equal numbers by the Bishop and the French government.

The inhabitants speak Catalan and are chiefly Roman Catholics. Sheep raising is the principal industry.

Universal suffrage was abolished (1941) and election through the heads of families restored.

The Arab League

The Arab States formed a union by a pact signed in Cairo (March 22, 1945). The League consists of Egypt, Iraq, Transjordan, Saudi-Arabia, Syria, the Lebanon and Yemen. Provision was made for admission of the Arab portion of Palestine. The League lost much of its significance following the defeat of Arab armies by the Israelis in 1948-1949 during the creation of the new Republic of Israel.

Arabia

Area (estimated), 1,000,000 square miles—Population (estimated), 10,000,000.

The Arabians occupy a peninsula in the southwest corner of Asia which is bounded on the north by Iraq and Jordan and enclosed on the other three sides by the sea—the Red Sea on the west, the Arabian Sea on the south and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman on the east. Nearly one-half of Arabia is desert. Rainfall is negligible except in Yemen and Oman, but there are numerous oases or oases-groups scattered throughout the land.

The political, economic and social life of Arabia varies from the unplanned roving of nomadic Bedouins to a simple civic life in towns in the interior like Ansaiza or Buraida and the more highly developed civilization of Mecca, Medina and Jedda. The patriarchal, tribal organization of the Bedouin is gradually giving way to the communal organization of states and principalities.

SAUDI-ARABIA
(Al-Mamlaka Al-'Arabiya As-Sa'udiya)

Descriptive. The kingdom of Saudi-Arabia comprises the former Sultanate of **Nejd** and the kingdom of **Hejaz** and its dependencies. The total area is 350,000 square miles; the estimated population (1948) is 6,500,000.

The Hejaz lies on the southwestern part of Arabia from the Egyptian line to Asir along the Red Sea. Its area is about 150,000 square miles; its population (estimated), 3,500,000. The Nejd now includes about 170,000 square miles of the interior and an estimated population of 3,000,000, almost entirely nomad. The dependencies include El Hasa, Katif, Jabal, Shammar, El Jauf and the greater part of Asir.

There are two capitals—Mecca (population, 120,000) and Riyadh (population, 60,000).

No Christians are permitted to stay in Mecca and foreign diplomats credited to Saudi-Arabia live in the port city of Jedda.

Resources and Industries. The products are dates, wheat, barley, fruit, hides, wool, and Arab clocks, besides camels, horses, donkeys and sheep. Some hides, wool and gum are exported.

The petroleum resources of the country are being developed by the Standard Oil Company of California, which has a concession covering the entire kingdom.

History and Government. The king of Saudi-Arabia is Abdul-Aziz Ibn Abdul-Rahman Al-Feisal Al Sa'ud (born in 1880), proclaimed King of Hejaz and Sultan of Nejd (Jan. 11, 1926). The dual character of the kingdom is provisionally maintained. There are four ministers. The king's eldest son, the Emir Sa'ud acts as Viceroy and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of Nejd. His second son, the Emir Feisal, substitutes in his father's absence as Viceroy of the Hejaz, and also is the Foreign Minister.

The **Kingdom of the Hejaz** was a creation of World War I. Husein Ibn Ali, Grand Sheriff of Mecca, cast off his allegiance to the Sultan and proclaimed himself King of the Hejaz (1916) joining the Allies in the war. The Hejaz was represented at the Peace Conference by Emir Feisal, son of Husein, who became King of Iraq. Husein's second son, Emir Abdullah, became ruler of the Transjordan (now Hashemite Jordan) when the Arab state was set up within the Palestine Mandate.

King Husein had himself proclaimed Caliph of Islam (March, 1924). This did not suit Abdul Aziz es-Saud Ibn Saud, then Sultan of Nejd, war-like leader of the Wahabis, extreme Moslem zealots, who had been extending his rule by force of arms over the Arabian desert. He marched against the Hejaz (1925). Husein abdicated, his son King Ali was driven out and Mecca was captured. Abdul Aziz was proclaimed King of the Hejaz and Sultan of Nejd (Jan. 11, 1926).

The importance of the Hejaz is due to its possession of the holy cities of Islam—Medina, where the Mosque of the Prophet enshrines the tomb of Mahomet, who died in the city (June 7, 632) and Mecca, his birthplace, containing a great mosque sheltering the sacred shrine, the Kaaba, in which is the black stone given by Gabriel to Abraham. As many as 150,000 of the faithful make the pilgrimage annually. Medina is 820 miles from Damascus, and is the terminus of the Hejaz railroad. Mecca, the capital, is 200 miles farther south, and is 55 miles from Jedda, the chief port on the Red Sea.

The United States completed at Dhahran on the Persian Gulf coast (1946) an airfield which was to remain an American airport for three years after which it would revert to Saudi-Arabia, but continue to be operated by American civilian personnel. The field is capable of handling the largest aircraft known.

Asir, a principality on the Red Sea (area about 30,000 sq. mi., population about 750,000) had accepted the suzerainty of Ibn Saud (1926) and was formally taken over (1933) after an abortive uprising.

Defense. Saudi-Arabia's defense force consists of a regular army maintained by levies, now in process of expansion and modernization.

Currency. The English gold sovereign is the basis of currency.

YEMEN

The Imamate of Yemen, an ancient Kingdom, is in the southwest part of the peninsula between Asir and the British protectorate, Aden. Its area is estimated at 75,000 square miles and population at 3,500,000. The capital is Sana, a walled city with eight gates. The chief port is Hodeida. On the plateau of El Jebel, the most fertile part of Arabia, coffee and grain are grown. Hides, charcoal and coffee are exported. The Maria Theresa dollar is the common medium of exchange. The ruler of Yemen is Seif el-Islam Ahmed, who captured Sanaa, from the forces of Sayed Abdullah el Wazir claimant to the throne following the assassination of Ahmed's father, the Imam Yahy (January 1948). Yemen came into the Saudi-Arab orbit (May 13, 1934) following an uprising.

The United States formally established relatio with Yemen (May 11, 1947). The Kingdom w admitted to the United Nations (Sept. 30, 1947).

KUWAIT

The Sultanate of Kuwait, with an area of 1,9 square miles, and population estimated at 100,00 extends along the Persian Gulf from Mesopotam to Nejd. Its capital, Kuwait, is an important po on the Persian Gulf. Horses, wool, dates and pea are exported.

Trade is almost wholly with India, Iraq, Ir and the Arab coast and amounts to 5,000,000 r pees annually.

The American Independent Oil Company won oil concession (1948) in the neutral zone betwe Kuwait and Saudi-Arabia.

The ruler is Sheikh Sir Ahmed al Jabir al-Sub (born 1885).

MUSCAT AND OMAN

The Sultanate of Muscat and Oman occupies th southeast portion of the Arabian peninsula with coast line about 1,000 miles long, extending from Katar on the Persian Gulf to Ras Sajir on t Arabian Sea. It has an estimated area of 82,0 square miles and a population estimated at 500,00 chiefly Arabs except for the towns of Muscat a Matruh. The nomadic tribes of the interior aff seven years of rebellion have completely throv off the control of the Sultan and by an agreeme (Oct., 1920) have entire home rule and freedom trade. The capital is Muscat. The best camels Arabia are bred in the interior of Muscat a Oman. The chief exports are dates, pomegranate limes and dried fish.

Food supplies and textiles are imported. Tra is mostly with India. The Maria Theresa doll and Indian rupee are mediums of exchange. Mu cat is the only seaport.

The Sultan of Muscat and Oman is Saiyid Sa bin Taimur (born Aug. 13, 1910).

BAHRAIN ISLANDS

The Bahrain Islands lie off the Arabian Coast the Persian Gulf and have an area of 250 squa miles and a Mohammedan population of 120,00 Pearl fishing is the chief industry, the avera value being taken each year exceeding $5,000,00 The petroleum resources are being developed wi American companies participating in the oper tions.

Bahrain is an independent Arab State und British protection. The capital and commerci center is Manamah. The ruler is H. H. Shaik Sulman bin Hamad al Khalifah (born 1895).

Argentina
(REPUBLICA ARGENTINA)

Capital, Buenos Aires—Area, 1,078,769 squa miles—Population (census 1947), 16,107,936.

Descriptive. Argentina extends from Bolivia 2,3 miles to Cape Horn and from the ridge of the And to the South Atlantic, occupying the greater pa of southern South America. Its greatest bread is about 930 miles. It is bounded by Bolivia on t north, Paraguay on the northeast, Brazil, Urugu and the South Atlantic Ocean on the east a Chile on the west.

There are five great river systems in Argentin the River Plata, Central, Cordillera, Pampa a Patagonia Systems. The Plata System is seco only to the Amazon system, largest in the world

The mountains of the Republic are grouped in four isolated and perfectly defined systems: t Andean, Central, Misiones and Southern. Acc cagua is the highest peak (altitude 23,081 fee The southern part of the Andes is a beautiful la district. There are glaciers, trout and salm streams and skiing.

East of the Andes are great plains, heav wooded and called the Gran Chaco in the nor and vast treeless pampas, given over to wheat a cattle raising, stretching south down to the pla of Patagonia.

The climate in the center and most thic settled part is temperate, with slight variatio The northern tip of the republic is within t tropics and therefore hot, and the southern e tremity is very cold. Rainfall is heaviest in t northeast and slightest in central west and sou

Buenos Aires, the capital, is the largest city Latin America and the second largest Latin city the world. It lies on the banks of the Rio de Plata, which is here 28 miles wide, 170 miles fr the Atlantic Ocean. It is a city of broad, strai streets. There are 157 parks and plazas. In Jan ary, February and March the heat in Buenos Ai is oppressive. The winter months—the ideal ti for tourists—are June, July and August.

Ushuaia, capital of the Argentine Territory Tierra del Fuego, is situated almost on the 3

arallel and is the southernmost location of organized government in the world.

Resources and Industries. The mountains of Argentina contain deposits of silver. copper and gold. etroleum is exploited by the government and by rivate companies; the wells in the Comodoro ivadavia region stand first among the country's roducers.

Wheat, maize, linseed, and oats are the principal rops. The sugar, wine, cotton and fruit industries are making great progress. Alfalfa is ultivated in huge quantities. Sheep, cattle, horses, oats and pigs form the chief wealth on the anches. Packing houses have been established on large scale and meat refrigeration has become he country's chief industry. Flour milling ranks econd. The largest refrigerating plant in the orld is in Buenos Aires.

Textiles, oils and chemicals, iron, agricultural mplements and machinery, glassware and crockery, re the principal imports. Civil aviation has deeloped rapidly.

A five-year plan for economic and social development was inaugurated (1947) to include development of domestic industries, transportation, public orks and natural resources. Other aspects include eorganization of the import tariff and customs adinistration, education, labor legislation, social nsurance, immigration and Government reorganization. The cost of the plan was estimated at ,663,000,000 pesos (approximately $1,665,000,000). oals for 1951 include a 43 per cent increase over he 1943 levels in the value of goods processed, an xpansion of 52 per cent in wages paid, an increase f 34 percent in employment and a 50 per cent ncrease in installed motive power. All foreign-wned railway lines in Argentina were purchased nd taken over by the government (1947-1948).

The nation's entire banking system including rivate deposits, was put under government conrol by decree (April 24, 1946). Four mixed-company irlines were nationalized by decree, May 5, 1949.

An important rail link was opened (Feb. 20, 948) between Argentina and Chile, called the ransandine of the North, stretching 543 miles etween Salta in Argentina to Antofagasta, Chile, t one point reaching an altitude of 14,282 feet.

History and Government. Discovered (1516) by party of Spanish explorers headed by Juan Diaz e Solis, Argentina remained under Spanish domnation until the provinces, in a successful revolt May 25, 1810), established an independent reublic. The years thereafter until 1852 were years f disturbance and civil war. The first Constituion (adopted 1853) was modeled after that of the Jnited States. The Chamber of Deputies voted Aug. 14, 1948) to reform the Constitution. There re 14 provinces, with a high measure of home rule lecting their own Governors and Legislatures, and ine territories administered by Governors apointed by the President, also a Federal District, Buenos Aires (area 72 square miles), whose Mayor s appointed by the President and who is assisted by deliberate council elected by the tax-paying nhabitants.

The President who must be a Roman Catholic nd an Argentine by birth, normally is elected by 76 electors, appointed from the 14 provinces and he capital, equal to double the combined number f Senators and Deputies, for a six-year term. Congress, under the 1853 Constitution, consisted of Senate of 30 members, chosen by a special body f electors for six years, one-half retiring each hree years; and a House of Deputies, numbering 58, elected by a direct vote for six years, one alf retiring every three years.

The President is Juan Domingo Peron (elected eb. 24, 1946 and inaugurated June 4). He reeived 1,474,447 votes to 1,207,359 for his opponent; 04 electoral votes, the largest number ever reeived by a presidential candidate, against 72 for is opponent. In the Chamber of Deputies Peron as 109 of the 158 seats and in the Senate 26 f the 30 seats.

Voting is compulsory and women have the right f suffrage in presidential and congressional elections.

The population is largely European in origin, hiefly from Spain and Italy.

Education and Religion. The Roman Catholic eligion is supported by the state, but all creeds are olerated. Primary education is free, secular, and ompulsory, but the percentage of illiteracy is still igh in some rural districts. There are national niversities in Cordoba (founded in 1613), Buenos ires, La Plata, Tucuman, Litoral and Cuyo. The anguage is Spanish.

Defense. Service in the Army is compulsory from 0 years to 45. The men belong to the First Line rmy for the first ten years, then pass to the Naional Guard for ten years and close their service ith five years in the Territorial Guard, mobilized nly in case of war. The territorial reserve is 100,000 men. There are enrolled annually 50,000 conscripts for a year of training.

Argentina has a Navy of two battleships, one aircraft carrier, three cruisers, four coast defense ships and 11 destroyers, three submarines, 14 patrol ships and minor craft. The personnel of the Navy is approximately 11,500 men, including 5,000 conscripts who must do two years' service.

Currency. The paper peso is the unit of currency.

Austria

(OESTERREICH)

Capital, Vienna—Area (1937) 32,369 square miles —Population (estimated 1948), 7,057,140.

Descriptive. Austria is a country of Central Europe, bounded on the north by Czechoslovakia, on the east by Hungary, on the south by Italy and Yugoslavia and on the west by Germany.

Resources and Industries. There are rich deposits of iron ore, magnesite, oil, salt, graphite, talc and gypsum. Forests are plentiful and timber forms an important asset, as does a vast hydro-electric potential. The principal agricultural products are wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, and sugar. Austria's economy is predominantly industrial. The chief industries are iron and steel, textiles, paper and pulp, building materials, aluminum, machine tools and chemicals. Much of Austria's industrial expansion after 1938 was for wartime purposes and important segments of her economic holdings were claimed as reparations at the close of World War II.

History and Government. Austria of the present day was re-established as a Republic at the close of World War II when the Allied Control Council assumed supreme authority over Germany and forced that country to disgorge all her territorial conquests obtained by fraud or force. By this action Austria was restored to her borders of 1937, but it was a mere remnant of the former Austrian Empire.

Austria in 1937 was made up of the following provinces with their areas in square miles: Vienna, 107; Burgenland, 1,532; Lower Austria, 7,452; Upper Austria, 4,626; Salzburg, 2,762; Styria, 6,323; Carinthia, 3,630; Tyrol, 4,882; Vorarlberg, 1,005, a total of 32,369 square miles.

In the pre-World War I days of Emperor Francis Joseph of the Hapsburg dynasty the Austro-Hungarian Empire had an area of 261,259 square miles and a population of approximately 51,000,000. The Dual Monarchy included Austria proper, with Vienna, one of the brilliant political, commercial and art centers of the world; Hungary, Transylvania, Czechoslovakia, Polish Galicia, the Trentino, Slavonia, Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, the Banat, territories which gave Austria access to the Adriatic and practically all of the Danube River. Since then Hungary has become a Republic and the other provinces have been lost to Austria, absorbed by other nations or organized by themselves.

Austria was proclaimed a republic (Nov. 12, 1918). More than a decade of economic and political unrest followed. As a result Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss embarked on an authoritarian course and in May, 1934, the democratic Constitution of Oct. 1, 1920 (revised Dec. 7, 1929) was superseded by a new Constitution along corporative lines. Chancellor Dollfuss was murdered by one of a group of Nazis July 25, 1934.

Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg who succeeded Dollfuss was forced into an agreement with Chancellor Hitler of Germany, whereby Germany recognized Austria's complete sovereignty, and Austria professed herself to be a German state.

Relations with Germany continued to decline, however, and following an ultimatum from Berlin, Chancellor Schuschnigg resigned (March 11, 1938) and was succeeded by the Austrian Nazi leader, Arthur Seyss-Inquart. Chancellor Hitler of Germany entered Austria the following day and proclaimed the unity of the country with Germany. Schuschnigg was arrested. Austria was formally incorporated into the German Reich (March 13, 1938). President Wilhelm Miklas was forced out of office and Hitler appointed Seyss-Inquart as Statthalter (governor).

Austria continued as a part of Germany throughout World War II and was restored to its 1937 boundaries when the Allied Control Commission began the occupation of Germany.

The Allied Control Commission, composed of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France, divided Austria into four zones. The control machinery provided that Vienna should be occupied by the forces of the four powers. An Allied Council, consisting of four military commissioners, also was established to govern the country as a whole.

A Provisional Government was established (April 29, 1945) under the leadership of Dr. Karl Renner who restored the Republic under the Con-

stitution of 1920. The new Government declared Austria a democratic Republic, composed of eight provinces and the city of Vienna. Representatives of the provinces (Sept. 1945) approved the Renner Government and the Allied Council also accepted the Government (Oct. 20. 1945).

Elections to the National Assembly, which has 165 members, were held (Nov., 1945) with the following returns: Austrian People's Party, 85; Socialists, 76; Communists, 4. The Provisional Government of Dr. Renner resigned and Dr. Leopold Figl, leader of the People's Party, was chosen Chancellor. The new Government was recognized by the occupying powers and the National Assembly (Dec. 20, 1945) elected Dr. Renner President of the Republic. The Foreign Minister (1949) is Dr. Karl Gruber.

The Allied Council granted to Austria (June 28, 1946) more nearly complete control over its destiny than it had possessed at any time since annexation by Germany. All zones of demarcation were removed, permitting free movement throughout the country of Austrian citizens and Austrian traffic. The country also was permitted to establish frontier and customs administrations.

A number of large industrial concerns, former German property were nationalized by the Austrian Parliament (July 26, 1946).

Education and Religion. The predominant religion is Roman Catholic. Elementary education is free and compulsory between the ages of six and 14. There are universities in Graz, Vienna and Innsbruck. The language of Austria within the boundaries at the date of the country's annexation by Germany was principally German.

Defense. Austria's defense is vested in the four occupying powers, and the country has no armed forces of its own at present. The proposed peace treaty (1949) provides for an Austrian army of 50,000.

Currency. The monetary unit is the schilling, made up of 100 groschen.

Belgium

(ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE—KONINKRIJK BELGIE)

Capital, Brussels—Area 11,775 square miles—Population (estimated 1947), 8,421,000.

Descriptive. Belgium is bounded on the north by the Netherlands and the North Sea; on the east by Germany and Luxemburg, on the south by France, and on the west by France and the North Sea. It has a frontier of 831 miles and a seaboard of 62 miles. The Schelde and the Meuse (Maas) are the principal rivers. Below Antwerp the Schelde flows to the North Sea through the Netherlands and the Belgian Government has dredged the channel as far as Flushing and improved the port of Antwerp. The western part is low, level and fertile; the eastern, the tableland of the Ardennes, has a poor soil. The cities of Bruges, Ghent, Brussels, Liege, and Antwerp are noted for art and architecture.

Belgium is the most densely populated country in Europe with a population of 710 to the square mile.

Resources and Industries. Minerals include coal, iron, zinc, lead and copper. Although Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, agriculture and forestry are important industries. The principal crops are oats, rye, wheat, potatoes, barley and sugar beets.

History and Government. Belgium formed part of the Low Countries from the readjustment of Europe (1815), after Napoleon's downfall, until it proclaimed its independence (Oct. 16, 1830) (New Style) as a constitutional representative and hereditary monarchy. The National Congress (1831) elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg King of the Belgians. He died (1865) and was succeded by his son Leopold II, who died (1909). Leopold II was succeeded by his nephew, Albert I. By the Treaty of London (April 19, 1839) the famous "scrap of paper" separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by Austria, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Prussia and Russia. The Germans invaded the Kingdom (Aug. 2, 1914) and held nearly all of Belgium throughout World War I, evacuating it immediately after the armistice. Under the Treaty of Versailles, Eupen and Malmedy and Moresnet were ceded by Germany, adding 382 square miles and 64,250 inhabitants to the kingdom. These cantons were joined to the province of Liege (March 5, 1925).

Belgium was again invaded by Germany (May 10, 1940), without a declaration of war, and in defiance of solemn engagements which Germany took (1937) and which she renewed a few days before the invasion. The Belgian army, at the side of the British and French armies, defended the national territory until compelled to surrender (May 28, 1940).

When the Germans occupied the country, the King as Commander in Chief of the Army considered himself duty bound to remain with it and w made a prisoner in his palace where he abstain from cooperation with the occupation authoriti Later he was taken to Germany. The cabinet e caped to France and later went to England whe a Government-in-Exile was established. With t liberation of Belgium (Sept., 1944) the Gover ment returned to the homeland.

The King of the Belgians, Leopold III (bo Nov. 3, 1901), succeeded his father, Albert, kil by a fall from a precipice at the Marche les Dam (Feb. 17, 1934) and was crowned (Feb. 23, 1934). married (Nov. 10, 1926) Princess Astrid (born N 17, 1905), daughter of Prince Carl, brother of t King of Sweden. Children of King Leopold by h first marriage are Princess Josephine Charlo (born Oct. 11, 1927); Prince Baudouin (the H Apparent) (born Sept. 7, 1930) and Albert, Prin of Liege (born June 6, 1934). Queen Astrid w killed (Aug. 29, 1935) near Lucerne, Switzerlan when the automobile which her husband was dri ing plunged from the road. The Queen Dowager Elizabeth, Duchess of Bavaria, who married t late King Albert, (Oct. 2, 1900) their other ch dren are Prince Charles Theodore, Count of Fla ders (born Oct. 10, 1903) and Princess Marie Jo (born Aug. 4, 1906) married (Jan. 8, 1930) to Crow Prince Humbert, of Italy. King Leopold III ma ried Mlle. Mary Lelia Baels (Sept. 11, 1941). A s was born (July 20, 1942) and named Alexand Emmanuel Henry Albert Maria Leopold. Accor ing to the King's decision, children of the seco marriage are ineligible to succeed to the thro

Parliament elected Prince Charles regent (Se 21, 1944). The House of Representatives vot 98 to 6 (July 17, 1945) to continue the regen and to bar King Leopold's return to the thro without the consent of Parliament. The Sena voted 77 to 58 the following day.

Parliament consists of a Senate of 167 membe elected for terms of four years, 101 by direct vo 44 by Provincial Councils and 22 by the Sena itself; a House of Representatives of 202 membe also elected for terms of four years.

In the general elections, June 26, 1949, the r turns by parties were: Chamber—Catholics, 10 Socialists, 66; Liberals, 29; Communists, 12. the Senate—Catholics, 54; Socialists, 33; Libera 14; Communists, 5. There remained 46 Senato to be elected by provincial councils and 23 to elected by members already chosen.

The Premier (Aug. 10, 1949) is Gaston Eyske Christian Socialist.

Universal male suffrage is in force and tho who fail to vote are fined. Legislation extendi suffrage to women (effective 1950) was pass (March 1948).

Education and Religion. The population divided into two well defined groups, the Flemi and the Walloons. Roman Catholic is the religi of the great majority but religious toleration p vails. Part of the income of the ministers of t Catholic, Jewish, Church of England and Protesta Evangelical religions is paid from the natio treasury. Belgium has four universities in Ghe Liege, Brussels and Louvain.

Defense. The Belgian Army is maintained calls to colors and voluntary enlistments. Volu tary service begins at 17 years of age with f years of service; under 18 four years and over three years. The Military Law of 1937 establish the period of military obligation at 25 years, 15 be served in the Regular and Reserve and 10 in t Territorial Army. The Navy has been reorganiz since World War II and comprises small warcra

Currency. The unit of currency is the franc w a nominal value of 2.28 cents.

BELGIAN CONGO
(Congo Belge)

Capital, Leopoldville—Area (estimated), 904, square miles—Population (1946), 11,702,859.

The Congo Free State had its origin in the vis of King Leopold II of Belgium, who, roused Stanley's discoveries, realized the great econo possibilities in the development of the vast te tory reached by the Congo. The Internatio Association of the Congo, which he founded largely financed, sent Stanley back (1879). founded the first station, Vivi (Feb., 1880) in all 24 before he returned (1884). The territo founded as a free state (1885), was formally ce to Belgium by treaty (1908). It is administe by the Minister of the Colonies at Brussels, an Colonial Council of 14 members. The Govern General at Leopoldville is M. Jungers. He is assis by a Government Council of nominated memb

Belgian Congo has a short coast line on South Atlantic at the mouth of the Congo, wh is situated the port of Banana on a fine natu harbor. French Equatorial Africa lies to the nc and west and Angola (Portuguese) to the sou beyond which to the east is Northern Rhode to the east Tanganyika, now British, but form

German East Africa, and Uganda (British); to the north it also touches the Soudan. Vast, sunless and well-nigh impenetrable tropical forests fill the upper reaches of the river, covering about 25,000 square miles. The principal products of the Congo are palm-oil, cotton, palm-nuts, coffee, cocoa, rubber, copal gum, sugar and ivory.

Mineral products consist of copper, diamonds, gold, tin, cobalt, tantalum, silver and radium. The Belgian Congo ranks high among copper producing countries. The diamond fields in the southwestern district produce more than 6,000,000 carats a year, mainly industrial diamonds of which the Congo is the world's largest producer. The uranium ore from the Katanga district is of high grade and furnishes about 90 per cent of the world supply of radium. The rich Shinkolobwe mine, 100 miles northwest of Elisabethville, produces uranium ore, chiefly for the United States. No production figures are available, but the Congo's 1945 production was estimated at 10,000 tons. The uranium content of ore varies widely. The Katanga copper belt is 250 miles long by 25 to 50 miles wide.

The unit of currency is the Congo franc in the Belgian monetary area.

Ruanda and Urundi, districts formerly in German East Africa, have been ceded to Belgium as mandatory of the League of Nations. The total area is 20,535 square miles. The population is estimated (1946) at 3,388,259, of whom 2,303 are Europeans, chiefly Belgians. Both districts are united administratively with Belgian Congo, under a vice-governor at Astrida. The Ruanda Plateau is one of Africa's best cattle countries. Several peaks of the Birunga range reach an altitude of 14,000 ft.

Bhutan

Capital, Punakha—Area, 18,000 square miles—Population (estimated) 300,000.

The Kingdom of Bhutan is a semi-independent native state in the Himalayas between Tibet on the north and parts of the Dominions of India and Pakistan on the south, with Sikkim on the west. It is 190 miles long from east to west and 90 miles wide at its widest point. Punakha is a fortress of great natural strength. The inhabitants of Bhutan are Mongolians and adhere to a form of Buddhism. There is a monastery—Tashi-Cho-dzong—containing 300 priests.

Agriculture is the chief industry. The principal products are rice, Indian corn, millet, lac, wax, various kinds of cloth, musk, elephants, ponies and cowries.

The ruler of the kingdom is Maharajah Jig-me Wang-chuk (born 1906). He ascended the throne (Aug. 21, 1926). By a treaty signed with India, Aug. 8, 1949, Bhutan receives an annual cash subsidy of 500,000 rupees and transportation rights through the Dominion, the state's only avenue to the outside world.

Bolivia

(REPUBLICA BOLIVIANA)

Capital, La Paz—Area (estimated), 416,040 square miles—Population (estimated 1948), 3,922,000.

Descriptive. Bolivia is bounded by Peru and Chile on the west, Brazil on the north and east, Paraguay on the east and Argentina on the south. It lies across the Andes, and its chief topographical feature is the great central plateau at an altitude of 12,000 ft., over 500 miles long, lying between two great cordilleras having three of the highest peaks in America. Precise calculations of the area are impossible because of boundary disputes. More than 50% of the population are Indians speaking their own dialects only, and 25% are of mixed blood.

Lake Titicaca, on the Peruvian-Bolivian border, is the highest lake in the world on which steamboats regularly ply (12,500 ft.), and is the largest lake in South America (4,000 sq. mi.).

The legal capital is Sucre, but La Paz, a city more accessible, is the actual seat of Government. La Paz lies in the heart of a gigantic canyon about three miles wide, 10 miles long and 1,500 ft. deep, at an altitude of about 12,700 ft., and framed with high Andean peaks. Its huge cathedral where 12,000 persons can worship (begun in 1835), was dedicated (March 4, 1933).

Bolivia has 3,495 miles of airlines. It is served by Pan American-Grace Airways (Panagra) and Lloyd Aero Bolivia (LAB).

Resources and Industries. Agricultural products include potatoes, cacao, coffee, barley, coca, highland rice, rubber and cinchona bark. The country is a large exporter of rubber.

The most important industry is mining. There are large deposits of tin, silver, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, bismuth, wolfram, gold and borate of lime. More than 15% of the world's output of tin is produced in Bolivia with an American corporation in control. The country ranks high in the mining of antimony and tungsten. The petroleum industry is growing.

The United States and the United Kingdom share the Bolivian tin output almost equally. An agreement between the British Government and the Patino group of mines, provided for the sale to the United Kingdom of all tin produced by these mines for ten years. The output of other producers was contracted for by the United States.

History and Government. Once part of the ancient Incan empire, Bolivia was under Spanish domination for centuries before it gained independence in 1825, naming itself after Simon Bolivar, famed liberator. The Republic's political history has been stormy. By the constitution (1938) the President is elected for four years by direct popular vote. He is not eligible for re-election until four years after his term has ended. Those over 21 who can read and write have suffrage. Women voted for the first time in municipal elections (Dec. 14, 1947). Congress is composed of a Senate of 27 members elected for six years, one-third retiring every two years; and a House of Deputies of 120, elected for four years, one-half retiring every two years.

Under a new constitution adopted in 1945, the presidential term was extended to 6 years, but a revolution (July, 1946) largely overturned the provision and revision is pending.

The President is Enrique Hertzog (elected Jan. 5, 1947).

Education and Religion. Primary education is free and compulsory. Adult illiteracy, estimated at 85%, is being lowered. There are three universities, in Sucre, Cochrabamba and La Paz. Roman Catholic is the recognized State religion but other forms of worship are permitted. Spanish is the language of the country.

Defense. There is compulsory military service from 19 years to 55. There is also "pre-military" instruction for boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18. The active army is limited to approximately 15,000 men with an additional 12,000 national police or caribneros. An American Air Mission advises the Air Force.

Currency. The unit of currency is the boliviano.

Brazil

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRASIL)

Capital, Rio de Janeiro—Area, 3,286,170 square miles—Population (estimated 1948), 48,450,000.

Descriptive. Brazil is the largest independent nation in South America. It has a coast line on the Atlantic Ocean of 4,889 miles, and extends approximately 2,676 miles from north to south and 2,694 miles east to west. It is bounded on the north by Venezuela and Dutch, British, and French Guianas; on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by Uruguay, Argentina and Paraguay; on the west by Bolivia, Peru and Colombia. The northern part is the great heavily wooded basin of the Amazon (1,465,637 square miles in Brazil) which rises in the Peruvian Andes and empties into the Atlantic at the Equator.

The Amazon basin has a network of rivers which are navigable for 15,814 miles. The Amazon river by itself is navigable for 1,700 miles, the extent of its course in Brazilian territory. In all its rivers, Brazil possesses 27,318 miles of navigable waterways. Mountain ranges, interspersed with fertile valleys traverse the eastern and southern states. The majestic falls of the Iguassú, one of the natural wonders of the world, are on the border of Parana, a southern state. Brazil's hydroelectric power is estimated at about 19,519,100 horsepower.

Resources and Industries. The mineral wealth of Brazil is vast but comparatively little developed. Manganese ore is now exported exclusively to the United States. The country possesses enormous deposits of monazite, main source of thorium, alternate to uranium as a supplier of fissionable material. Gold production is about 1,000,000 contos ($50,000,000) annually. Other principal minerals are cement, diamonds, iron and coal. Brazil began the production of petroleum (1940) and also developed plans for the manufacture of steel, using domestic ore, and coal.

The cultivated area is about 35,000,000 acres (1946) for the principal crops, cultivation in Brazil being characterized by extensive planting rather than concentrated. Agriculture is being mechanized to a great extent.

Cotton, rubber, coffee, cocoa, pinewood, castor beans, tea and oil, and oiticica oil are important agricultural products. The country is the only producer of Carnaúba wax, used for electric insulation, phonograph records and many other applications.

Stock raising is important as is the export of meat hides and skins, and wool. The wine industry is growing and the silk industry is being revived.

Industrial production in Brazil is two and one-half times as great as the agricultural and animal production. As late as 1940 the exports of manufac-

tured items accounted for 18% of the export sheet; coffee accounted for only 32%.

A five-year program of work and development was proposed (March 15, 1948) by President Dutra to overcome Brazil's recent unfavorable trade balance. He advocated increasing production by improved transportation facilities, increased hydroelectric power and exploration for petroleum coincident with measures to improve health and food supply of the population. Aviation has made tremendous strides.

History and Government. Brazil, discovered (1500) by Pedro Alvares Cabral, a Portuguese navigator, was developed as a colony of Portugal until the royal house of Braganca, fleeing from Lisbon before Napoleon's army (Nov. 1807), transferred the seat of Government to Rio de Janeiro (March, 1808). Brazil was proclaimed a kingdom (1815) by Dom Pedro I who proclaimed the independence of the country (Sept. 7, 1882) and who was chosen as Emperor (Oct. 12, 1822). The last emperor, Dom Pedro II, was driven from the throne (Nov. 15, 1889) by a revolution which established a republic, the United States of Brazil.

There are 20 states, with limited autonomy, a federal district, and five territories: Acre, bought from Bolivia (1902), the territory of Fernando de Noronha, consisting of the island of the same name, Amapa, Rio Branco and Guapore.

The Constitution of 1937 provided that "in the interests of national defense the Union may create Federal territories out of dismembered parts of States whose administration will be regulated by special law." A Presidential decree (1940) created a safety zone around Brazil's frontiers in which aliens may not own property.

Large areas have been detached from several States to form three new territories aggregating almost 150,000 square miles to serve as buffers between Brazil and eight neighboring countries.

The new territories start at the mouth of the Amazon River and extend southwest and then southeast to form a belt around Brazil abutting on eight other countries. Amapa Territory borders on French Guiana and Surinam (Dutch Guiana). Rio Branco Territory borders on Venezuela and reaches almost over to Colombia and northern Peru. Guapore Territory abuts on southern Peru and Bolivia.

A new charter (adopted 1946) renounces aggressive warfare and pledges herself to have recourse to war in settling international disputes only if arbitration and all other peaceful means fail. The charter gives the government wide powers to introduce changes in the economic and social order of the republic "to conform to the principles of social justice, conciliating free enterprise with appreciation for the value of human labor." It also authorizes the government to intervene in the management of private industry if it is in the public interest. In the political field, the government has the power to prohibit any party whose program of action it considers anti-democratic. The new charter reaffirms the principles of universal suffrage and the secret ballot, and grants the right to vote to all citizens, men and women, on reaching the age of 18. The President is elected for a term of five years and may not be elected for a second consecutive term.

The President is Maj. Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra (elected Dec. 2, 1945).

There is a bicameral legislature, both houses elected for four-year terms.

A bill cancelling mandates of Communists holding elective offices was passed (Jan. 7, 1948) and upheld by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (Jan. 10, 1948).

Brazilian import and export trade were placed under emergency Government control by a decree signed by President Dutra (Feb. 24, 1948).

Education and Religion. The country is Catholic, but freedom of worship is guaranteed. The Protestant population, the second most important was 1,074,857 (1940).

Divorces are forbidden.

The world's second largest betatron is in Sao Paulo, where a nuclear energy research institute has been established (1948).

The University of Rio de Janeiro (now University of Brazil) was founded in 1920. Other universities are in Bahia, Parana, Recife, Porto Alegre (state of Rio Grande do Sul), São Paulo (state of São Paulo) and Belo Horizonte (state of Minas Gerais). Many superior schools, although not yet organized into universities, are found in the capitals of the most advanced states. Brazil has approximately 43,000 primary schools, 913 high schools, 217 colleges and 3,283 other schools. Primary education is free and compulsory. The language of the country is Portuguese.

Defense. All males between the ages of 21 and 45 are subject to military duty under a selective service system. There is one year of service in the first line and eight years in the reserve.

The Navy consists of two battleships, one cruiser, three river monitors, one river gunboat, 13 destroyers, four submarines, six corvettes, 16 submari chasers and a submarine depot ship. The Air For independent of the Army and Navy, has a pe sonnel of 5,000.

Currency. The monetary unit is the cruzeiro.

Bulgaria

(BLGARIYA)

Capital, Sofia—Area, 42,796 square miles—Pop lation (estimated 1947), 7,048,000.

Descriptive. The Republic of Bulgaria is bound on the north by Rumania, on the west by Yug slavia, on the south by Greece, on the east by t Black Sea, and on the southeast by Turkey.

Resources and Industries. The principal crops wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, potatoes and bacco. Fruit is abundant. Agriculture claims percent of the population.

Industrial plants and cultures, fruits, vegetab and dairy products are exported in large quan ties. Coal production is extensive.

The chief seaports are Varna and Burgas (Bou gas), which account for 80 per cent of the fore trade.

History and Government. The Principality Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin (J 13, 1878) as an autonomous and tributary princip ity under the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turk Bulgaria declared its independence (Oct. 5, 190 Eastern Rumelia joined Bulgaria (Sept. 16, 18 after revolution against the Sultan.

Bulgaria was an ally of the Central Powers World War I. By the Peace Treaty of Neui (Paris) (Nov. 27, 1919), Bulgaria ceded Thrace Greece and the "Strumnitza Line" and a strip territory on the northwest to Serbia. The tre deprived Bulgaria of the Aegean Sea front. T Treaty of Lausanne (1923), giving Thrace to T key, fixes the boundary between Bulgaria a Turkey just west of Adrianople.

Rumania ceded to Bulgaria (1940) all of southe Dobruja, 2,983 square miles, with a population 378,364. The cession restored the boundary line 1912.

After the German invasion of Greece, Bulga occupied (April, 1941) all of Yugoslav Macedon Greek Western Thrace, Eastern Macedonia a the districts of Florina and Castoria.

The armistice in World War II provided for t partial control of the country by the Allied Co trol Commission under the chairmanship of t Soviet representative of the Allied (Soviet) hi command.

In a plebiscite (Sept. 8, 1946) the Bulgari people ousted the King, the monarchial system a voted the establishment of a Republic, which w proclaimed a week later. The Saxe-Coburg-Got dynasty had ruled the country since 1887. Ki Simeon II (born June 16, 1937) who succeed to the throne on the death of his father, Ki Boris (Aug. 23, 1943) was permitted to leave country for Egypt. A Regency had ruled for hi

Elections to the National Assembly were h (Oct. 27, 1946) and the Communist-dominat Fatherland Front won an overwhelming victo The party distribution of seats follows: Comm nists, 277; Fatherland Front wing of the Agraria 69; Social Democrats, 9; Zveno, 8; Radicals, United Opposition (Agrarians led by Nikola P kov and the Pauchev Socialists), 101; Democra none. The elections were by proportional rep sentation. In the popular vote the Fatherla Front coalition received 2,980,175, with the Co munists listed as getting 2,262,321. The t parties of the United Opposition received 1,208,1 or about 28 per cent.

Georgi Dimitrov, premier and veteran Comm nist, died July 2, 1949, in Moscow of diabetic co plications. He was succeeded (July 20, 1949) Vassil Kolarov, Communist.

The constitution of Dec. 4, 1947, modeled af that of the U.S.S.R., provides that the unicame National Assembly shall be the supreme organ government. The National Assembly is elected fo four-year term and chooses the Presidium a Premier. The President of the Presidium is Mincho Neicheff. Private enterprise and belongi earned by labor and savings are protected by State. Much of Bulgaria's industry has been n tionalized.

Education and Religion. Bulgaria's language Slavonic. The state church is Orthdox Gre Elementary education is obligatory from seven 14 years of age. There is a state university in So and the American College is also situated the

Defense. Army service is compulsory between ages of 17 and 65 and usually is for two years.

Currency. The monetary unit is the leva.

Burma

Capital, Rangoon—Area, 261,757 square mile Population (1941), 16,823,798.

Descriptive. The Union of Burma, a Republic

ounded on the north by Tibet and China, on the ast by China, French Indo-China and Siam, on he south by the Bay of Bengal and on the west by he Bay of Bengal and the Indian Provinces of engal and Assam.

The sub-continent of India of which Burma orms a part comprises a series of great river valleys unning approximately north and south, divided rom one another by mountain ranges and plateaus. The Irrawaddy Valley roughly constitutes Burma roper.

The climate is tropical, with a well-defined rainy eason from the middle of May to the middle of October.

The Irrawaddy River is navigable for 900 miles nd its tributary, the Chindwin, for 300.

The 800-mile Burma Road figured prominently in Vorld War II as an Allied supply line.

Resources and Industries. The principal products re teakwood, rice, cotton, maize, tobacco, tin, ilver and petroleum. The rubies, sapphires and ade found in Burma are unsurpassed in quality. A bill providing for nationalization of land and its redistribution to farmers on a rental basis was assed by Parliament Oct. 12, 1948.

History and Government. Under British influnce since about 1612 under the East India Company. Burma was administered as part of British India from the first Burma war (1826).

Under the Government of India Act of 1935, Burma, which had long sought release, was deached from British India (April 1, 1937), made a elf-governing unit of the British Commonwealth, nd received a constitution of her own. Under the ew law, there was a Senate of 36 members and House of Representatives of 132 members.

Burma became an independent nation completely utside the British Commonwealth by a treaty igned in London (Oct. 17, 1947, effective Jan. 4, 948), and became the 58th member of the United Nations (April 19, 1948). A Constituent Assembly, lected April 9, 1947, unanimously passed a Constitution Sept. 24, 1947, which recognizes the pecial position of Buddhism as the faith of the najority of citizens. Private property and enterprise are guaranteed, but monopolies are forbidden nd provision is made for nationalization of ranches of national economy or single enterprises. The Union Parliament, elected for four-year terms, onsists of the Chamber of Deputies, comprising bout 250 members, and a Chamber of Nationalities f 125 members. The President is elected by Parliament for a five-year term and re-election is permitted only once. He lacks power to veto bills. The Shan, Kachin, Karen and Karenni States and the Special Division of the Chins, outlying regions, are epresented in the Union government by ministers rom their own Parliaments and enjoy a large neasure of administrative autonomy.

The Premier is Thakin Nu.

Since gaining independence Burma has been beset y civil strife, chiefly by the Karens who make up bout 6 percent of the population and who have ressed for an autonomous state within the Union.

Education and Religion. The indigenous races f Burma are of Mongoloid stock, allied to the Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Tibetans, Malays, and thers of eastern Asia. Burmese or one of its ariants is spoken by nearly three-fourths of the opulation. Approximately half of the urban male opulation (1931), a very small percentage of the otal, is literate. Higher education is provided at he University of Rangoon and constituent colleges. A state-controlled and homogenous system f schools was introduced after World War II.

The chief religion is Buddhism, an offshoot of Hinduism. However, caste distinctions are practically unknown to the Burmese.

Currency. The monetary unit is the British Pound.

Chile

(REPUBLICA DE CHILE)

Capital, Santiago—Area, 286,396 square miles—Population (estimated 1948), 5,621,000.

Descriptive: The Republic of Chile lies on the west coast of South America, occupying the strip of land between the Andes and the South Pacific, from Peru to Diego Ramirez Island 55°59′S., having an extreme length of about 2,620 miles, with a coast line of 2,900 miles. The average breadth north of 40° is 100 miles.

The Andes have many lofty peaks, notably Aconcagua (altitude 23,081 feet) in Argentina near the Chilian border the highest peak in the Americas, Tres Cruces (22,162 ft.), El Muerto (21,227 ft.), the Sayo (19,993 ft.), the Guallatiri (19,882 ft.)

Easter Island 2,000 miles west of Chile, with its hundreds of stone figures, and the two Juan Fernandez Islands, less than 500 miles west, are national parks of the Chilean Government.

The population is almost entirely of European origin; there are about 30,000 Araucans (natives) in the Andes and an indeterminate number of nomadic Fuegans in Tierra del Fuego.

Punta Arenas with a population of 30,000 in the Straits of Magellan, is the southernmost city in the world. It is the center of a thriving sheep industry. Ushuaia, the capital of the Argentine Territory of Tierra del Fuego, lies to the south of Punta Arenas but has a population of only 1,100.

Valparaiso, chief seaport, was founded (1543) and Santiago, the capital, three hours inland, is two years older.

Resources and Industries. The land in the north part is arid, but two provinces there, Tarapaca and Antofagasta, produced 95% of the world's nitrate supply until the process of obtaining nitrate from the air was made commercially profitable. There are 152 nitrate works, but only about 25 are in actual operation, producing about 100,000 metric tons a month. About 70% of the world's supply of iodine is a by-product of Chilean nitrate oficinas. Chile is the world's second largest producer of copper. The provinces of Atacama and Coquimbo have enormous iron deposits estimated at a billion tons. South of Valparaiso are large beds of coal, the reserve estimated at two billion tons. Other minerals are gold, silver, cobalt, zinc, manganese, borate, mica, mercury, iodine, salt, sulphur, marble and onyx.

Agriculture is an important industry. There are many large dairy farms. Wheat, barley, oats, beans, lentils, apples, melons, peaches, plums, nectarines, peas and potatoes are grown in abundance. Chile ranks high among wine producing countries with 36,308 producing vineyards covering 250,000 acres.

Manufacturing industries have developed greatly during the last ten years. With the creation (1939) of the Corporacion de Fomento de la Produccion (Corporation for the Promotion of Production) with a capital of $40,000,000, production of agriculture and manufactures has vastly increased.

Chilean imports consist mainly of machinery, petroleum, sugar, newsprint, automobiles, coffee, tea and maté and textiles. Besides minerals and wool the exports are chiefly meats, barley, oats, beans, lentils and fresh fruits.

Chile has about 6,000 miles of railroads, over half being state owned. There are 2,308 miles of airlines and 28,964 miles of roads.

An important rail link was opened (Feb. 20, 1948) between Argentina and Chile, called the Transandine of the North, stretching 543 miles between Salta in Argentina to Antofagasta, Chile, at one point reaching an altitude of 14,282 feet.

History and Government. Chile threw off the Spanish yoke (1810-18).

Under the constitution (1925), the President is elected for six years, the 45 senators for eight, and 147 deputies for four, all by direct popular vote. The President is Gabriel Gonzalez Videla (elected Sept. 4, 1946) for a six-year term. Universal suffrage for all literate persons over 21 was established by law February, 1949. Previously, women could vote only in municipal elections.

Chile has social security under which each worker contributes 2 per cent of his wages the employer a sum equal to 5 per cent of the wages, and the Government 1½ per cent in return for which the worker gets retirement pay, discharge pay equal to one month's pay for each year of service, and "family assistance" payment which aids in equalizing the burdens of large families, and includes health insurance.

Education and Religion. Education is free and (since 1920) compulsory. A National Library, the University of Chile and a Catholic University are in Santiago. There is a university in Concepcion and a technical university in Valparaiso. The Roman Catholic religion is dominant though not maintained by the state (since 1925) and all religions are protected. The language is Spanish.

Defense. All able-bodied citizens from 20 years to 45 are liable for army service. Service in the reserve of active Army is for 12 years and with the second reserve to the end of the 45th year. The Navy consists of one battleship, and two cruisers, eight destroyers, nine submarines and auxiliary vessels. The personnel is 12,000 men in normal times. There is an Air Service of four brigades.

Currency. The monetary unit is the peso.

China

(CHUNG-HUA MIN-KUO, i. e. REPUBLIC OF CHINA)

Capital, Nanking; Provisional Capital (1949), Canton—Area, including outlying territories, 3,760,339; China proper, 2,279,134 square miles—Population (census 1948), 463,493,418.

Descriptive. China occupies a territory in the eastern part of Asia about one-third larger than continental United States. To the north lies Siberia; to the west Russian Turkestan; to the southwest and south the barrier of the Himalayas forms the Tibetan-Indian frontier. French Indo-

China borders it on the south; and the China Sea and Yellow sea on the east separate it from the Philippines, the Japanese Empire and Korea. The country is of rolling topography, rising to high elevation in the north in the Khinghan Mountains, separating Manchuria and Mongolia; the Tarabagatai Mountains in Sinkiang; the Himalayan and Kunlun Mountains in the southwest in Tibet and the Khangai Mountains in Mongolia. Its length from north to south is 1,860 miles and its breadth from east to west more than 2,000 miles.

The country comprises 35 Provinces (counting Formosa and nine Northeastern Provinces of Manchuria), one territory (Tibet) and eight Municipal Cities.

China Proper occupies the fertile southeastern part of the country, an area nearly twice the size of the United States east of the Mississippi. There the population on the generally accepted estimates has a density of 174 to the square mile. China Proper is one of the best watered countries of the world. From the mountains on the west four great rivers run in general course stretching for hundreds of miles along the ocean and inland for 300 miles. These rivers, the Yangtze, the Yellow, the Si-Kiang and the Kwang ho, drain four-fifths of the country.

Resources and Industries. China is essentially agricultural. Wheat, barley, corn, kaoliang, and millet and other cereals, with peas and beans, are produced in the north; rice, sugar and indigo in the south. Rice is the staple food of the Chinese. Fruit is grown in abundance. Fibre crops are important and include abutilon, hemp, jute, ramie and flax. Cotton is produced mostly in the Yangtze and Yellow River valleys and the country ranks as one of the great cotton producers of the world. Tea is cultivated principally in the west and south. One of the most important industries of China is silk culture. It has flourished 4,000 years. Livestock is raised in large numbers. In years before World War II flour and rice milling had become extensive, together with tanning, cement and glass manufacture.

China is one of the foremost coal countries in the world, with reserves estimated at 243,669,000,000 tons. Other minerals are iron ore, tin, antimony, wolfram, molybdenum, bismuth and salt. Oil wells are worked in South Manchuria and Kansu. The oldest iron industry in the world is in Shansi.

Chief exports are animal products, oils, tallow, wax, seeds, raw cotton, raw silk, hides, skin, leather, tea, chemicals, metals, minerals, piece goods, paper, cereals, beans and peas. The imports include cotton, wool, metals, fishery products, tobacco, chemicals, dyes, paints, coal, coke, machinery and armaments. Trade is principally with the United States, Japan, Germany and Great Britain.

Chinese Industrial Cooperatives have more than 2,000 units with a capital investment of 30,000,000 yuan and are producing goods valued at more than 9,000,000 yuan monthly.

Shanghai, China's commercial and industrial capital, is situated on the left bank of the Whangpoo River, 12 miles above its mouth at Woosung in the Yangtze delta. It occupies the most strategic position economically of any city in China. The Province of Kiangsu, in which Shanghai is situated, having about 36,469,321 people in 41,818 square miles, is the most densely populated political unit in the world.

History and Government. One of the oldest of monarchies, with a history reaching back to 2205 B.C., China became a Republic after a revolution (1911).

The United States and Great Britain signed (Jan. 11, 1943) treaties with China abolishing extraterritorial and other special rights enjoyed for approximately 100 years. The treaty ended special rights enjoyed by the United States in the so-called Treaty Ports, in the Diplomatic Quarter in Peiping and in international settlements in Shanghai and Amoy. The United States also gave up rights under the Boxer protocol, signed after the Boxer Rebellion (1901), including the right to station troops in China and special rights enjoyed by American vessels in Chinese waters. The international settlements reverted to the administration and control of the Chinese Government.

A new constitution was adopted by the National Assembly (Dec. 25, 1946), promulgated by President Chiang Kai-shek (Jan. 1, 1947) and became effective (Dec. 25, 1947). It includes many features of the American form of government.

The National Assembly is the supreme organ of the people. Members are elected on the basis of territoral and professional representation. They serve for a six-year term, subject to recall. The Assembly elects the President and Vice President, who likewise serve six-year terms; it also has the power to amend the Constitution.

The National Government is a committee form of government composed of a National Government Council, or State Council, whose chairman is known as President of the National Governme and five Yuan (Councils).

A coalition was formed (April 16-17, 1947) of Kuomintang, dominant political party which ca into power (1925) following the Nationalist Revo tion; the Young China Party, the Democratic cialists and a group of non-partisans. Not part pating in the government are the two larg minority parties—the Communists and the Dem cratic League. The Kuomintang, despite its ab cation of its one-party monopoly, retained its p eminent position in the government.

The five Yuan authorized by the "Law Gove ing the Organization of the National Governm of the Republic of China," commonly but inacc ately known as the Organic Law of China (prom gated Oct. 4, 1928 and amended on eight occasi since) are: Executive, Legislative, Judicial, Exaination and Control Supervisory.

The Executive Yuan, in point of actual portance, by far exceeds that of the other f Yuan. It is often likened to a responsible cabi

The Legislative Yuan is unicameral, its me bers serving three-year terms. It has the po to decide laws, budgets, amnesty, declaration war, conclusion of peace and other internatio affairs. The Legislative Yuan may have from 4 99 members. Ordinarily, it has five committees law codification, foreign relations, finance, e nomic affairs and military affairs.

The Judicial Yuan has four units. They are Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court, the A ministrative Court and the Commission for Disciplinary Punishment of Public Functionaries

Under the Examination Yuan are the Minis of Personnel and the Examination Commission.

The Control, or Supervisory Yuan may have fr 29 to 49 members, Its principal functions are peachment and auditing. The former is exerci by members of the Yuan, while the latter is ex cised through the Ministry of Audit.

The Japanese extended their power over Ch for 50 years, since the Sino-Japanese war (189 Korea was annexed (1910); Manchuria (1931-1 The border province of Jehol was cut off as buffer state (1933). Kwantung army troops ca through (1935) the Great Wall north of Peip from Jehol into the province of Chahar which between Jehol and Mongolia. The principal Chin officials in Peiping and Tientsin and in Hopei a Chahar provinces were turned out and repla by new men acceptable to the Japanese lead In effect Chahar was made a demilitarized z by June of 1935.

Fighting broke out between China and Ja (July 7, 1937) and later large areas of the coa provinces were occupied by the Japanese invad Japan set up (1937) a so-called independent g ernment in Peiping, called "The Provisional G ernment of the Republic of China" and (19 established a second regime "The New Reform Government of the Republic of China" at Nanking.

Under the terms of surrender in World War Japan returned to China all the seized territor After more than seven years of war with Ja (July 7, 1937-Aug. 5, 1945), internal disturban arose involving the Kuomintang, Communists various other factions. Manchuria was lost to Chiang regime (Oct. 30, 1948) and other la areas of northern China fell to the Chinese Co munist armies in 1949. Chiang Kai-shek, presid since 1943 and virtual ruler of China since 1 retired as active president Jan. 21, 1949, and succeeded by his appointee, Li Tsung-jen, pres Acting President. The premier is Yen Hsi-sh (June 3, 1949).

Education and Religion. China has all the portant religions of the world, but none of its o Confucianism and Taoism are considered by Chinese not as religions, but as political phil phies and teachings. Buddhism was introdu from India and has the most followers, though influence has declined. Mohammedanism Christianity came from Europe. It is estim that there are 48,000,000 Mohammedans with m than 42,000 mosques, and 2,642,166 Catholics 618,600 Protestants.

Since 1922 the education system has been mo led after the American system. The Governm promulgated (1944) a law providing for the es lishment of one public school for every "p (100 to 150 households) in the country in a m to combat illiteracy. Education in the school free and attendance compulsory for children tween the ages of six and 12.

In 1946-1947 there were 290,617 primary sch in China with an enrollment of 23,813,705. Sec ary schools numbered 5,892 (1947) with 1,878 pupils. Universities and colleges totaled 207 (1 with 148,000 students.

Defense. China has a national Army which its recruits through a system of compulsory citi ship service for a period of three years. The also the regular Army with voluntary and ob tory service for six years and with extended se

up to the ages of 20 and 25. The Government and Communist armies each had an estimated strength of 1,500,000 regular troops in 1949. The Nationalist Chinese Navy, in the process of reorganization, includes (1948) three cruisers, five destroyers, one corvette and a number of miscellaneous craft.

Currency. The unit of currency is the gold yuan established Aug. 19, 1948) with a value of 25 American cents. This valuation declined sharply during the civil strife in 1948-1949.

MONGOLIA

Mongolia, although nominally of China, was somewhat shaken loose from Chinese adherence after World War I.

Outer Mongolia is a republic (Mongolian People's Republic). It is bounded on the north by Siberia, on the west by Sinkiang, on the south and east by China Proper and Manchuria. Its area is about 622,744 square miles; the population is about 850,000. The capital is Urga.

At a plebiscite (Oct. 20, 1945) the Republic voted to sever all ties with China and to become an independent nation. Outer Mongolia governs itself on the Soviet principle.

Inner Mongolia consists of three provinces: Suiyuan, Chahar and Ninghsia. Under the pressure of Japanese militarists an autonomous government was set up (April 23, 1934) in Pailingmiao to handle local affairs. An autonomous Republic was set up (May 12, 1947) by Chinese Communists.

SIN-KIANG (Chinese Turkestan)

Sinkiang, known as the New Dominion, comprises Chinese Turkestan, Kulja and Kashgaria. There are Turks, Mohammedans and Chinese residents there. Along the Kashgar and Yarkand Rivers there is much irrigation, and cereals, fruits and vegetables are grown with wool, cotton and silk production. Tihwa is the chief town. The population of Sinkiang (estimated 1948) is 4,047,452 and its area at 633,802 square miles.

It is from Sinkiang that much jade comes. In view of its propinquity to Soviet Russia this province, especially economically, has been under the influence of the Russians for more than a decade. With the opening up of highways and airways Sinkiang is now much closer to the rest of China.

TIBET

Tibet, a country of Asia, is bounded on the north by China and on the south by Nepal, Burma and the Dominions of India and Pakistan. Nominally it is under the rule of China. The country is little known, situated between the Himalaya and Kunlun Mountains and hitherto practically shut to strangers. The trade is with India mostly, being carried on through lofty passes, some of which are 14,000 to 18,000 ft. high, which are impassable in winter. China's hold on Tibet was visibly loosened when the revolution (1911) broke in China. The Tibetans expelled the Chinese garrisons. But since the establishment of the National Government (1927) a great deal has been accomplished to bring Tibet closer under the influence of Chinese Government. The capital is Lhasa. The area of Tibet is 475,000 square miles with wide areas unexplored. Population is estimated 1,000,000 in July, 1948.

The head of the government is the Dalai Lama who acts through a regent.

The religion is Lamaism, a modified form of Buddhism.

The highest grade musk is obtained from the muskdeer, now becoming very scarce in Tsarung mountains in Southeastern Tibet.

MANCHURIA (NORTHEASTERN PROVINCES)

Manchuria, the former Manchu state, with an area of 404,428 square miles; population (1940) including Jehol Province, 43,233,954, is bounded on the north by Siberia (U.S.S.R.), on the east by Siberia and Korea, on the south by the Yellow Sea and China, and on the west by China, Siberia and Mongolia.

Wrested from China by Japan (1931), Manchuria was proclaimed an independent nation (Feb. 18, 1932) and came into existence (Mar. 1, 1932) at Mukden when it was renamed Manchukuo. At the close of the Sino-Japanese war (1945) the territory was returned to China, the area divided into nine provinces and the name changed back to Manchuria.

The soil of Manchuria is one of the richest in the world. The area of land capable of cultivation totals 27,853,640 acres, of which 11,409,585 acres are tilled. The principal crops are soy beans, kaoliang, millet, corn, wheat and rice. Lumber is an important product. The land possesses great mineral wealth, including iron, gold, coal, magnesite, and oil shale.

FORMOSA

Formosa is an island between the Philippines on the south and Japan to the north with the China Sea on the west and the Pacific Ocean on the east. A range of mountains from the north forms the backbone of the island with the highest peak, Mt. Nitaka, 14,500 feet. The eastern half is exceedingly steep and craggy but the western slope is flat, fertile and well cultivated, yielding two rice crops each year. The area is 13,800 square miles and the population (1948) 6,384,019.

The principal crops, besides rice, are tea, sugar, sweet potatoes, ramie, jute, tumeric and camphor. Minerals include gold, silver, copper and coal.

Formosa was ceded by China (1895) to Japan after the Sino-Japanese War and was returned to China as a province (1945) after the surrender of Japan in World War II.

The Pescadores (Pheng-hu) a group of islands with an area of approximately 50 square miles and a population bordering on 60,000, are between Formosa and the coast of China, by whom they were ceded to Japan (1895). The islands remained under Japanese rule until restored to China (1945) after the end of World War II and are administered as a part of Formosa. Sugar cane is the most important agricultural product.

KWANTUNG

Kwantung is the southern part of the Liaotung peninsula, the southernmost portion of Manchuria, bounded on the east by the Bay of Korea, on the south by the Yellow Sea and on the west by the Liaotung Gulf. The capital is Dairen. The area is 1,438 square miles; the population (1935), 1,656,726.

Russia leased Kwantung from China and constructed the strongly fortified city of Port Arthur and the nearby commercial ice-free port of Dalny (Dairen) chief seaport of Manchuria and southern terminus of the South Manchurian Railroad which connects with the Peiping and Korean lines at Mukden and with the Trans-Siberian at Changchun.

Japan seized Port Arthur (1905), and at the close of the Russo-Japanese War took over the lease in the Treaty of Portsmouth (1905). It was restored to the U.S.S.R. by the Yalta Agreement (Feb. 11, 1945), which agreement also internationalized Dairen.

Colombia

(LA REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA)

Capital, Bogota—Area, 439,830 square miles—Population (estimated 1948), 10,777,000.

Descriptive. The Republic of Colombia, situated in the extreme northwest of South America, extends up the Isthmus of Panama to the Republic of Panama. It has a coast line of 913 miles on the Pacific Ocean, and 1,094 miles on the Caribbean Sea. It has as neighbors Venezuela and Brazil on the east, and Ecuador and Peru on the south.

Three great ranges of the Andes, the Western, Central and Eastern Cordilleras, run through the country from north to south. The eastern range consists mostly of high table lands, cool and healthful, and densely populated. The Magdalena River, in the east, rises in the high Andes and flows north into the Caribbean Sea, 12 miles from Barranquilla. It is navigable for more than 800 miles.

Snow-crested mountains standing almost directly over the equator are one of many examples of scenic splendor in Colombia. Tourists are also attracted by the famous Tequendama Falls, a natural wonder near Bogota.

Bogota, the capital (founded in 1538), is situated in the Andes 8,660 ft. high. To reach it by the Magdalena River and rail requires nearly a week; but a daily airplane service makes it in 2½ hours.

There is tri-weekly airplane service to the United States.

Resources and Industries. The soil of Colombia is fertile and agriculture is a growing industry. Mild coffee is produced extensively. Rice, tobacco and cotton are cultivated, besides cocoa, sugar, tagua, wheat and bananas. Dyewoods are important commercially. Rubber, tolu balsam and copaiba trees are being exploited.

The country is rich in minerals. Seventy-five miles from Bogota are the Muzo emerald mines which have been in operation for four centuries. Near Somondoco are the Chivor emerald mines. Other minerals are gold, silver, copper, lead, mercury, cinnabar, manganese, platinum, coal, iron, limestone, salt and petroleum.

Colombia's principal imports are textiles, metallic products, transport materials, food, chemicals and machinery.

History and Government. The country, conquered and ruled by Spain for 300 years, won its freedom in the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies (1810-1824), the liberator, Simon Bolivar, establishing the Republic of Colombia (1819). Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew (1829-30).

The Congress consists of a Senate of 63 members, elected for a term of four years, and a House of Representatives of 131, elected directly by the peo-

ple every two years. Women are barred from voting and holding elective office. The President is elected by direct vote for four years and is ineligible for the following term. The President is Mariano Ospina Perez, Conservative (elected May 5, 1946).

Education and Religion. The population is mainly whites and half castes with only 105,807 Indians. Education is free but not compulsory. The National University (founded 1572) is in Bogota. There are four other universities. Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion but all are tolerated. Spanish is the language of the country.

Defense. Military service is compulsory between the ages of 21 and 30 with actual service for one year. The Navy consists of two destroyers and small boats. The Air Force comprises fighting and training squadrons.

Currency. The monetary unit is the gold peso.

Costa Rica

(REPUBLICA DE COSTA RICA)

Capital, San Jose—Area, approximately 23,000 square miles—Population (estimated 1948), 813,000.

Descriptive. Costa Rica, a Republic, in the southern part of Central America, has Nicaragua for its neighbor on the north and Panama on the south. The lowlands by the Caribbean have a tropical climate. The interior plateau, with an altitude of about 4,000 ft., has a temperate climate.

San Jose, the capital, situated inland—103 miles by rail from Puerto Limon on the Atlantic Ocean; 72 by rail from Puntarenas on the Pacific Ocean—is a city of great charm with Spanish balconies and patios. The crater atop Poas Volcano is the largest in the world. Puerto Limon occupies the site where Columbus landed on his fourth and last visit to America.

Costa Rica is well served by steamship and airplane services. There are two international airports, one at Santa Anna, about 15 miles due west of San Jose and another at Sabana, only five minutes from the heart of San Jose.

Resources and Industries. Coffee of a high quality is the chief crop and export, followed by bananas and cocoa. Corn, sugar cane, rice, tobacco and potatoes are cultivated. The distillation of spirits is a government monopoly.

The forests are extensive, but the lumber industry is negligible. Gold and silver are mined on the Pacific slope. Other minerals are quartz, alabaster, granite, oil, alum, slate, onyx, mercury, sulphur and copper.

Chief imports are flour, textiles, sugar, rice, industrial machinery, gasoline, leather, hardware and tools.

History and Government. Although once a part of the Confederation of Central America (1824-1829), Costa Rica has been independent since 1821. The Constitution (adopted Dec. 7, 1871) has been many times modified. The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of Deputies, 44 in number, with four-year terms, one-half elected directly every two years by male suffrage. The President, elected for four years, appoints a Ministry of nine. The President cannot be re-elected to an immediately succeeding term. Voting is compulsory. For failure to vote the first time there is a fine of five colones, the second time a fine of fifty colones with a ban against holding office for two years.

The President-elect is Otilio Ulate (elected Feb. 8, 1948). The country actually is temporarily ruled by a revolutionary Junta headed by Col. Jose Figueres which took command following a revolution arising out of disputes over election of President Ulate.

Religion and Education. Roman Catholic is the religion, but the nation has religious liberty. Primary education is compulsory and free. The National School of Agriculture is in San Pedro and the National University in San Jose. The language of the country is Spanish. English is taught in the public schools.

Defense. The standing army, by convention (1923) among the six Central American or Middle American States, is limited to 500, but with the reserve and national guard, the protective forces are much larger.

Currency. The monetary unit is the colon.

Cuba

(REPUBLICA DE CUBA)

Capital, Havana—Area, 44,206 square miles—Population (estimated 1947), 5,130,000.

Descriptive. Cuba, the "Pearl of the Antilles," largest island of the West Indies, lies among the Gulf of Mexico, the Strait of Florida and the Atlantic Ocean on the north and the Caribbean Sea on the south. Key West, Fla., is about 90 miles distant. The Windward Passage, 50 miles w separates it from Haiti to the east, and Jama (British) lies 85 miles to the south. Yucatan is miles to the west. Its length is 730 miles, and breadth averages 50 miles, with a maximum of miles. The coast line, including the larger keys about 2,500 miles in length. It has numerous h bors, notably that of Havana, one of the finest safest in the world, also Guantanamo, and Ba Honda. Guantanamo was leased for an ann rental of $2,000 to the United States (July 2, 19 and has since been maintained as a naval base.

Mountains rise in Pinar del Rio Province in west, and in Oriente in the east, wh they reach a general elevation of about 3, ft.; with Pico Turquino (8,320 ft.) as the high point. Santa Clara is rough and broken, Matanzas and Havana are flat and rolling.

The soil is alluvial and under the tropical h and humidity the vegetation is of rare richn It is estimated officially that 8,628,434 acres covered with dense forest. The royal palm t dominates every landscape. All tropical fruits vegetables flourish. At Havana the mean tempe ture is 76 and the mean rainfall 40.6 inc

Resources and Industries. Commercial relati between Cuba and the United States have b specially close since Cuban independence.

Sugar is the predominant crop, and 2,285, acres are given over to growing it. Cuba is largest cane sugar producer in the world. bacco raising and the manufacture of cigars cigarettes rank next in importance. The amo of sugar exported to the United States is in cordance with a quota established by the Washi ton government.

Molasses and other derivatives with sugar, rep sent 73% of the exports. Tobacco is cultiva chiefly in the famous Vuelta-Abajo district. Ot agricultural products are coffee, pineapples, nanas, citrus fruit and cocoanuts. Cabinet wo (mahogany and cedar), dyewoods, fibres, gu resins and oils are important commercially. Ir copper, manganese, gold, petroleum and salt some of the minerals.

The livestock industry has been expanded fr an importing to an exporting basis. The last li stock census (1940) reported 5,334,813 head of c tle, the largest ever recorded.

There are more than 3,000 miles of railroa with a main trunk line running across the Isla from Guantanamo Bay to Guane, a distance more than 700 miles. Havana, Camaguey and S Antonio de los Banos are important air bases.

History and Government. The island was disc ered by Columbus on his first voyage of explorat (Oct. 28, 1492). He landed at what is now kn as the Bay of Nuevitas and took possession of country in the name of the King of Spain. It called successively Juana, Santiago and Ave Ma finally regaining its Indian name of Cuba.

Cuba, with the exception of the period (1762- remained a Spanish colony until the sovereig was relinquished (Dec. 10, 1898) under the ter of Treaty of Paris which ended the armed int vention of the United States in the fight of Cubans for freedom. The island assumed a publican form of government (1902) with the C stitution providing for the election of a pre dent for a term of four years (he is ineligible succeed himself); a Vice President, a Senate w eight-year terms and a House of Representati with four-year terms.

The Constitutional Convention (elected Nov. 1939) was inaugurated (Feb., 1940) and draf a new Constitution providing for social secur wages and hours regulations and other refor This Constitution went into effect (Oct. 10, 19 replacing the 1902 Constitution and the consti tional statutes by which Cuba had been gover (1903-1940). Voting is compulsory. The Presid is Dr. Carlos Prio Socarras, elected for a four-y term (May 31, 1948).

A new treaty between the United States Cuba was ratified by the U. S. Senate (1934). superseded that of May 22, 1903, and abando the right of the United States to intervene in internal affairs of Cuba under the Platt Ame ment.

Education and Religion. Education is compuls between the ages of seven and 14. Among higher institutions of learning is the University Havana (founded in 1721). The Roman Cath religion is predominant. The language is Spa with English widely understood.

Defense. Compulsory military service was est lished (Jan. 5, 1942).

Currency. The monetary unit is the peso.

Czechoslovakia

(CESKOSLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA)

Capital, Prague (Praha)—Area, 49,358 squ miles—Population (estimated 1948), 12,339,000.

Descriptive. Czechoslovakia lies athwart the eart of Europe from east to west and, like Switzer-nd, Austria and Hungary, is a land-locked coun-y without direct access to the sea. Its boundaries re, in the north, Germany and Poland; in the outh Austria, Hungary and Rumania; in the west ermany, and in the east Poland and Rumania. Its extreme length is about 600 miles and its width aries from 50 to 100 miles.

There are two extensive mountain systems in zechoslovakia: the Carpathian in the eastern parts f Moravia, Slovakia and Carpathian Ruthenia nd the Sudeten in the west on the German bor-er. Forests are famous for hunting and are he habitat of the bear, the chamois, the ibex, ildcat and wild boars.

The subterranean caverns are among the curiosi-es of Europe; the spas and mineral springs also re noted.

Prague, the capital, has a wealth of medieval rchitecture equalled by few other cities of Eu-ope. More than 3,500 years back there was a ettlement within the territory which is now oc-upied by present day Prague, on the site of the astle of Vysehrad.

Resources and Industries. Czechoslovakia pos-esses one of the richest territories in Europe, both n the matter of natural resources and industrial evelopment. Agriculture and forestry claim 40% of he population. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, gar beets, corn and hops are grown in abundance. eer production was enormous. The Skoda muni-on factories in Pilsen were among the most exten-ve and efficient in the world. There were also umerous textile and paper mills, glass, furniture, one, metal and chemical factories. Since 1924, hen the land reform bill was actually followed by he sequestration of the large estates owned by the ormer Austrian aristocracy, the country has been eveloped into a land of peasant holdings. Mineral ealth is great and comprises both soft and hard oal, iron, graphite and garnets, silver, copper, ead, and rock-salt.

History and Government. The Czechs and Slo-aks are two closely related branches of Slav rigin. Each has its own literary language, but a zech understands Slovak without any effort and ce versa. In the ninth century they formed a ngle state, the Great Moravian Empire, which as destroyed during the Magyar invasion of Cen-al Europe in the tenth century. Later the Slovaks ved in the Hungarian and the Czechs in the Aus-ian half of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Re-gious and political persecutions in the sixteenth nd seventeenth centuries led to an unsuccessful evolt of the Czechs which resulted in the loss of heir freedom at the Battle of the White Mountain ear Prague in 1620.

The Czechoslovak Republic was created after Vorld War I, under leadership of Thomas G. Masaryk and independence was declared (Oct. 8, 1918) after the break-up of Austria-Hungary. t was composed of two closely related Slav na-ons: the Czechs of Bohemia and Moravia-Silesia, nd the Slovaks of Slovakia.

The areas and populations follow:

	Area (sq. mi.)	Population (1930)
Bohemia	20,101	7,109,376
Moravia-Silesia	10,351	3,565,010
Slovakia	18,921	3,329,793

To these were added as a trust several northeast ungary counties, which were called the autono-ous province of Subcarpathian Ruthenia. The establishment of independence marked the cul-ination of the struggle of the Czechs and Slovaks or freedom, the beginning of which went to the liddle Ages, when the ancient independent king-om of Bohemia was absorbed within the Habsburg Monarchy.

The first Constitution of the republic was adopted y the National Assembly (Feb. 29, 1920), providing or a National Assembly with the legislative au-hority over the whole country, Subcarpathian uthenia to have autonomy. The Assembly, elected y universal suffrage, and with proportional repre-ntation, is composed of a Chamber of Deputies, x-year tenure, and a Senate, eight-year tenure; oth in joint session to elect the President of the epublic for a seven-year term.

A four-Power conference held in Munich (Sept. 9, 1938) broke up the Czechoslovak Republic fol-wing Germany's demands for the "Sudeten" nds, the strategically important Bohemian moun-in bastion. Governments participating in the unich conference were Great Britain, France, ermany and Italy. Bohemia and Moravia were rganized as a protectorate of the Reich until the nd of World War II. Territory seized by Germany, ungary and Poland was returned to Czechoslo-kia by order of the Allied Control Council (1945). ubcarpathian Ruthenia was transferred to the oviet Union by the Treaty of Moscow (July 29, 945).

A new Constitution, heavily concentrating power in the National Assembly, elected (May 30, 1948) under a single-list vote and dictated nominations system, was unanimously approved by the Chamber of Deputies (May 9, 1948) and signed by then Premier Gottwald (June 8) upon President Benes' refusal to do so.

The nationalization law, passed by the Provisional Parliament and signed by President Benes (1945) has transferred Czechoslovakia into a highly socialistic nation. The law provides for State ownership of commercial banks, insurance companies, mines, mineral deposits, defense industries, steel plants, and other industries.

In the elections (May 26, 1946) the Communists were victorious. The total vote for the Leftist bloc of communists, Social Democrats and Slovakian Laborites was 3,601,669 against 3,456,687 for the Rightist bloc of National Socialists, People's party, Slovakian Democrats and Slovakian Freedom party.

Communists completely took over control of the Government (Feb. 25, 1948) when President Benes acceded to demands that Premier Gottwald receive permission to install a Cabinet of his own choosing. The Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France officially condemned the Communist coup (Feb. 26).

The President is Klement Gottwald, Communist leader, appointed by Parliament (June 14, 1948) following the resignation of Dr. Eduard Benes, veteran Czech statesman who had been President (since Dec. 18, 1935). The Premier is Antonin Zapotocky (appointed June 14, 1948).

Education and Religion. An estimated 75 percent of the population is Roman Catholic, the rest Protestant.

Institutions of higher learning are the Czech University in Prague (founded in 1348); the Universities of Brno and of Bratislava and the German University in Prague.

Defense. Universal military service for all between 20 and 50 was re-established in 1945, with service for two years.

Currency. The monetary unit is the koruna.

Denmark
(KONGERIGET DANMARK)

Capital, Copenhagen—Area 16,575 square miles —Population (estimated 1948), 4,190,000.

Descriptive. Denmark, a kingdom, occupies the peninsula of Jutland, thrusting out to the north from Germany, which is its only land neighbor, between the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, with the adjacent islands. The Skagerrak separates it from Norway, and Kattegat from Sweden. The country consists of low, undulating plains.

Resources and Industries. Danish dairy products are world famous and the country in normal times exports more butter than any in the world and produces more bacon than any other with the exception of the United States. The fisheries also are important. One third of the population lives by agriculture which occupies more than 70 percent of the usable land.

The first cooperative consumers society was established (1866) and today the system has 1,964 affiliated societies and includes 370,000 households, about 45% of the whole population, and employs about 21,000 workers. Danish farmers operate more than 1,400 co-operative dairies, 60 co-operative bacon factories and numerous slaughterhouses.

History and Government. The origin of Copenhagen (Köbenhavn) dates back to ancient times, when the fishing and trading place named Havn (port) grew up on a cluster of islets in the Sound, but Bishop Absalon (1128-1201) is regarded as the actual founder of the city. On one of the islets he built a stronghold against the pirating Wends and the remnants of this still exist underground in front of Christiansborg. Elsinore (Helsingör) contains the reputed grave of Hamlet, the Danish prince immortalized by Shakespeare. A great attraction here is the castle of Kronberg with historic casemates and old bastions, the bronze guns of which once commanded the Sound when duties were exacted from every passing vessel.

The King and the Rigsdag (Diet) jointly hold legislative power. The Rigsdag is of two bodies—the Folketing (House of Commons), with 149 members, and the Landsting (Senate), with 76 members. Men and women of 25 years of age have the franchise.

Social legislation was greatly advanced and the laws codified and simplified, placing Denmark on a level with the most advanced countries, by the Social-Democratic-Radical government which came into power (1929). Four Acts of Parliament (passed May 20, 1933) cover public assistance, health insurance, disability and old-age pensions, workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance.

The King of Denmark is Frederik IX (born March 11, 1899) who succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, King Christian X (April 20, 1947.) He married Princess Ingrid of Sweden

and they have three daughters who have no right to succession to the throne. The heir presumptive is Prince Knud, brother of King Frederik IX (born July 27, 1900) who married Princess Caroline Mathilde of Denmark (Sept. 8, 1933.) They have two sons and one daughter.

The Premier is Hans Hedtoft, Social Democrat (appointed Nov. 11, 1947).

Education and Religion. The Evangelical Lutheran is the established religion, but there is complete religious tolerance. Education is compulsory. The University of Copenhagen was founded in 1479.

Defense. The Army is in the form of a national militia, every able-bodied man being liable for service from 20 to 36. The Navy comprises fleet and coast defense forces with an aircraft fleet of 65 units.

Currency. The monetary unit is the krone.

The **Faroe Islands** in the North Atlantic, about 300 miles northwest of the Shetlands, belong to Denmark. Great Britain established a protectorate over the islands (April 12, 1940). The islands have a combined area of 540 square miles and a population (1935) of 25,744. The Assembly proclaimed the independence of the Islands (Sept. 18, 1946) after a referendum had voted in favor of the action. Local autonomy, except in foreign affairs, was confirmed by a bill signed by King Frederik (March 30, 1948).

GREENLAND

Greenland, a huge island between the North Atlantic and the Polar Sea, is separated from the North American continent by Davis Strait and Baffin Bay. It extends northward from 60°-86° N. lat. Its total area, is 827,300 square miles, 705,234 of which are ice-capped. Most of the island is a lofty plateau 9,000 to 10,000 ft. in altitude. The average thickness of the ice cap is 1,000 ft. The population (1941) was 18,000, composed of 16,222 natives and 408 Danes. The capital is Godthaab. Greenland is the only Danish colony.

Greenland trade has been a state monopoly of Denmark since 1776. Denmark declared the entire island Danish territory (May 10, 1921) and (June 16) ordered all coasts and islands closed to non-Danish vessels.

The deposits of cryolite are the largest in the world. Fish, fur and graphite are the other exports.

Dominican Republic
(REPUBLICA DOMINICANA)

Capital, Ciudad Trujillo—Area, 19,332 square miles—Population (estimated 1948), 2,214,000.

Descriptive. The Dominican Republic occupies the eastern two-thirds of the Island of Hispanola (called La Espanola by Columbus), second largest of the Greater Antilles, situated between Cuba on the west and Puerto Rico on the east. The boundary between it and the Republic of Haiti, which occupies the western part of the island, is 193 miles long. It has a coastline of 1,017 miles. Climate is generally sub-tropical.

Resources and Industries. The land is very fertile, about 15,500 square miles being cultivable; agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries. Sugar, cacao, coffee, rice, corn and tobacco are the chief products.

The country contains deposits of silver, platinum, copper, iron, salt, coal and petroleum, but the mining industry is undeveloped.

Chief manufactures are rum, alcohol, molasses, textiles and apparel, chemicals, shoes and furniture.

History and Government. The Republic was formed (1844) after the successive expulsion of the Spanish, French and Haitians. Santo Domingo was long the center of Spanish power in America.

A new constitution was proclaimed (June 20, 1929) and modified (June 9, 1934) and again (Jan., 1942). The President is elected by direct vote every five years. The National Congress consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. All persons over 18 have the right of suffrage. The President is Rafael Trujillo (elected May 16, 1947) for his fourth term.

Education and Religion. The population is composed of whites, mulattoes, and a 19 percentage of negroes. The State has no religion and there is toleration for all faiths. The population is almost wholly Roman Catholic. Education is free and compulsory. The language is Spanish, but English is widely spoken. The University of Santo Domingo (founded 1538) was established by the friars of the Dominican Order.

Defense. The Army consists of approximately 4,000 officers and men. The Navy operates a coastal patrol with gunboats. There is a small aviation corps.

Currency. The monetary unit since October, 1947 is the peso, at par with the U. S. d United States currency which has circulated July 1, 1897, is being replaced.

Ecuador
(REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR)

Capital, Quito—Area (estimated), 175,830 s miles—Population (estimated 1948), 3,362,000.

Descriptive. Ecuador, on the Pacific Coa South America, extends from about 100 miles of the Equator to 400 miles south of it. bounded by Colombia on the north and Peru o east and south. Two cordillera of the Andes the country, with a dozen peaks above 16,000 height, of which Chimborazo (21,424 ft.), Cot (19,550 ft.), Cayambee (19,534 ft.) and Ant (19,260 ft.) are the highest.

Although a century-old boundary dispute Peru was settled (May 20, 1944), no definite f of the area of the country can be given, the c lations of various geographers varying widely.

Included in the area of Ecuador but not population are the Galapagos Islands with an of 3,028 miles. The chief islands in the archip are San Cristobal (Chatham), Santa Maria (F na), Santa Cruz (Indefatigable), San Salv (James) and Isabella (Albemarle).

Resources and Industries. The country is ri undeveloped minerals. Rich silver ore is foun Pillzhum in Cañar. Petroleum output is increa Large deposits of copper, iron, lead, coal and phur are known to exist. Agricultural product clude rice, cereals, potatoes, fruits, cocoa, c Wild rubber, mangrove bark (for tanning) alli skins, and kapok are exported commercially. so-called Panama or "Jipijapa" hats, mad Toquilla straw, are manufactured in Ecuador.

Ecuador is the chief source of the suppl balsa, a light wood, half as heavy as cork exceptionally strong and used in aircraft and rine construction.

The chief imports are cotton goods, me jewelry, foodstuffs, liquors, drugs, chemi woolen, silk, rayon and linen goods. The U States ranks first as the source of Ecuado imports.

History and Government. Following three turies of Spanish rule, the Presidency of (Ecuador) was united to the Republic of Colon Dec. 17, 1819, from which it seceded May 13, and became a Republic.

Under the Republic's new Constitution (pro gated March 6, 1945), the President is electe rectly by the people for a four-year term and Congress consists of a Senate and Chambe Representatives (Diputados).

The President is Galo Plazo Lasso, Nat Democrat (elected June 6, 1948).

In elections to the Constitutional Congress (30, 1946) the Conservatives defeated the n created Republican Union party. The Conse tives (Government party) gained 33 seats, Independents, 6; dissident Liberals, 20; diss Leftists, 2; Democrats, 1.

Education and Religion. Roman Catholic is dominant religion. Primary education is comp ory.

Defense. Military service is compulsory.

Currency. The monetary unit is the sucre.

Egypt
(MISR)

Capital, Cairo—Area, estimated 386,000 s miles—Population (census 1948), 19,528,000.

Descriptive. Egypt occupies the northeast co of Africa with the Mediterranean Sea on the n and the Red Sea on the east. Beyond that, bet the Gulf of Suez and the Canal and the Gu Akabah, lies the Sinai peninsula, 150 miles flat and sandy. On the south is the Anglo-Egy Soudan, the parallel of the 22° north latitude f ing the boundary. To the west is Libya.

Cairo, the capital of Egypt, is a city of exqu conglomerate charm, whose streets resound to ring of three civilizations. Hundreds of mos attract the eye of the tourist. Excursions conducted to the Pyramids and Sphinx of Giza the ruins of ancient Memphis, and the monum at Luxor and Karnak.

The Valley of the Nile and the delta are real Egypt of 60 centuries. Here are 13,600 sq miles of cultivated area; 1,900 square miles taken up by canals, roads, date and other cultural plantations, and 2,850 by the surfa the Nile, its marshes and lakes. The Nile h length of 4,000 miles from the Victoria Nyan the Mediterranean. In the 960 miles of its c through Egypt it receives no tributary str At Cairo the maximum rise (average about 13

reached the beginning of October. The river arries a heavy traffic.

Great dams regulate the flow of the Nile and ne of them, the Gabel Awlia dam, is the longest the world, measuring 16,400 ft.

The Nile irrigates 5,400,000 acres and this number may be increased to 7,600,000 by engineering nprovements. King Mena (about 4000 B. C.) is redited with being the founder of the first cientific system of using the water of the Nile for rigation purposes, and that plan, the basin sysem, is still used for all the land south of Deirut Upper Egypt.

By this system the land is divided into rectangular areas from 5,000 to 50,000 acres in size and rrounded by banks; water is admitted to these asins during the flood period (August) to an verage depth of three feet and is left on the land or about 40 days; it is then run off and the seed own broadcast on the uncovered land. A system f perennial irrigation by digging deep canals was troduced (1820) by Mohammed Ali Pasha; this as restored and greatly improved during the ritish occupation. Two million acres of cultivable land were added, and under the basin ystem, cereals, beans and lentils are grown; under he new perennial system cotton, wheat, cereals, eans, sugar cane, vegetables and fruit are the hief products. Two and three yields a year are rown.

The Suez Canal, 103 miles long, opened to navigation Nov. 17, 1869, connects the Mediterranean ith the Red Sea. The canal is open to all nations nd is free from blockade.

Resources and Industries. A variety of minerals found in Egypt, principally phosphate rock and etroleum. Others are ochres, sulphate of magnesia, alc, building stones, gypsum, natron, salt, gold, lum, copper, beryl, granite and sulphur.

The principal imports are textiles, mineral, hemical and pharmaceutical products; wood and ork articles; paper; metals; machinery and motor ehicles. Exports are chiefly agricultural products nd cotton.

History and Government. Four-fifths of the eople are of ancient Egyptian stock, whose forears by their labor built the pyramids for their ings, and whose physical characteristics were picured in the mural paintings of the temples and ombs and on the papyrus scrolls 6,000 years ago.

Originally a part of the Turkish Empire, with nore or less semi-independent status, England eclared a Protectorate over her temporarily as a ar measure in December (1914), and so remained ntil the Declaration of Feb. 28, 1922, when Engand formally recognized Egypt as a sovereign, independent State. The then Sultan assumed the ew title of King as Fouad I (March 15, 1922). n Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of Alliance was signed t London (Aug. 26, 1936) whereby England was llowed, as the ally of Egypt, the presence of a orce of 10,000 men and 400 airplanes at the Suez anal for twenty years, till such time as Egypt ould build up a force sufficiently powerful to take ver such duties; this Treaty also accorded the ritish, as the ally of Egypt, the use of Alexandria nd Port Said as naval bases; and, as such, further ermitted her to move troops over Egyptian terriory in the event of war or threat of war.

King Farouk I was born Feb. 11, 1920, son of the ate King Fouad I and Queen Nazli; succeeded his ather April 28, 1936. Married Farida Zulfikar Jan. 0, 1938; divorced Nov. 17, 1948. Children: Princess erial, born Nov. 17, 1938; Princess Fawzia, April , 1940; Princess Fadia, Dec. 15, 1943. The heir-resumptive is Prince Mohammed Aly, born Nov. 9, 875, first cousin to the King.

The Constitution of 1923 provides for a Parliament composed of a Senate (Maglis al Shuyukh) nd a Chamber of Deputies (Maglis al Nuwwab). Two-fifths of the Senators are appointed by the King, the remainder elected directly by the people, s are the Deputies. The Premier is Hussein Sirry Pasha, appointed July 25, 1949.

Education and Religion. Moslems form 91.40% f the population, Christians 8.19% and Jews .40%. Illiteracy, which was high until some years go is being eradicated by the Government. Educaion is now compulsory for all children between the ges of 7 and 12. There is a famous seat of Moslem earning in the University of Al-Azhar in Cairo, ounded with the Metropolis about the year 968 .D.; and another, quite modern and up-to-date, he Fouad I University, in Giza, opposite Cairo, ounded in 1908. A new university, Faruk I University, has been established in Alexandria. The merican University in Cairo is the only American niversity in Egypt.

Defense. Military service is compulsory for all nen fit to serve with recruits called to colors on a arge scale in the expansion of the Army. The Air Force also has been expanded.

Currency. The monetary unit is the Egyptian pound.

Estonia

(EESTI VABARIIK)

(Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic)

Capital, Tallinn—Area, (1940), 18,353 square miles—Population (1940), 1,134,000.

Descriptive. Estonia comprises the former Russian Empire province of Estonia, the northern part of Livonia, and western parts of the Government of Pskow and Petrograd. It is bounded by the U.S.S.R. on the east, Latvia on the south, the Gulf of Riga and the Baltic Sea on the west, and the Gulf of Finland on the north. The Estonians are of Finnish-Ugrian origin.

The country is a low plain interspersed with a series of rolling hills from north to south. The coast line is 725 miles long.

Resources and Industries. Estonia has oil shale deposits distributed over an area of 2,000 square miles.

Agriculture is the chief occupation, engaging 60 percent of the population. Rye, oats, barley, flax and potatoes are the principal crops. Dairying and cattle raising are important. Manufactures include cotton, woolens, paper, timber, matches and distilled products.

The chief exports are dairy products, paper, flax, potatoes, timber, cellulose and meat. Imports are mainly cotton, woolens, sugar, iron and steel, and fertilizers.

History and Government. Estonia declared her independence from Russia (Feb. 24, 1918) after the Bolshevist coup d'etat. The country was occupied (June, 1940) and incorporated into the U.S.S.R. This action has not been recognized by the United States.

Estonia is known as a country of quaint old towns. Tallinn was founded (1219) by King Valdemar II of Denmark on the site of an ancient Estonian fortress. It has been held successively by Danes, Germans, Swedes and Russians and Germans. Three churches, the castle and a number of houses and part of the town walls and towers date back to the Danish domination. The bastions surrounding the Old Town gate were constructed during the Swedish period. Another interesting mediaeval town is Narva, founded in the 13th century. It contains a fortress built by the Russian Grand Duke Ivan III (1492).

Education and Religion. There is no state religion; 78.6% of the population are Lutherans, 19% Greek orthodox. Education is free. There is a famous university in Tartu (founded in 1632) and a Technical University in Tallinn.

Ethiopia

(ABYSSINIA)

Capital, Addis Ababa—Area, 350,000 square miles —Population (estimated 1947), 15,000,000.

Descriptive. Ethiopia (or Abyssinia), a kingdom, is a mountainous volcanic country in northeast Africa, bounded by Eritrea (Italian), French Somaliland and British Somaliland on the northeast, Italian Somaliland on the southeast, Kenya Colony (British) on the south, and the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan on the west.

Resources and Industries. The agricultural and mineral resources of the country are comparatively undeveloped, and its wealth of water power is unused.

Cattle, sheep and goats are bred. Horses are small but sturdy and are widely used as polo ponies; mules and donkeys are raised. Cotton, sugar-cane, date palm and coffee are extensively cultivated. The coffee is of three types—Harari (long berry Mocha), Jimma and Sidamo. There is also a wild berry known as Abyssinian coffee. Other important products are hides and skins, wax, barley, millet (dhurra), wheat, gesho (which serves as a substitute for hops) and tobacco. Rubber trees are numerous. Iron is manufactured into spears, knives and hatchets. Gold and other minerals in small quantities not commercially exploited, coal, copper, sulphur, potash and salts also are found.

Trade is chiefly in the export of hides and skins of cattle, goats, sheep, leopards and monkeys. Imports are salt, cotton pieces, goods and yarns, building materials and petroleum products.

History and Government. Italy, after having broken the treaty of friendship and arbitration with Ethiopia which she had signed (1928) invaded the country (1935) without declaring war, with modern arms, airplanes and gas and subjugated it. The Emperor fought with his armies until he was forced to withdraw, leaving for Europe to appeal to the League of Nations for help.

British and Imperial forces occupied Ethiopia (1941) and the Emperor Haile Selassie (born July 23, 1892) was again proclaimed ruler of his country.

Education and Religion. Many Ethiopians adhere

to the Coptic branch of Christianity. The Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria has been the supreme head of the church since the diffusion of Christianity in the fourth century, appointing the Abuna, or Head Bishop of Ethiopia.

Christians predominate in the central, northwestern and northern portions of the country; Mohammedans in the southeastern (Harar and the Ogaden, Jimma and Galla Sidamo) region and parts of the northwest territories. Pagans are scattered throughout the country, particularly in the southeast, south and southwest and along the Sudan borders.

The estimated religious populations follow:

Christians (Amhara and Tigreans) 8,500,000
Mohammedans 2,500,000
Pagans 4,000,000

There are a number of elementary and secondary schools in Addis Ababa, Dessie and Jimma, and government schools for Moslems in several cities. English is the chief foreign language taught in the schools.

Defense. The Army numbers approximately 10,000.

Currency. The monetary unit is the Ethiopian dollar.

Finland

(SUOMEN TASAVALTA)

Capital, Helsinki—Area, 130,165 square miles—Population (estimated 1948), 3,958,000.

Descriptive. The Republic of Finland is bounded on the north by Norway, on the East by the U.S.S.R., on the south by the Gulf of Finland, and on the west by the Gulf of Bothnia, Sweden and Norway.

The lake and canal waterways are navigable for 3,000 miles. Notable are the mighty Imatra rapids of the river Vuoksi.

Resources and Industries. Although extending far north into extremely cold latitudes, with rugged climate and topography, Finland is an agricultural country. Lumbering is the most important industry. The principal crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes and hay. Other chief industries in the order of their importance are—paper and pulp; iron and mechanical works; textiles; leather, rubber and fur; and chemicals.

The cooperative system has worked throughout Finland for nearly 40 years with marked success.

History and Government. Finland formed part of the Kingdom of Sweden (1154-1809), when it became an autonomous Grand Duchy of the Russian Empire. The country declared its independence (Dec. 6, 1917), established a Provisional Government, and became a republic July 17, 1919.

Finland was attacked by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Nov. 30, 1939) and made peace after three months of fighting. Through the peace (March, 1940) Finland ceded to the U.S.S.R. 16,173 square miles of territory. All this territory was recovered (1941) in the war between Germany and the U.S.S.R. in which Finland became involved as cobelligerent with Germany when the U.S.S.R. renewed its attack (June, 1941) on Finland. According to terms of the armistice between Finland and the U.S.S.R.-Great Britain, Sept. 19, 1944, Finland ceded to the U.S.S.R. the Petsamo area and leased the Porkkala headland for 50 years for use as a Russian base.

Finland signed (April 6, 1948) a ten-year friendship and mutual assistance pact with the U.S.S.R.

The President is chosen for a term of six years by an Electoral College of 300 named by direct vote; he appoints the Cabinet. Juho K. Paasikivi was elected President by Parliament (March 9, 1946). The Premier is Karl Fagerholm, Social Democrat (appointed July 1948).

There is a single legislative chamber, the Diet (Eduskunta) and the voting system is designed for proportional representation.

In the national elections (June 30, 1948), the 200 seats in the Diet were distributed as follows: Agrarians, 56 (a gain of seven); Social Democrats, 55 (gain of five); Popular Democrats, 38 (loss of 11); Conservatives, 32 (gain of four); Liberals, 5 (loss of four); Swedish Peoples party, 14 (loss of one).

Education and Religion. The Evangelical Lutheran Church is the state religion, although there is absolutely free worship. There are three universities—one in Helsinki and two in Turku.

Defense. Universal military service prevails from 17 years to 60. Males reaching 21 are summoned to service for a period of approximately a year for training. There is also an Air Force and a Coast Defense. Finland's peace effective force is limited by the Peace Treaty (Feb. 10, 1947) at 34,400, all arms.

Currency. The monetary unit is the markka.

France

(LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE)

Capital, Paris—Area, 212,659 square m Population (estimated 1948), 41,500,000.

Descriptive. The Republic of France, most erly country of Central Europe, extends from tude to 51°5′ North latitude, and from 7°45′ East l tude to 4°45′ West longtitude.

On the east Germany lies beyond the R the boundary; the Jura mountains and Lak neva separate it from Switzerland and the G Alps and the Maritime Alps from Italy. On south is the Mediterranean Sea and Spain, the Pyrenees for the boundary line. On the w the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic Ocean, on the north the English Channel and the S of Dover separate it from England, while o landside Belgium forms the boundary. From north to the south its length is approximatel miles, and from the western extremity near to Strasbourg on the Rhine it is about 560 wide. The coastline on the north is 700 miles along the Atlantic and the Bay of Biscay, 86 the Mediterranean, 384 miles.

The island of Corsica, which lies in the Med ranean off the west coast of Italy and nor Sardinia, forms an integral part of France has an area of 3,367 square miles and a popul (1940) of 322,854. The capital is Ajaccio, b place of Napoleon.

France has the highest mountain in Europe of the Caucasus, Mont Blanc (15,781 ft.). On French side of the Pyrenees are several peak ceeding 10,000 ft. in height.

There are four important rivers, the S the Loire, the Garonne and the Rhone, the bank of the Rhine from Basle, Switzerlan Lauterbourg, and a dozen others, all of value because of canalization, which binds together. The waterways total 7,543 mile length, of which canals cover 3,031.

Resources and Industries. French railways, ing 26,417 miles, and formerly owned and ated under seven great railway systems, tw which were State-owned, were merged (Ja 1938) into one French National Railway system Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Franc

Agriculturally, France is a country of farms, the average unit being 24 acres. The Fr peasant is a frugal individual and grows mo what he eats. The land is suited to a varie products the most important of which fr commercial standpoint are wheat, mixed rye, barley, oats, potatoes and beets. A diversity of fruits are grown, chiefly apples pears, plums, peaches, apricots, nuts and che The fishing industry is extensive.

The country is rich in minerals, and the b of Pas de Calais and Lorraine are noted for huge coal deposits. Subterranean products, be coal, include lignite, iron ore, bauxite, py mineral oils, auriferous ore, asphalt, rock sal potash salts. The iron ore deposits in ea France and the bauxite deposits in central Fr are among the richest in the world.

Manufactures occupy a predominant positi the economic life of the nation, and chief a these are the making of chemicals, silk and c textiles, perfumes and iron products.

History and Government. The monarchical sy was overthrown by the French Revolution (1793) and succeeded by the First Republic; t after successively followed by the First Empir der Napoleon (1804-1814), a monarchy (1814-1 the Second Republic (1848-1852), the Second Em (1852-1870), the Third Republic (Sept. 4, 1

France, after a four-year interlude of tota rian government following her conquest (194 the Nazi war machine and two years of pol changes, adopted (Oct. 13, 1946) a new Con tion establishing the Fourth Republic. France returned, as she did after her defeat i Franco-Prussian War of 1870, to the repub form of government.

France became an authoritarian state in swift current of martial and political events culminated (1940) in France signing an arm with Germany and Italy. France had dec war against Germany (Sept. 3, 1939). A singl litical party was created (Aug. 31, 1940) unde direction of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, had succeeded to the head of the Governme

The German Army had entered Paris follo its occupation of Holland, Luxemburg, and n ern France. The invasion of the Low Cou began (May 10, 1940) and within a month Germans had seized these lands and had ov northern France. German troops entered (June 14, 1940) and the Government move Bordeaux. The cabinet, by a vote of 13 to 11, a to ask Germany for an armistice. The cabine last under the Constitution of 1875, resigned President Lebrun asked Marshal Petain to

helm. There followed the armistice negotiations. The compact with Germany was signed ne 22, 1940); the one with Italy two days later. he Government moved to Vichy (July 2) and liament voted (July 9) full powers to Marshal ain to revise the Constitution. The vote in the mber of Deputies was 395 to 3 and in the ate 229 to 1.

he members of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate met in National Assembly (July 10) and sed a Constitutional Law giving to Marshal ain as Chief of State the power to promulgate rough one or more Acts a new Constitution for French State," based on the rights of "labor, ily and the fatherland," to be ratified by the ion and applied by the Assemblies to be created. s "Constitutional Law" was adopted by a vote 569 to 80, with 17 members absent.

Vith the liberation of France by the Allied nies (Sept. 1944) a Provisional Government, ded by Gen. Charles de Gaulle as President Council was established by the French Committee of National Liberation which had been formed Algiers, North Africa (1943).

rance held her first free elections in five years t. 21, 1945) and elected a Constituent Assembly rged with the duty of drafting and putting into ct a new Constitution. The de Gaulle Governnt resigned at the first meeting of the Assembly. élix Gouin, Socialist, was elected President of Constituent Assembly (Jan. 23, 1946), but reed (June 11) after a victory of the Popular publican party (M. R. P.) at the polls. Georges ault, 46-year-old former newspaper man and ool teacher, was inaugurated (June 24) as Presit-Premier.

he first draft of the new Constitution was reed (May 5) by the French people by more n 1,000,000 votes, but a second draft was pted (Oct. 13) by a vote of 9,802,467 to 7,790,676, najority of 1,211,791 votes, with more than 1,,000 followers of Gen. de Gaulle abstaining at request. The new Constitution provides for a liament consisting of a National Assembly of puties and a Council of the Republic with Councilors, which takes the place of the former nate.

Under the new Constitution, legislative powers vested exclusively in the Assembly, with the uncil acting merely in an advisory capacity. The sident, has broader powers than under the ird Republic, but he is without power to dissolve Assembly. He is recognized as the head of the nch Union.

The President is Vincent Auriol, a Socialist, ected Jan. 16, 1947 at a joint session of the two ises of Parliament by a vote of 452 out of 833 t). He will serve for seven years. The Premier pt. 20, 1948) is Henri Queuille, Radical party.

Under the Constitution the French Union con-s of 90 Departments of Metropolitan France, en overseas Departments, and a number of Over-s Territories, Trust Territories and Associated tes. The Overseas Territories are endowed with pecial statute with respect to their particular erests within the framework of the Republic. long the 90 Departments into which France is ided for administrative purposes, the three thern departments of Algeria in Northern Africa lgies, Oran and Constantine—have been treated nce 1881) as an integral part of France. The mer colonies of Martinique, Guadeloupe, Reon and Guyane (French Guiana) were given n. 1, 1947) the status of overseas departments. Each of the Overseas units is represented in the amber of Deputies and Council of the Republic. erseas Departments have at their head a Prefet, elected General Council, Municipal Council and yor. According to the development of the terri-ies, their towns have elected municipal councils d mayors.

France is in the vanguard in the matter of social lfare legislation. Both employers and employees ntribute to the old-age pension fund. There is o compulsory social insurance against illness, ternity, disability and death. The legislation s been continued by the French State.

Since her liberation, France has put into effect a gressive program of nationalizing industries, nks, coal mines, air lines, and other public ilities.

Education and Religion. Primary, secondary and her education are free and instruction is com-sory between the ages of six and 14. There are universities in the country.

The country is predominantly Roman Catholic, ly about a million persons adhering to the otestant faith. The State recognizes no religion d tolerates all.

Defense. The Army numbers fewer than 500,000 n. The Air Force has approximately 50,000 and Navy 45,000. Twelve months of compulsory litary training was authorized by the National sembly (March 11, 1948) for 20-year-olds.

Currency. The unit of currency is the franc. France devalued the franc (Jan. 25, 1948) from 119 to the dollar to an official exchange rate of 214.392 francs to the dollar, with a free variable gold rate to be determined by operation of supply and demand.

French Colonial Empire

	Sq. Mi.	Population
IN ASIA		
French India	196	323,500
French Indo-China	286,000	25,000,000
Total in Asia	**286,196**	**25,323,500**
IN AMERICA		
St. Pierre and Miquelon	93	4,175
Guadeloupe	583	304,209
Martinique	380	252,000
French Guiana and Inini	65,041	36,975
Total in America	**66,097**	**597,359**
IN OCEANIA		
New Caledonia, etc.	8,548	59,889
Society Islands (Tahiti, etc.)	1,520	39,920
Total in Oceania	**10,068**	**99,809**
IN AFRICA		
Algeria	847,552	7,234,684
Morocco (Associated State)	172,104	8,500,000
Tunisia	48,313	3,015,170
French West Africa	1,815,768	15,943,000
Togoland (Trusteeship)	21,893	780,497
Cameroons (Trusteeship)	166,489	2,700,000
French Equatorial Africa	959,256	4,003,733
Reunion	969	220,955
Madagascar	241,094	4,227,381
Comoro	790	
French Somaliland	9,071	49,685
Total in Africa	**4,283,299**	**46,675,105**
Grand total in colonies	**4,645,660**	**72,695,773**

ALGERIA
(L'Algerie)

Algeria is in the northern part of Africa, extending for 650 miles along the Mediterranean Sea, between Tunisia on the east and Morocco on the west. Both neighbors are French Associated States. The northern territory extends inland approximately 350 miles; beyond, the four southern territories extend southward indefinitely into the Sahara Desert, merging into French West Africa. On the coast is an area, the Tell, from 50 to 100 miles wide, of very fertile plains with valleys running out from the hills, mainly owned by Europeans, which is cultivated scientifically. Behind the Tell is the tableland of the Shat with an elevation of 3,000 ft., arid, or covered with salt lakes and swamp. The two chains of the Atlas Mountains, reaching to altitudes of 7,000 feet, divide the country from the Sahara. Algeria has a population (1936) of 7,234,684; and area of 847,552 square miles. The capital is Algiers. The natives are Moslems.

The Northern Territory, area 80,117 square miles, is divided into three Departments: Algiers, population, 2,240,911; Oran, 1,623,356; and Constantine, 2,727,766. Each Department sends Councillors and Deputies to the National Assembly which alone has the right to legislate for Algeria.

Nationals must serve two years with the army and then may be called up as reservists in case of mobilization.

Agricultural products include wheat, barley, oats, corn, potatoes, artichokes, flax and tobacco. Wine and olive oil are produced. Dates, pomegranates and figs grow abundantly. Cattle grazing is the chief agricultural pursuit. There are large deposits of iron, zinc, lead, mercury, copper and antimony.

The principal imports are textiles, machines, automobiles, petroleum, sugar, coal, iron and steel, cereals and coffee. Exports consist chiefly of wines, cereals, sheep, olive oil, alfalfa, spirits. Trade is mainly with France.

The Southern Territory, area 767,435 square miles, forms a separate colony under military command which acts in conjunction with the Governor General. The Southern Territory has a population (estimated 1948) of 645,000.

In the elections to Algeria's first Assembly (April 4 and 11, 1948) center and moderate groups supporting Charles de Gaulle's principles won a large majority of the 120 seats.

The unit of currency is the French franc.

TUNISIA
(Afrikiya; Tunisie)

Tunisia, an Associated State, one of the former Barbary states under the suzerainty of Turkey, is situated on the northern coast of Africa, with the Mediterranean Sea on the north and east, Italian Libya on the southeast, the Sahara Desert

on the south and Algeria on the west. The capital is Tunis. The country has an area of 48,313 square miles and a population (estimated, 1945) of 3,015,-170, including 123,170 aliens. The native population is composed of Arabs and Bedouins.

The French were obliged to send a military force into the country (1881) to protect Algeria from the raids of the Khroumer tribes, which resulted in a treaty (signed May 12, 1881) placing Tunisia under the protectorate of France.

The titular ruler is Lamine Bey and the Premier is Mustapha Saak. The French Resident General is Jean Mons.

There are large fertile valleys in the mountainous north, excellent land for fruit culture in the northeast peninsula, high tablelands and pastures in the center, and famous oases and gardens in the south, where dates grow in profusion. The chief industry is agriculture, and wheat, barley, oats, olives, grapes and dates are produced in abundance, besides almonds, oranges, lemons, shaddocks, pistachios, alfa grass, henna and cork. Lead, iron, phosphate and zinc are the most important minerals.

Textiles, manufactured metals, and minerals comprise the chief imports; agricultural products, olive oil, and minerals are the principal exports.

MOROCCO

(For information on the French Associated State of **Morocco,** *see Index Morocco.)*

FRENCH WEST AFRICA

French West Africa, an Overseas Territory, reaches from the Atlantic Ocean at about 17° west longitude across Africa to the Soudan at about 15° east longitude and from the southern desert boundaries of Morocco, Algeria, Tunis and Italian Libya to the Gulf of Guinea and the indeterminate boundary of French Equatorial Africa. It has been formed by consolidation of seven colonies. The capital is Dakar.

The colonies export fruits, palm nuts and oil, rubber, cotton, cacao, woods, and peanuts. The chief imports are foodstuffs, textiles, machinery and hardware, and spirits. Trade is mainly with France.

Colony	Sq. M.	Pop., 1943
Senegal, incl. Dakar Dist.	77,730	1,727,000
Mauritania	323,310	377,000
French Guinea	96,886	2,164,000
Ivory Coast	184,174	4,124,000
Dahomey	43,232	1,436,000
French Sudan	590,966	3,875,000
Niger	499,410	2,058,000
Dakar and dependencies	60	182,000
Total	**1,815,768**	**15,943,000**

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA (French Congo)

French Equatorial Africa is in the heart of Africa and has a seacoast on the South Atlantic Ocean between Spanish Guinea and the Belgian Congo.

Its other neighbors are the Cameroons, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Libya, French West Africa and Nigeria. French acquisition began (1841) and its territory has since been extended by exploration and settlement. That part (107,270 square miles) ceded to Germany as compensation for acknowledgment of the Morocco protectorate (1911) was restored to France in the Treaty of Versailles and incorporated in this territory. The capital is Brazzaville. The constituent colonies are:

Colony	Sq. M.	Pop., 1946
Gabun	93,218	383,715
Middle Congo	166,069	655,497
Ubangi-Shari	238,767	1,062,300
Chad	461,202	1,902,221
Total	**959,256**	**4,003,733**

Europeans number 8,333.

There are 300,000 square miles of tropical forests, rich in timber, but the output as yet is only wild rubber, and palm oil and ivory. Copper, lead and zinc have been found. Commerce is chiefly with France.

CAMEROONS AND TOGOLAND

Cameroons is that part of the former German Colony Kamerun (captured Feb., 1916). It consists of 166,489 square miles and was allotted to France as a Mandate by the Treaty of Versailles, constituted an autonomous territory by decree (March, 1921), and made a U.N. Trusteeship (Dec. 1946). It is governed by a Commissioner. The capital is Yaounde. Its population (estimated 1948) is 2,700,000 including several thousand Europeans.

The colony has two seaports. Its chief products are palm oil, groundnuts, almonds, hides, cacao and ivory. Trade is principally with France.

Of **Togoland,** pre-World War I, German colony, France received 21,893 square miles, about two-thirds, which was attached to French Dahomey. It now is a U.N. Trusteeship with a population of 780,497.

FRENCH SOMALILAND

French Somaliland lies between Eritrea, E opia and British Somaliland and is separ by the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb from A (British).

The area is 9,071 square miles and popula (1944) 49,685; the capital is Jibuti, its port on Gulf of Aden (acquired 1862).

The colony has few industries, but hides, co and ivory are exported. Jibuti is connected Addis Ababa by railroad and much of Ethiop commerce passes through it.

MADAGASCAR

Madagascar, an Overseas Territory, is an isl off the east coast of Africa from which it is arated by the Mozambique Channel (240 miles at its narrowest part). It is about 980 miles and 360 miles wide at its greatest breadth. area is 241,094 square miles; population (estim 1941 includes Mayotte and Comoro Islands) 4,2 381. The capital is Tananarive. To Madagasca attached for government the prosperous archi ago of the **Comoro Islands** with an area in a about 790 square miles, and a population of (1 130,253.

Madagascar came under a French protecto (1885) and was declared a French colony (18 More than 3,000,000 acres are under cultivat the chief crops being rice, manioc, beans, van maize, sweet potatoes, corn, coffee, cloves, toba sugar cane and cacao. The forests are rich cabinet wood and tanning bark, raffia, resins, g and beeswax.

Agriculture and stock-raising are the chief dustries. Minerals found include graphite, m precious and industrial stones, kaolin, nickel phosphates, gold and radium.

REUNION

Reunion, a Department, is an island in Indian Ocean, about 420 miles east of Madagas and has belonged to France since 1643. Reu is entitled to representation in Paris by Councillors and three Deputies. The area is square miles; the population (1941) 220,955, whom 203,319 are of French extraction. The c products are sugar, rum, coffee, manioc, tapi vanilla and spices. The chief imports are rice cereals.

FRENCH INDIA

The French possessions in India lie along Coromandel coast, on the Bay of Bengal, in southeastern part, to the north of the islan Ceylon. The most important is Pondicherry, es lished by the French East Indian Company (16 which, after changing hands eight times, fi rested in the control of France (1814). The c nies are divided in five dependencies: **Pondiche** population (1941), 204,653; **Karikal,** 60,760; **Ch dernagor,** 38,284; **Mahe,** 14,092; **Yanaon,** 5,711. colonies send one Senator and one Deputy to liament at Paris. Agriculture is the chief indu and oil seed the chief export.

The total population of French India is 323, the area is 196 square miles. Pondicherry is capital.

FEDERATION OF INDO-CHINA

	Area (sq. mi.)	Pop (Est. 1
Tonkin	40,530	9,600,
Annam	56,973	6,200,
Cochin-China	26,476	5,200,
Cambodia	67,550	3,000,
Laos	89,320	1,000,
Total	**280,849**	**25,000,**

The Federation of Indo-China (French I China), Associated States situated in the so eastern part of Asia comprises the five states li above. The group is bounded on the north China, on the east and south by the South C Sea, and by Thailand on the west. The popula includes about 42,000 Europeans. The capita Hanoi, Tonkin.

Under the terms of settlement (1941) of a bo dispute, French Indo-China ceded 21,750 sq miles to Siam. Cambodia yielded 16,887 sq miles and Laos 4,863.

France recognized the Viet Nam Republi Annamese Nationalists (March 7, 1946) as a state within the Indo-Chinese Federation French Union." The nationalist movement be (1941) and gained impetus during World Wa Viet Nam is the ancient Annamese name for kin, Annam and Cochin-China. Recognition o Annamese Nationalists was reversed when Fr recognized a new anti-Communist Provisional ernment of Viet Nam (June 5, 1948) as a mer state of the French Union. Brig. Gen. Nguyen Xuan was elected President of the Provisi Government (May 20, 1948). Bao Dai, who a cated as Emperor of Annam (August 1945) restored to power and responsibility with the "Chief of Government" (June 14, 1949), follo

n agreement signed in Paris (March 8) providing or an independent Viet Nam Republic within the rench Commonwealth, and opening the way for ochin-China to accede to Viet Nam.

Cochin-China proclaimed itself a free republican tate (Feb. 4, 1947).

The chief minerals are iron, tungsten and manganese. The chief exports are rice, rubber, fish, oal, lumber, pepper, cattle and hides, corn, zinc nd tin. The principal imports are cotton and silk loths, metal articles, kerosene and automobiles.

GUADELOUPE

Guadeloupe, a Department, consisting of two arge islands, Basse-Terre and Grande Terre, eparated by a narrow channel and five smaller slands, is a group of the Leeward Islands in the Vest Indies between Antigua and Dominica. They ave been in the possession of France since 1634 nd are represented in Parliament at Paris by two ouncillors and three Deputies. The government onsists of a Prefet and an elected General Council. he soil is very productive. The area of the entire roup of islands is 583 square miles; population 1936) is 304,209. Basse-Terre is the capital.

The principal exports are sugar, coffee, rum, acao, vanilla, bananas.

MARTINIQUE

Martinique, one of the Windward Islands, in the Vest Indies, has been a possession since 1635, was ade a Department of France (Jan. 1, 1947). It is epresented in the French Parliament by two Counillors and three Deputies. It is administered by a refect, a General Council, and elective Municipal Councils. In Martinique is located the famous olcano, Mt. Pelee, which in eruption on (May 8, 902) destroyed the city of St. Pierre with all its 0,000 inhabitants. The island is the birthplace of he Empress Josephine.

Martinique has a population (Est. 1939) of 52,000, and an area of 380 square miles. The capital is Fort-de-France. The status of the island was hanged (1946) to a Department of France, effective Jan. 1, 1947.

The chief exports are sugar, rum, bananas, pineapples and cacao beans. Trade is mainly with rance and the United States. The franc is the ionetary unit.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON

St. Pierre and Miquelon are two groups of rocky arren islands close to the southwestern coast of ewfoundland, inhabited by fishermen. Townhips were abolished (July 18, 1935) and an adinistrator, assisted by a council, rules the islands. he exports are chiefly cod, dried and fresh, and ther fish products. Imports consist of textiles, alt, wines, foodstuffs and meat. A regular boat ervice is maintained with North Sydney and Halix. A telegraph cable connects St. Pierre with urope and the American continent. The French anc is the medium of exchange.

The St. Pierre group has an area of 10 square iles; Miquelon, 83 square miles. Total population Est. 1936), 4,175. The capital is St. Pierre.

FRENCH GUIANA

French Guiana, a Department, is on the north oast of South America on the Atlantic Ocean with utch Guiana on the west and Brazil on the east nd south. The country has lost heavily in population in the last several decades, the census of 911 returning 49,009 inhabitants as compared with 3,975 in 1936 (including the hinterland of Inini, eparated territorially from Guiana July 6, 1930). he area of Guiana is 34,740 square miles. The area f Inini is 30,301 square miles. Guiana sends one ouncillor and one Deputy to the Chamber at aris. The colony has a Prefet and a Council Genral of 16 elected members. France has had a amous penal colony there since 1885, known as evils Island. France ordered (1946) the prison to e liquidated and its 2,800 inmates repatriated. he capital is Cayenne.

Immense forests of rich timber cover the terriory. Very little of the land is cultivated. The rincipal crops are rice, corn, manioc, cacao, bananas, and sugar cane. Placer gold mining is the ost important industry. Exports comprise cacao, ananas, various woods, gold, fish glue, rum, rose-ood essence, lumber and hides

CEANIA—SOCIETY ISLANDS (TAHITI, ETC.)

The French possessions, widely scattered in the outhern Pacific Ocean, were grouped together 1903) as one homogeneous colony under one Prefet ith headquarters at Papeete, **Tahiti**, one of he **Society Islands**. The other groups are the **Marquesas**, the **Tuamotû Group**, the **Leeward Islands**, he **Gambier**, the **Tubuai**, and **Rapa Islands**. Tahiti is picturesque and mountainous with a productive coastland bearing cocoanut, banana and range trees, sugar cane, vanilla and other tropical fruits. Preparation of copra, sugar and rum re the chief industries.

The area of the islands administered at Tahiti is 1,520 square miles; the population is 39,920.

New Caledonia, with an area of 8,548 square miles and a population (Est. 1944) of 59,889, is 248 miles long and has an average breadth of 31 miles. It is about half way between Australia and the Fiji Islands. Its dependencies are: The **Isle of Pines**, the **Wallis Archipelago**, the **Loyalty Islands**, the **Huon Islands**, **Fortuna**, and **Alofi**. The group was acquired by France (1854), and a penal colony was maintained on **Nou Island** until 1896.

The colony is administered by a Prefet and an elective council general. Noumea is the capital.

Mining is the chief industry. Chrome, cobalt, nickel and manganese abound. Other minerals found are antimony, mercury, cinnabar, silver, gold, lead and copper. Agricultural products include coffee, copra, cotton, manioc (cassava), corn, tobacco, bananas and pineapples.

The **New Hebrides**, 250 miles northeast of New Caledonia and 500 miles west of Fiji, is a group with an aggregate area of 5,700 square miles, having a native population estimated at about 49,000, and a white population (1946): British, 183; French, 758. The group has been a Condominium since 1906 and administered jointly by High Commissioners of France and Great Britain. Chief products are copra, cotton, cacao and coffee.

Germany

(Deutschland)

Capital, Berlin—Area, 143,200 square miles—Population (1946), enumerated in four zones of occupation, including Berlin, 67,032,242.

Descriptive. Germany, in Central Europe, is bounded on the north by the North Sea, Denmark and the Baltic Sea; on the east by Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austria; on the south by Austria, and Switzerland; on the west by France, Luxemburg, Belgium, the Netherlands (Holland) and the North Sea.

Present day Germany, as occupied by the Allied Armies, is the German Reich of pre-World War II, minus her eastern provinces—Silesia, Pomerania, West Prussia and East Prussia. An order by the Allied Control Council also made Germany disgorge all the territories she annexed after Dec. 31, 1937—Austria, Czechoslovakia, Memel, Poland, Eupen and Malmedy, Alsace-Lorraine, Danzig, the North Eastern Italian districts, Luxemburg and Northern Slovenia.

The climate of Germany is quite mild in summer and rather cold in winter, as in all western Europe. The soil is not naturally fertile, being largely a glacial plain over which the action of the ice moved much sand: it has always demanded unusual artificial fertilization. The land is heavily wooded. Forestry is far advanced, perhaps more perfected as a science than in any other country. The Black Forest of Germany is famed for its timber and as a resort. The highest mountains are the Bavarian Alps in the south. The northern part is a plain sloping to the north and west.

Agriculture is a highly specialized industry. Some of the more important crops are wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, sugar beets and hay. Other commercial products are tobacco, grapes, hops, apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, peaches and walnuts.

The principal minerals are coal, lignite, iron, zinc, lead, copper, salt, potash, petroleum.

Occupation authorities reported that approximately 75 per cent of German industries survived World War II. By January 1949, with many former managers in charge, the Ruhr area had a steel-producing capacity of more than 12,000,000 tons annually as against the 1938 wartime peak of 15,000,000 tons. Western Germany's industries as a whole were more than 70 percent of normal production.

The German merchant marine (1939) had 2,466 ships of 4,492,708 gross tonnage, compared with 3,459,296 tons (1914).

Resources and Industries. Germany had (1937) approximately 132,000 miles of roads, of which 26,000 miles were highways, 52,300 miles first class country roads and 87,100 second class country roads.

History and Government. Germany's history dates back to the Franks, Goths, Huns and other invading tribes from central Asia, one of which—the Franks—gained supremacy and one of whose rulers, Charlemagne, became Emperor of the Roman Empire. The Reformation made a large part Lutheran about 1547. The Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) left the German Empire divided into hundreds of small principalities, with the Province of Prussia gradually gaining supremacy among the many rival factions. Following the defeat of Austria, a major contender for control of Germany, in the Seven Weeks' War (1866), the North German Confederation was formed in 1867.

The German Empire (Deutsches Reich) was proclaimed Jan. 18, 1871, in the palace of Versailles by Chancellor Bismark of Prussia, who made the King of Prussia, William I of Hohenzollern, German Emperor (Deutscher Kaiser). Bismark became Imperial Chancellor. Increasing international rivalries, fed by German military and naval expansion, culminated in World War I, in which Germany was defeated. William II abdicated and by the Treaty of Versailles, 1919, Germany ceded Alsace-Lorraine, all colonies, its Polish territory and Navy, and submitted to military restrictions and payment of reparations.

When the German Emperor abdicated and fled to Holland (Nov., 1918) the self-constituted Council of People's Commissioners took over the government and proclaimed a republic. A call was issued for the election of a National Assembly. It met at Weimar (Feb. 6, 1919) and elected Fredrich Ebert President of the republic (Feb. 11). His term was extended to June 30, 1925.

The National Assembly adopted a Constitution (July 31, 1919). It was known as the Weimar Constitution.

Ebert died (Feb. 28, 1925) and was succeeded by Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg (re-elected 1932). In this election Hindenburg received 19,359,642 votes to Adolf Hitler's 13,417,460. But in the election (March 5, 1933), five weeks after Hindenburg had appointed Hitler Chancellor (Jan. 30, 1933), the Nazis polled 17,277,180 votes (43.9 percent) and gained an absolute majority of the Reichstag.

The new Reichstag which met March 23, 1933, passed the following day an Enabling Act by which absolute power was conferred on Chancellor Hitler and his cabinet and the provisions of the Weimar Constitution set aside. Under the authority derived from the Enabling Act Hitler completely personalized government in Germany. He obtained complete control of all activities throughout the country—political, economic, industrial, commercial and cultural. Freedom of speech and of the press were abolished. Equality before the law applied only to Aryans, the only people in Germany who had full citizenship rights which were restricted by the Gestapo (secret police).

As result of the anti-Semitic campaign of boycott and violence carried on by the Storm Troopers scarcely any of the more than 500,000 Jews in Germany remained at liberty. An estimated 90,000 fled the country.

The National Socialist German Labor Party, familiarly known as Nazis, was founded (1920) in Munich by Hitler (then 31 years old). Austrian-born, he had served throughout the war in the German Army and in consequence had lost his Austrian citizenship. He later obtained German citizenship.

The Nazis were a small group, anti-Semitic, with vague socialist leanings but strongly opposed to the Social Democrats and the Republican Constitution of the Reich. With Hitler and Gen. Ludendorff as leaders, they staged the so-called "Beer Hall Putsch" in Munich (Nov. 8-9, 1923). This proved abortive and Hitler was sentenced to five years' imprisonment—a sentence soon quashed. In the Reichstag election (1924) the party joined with a party called Movement for German Racial Freedom and the combination won 32 seats. But the next year the Nazis reorganized and with each successive election in the next eight years made big gains. Hitler was made chancellor Jan. 30, 1933. President von Hindenburg died Aug. 2, 1934, the day after the Cabinet adopted a decree uniting the office of Reich President with that of Reich Chancellor to take effect after his death. Hitler officially repudiated the Treaty of Versailles and the reparations agreements Jan. 30, 1937. He annexed the Sudetenland and Austria before starting war on Poland Sept. 1, 1939. [*See World War II*]

The National Socialist party continued in control of the country throughout World War II and was succeeded by the Allied Powers when they decreed the occupation of the country after the defeat of Germany, May 8, 1945. Grand Adm. Karl Doenitz, German Navy chief, proclaimed himself Fuehrer (May 1, 1945) with an announcement that Hitler had fallen in battle in Berlin and had proclaimed him (Doenitz) as his successor. Allied authorities were skeptical at the time of the announcement that Hitler was dead. A painstaking investigation by British military intelligence officers later appeared to show he had committed suicide.

Germany is divided into four Zones of Occupation. The zones, with their rough borders and the power to which each is assigned, follow:

Allied Zones in Germany

U.S.S.R.—All territory east and inclusive of the Prussian province of Saxony, Brandenburg, including the States of Saxony, Thuringia, Anhalt and Mecklenburg.

Great Britain—The Ruhr and the area east and west of the Wesel River, extending to Duesseldorf, Cologne and Aachen, including the former Prussian provinces of Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Westphalia and Rhineland (northern portion); the former states of Oldenburg, Brunswick, Hamburg and Lippe.

France—The left bank of the Rhine, including the Palatinate and the Saar, and the districts Trier and Coblenz; right bank of the Rhine, including the areas of South Baden, Bavaria and Wurttemberg-Hohenzollern (including Lindau).

United States—Territory bounded on the e by the Russian zone and Czechoslovakia, on north by the British zone, on the west by French zone, and on the south by Austria, cluding Bavaria (major portion), Wurttemb (northern portion), Baden (northern portio most of Hesse and Hesse-Nassau, and Bremer

The territory east of the Oder-Neisse line wit 1937 boundaries is under Polish administrat except for northern East Prussia which is un U.S.S.R. administration.

There also was created the area of Greater B lin, within but not part of the U.S.S.R. zone, wh is administered by the Inter-Allied governing thority with representatives of each of the f Powers. The United States High Commissioner Germany is John J. McCloy, appointed May 1949, who succeeded Gen. Lucius D. Clay, f U. S. Military Governor.

Germany, by the census of 1939, had an area 182,471 square miles and a population of 69,022,2 Present-day Germany, under Allied Military cupation, has an area and population (Octo 1946) as follows:

Zone	Area, sq. mi.	Popula
Russian zone	46,600	17,300,
British zone	42,700	22,800,
United States zone	36,900	16,700,
French zone	16,700	5,900,
Berlin	300	4,332,
Total	**143,200**	**67,032,**

No time limit was set on the occupation and promises were made to the German people. It made plain by the Allies that the length of occupation would depend on how long it would t to eradicate all traces of militarism and to est lish a representative, democratic government bef returning the country to the German people.

A 48-point proclamation (Sept. 25, 1945) legali the Allies' control of every phase of German and ordered the abolition of "all German la naval and air forces, the SS (Elite Guard), SA (Storm Troops) and the Gestapo with all t organizations, staffs and institutions." This cludes all the groups "which serve to keep a the military tradition in Germany"—the Gen Staff, the officers' corps, the reserve corps, m tary schools, war veterans' organizations and ot military and quasi-military formations.

The proclamation also signed the final de warrant for the Nazi party. The party "finally abolished and declared to be illegal" a the proclamation added, there would be no m secret organizations in Germany and no m religious or racial discriminations. The Ger diplomatic corps also was abolished.

Allied occupation authorities quashed all tences on persons convicted under the Hi regime on political, racial or religious grounds Created a system of democratic jurisprudenc

The Saar Basin, area 738 square miles, separated from Germany after World Wa and administered by the League of Nations thro a commission. The French had the sole righ work the coal mines for 15 years in recompense the destruction of the coal mines in North France. The Saar, which by a vote of 477,11 48,637 (Jan. 13, 1935) declared its desire to re Germany, was returned to the Reich by the Le (March 1, 1935). But in the first post World II election (Oct. 5, 1947) the Saar population v overwhelmingly for an economic union France. Its area has been enlarged to about square miles.

An autonomous Saarland government granted by France (Jan. 3, 1948), subject to Fre economic and financial legislation.

The American Military Government establish political entity, Greater Hesse, consisting of former Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau State of Hesse. Hesse-Nassau was annexed by Prussians (1866). It is hilly and not rich agri turally but its forests are the richest in Pru

The first free municipal elections in Germ since 1933 were held (May 26, 1946) in 38 c of the American occupation zone. The results the moderate Christian Socialist Union 484 Cou seats; the leftist Social Democrats, 421; the So sponsored Socialist Unity Party, 47, and the r tionary Liberal Democrats, 34.

In Berlin, controlled by the Big Four Pow the first post-war municipal elections (Oct. 1946) brought out more than 2,000,000 voters

ose 130 City Councilors and 805 Borough Coun-
ors. The results were:

Party	Total vote	Percentage of vote
cial Democrats	999,170	48.7
ristian Socialists	454,202	22.1
cialist Unity Party	405,992	19.8
eral Democrats	192,527	9.4
valid ballots	39,164	

In the first elections for the Landtag (Diet) held the Russian occupation zone outside of Berlin, e Social Democrats were barred from participa-n because the Soviet authorities contended they d been absorbed by the Socialist Unity Party. e latter party and affiliated minor groups polled ct. 20, 1947) a total of 4,959,716 votes, but the ristian Democrats and the Liberal Democrats ceived a combined vote of 4,808,181.

A series of conflicts between the Western occupy- powers and the U.S.S.R. over the economic d political administration of Germany culmi-ted (1948) in the virtual partition of Germany o two well defined zones under rival political d economic control. The U.S.S.R. delega-n walked out of the Allied Control Council in rlin (March 20), denying further usefulness of Council as an organ of government, began a ies of blockades against the other Allies (March , and announced (July 1) it would no longer rticipate in the four-power Berlin Kommanda-a. The Western powers utilized a gigantic air program to supply blockaded Berlin during 8-1949.

The 11 German Minister-Presidents of the West-n zones, reversing a previous stand, accepted ly 26, 1948) the responsibility of initiating a vernment for the 11 States of non-Soviet Ger-ny.

After eight months of constitutional delibera-ns, the Parliamentary Council (Constituent sembly) May 8, 1949 in Bonn by a vote of 53 12, gave final approval of a basic law under ich the 11 Laender of Western Germany would m a federal government in which "all authority anates from the people." The draft consti-ion was approved with reservations May 12 by Western military governors. It provides for a vernment comprising two houses of Parliament—Bundestag and a Bundesrat—with the larger, ver house elected directly by constituencies and upper house selected by the Landtage (state vernments). It specifies a federal President cted for five years by a convention consisting members of the Bundestag and equally by dele-es from the Laender. The President would minate the federal Chancellor subject to con-nation by the Bundestag. The Chancellor would pose the federal ministers to be appointed. clusive rights to legislation would be assigned the federal government on foreign affairs, izenship, passports, emigration, currency, etc. The proposed state, proclaimed in Bonn, chosen the capital, on May 23, 1949, to be officially own as the Federal Republic of Germany, em-aces about two-thirds of the population and f the territory of the former German Reich. e 11 Laender in the Western zone include: North rttemberg-Baden, Hesse, Bremen (U. S. Zone); leswig-Holstein, Hamburg, Lower Saxony, rth-Rhine Westphalia (British Zone); Rhine-d-Palatinate, Saarland, South Baden, Wurt-berg-Hohenzollern (French Zone).

A charter for joint Western allied control in Republic of Germany, by an Allied High Com-ssion, replacing military control, signed in ris June 20, 1949, by the United States, Great tain and France, was made public June 29. will operate under provisions of the previously olished Occupation Statute, and vests chief nomic control in the United States.

In Western Germany's first post-war general ction, Aug. 14, 1949, in which 24,492,752 people .5% of the eligible electorate) voted, the 402 ts of the Bundestag (Parliament) were distrib-d as follows: Christian Democrats (Catholic), ; Social Democrats, 131; Free Democrats, 52; mmunists, 15; other parties totaled, 65.

Education and Religion. There were (1939) 50,592 ools and 186,582 classes and 7,503,195 pupils, ght by 177,303 teachers. There are 29 univer-es in Germany, the oldest being Heidelberg unded in 1386). Elementary education is com-sory.

Major educational reforms designed to make German school program more democratic are ler way in Western Germany. Formerly only ut 10 percent of the students were chosen to end higher schools and universities; the re-nder remained in elementary schools and rned trades.

The government sought (1934) to bring the vari- Lutheran churches into a single German angelical Church under the direction of a pro-zi bishop and, failing in this, promulgated a r (Sept. 24, 1935) giving absolute powers in urch matters to the Minister for Church Affairs. In the course of the conflict more than 700 Lutheran pastors were arrested. Conflict with the Roman Catholic Church developed over control of education of youth organizations, the administration of which was guaranteed to the Church under the terms of the German-Vatican concordat of July 20, 1933. Complete religious freedom is guaranteed by the occupation forces.

Defense. Germany no longer has any armed forces of its own. Defense is vested in the four occupying powers.

Currency. Separate currency systems are maintained in the Western and Eastern zones. A new Deutsche mark to replace the Reichsmark in the Western zones was announced, exchange being at the rate of one Deutsche mark for 10 Reichsmarks.

Helgoland, an island of 130 acres in the North Sea, was taken from Denmark by a British Naval Force (1807) and later ceded to Germany to become a part of Schleswig Holstein Province in return for rights in East Africa. The island was heavily fortified and formed a large part of the German defenses in the North Sea. After capitulation of Germany in World War II. the island was surrendered (May 23, 1945) to Great Britain and occupied. The island was demilitarized (April 18, 1947) when the British Navy set off 3,500 tons of high explosives stored in the island's eight and a half miles of tunnel system. The explosion demolished tunnels, radar stations, submarine pens and sent large sections of the cliffs tumbling into the sea.

Greece

(VASILION TIS ELLADOS)

Capital, Athens—Area, 50,257 square miles—Population (estimated 1948), 7,780,000.

Descriptive. Greece occupies the southern peninsula of the Balkans, stretching down into the Mediterranean Sea, with the Ionian Sea on the west and the Aegean Sea on the east. On the northwest lies Albania, on the north Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, and on the northeast Turkey. The Pindus Mountains, a continuation of the Balkans, run through the country from north to south. The coastline is broken by many gulfs and bays. Islands account for 8,819 square miles of its total area.

Resources and Industries. Greece proper is chiefly agricultural, with little manufacturing. Only one-fifth of the total area is arable; 13,350,000 of the total of 16,074,000 acres are covered by mountains and lakes and rivers. The forests have been denuded, but reforestation is going on; they cover 5,944,059 acres of which 4,121,119 are state-owned. The chief agricultural products are wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, tobacco, olives, lemons, oranges, mandarins, apples, pears, figs and nuts. The principal minerals are iron, zinc, lead, lignite and salt.

History and Government. The authentic history of Greece began (776 B. C.) although the country attained its greatest glory and power in the fifth century B. C. It became a province of the Roman Empire (46 B. C.), of the Byzantine Empire (395 A. D.) and was conquered by the Turks (1456). Greece won its war of independence (1821-1829) and became a kingdom under the guarantee of Great Britain, France and Russia (1830).

The Greek National Assembly (1925) voted the overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of a republic, which lasted for ten years, or until a plebiscite (Nov. 3, 1935) restored the throne to George II, King of the Hellenes, who had been forced to abdicate Dec. 18, 1923.

Greece was occupied (1941) by Germans, Italians and Bulgarians after having defeated the Italians and later resisted German aggression.

When Greece was cleared of Germans during World War II (1944) the Cabinet returned to Athens. Various groups of partisans carried on civil war that resulted in King George renouncing the throne (Dec. 30) and the appointment of Archbishop Damaskino as regent. He resigned (1946).

In general elections (March, 1946) the Populist party was victorious. A second plebiscite was held (Sept. 1, 1946) and King George regained the throne.

King George died (April 1, 1947) and was succeeded by his brother, Paul. King Paul was married (Jan. 9, 1938) to Princess Frederika Louise of Brunswick (born April 18, 1917) and they have three children: Princess Sophia (born Nov. 2, 1938); Princess Irene (born May 11, 1942); and Crown Prince Constantine (born June 2, 1940).

The Premier is Alexander Diomedes, Liberal Party, appointed June 29, 1949, to succeed the late Themistocles Sophoulis.

Civil strife which began during World War II continued to plague Greece in 1949.

Education and Religion. Greek Orthodox is the official church. Education is compulsory. There are six schools of university rank in Athens, and one in Thessaloniki.

The rocky promontory of Mount Athos (121

square miles), is occupied by 20 monasteries of the Greek Orthodox Church, each a sort of little republic in itself. The monks number 4,800. No females are allowed to enter the territory, which has been granted a constitution by the Greek government, receiving autonomous powers as a monastic republic under Greek sovereignty, but with an appointed Greek Governor.

Defense. Military service is compulsory between the ages of 21 and 50. There is a small Air Force and a Navy of light craft.

Currency. The monetary unit is the drachma.

DODECANESE ISLANDS

The Dodecanese are a group of about 50 islands and islets in the southeastern portion of the Aegean Sea, 14 of which are permanently settled. They were occupied by Italy during the war of 1912 with Turkey and though claimed by Greece were retained by Italy. The inhabited area is 1,586 square miles and population (Census, 1947), 115,343. Rhodes is the capital.

After World War II the islands were ceded to Greece at the Paris Conference of Foreign Ministers (June 27, 1946), handed over to Greece by the British Military Administration (March 31, 1947), and formally annexed (March 7, 1948).

Guatemala
(REPUBLICA DE GUATEMALA)

Capital, Guatemala City—Area, 45,452 square miles—Population (estimated 1948), 3,717,000.

Descriptive. Guatemala, the most northerly state of Central or Middle America, has Mexico for its neighbor on the north and west, British Honduras on the east, Honduras and Salvador on the east and south and the Pacific on the southwest. A range of mountains containing many volcanic peaks runs from northwest to southeast near the Pacific. The narrow west slope is well watered, fertile and the most densely settled part. Guatemala is one of the six Central American or Middle American States.

More than 50% of the population is pure Indian and most of the remainder is of mixed Spanish and Indian blood.

There are famous Mayan ruins in Uaxactun (pronounced Wa-shock-tune) in Petén, northern Guatemala, about 25 miles south of the Mexican and 20 miles west of the British Honduran boundaries. They are partially surrounded by logwood swamps and by thick jungles whose luxuriant foliage swarms with monkeys and parrots. Only habitations are the rude camps of chicle gatherers and timber cutters.

Besides these and other ruins in the Department of Petén, there are the beautiful Maya ruins of Quiriguá, discovered (1840) by the American explorer John L. Stephens and situated in the valley of the Motagua river, 60 miles south of Puerto Barrios, in the center of the banana plantations of the Atlantic coast of Guatemala. The ruins are about 140 miles from Guatemala City and consist of temples and monoliths covered with inscriptions of the Maya chronology.

Resources and Industries. Agriculture is the most important industry, the Guatemalan soil being exceedingly fertile. Coffee accounts for 70% of the exports. Other important crops are bananas, sugar, beans, corn and wheat. Chicle gum is exported to the United States. Silver, gold, copper, iron, lead and chrome are found. The principal imports are cotton textiles, cinchona bark, wheat, flour, cotton yarn, petroleum, medicines, hardware and motor cars, and silk textiles. The main port of entry is Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic, 800 miles south of New Orleans. A railroad connects the port with the capital, Guatemala City, and San Jose, a port on the Pacific.

History and Government. The old Maya empire flourished in what is today Guatemala during the first 1000 years of the Christian era. For reasons unknown they abandoned several of their important cities after the IX or X century and built a new Empire in the Peninsula of Yucatan.

The Republic of Guatemala was established (1839). The 1945 Constitution provides for a semi-parliamentary government and establishes freedom of the press, speech and assembly, women's suffrage and protection for workers.

The President is Juan Jose Arevalo, elected for a six-year term (1944).

Peonage was abolished (1936).

Guatemala and Salvador abolished their frontier in 1945. Troops were withdrawn and passports no longer are needed.

Education and Religion. Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion but all creeds are tolerated. Education is compulsory. The University of Guatemala is in Guatemala City. The language of the country is Spanish.

Defense. Military service is compulsory between the ages of 18 and 50. The strength of the Ar approximately 22,000 with a small auxiliary and a small Air Force.

Currency. The monetary unit is the quetza

Haiti
(REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI)

Capital, Port-au-Prince—Area, 10,714 s miles—Population (estimated 1946), 3,500,000.

Descriptive. Haiti occupies the western thi the island known as Hispaniola, the second la of the Greater Antilles, lying between Cuba o west and Puerto Rico on the east. The bou which separates it from the Dominican Repub the east is about 193 miles long.

Negroes form the majority of the population remainder being mulattoes descended from fo French settlers. There are about 3,000 white eigners.

Resources and Industries. The minerals, la undeveloped, include copper, gold, silver, antimony, tin, sulphur, coal, nickel, porphyry gypsum.

Coffee is the chief product, along with co raw sugar, bananas, cocoa, sisal, and tobacco, is grown for domestic consumption. There a a large production of molasses. Logwood and other valuable woods are exported. In recent cattle breeding has been encouraged and shown gains.

History and Government. Haiti, discovere Columbus (1492) and a French colony from attained its independence (1804), following th bellion headed by Toussaint L'Ouverture. 1910 to 1915 there were seven presidents: the Gen. Sam. assumed office (March 4, 1915), refuge in the French Legation (July 26, 1915) 167 political prisoners had been massacred in and at the funeral of the victims was dragge and killed. Two hours later a United States en landed marines at Port-au-Prince, United S forces occupied the country and restored order.

The American occupation terminated (Aug 1934). A fiscal representative appointed by President of Haiti on recommendation of P dent Franklin D. Roosevelt remained to supe the customs. The fiscal representative was drawn (1941) and supervision of customs was to the Banque Nationale d'Haiti.

The National Assembly consists of two hous Senate of 21 members, ten of whom are appo by the President, and a Chamber of Deputies members. Former presidents who have serve least one term (six years) also are membe the Senate. Senators are elected for six years Deputies for four. The Constitution provides members of the Assembly must own prop Women who are 30 years old have the right to public office but do not have the vote.

The administration of the country is carrie by departments under the direction of the P dent who is elected by a two-thirds vote of Assembly. Dumarsais Estime was elected Pres (Aug. 16, 1946) in succession to Elie Lescot was deposed by a military coup (Jan. 11, 1

Education and Religion. Roman Catholicis the state religion, and the clergy are French (m ly Bretons). Education is compulsory. There approximately 1,060 schools with 1,190 teachers an enrolment of 100,000 pupils. French is official language of the country, but a dia French Creole, is spoken by the majority. teaching of English in the schools is obligator

Defense. The only military force is an a constabulary (Garde d'Haiti) consisting of officers and men.

Currency. The monetary unit is the gourde.

Honduras
(REPUBLICA DE HONDURAS)

Capital, Tegucigalpa—Area, 59,161 square —Population (estimated 1948), 1,260,000.

Descriptive. Honduras is a Republic of Centr Middle America, bounded on the north by Caribbean Sea, on the east and south by Nicara on the south and west by Salvador and on the by Guatemala.

The coast line on the Caribbean is 500 miles the chief ports being Truxillo, Tela, Puerto C Omoa, Roatan and La Ceiba. On the Pacific it has a coast line of 40 miles on the Gu Fonseca. The country is mountainous, very f though mostly uncultivated, and covered with forests. The inhabitants are of Spanish and I extraction.

Resources and Industries. Mineral resource abundant but undeveloped, and include gold, s copper, lead, zinc, iron, antimony and coal. chief export (65%) is bananas, grown on the C bean coast. Valuable hardwoods, cocoanuts,

tobacco are other important products. Cattle ing is important.

istory and Government. Honduras became in-endent (1838) when it freed itself from the eration of Central America.

he President is elected for six years, as are members of the only legislative house—the mber of Deputies of 38 members chosen by ular vote for a six-year term.

he President is Juan Manuel Galyez (Jan. 1, 9).

ducation and Religion. Education is compulsory. ere is a university in the capital and 1,136 public ools throughout the country. Roman Catholic is prevailing religion. The language is Spanish.

efense. Military service is compulsory from the of 21 with three months service in the Army in the reserve from 23 to 40. The size of the y is fixed at 2,500. There is a small Air Force.

urrency. The monetary unit is the lempira.

Hungary

(PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY)

apital, Budapest—Area, 35,902 square miles—ulation (census 1948), 9,201,158.

escriptive. Hungary, a Republic in Central rope is bounded by Czechoslovakia on the north, goslavia on the south, Rumania on the east and stria on the west.

esources and Industries. Hungary is primarily agricultural country. The Alfold, or Great Plain, a is among the most fertile in the world. The ncipal Hungarian crops are wheat, rye, barley, s, corn, potatoes, sugar beets. It is in the hilly ntry, near Tokay, in the northeast section of the ntry, that the best Hungarian wines are made. other important wine district is situated along north shore of Lake Balaton.

lungary's bauxite deposits are considered one of largest in the world. The output of coal is ex-sive, particularly from the Mecsek Mountains the district of Pecs. Other industries are mill-, distilling, manufacture of sugar, hemp, flax, n and steel. About three-quarters of her oil uirements are found in the wells drilled by erican interests in the southwest corner of ns-Danubia.

listory and Government. For a thousand years home of the Magyars and independent king-n, Hungary became part of the Dual Monarchy h Austria in 1867. After its defeat with the er Central Powers in 1918, Hungary was much uced in size by the Treaty of the Trianon ne 3, 1920), losing Transylvania to Rumania, atia and Batchka to Yugoslavia, as well as per Hungary (i.e., Slovakia and Carpatho-Ruth-a) to Czechoslovakia.

fter the abdication of King Charles (Nov. 13, 8), a republic was proclaimed with Michael rolyi as president. A Bolshevik government Bela Kun dominant was set up (March 22, 9) but was swept away by public distrust. elected government (March 23, 1920) declared ngary again a monarchy and named Admiral holas Horthy as Regent. He was ousted (1944). lungary joined Germany in World War II and occupied (March 23, 1944) and a puppet Nazi vernment established. Russian troops captured greater part of the country (1945) and after surrender of the Axis Powers the Allied Con-l Commission took charge of the country. By the ns of an armistice signed with the United ions (Jan. 20, 1945) Hungary agreed to return Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania the ritories taken from these countries following the nemberment of Czechoslovakia (1938) and Vienna Conference (Germany and Italy, 1940) to withdraw to within the limits of her Dec. 1937, frontiers.

lections were held (1945) with the Small Land-ners party victorious, the Communists second Social Democrats third. The National Assem-proclaimed Hungary once again a Republic 46) and elected Zoltan Tildy president for a r-year term with limited powers. In the 1947 ctions the Independence Front received the jority of votes and the Communist Party became strongest in the country. President Tildy gned (July 30, 1948) and was replaced by Ar-Szakasits, Pro-Communist Socialist (Aug. 3, 8).

Communists ousted Ferenc Nagy, head of the i-Communist section of the Small Landowners ty, as Premier (May 1947) on charges of con-acy against the Republic. The present (1949) mier is Istvan Dobi.

lore than 80 percent of Hungary's industries e been nationalized (1948) and a system of col-ivized, or at least cooperative, farming is nned.

ducation and Religion. There is no state re-on and all are tolerated. In the 1941 census 65.7 per cent of the population were Roman Catholic.

Public school education is compulsory and free for nine years. Church schools, largely Roman Catholic, were nationalized (June 16, 1948). There are six universities maintained by the State, including the University of Budapest and Technical University.

Defense. All males between the ages of 18 and 60 are liable for military service.

Currency. The monetary unit is the forint.

Iceland

(ISLAND)

Capital, Reykjavik—Area, 39,709 square miles—Population (estimated 1948), 138,000.

Descriptive. The Republic of Iceland is an island of volcanic origin, close to the Arctic Circle in the North Atlantic. It has many geysers and hot springs. The climate is modified by the Gulf Stream. There are no railroads.

Natural hot water from many of Iceland's volcanic springs is piped into Reykjavik and provides heat for office buildings, homes and hot houses.

Resources and Industries. Agriculture engages about 35 percent of the population. About six-sevenths of the land is unproductive and only about 65,000 acres are under cultivation, producing potatoes, turnips and hay. The fishing industry is important and the catch, mostly cod and herring, is huge. The annual catch averages 352,000 tons at a per capita rate of 7,055 pounds.

The principal imports in the order of their value are coal and petroleum, textiles, timber and wooden goods, machinery, metals and hardware, cereals and paper. Exports, in order, are fish, herring oil and meal, conserved goods, skins and wools.

History and Government. Iceland was an independent republic (930-1262), when it joined with Norway. The two came under Danish rule (1380). When Norway separated from Denmark (1814) Iceland remained under Denmark. Denmark acknowledged Iceland as a sovereign state (1918) united with Denmark only in that the Danish King, Christian X, was also King of Iceland.

The Althing (Parliament) voted (May, 1941) to cancel the union with Denmark, declaring Iceland independent; resolved to elect a regent to assume the functions of the King and to introduce a republican constitution as soon as the union ceased.

Sveinn Bjornsson was elected regent for one year and re-elected (1942, 1943) for one year terms.

The people of Iceland voted (May 20, 21, 22, 1944) by 70,536 to 365 to complete the establishment of an independent republic. About 98 percent of the eligible voters participated. The Althing formally severed the union with Denmark (June 17, 1944) and proclaimed a republic.

The President is Sveinn Bjornsson (elected June 17, 1944 and re-elected July 7, 1945 for a four-year term).

The Premier is Stefan Johann Stefansson, Social Democrat. Communists are excluded from the Cabinet. The Independence party holds four portfolios, the Social Democrats two, and the Farmers party three.

The Althing is composed of varying numbers of members not exceeding 52, of whom 41 are elected in constituencies, each electing one or two members except the capital which elects eight. The representatives of the capital and the six double-member constituencies are elected by proportional representation, while a necessary number of supplementary seats—not exceeding 11—are distributed among the political parties which have received too few members in proportion to their voting strength. The Prime Minister and his cabinet are responsible to the Althing. Men and women over 21 enjoy suffrage.

National health service and social security was enacted (1946), effective in 1947.

The people of Iceland celebrated (June 23-28, 1930) the 1,000th anniversary of the Althing, the oldest parliamentary assembly in the world.

American and British forces were stationed on Iceland during World War II. Keflavik Airport, used by the United States, was returned to Iceland (Sept. 20, 1946) and became available as an international civilian airport along the northern trans-Atlantic air route.

Education and Religion. The Icelandic language has maintained its purity, as in Eddas and Sagas, for 1,000 years. Danish is widely spoken. Eight years of elementary education is compulsory. There is no illiteracy. There is a University in Reykjavik. The national church is Evangelical Lutheran, but there is complete religious freedom.

Defense. Iceland has no army, navy or fortifications.

Currency. The unit of currency is the krona.

Iran
(PERSIA)

Capital, Tehran—Area, 628,060 square miles—Population (estimated 1946), 17,000,000.

Descriptive. Iran is the official modern name for Persia. The people refer to themselves as Irani. The Kingdom occupies the western and larger half of the great Iranian Plateau between the rivers Indus and Tigris in Southwestern Asia. It is bounded on the north by the U.S.S.R. and the Caspian Sea; on the east by Afghanistan and the sub-continent of India; on the south by the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf; on the west by Iraq and Turkey. The exact boundaries are indeterminate—a cause of much friction.

Across the plateau, which lies at an altitude of 4,000 to 8,000 ft., in the north central part, from northwest to southeast, stretches a desert, 800 miles long, varying from 100 to 200 miles wide. There are many peaks from 9,000 to 10,000 ft. high.

Resources and Industries. Fine forests cover the maritime plains and mountain slopes. Mineral deposits still undeveloped, are known to be considerable. Turquoise mines are worked crudely in Nishapur.

Agriculture is a prime industry, wheat, barley, rice, fruits, gums, drugs, wool, tobacco and cotton being the chief products. Some wines are famous. Persian carpets, all made on hand looms, are produced in Tabriz, Sultanabad and Kerman. Khurasan is famous for the quality of its wool. The chief exports are petroleum, cotton, carpets, fruits, gums, hides, wool, opium and rice; the chief imports are textiles, sugar, tea and manufactures of metals. Rug exports to the United States in normal times average more than $3,000,000 a year.

The Iranian oil field in the southwest territory at the head of the Persian Gulf is the richest single field in existence. William Knox D'Arcy, an Englishman, obtained (1901) for about $20,000 a 60-year monopoly for the exploitation of petroleum in a territory comprising 500,000 square miles, five-sixths of the Kingdom. The British government owns a controlling interest in the company; the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. A new agreement, much more favorable to the Iranian government, was drawn up by the League of Nations, and signed by the company and the Persian government (1933). The Shah granted (March 6, 1937) American companies the privilege of developing oil concessions in the eastern district of Iran. Other minerals include iron, coal, copper, lead, manganese, marble, borax, nickel and cobalt.

History and Government. One of the oldest of countries, Iran was called Elam in the Bible. Its government was similar in form to that of Turkey until 1906.

Legislative government consists of a National Assembly called Majlis, elected every two years, established (Jan. 1906) when the Persian people demanded representative institutions. The king—called Shah—appoints a Prime Minister who (if acceptable himself) selects a cabinet agreeable to the Majlis. The 1906 Constitution was amended May 9, 1949, to permit the Shah to dissolve Parliament if deemed necessary.

The Shah is Mohammed Riza Pahlevi (born Oct. 12, 1919). He married Princess Fawzia, eldest sister of the King of Egypt (March 15, 1939); divorced Nov. 19, 1948. A daughter, Princess Chahinaz, born in 1940. The Premier is Mohammed Maraghei Said (appointed Nov. 8, 1948).

British and Russian forces entered Iran (Aug. 25, 1941) and occupied the country until conditions permitted their withdrawal. A treaty of alliance was signed with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Great Britain (Jan. 29, 1942) in which these countries pledged themselves to respect the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Iran and to grant economic assistance during and after the war.

Education and Religion. The Moslem religion predominates. A law providing for gradual establishment of compulsory education was passed (1943).

Defense. The Army, Navy and Air Force are being reorganized.

Currency. The unit of currency is the rial.

Iraq
(MESOPOTAMIA)

Capital, Baghdad—Area, 116,600 square miles—Population (census 1947), 4,794,449.

Descriptive. Mesopotamia is the name applied to the areas between the Euphrates and the Tigris Rivers. Iraq is the Arab name for this territory which includes the former Turkish Vilayets of Basra, Baghdad and Mosul. It is bounded on the north by Turkey; on the east by Iran; on the south by the Persian Gulf, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia; on the east by Hashemite Jordan and Syria.

The country is mostly alluvial plain. The temperature varies widely; 120° fahrenheit in the shade is not uncommon, contrasted with severe frosts in the winter.

The soil is of extraordinary fertility, and engineers estimate that the Tigris-Euphrates Basin could irrigate 7,000,000 acres in winter and 3,000,000 of varied crops in summer.

The Baghdad railway line links Iraq and Turkey, connecting the cities of Iraq, Mosul, Baghdad and Basra. Baghdad and Basra have modern airports.

Resources and Industries. Wheat, barley, millet and cotton are the chief crops, with tobacco in the Kurdish hills. Dates are grown in the long stretches of the Shatt el Arab and beyond. From Fao to Qurna the river flows through a continuous date grove. Large flocks of sheep are raised in the north, and wool and skins form a considerable export.

Iraq is one of the great oil-producing countries of the world.

History and Government. The Tigris-Euphrates valley is the legendary cradle of the human race, regarded by some Biblical scholars as the original Garden of Eden. It was here that the ancient cities of Nineveh and Babylon flourished. Ur, the most ancient city in the world as yet discovered, was built more than 6000 years ago. It is the birthplace of the Prophet Abraham.

The mandate (under the Treaty of Peace with Turkey, 1920) for Mesopotamia as an independent state was intrusted to Great Britain by the Allied British and Indian forces having conquered the country during World War I, occupying Basra (Nov. 22, 1914) and Baghdad (March 11, 1917). Emir Feisal, third son of the Grand Sherif of Mecca, then King of the Hejaz, was chosen King by a referendum. On his death (Sept. 9, 1933) he was succeeded by his son, Ghazi Ibn Feisal (born March 21, 1912). King Ghazi was killed in an automobile accident (April 4, 1939) and was succeeded on the throne by his son, Emir Feisal, as King Feisal II (born May 2, 1935). Emir Abdul Illah, the maternal uncle, was named Regent.

A Constituent Assembly met in Baghdad (1925) and passed an organic law and an electoral law. By the election of a Chamber of Deputies. A Constitutional Monarchy, hereditary in the family of King Feisal, was created with a Chamber of Deputies of 115 members, elected for four years by suffrage. The King nominates the Senators for eight years and their number should not exceed one-quarter of the number Deputies.

Modifications of the Organic Law and the Electoral Law now permit the King to dismiss the Government, and enable any Iraqi to be nominated for election to Parliament if able to procure signatures on a petition.

The Prime Minister is appointed by the King and (if acceptable himself) selects a cabinet agreeable to the legislature. Iraq is under British protection by terms of a 20-year treaty (signed Jan. 15, 1948). The Premier (Jan. 6, 1949) is Gen. Nuri as-Said.

Education and Religion. Elementary education is free and nominally compulsory. Arabic is the language of the majority. The people are preponderantly Mohammedan. Two thirds of the Mohammedans belong to the Sunni sect and one-third belong to the Shi'ah sect. Jews number about 100,000; Christians 90,000.

Defense. The Iraq army numbers 30,000 in normal times. Military service is compulsory between the ages of 19 and 25. The Defense Ministry is advised by a British Military Mission.

Currency. The monetary unit is the dinar.

Ireland
(EIRE)

Capital, Dublin—Area, 27,137 square miles—Population (estimated 1948) 3,023,000.

Descriptive. Ireland, an island in the Atlantic Ocean near the European mainland, is a sovereign independent republic, separated from Great Britain on the south by St. George's Channel, the Irish Sea and the North Channel.

Ireland is a picturesque country consisting mainly of a central plateau surrounded by isolated groups of hills and mountains, the coast of which is much indented by the sea, affording many inlets and coves. Because of a luxurious growth of rich green vegetation, Ireland has been called the "Emerald Isle." The mean annual temperature ranges from 48 degrees in the north to 52 degrees in the south. Dublin has an average temperature of 39 in the coldest month and 60 in the warmest. There are numerous lakes (called loughs), the largest known of which are situated in Killarney. The most important river is the Shannon, about 250 miles long. Some mountains attain an altitude in excess of 3,000 ft. Wildlife is scarce, and there are no known snakes existent.

point of interest to visitors is an old castle in village of Blarney, four miles northwest of , built on a limestone rock on the site of an stronghold erected (1446) by Cormac arthy. Some 20 feet from the top of the castle famous stone called the Blarney Stone which, rding to tradition, invests great powers of uasion on those who kiss it.

sources and Industries. The country is chiefly ultural, the ranking crops being wheat, oats, y, rye, potatoes, turnips, mangels, sugar beets, age, flax and hay.

story and Government. The Constitution which e into operation (Dec. 29, 1937), restored the er name of Ireland (Eire) and declares that nd is a sovereign, independent, democratic . The Constitution applies to the whole of nd but it provides that, pending the re-ration of the national territory and without udice to the right of the Parliament and Gov-ent established by the Constitution to exercise diction over the whole of that territory, the ap-tion of the laws enacted by that Parliament have the same area and extent of application ose of the Irish Free State which did not in-e six of the nine counties of the province of r known as Northern Ireland.

e government of Ireland is bicameral with a ident elected directly by the people for a of seven years; a House of Representatives d Dail Eireann, consisting of 147 members ed by the people; and a Senate (Seanad ann). The Senate consists of 60 members, n of whom are appointed by the Taoiseach, ne Minister) who is the Head of Government. he remaining 49, the universities elect six and palance are elected from five panels of candi-s established on a vocational basis, represent-the following public services and interests—(1) onal Language and Culture, Literature, Art, cation and other professional interests that be defined by law from time to time; (2) Agri-re and allied interests, and fisheries; (3) r, whether organized or unorganized; (4) In-ry and commerce, including banking, finance, intancy, engineering and architecture; (5) lic administration and social services, including ntary social activities.

e Senate considers and amends legislation has no veto power. The Government exercises executive power. The President, on the advice e Taoiseach, summons and dissolves Dail Eire-

He signs and promulgates laws. On the ination of Dail Eireann he appoints the Tao-h and on the nomination of the Taoiseach the previous approval of Dail Eireann he ints the other members of the government. supreme command of the Defense Forces is d in him.

an T. O'Kelly was elected President (June 945).

the general election (Feb. 4, 1948) Premier alera's Government party, Fianna Fail, lost ajority in the Dail Eireann. The final stand-of the parties as compared with the previous ament were:

	1944	1948
anna Fail (Government party)	77	68
he Gael	28	31
ann na Poblachta (Republican)	2	10
bor	8	14
ann na Talmhan (Farmers)	11	5
tional Labor	4	5
dependent	8	14

e Prime Minister is John A. Costello, coalition idate, elected by the Dail (Feb. 18, 1948). 75 to s the deputies ended Eamon de Valera's 16-year re as Taoiseach.

der the terms of a treaty concluded (April 25, with Ireland, Great Britain surrendered her y rights over the Irish ports of Cobh (Queens-), Bere Haven and Lough Swilly "together the buildings, magazines, emplacements, in-ents and fixed armaments" at those ports land became completely free from England 18, 1949, following repeal Dec. 21, 1948 of a allowing the King to sign credentials of Irish mats. The six counties of Northern Ireland Feb. 10, 1949 to remain with Great Britain.

ucation and Religion. Roman Catholic is the ailing religion with an enrollment of (1936 us) 2,773,920. Other chief sects are: Protestant opalians 145,030; Presbyterian 28,067; Meth-, 9,649.

mentary education is free and compulsory, and Irish language is a required study in all na-l schools. Institutions of higher learning in-e the National University (founded 1908), com-ng the Constituent Colleges of Dublin, Cork, ay and St. Patrick's, Maynooth; Trinity Col-Dublin (founded 1591); the Dublin Institute Advanced Studies, and the Royal Irish Acad-

fense. Defense forces are being reorganized). There is an Air Corps and a marine service.

Currency. The monetary unit is the Irish pound which has the same value as the British pound.

Israel

(REPUBLIC OF ISRAEL)

Capital Tel Aviv (provisional)—Area (estimated 1949) 7,100 square miles—Population (estimated 1949) 1,080,000.

Descriptive. The Republic of Israel, created in 1948, occupies the major portion of Palestine, the Holy Land. It lies on the western edge of Asia bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. It is bounded on the north by Lebanon and Syria, on the east by Jordan and on the south by Sinai, Egypt.

On the west is the coastal plain a hundred miles long and 15 wide, fertile and well watered. In the center is the plateau of Judea. A triangular-shaped semi-desert region, the Negeb, extends from south of Beersheba to an apex at the head of the Gulf of 'Aqaba. The eastern border drops sharply into the depressed valley of the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, 46 miles long, with an average width of eight miles, 1,292 ft. below sea level.

Israel's area, as defined by armistices with the Arab nations, includes all the land assigned to it under the 1947 partition resolution of the UN General Assembly, as well as Western Galilee and a corridor to Jerusalem. By the terms of the armistice with Syria, July 20, 1949, last of the Arab states to conclude military action, demilitarized zones were set up in Mishmar hay Yarden, Dardara on the eastern edge of Lake Hule, and the southeastern shore of Lake Galilee, site of Israel's Ein Geb settlement which is located on the Syrian border, detached from the remainder of the Israeli area.

The increase in population in the whole of Palestine (1922-1944) was estimated at 987,576, divided: Moslems, 472,100; Jews, 444,912; Christians, 64,083; others, 6,481. Approximately four-fifths of the increase in the Jewish population has been contributed by immigration. In 1944 there were 14,464 Jewish immigrants. With establishment of the new State, all restrictions on Jewish immigration which had been in effect during British rule were abolished and during its first year, Israel received 220,000 immigrants. Israel's population (estimated July 1, 1949) is 1,080,000, including 925,000 Jews and 155,000 Arabs.

Resources and Industries. Israel is primarily an agricultural country, the growing of citrus fruit being the most lucrative commercial activity. The principal crops include wheat, barley, durra, olives, melons and watermelons, grapes, figs, tomatoes. The citrus fruits and bananas also are grown. Wine making is an extensive industry. Minerals found are limestone, petroleum, sandstone, gypsum. The valley of the Jordan and the shores of the Dead Sea yield rock salt and sulphur and potash.

The chief ports of Israel are Haifa and Jaffa, with light draft vessels going to Tel-Aviv.

There has developed considerable trade in manufactured commodities, both in local and imported raw materials. Small scale industries and handicrafts still predominate although there has been a flow of capital equipment for industrial enterprises. Oil tanks and refineries have been constructed in Haifa to process petroleum from the Mosul fields.

Israel's main exports are citrus fruits and fruit juices, olive oil, polished diamonds, artificial teeth, textiles, chemicals, brushes, fountain pens, pharmaceutical products and a variety of industrial products. Imports include processed agricultural products, industrial and agricultural machinery, chemicals, textiles, grain, timber, hides and other raw materials.

History and Government. Palestine formerly was a vilayet of the Turkish province of Syria. It was conquered during World War I by British troops under General (later Field Marshal) Viscount Allenby, Jerusalem being surrendered (Dec. 9, 1917). Jerusalem had been in Moslem hands since 1244, had been conquered and reconquered in the Crusades, and had been under the rule of the Turks since 1517. It remained under British Military Administration until July 1, 1920, when a civil government was set up. The country was governed by Great Britain (1923-1948) under a mandate granted by the League of Nations.

The efforts of Great Britain to establish Palestine as a Jewish homeland in accordance with the "Balfour Declaration" met with much opposition from the Arabs, and outbreaks of violence have marked the history of the country for many years.

The Balfour declaration (Nov. 2, 1917) was: "His Majesty's Government views with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of that object. It being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Colonial Secretary (Oct. 31, 1933) restated the policy of the Mandatory Power: "There is under the mandate the obligation to facilitate the establishment of a National Home for the Jewish people in Palestine, but at the same time there is an equally definite obligation to safeguard the rights of all inhabitants of Palestine. Both obligations will be most carefully observed."

Lord Passfield in a White Paper (Oct. 20, 1930) announced that "no margin of land available for agricultural settlement by new immigrants remained," therefore "it was the duty of the mandatory power to suspend such immigration until the unemployed portion obtain work."

The Palestine question was placed before the United Nations (1947) and plans were submitted by two sub-committees of the U. N. General Assembly Ad Hoc Committee on Palestine. One called for partition into two independent Jewish and Arab states; the other, composed of Arab nations, proposed unitary independence for the entire nation and included elaborate provisions for the guarantee of Jewish rights.

The General Assembly voted (Nov. 29, 1947), 33-13, to partition Palestine into independent Jewish and Arab states by Oct. 1, 1948 and the formation of an Enclave of Jerusalem, area 289 square miles; population, Arab: 105,000; Jewish: 100,000, to be administered by the U. N. Trusteeship Council through a U. N.-appointed Governor. The General Assembly appointed a five-nation commission to supervise the partition.

The plan called for evacuation of British troops by Aug. 1, 1948 and the ending of her mandate; elections two months after British withdrawal to elect constituent assemblies in the two zones, which assemblies would be charged to draft constitutions and choose provisional governments; and a U. N. commission to draft a charter for the economic union of Palestine, including a customs union, uniform currency system, and joint railways, highways, telephone and airport systems.

Communal strife began immediately following the partition vote. Great Britain requested the U. N. that her mandate be ended by May 15, 1948, and withdrew her forces by that date.

A new independent Zionist state, the Republic of Israel, was proclaimed (May 14-15, 1948), coincident with British withdrawal. No boundaries were immediately set, but leaders declared they controlled essentially all the area assigned them by the 1947 partition resolution of the U. N. General Assembly, consisting of a large area in southern Palestine, a smaller northern area and a strip along the west coast, a total area of approximately 5,500 square miles and a population of 538,000 Jews, 397,000 Arabs. Under the U. N. plan (Nov. 29, 1947) the Arab state would have an area of 4,500 square miles; population, 804,000 Arabs, 10,000 Jews.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann (born in Motele, Russia, Nov. 27, 1874) was elected Provisional President of the Council of Government of the new state (May 16, 1948).

Large scale military operations against the Jews were begun by armies of Syria, Lebanon, Saudi-Arabia, Iraq, Transjordan and Egypt (May 15-16, 1948).

Sporadic outbursts of warfare continued through 1948 and into 1949 between Israeli forces and one or another of the Arab nations, the latter forces gradually becoming disorganized and concluding separate armistices.

In the elections (Jan. 25, 1949) the Mapai Party (Moderate Socialist) won 46 seats in the Assembly against 19 for the Mapam (Left-Wing Socialist) Party.

Israeli's first Constituent Assembly (Knesset Hagdola) was formed Feb. 14, 1949, its membership comprising 120, consisting of 108 men and 12 women, of whom 117 were Jews and three Arabs. The Assembly elected Dr. Chaim Weizmann, Provisional President since May 16, 1948 the Republic's first president on Feb. 17, 1949 and adopted an interim Constitution.

Premier David Ben-Gurion presented a four-year plan in Tel Aviv March 8, 1949, proposing an Israeli-Arab cultural and economic alliance, but the future status of the Arab in Palestine remained in doubt with the All-Palestine Government established September 1948 in Gaza and King Abdullah of Transjordan, acclaimed "King of All Palestine" at a meeting of Arab leaders in Jericho, Dec. 1, 1948, both claiming to represent the government of the Arab population, much of which existed as displaced persons during 1949. The Arab state contemplated under the United Nations plan has not yet come into existence (July 1, 1949) and the majority of the areas assigned the Arabs by the UN being occupied by Egypt and Jordan.

Israel was admitted to membership in the United Nations May 11, 1949.

Education. A dual system of education, Arab and Hebrew, prevails and schooling is to be compulsory. There were (1942-1943) 1,530 schools with 7,896 teachers and an attendance of 188,779. Under the Arab system of education there were 1944) 422 Government schools with an att of 63,141 pupils, the majority Moslems. brew public schools system had (1947-19 schools with 97,668 pupils. There were 327 Moslem schools and 324 private Jewish

Hebrew University (opened 1925) on Scopus in Jerusalem reported (1948-1949) a of 150 teachers and 700 students.

Currency. The unit of currency is the pound, issued Aug. 16, 1948.

Italy

(REPUBBLICA d' ITALIA)

Capital, Rome—Area, 119,800 square Population (estimated 1948), 45,706,000.

Descriptive. The Republic of Italy occu entire Italian peninsula, stretching from t southeast into the Mediterranean, with the of Sicily, Sardinia, Elba and about 70 small On the east is the Adriatic Sea; on the so Mediterranean, on the west between the m and Sicily and Sardinia is the Tyrrheni and further north the Ligurian Sea. Th time Alps on the west separate it from the Swiss Alps in the north from Swit and the Dolomite Alps from Austria, a Carnac and Julian Alps on the east from slavia. The great plain shut in by the mountains, and the Ligurian Apennine watered by the River Po (220 miles lon the Adige, shared by the departments mont, Lombardy, Emilia and Venetia, a across the top from the Maritime A the head of the Adriatic. The Ligurian tains, circling the Gulf of Genoa, run do middle of the peninsula as the Apennines, the southern province, Calabria, to the the boot" at Cap Spartivento.

Across the narrow Strait of Messina the tain range continues through the Island o with its famous volcano, Mt. Etna (altitud ft.) having a record of more than 120 er The active volcano, Mt. Vesuvius (altitud 4,300 ft.), with a record of 50 known er rises to an altitude of more than 4,000 ft. Bay of Naples, and north of the Strait of is the island volcano of Stromboli (3,022

The length of the peninsula is 760 mile its breadth nowhere exceeds 150 miles a not generally measure more than 100 mile

Two rivers, having the greatest historic tance, rise in the Apennines, and flow the sea—the Tiber, which moves through and the Arno, which waters the Florentin Between the spurs of the Alps lie sever tiful lakes, especially noteworthy being Lugano, Maggiore and Garda, the largest Maggiore and Garda are more than 30 mil

The Adriatic coastline is flat and has fo of major importance. Venice, Ancona, B Brindisi.

The climate of Italy is sunny, although n Italy has a cold winter; snow is rarely Naples, and olives, oranges, lemons, figs, almonds, and pomegranates flourish in s Italy. In the plains the soil is fertile, but mountainous regions which cover a large the Peninsula, cultivation is difficult. Italy of the most densely populated states in having a population (1948) of 381 to the mile.

Resources and Industries. Agriculture is t industry, with an area (1939) comprising 76 acres with 8,756,848 engaged in it (1936). T cipal crops are wheat, barley, oats, rye, co beans, potatoes, sugar beets, grapes and Dairy farming and cheese making are impo Northern Italy.

Italy is not rich in mineral deposits, especially lacking in coal, although she is producer of sulphur, chiefly in the volcanic of Sicily. Other minerals are iron, ma mercury, lead, zinc, antimony and bauxite

Italy has more than a thousand hydro and 225 thermo-electric power installation supply energy to her industrial centers. production of electricity is approximately 2 kilowatts in normal times.

The largest and most important industr from agriculture, is the manufacture of Silk culture is carried on extensively in Lo Piedmont and Venetia. Other principal n tures are chemicals (sulphuric acid, su phate and copper phosphate); electrica automobiles and heavy machinery; sugar, and macaroni.

History and Government. Divided and bered for centuries, Italy began to take sh unit when, following the war of 1859, Lo by the peace of Zurich, came under the King Victor Emmanuel II, of Sardinia of t of Savoy. By plebiscite (1860) Parma, Mod

nagna and Tuscany joined, to be followed at once Sicily and Naples, and by The Marches and Um- a. The first Italian Parliament assembled (Feb. 1) and (March 17, 1861) declared Victor Emman- King of Italy. Mantua and Venetia were added 66), an outcome of the Austro-Prussian war. The pal States were taken possession of by Italian ops (Sept. 20, 1870) after the withdrawal of the nch garrison in the Franco-Prussian war (see ex, Vatican City), and by plebiscite (Oct. 2) e annexed to the kingdom, thereby rounding out ited Italy. The Papal States were Marches, naqua and Umoria, which were annexed pre- usly. What was occupied in 1870 was the city Rome and environments, long known as the atrimony of St. Peter."

ascism appeared in Italy (March 23, 1919) en the original Fascisti—called Black Shirts ause of their garb—organized into an asso- tion against Communism and Socialism under the dance of Benito Mussolini. The original group composed of about 150 ex-soldiers. The or- ization grew in numbers and power until, owing a general strike (Aug. 22) and chaotic ditions in the capital, it marched on Rome and a bloodless revolution took over the Government the invitation of the King Oct. 28, 1922.

s leader of the Fascisti and head of the Gov- ment, Mussolini acquired dictatorial powers over life of the country. He was known as Duce ader). Mussolini was put to death by a firing ad of Partisans (April 28, 1945) in the village Dongo on Lake Como. [*See World War II*]

s result of World War II, Italy lost its colonies most of the province of Venezia Guilia was arded to Yugoslavia. Trieste was created a free t.

taly became a Republic (1946) in a series of idly moving events which included the abdica- n of the King, general elections and a referen- n in which the monarchy was voted out and a nstituent Assembly named to form a new Govern- nt. The move toward a Republic began (May 9) en King Victor Emmanuel III announced his ab- ation in favor of his son, Crown Prince Humbert o took the name of Humbert II. King Victor Em- nuel was permitted to leave the country and de- ted for Egypt, where he died (Dec. 28, 1947).

eneral elections were held (June 2-3) including eferendum on the establishment of a Republic the overthrow of the monarchy. The vote: or the Republic, 12,717,923.

or the monarchy, 10,719,284.

ing Humbert departed from Italy for Barcelona ne 13) and Premier Alcide de Gasperi automat- ly became head of State.

he Constituent Assembly elected Enrico de ola, elderly Neapolitan parliamentarian and ner member of the Liberal party, provisional sident of the Republic (June 28), and re-elected n (June 26, 1947). He was succeeded by Luigi audi, First Vice Premier and Minister of the get, elected by a joint session of the Senate and mber of Deputies for a seven-year-term (May 1948).

nder Italy's new Constitution (effective Jan. 1, 8), the Senate is composed of 237 elective Sena- and 113 appointed; the Chamber of Deputies nbers 574 members. Italy is described by the stitution as a "democratic republic founded on k." Re-organization of the Fascist Party is bidden.

n the elections (April 18-19, 1948) the Christian nocrats scored a victory over the Popular Front ty (Communist) assuring continuation of the lition regime of Premier Alcide de Gasperi. The ristian Democrats won 130 of the 237 elective ts in the Senate, and 307 seats in the Chamber Deputies.

he Senate, including elective Senators and 113 ointive ones, is composed as follows:

hristian Democrats	151
opular Front	115
ight-Wing Socialists	25
ational Bloc	18
ndependents	18
onarchists	6
epublicans	6
ther parties	11

hamber of Deputies:

hristian Democrats	307
opular Front	182
ight-Wing Socialists	33
ational Bloc	18
onarchists	14
epublicans	9
ther parties	11

he vote for the Senate was: Christian Demo- ts, 10,740,131 (47.9%), Popular Front, 6,955,229 %), Right-Wing Socialists, 1,580,722 (7%), Na- al Bloc, 1,364,741 (6.1%), Republicans, 637,433 %), Monarchists, 436,597 (2%), Independents, 351 (1.2%), Italian Social Movement, 244,646 %), other parties, 183,333 (1.8%).

hamber of Deputies: Christian Democrats, 12,751,841 (48.7%), Popular Front, 8,025,990 (30.7%), Right-Wing Socialists, 1,860,528 (7.1%), National Bloc, 1,100,156 (3.8%), Monarchists, 729,987 (2.8%), Republicans, 650,413 (2.5%), Italian Social Movement, 525,408 (2.1%), other parties, 618,644 (2.3%).

Women of 21 years and over have the right to vote.

Education and Religion. Roman Catholic is the state religion, made so (March 26, 1947) when the Lateran agreement between Italy and the Holy See was made an integral part of the Constitution. The census (1936) returned 41,017,369 Catholics (99.6%) 83,618 Protestants and 47,825 Jews.

Italy has 26 universities, with ten of them dating from the 13th century or the first years of the 14th. Famous among these are Bologna (founded 1088); Genoa (1243); Naples (1224); Padua (1222); Pisa (1338); Rome (1303), and Turin (1404). Primary education is compulsory between the ages of six and 14.

Defense. The Army of Italy is in the process of reorganization with compulsory service but not extending beyond one year. The main purpose is frontier defense and a small force has been proposed. There is an Army Air Force; also a Navy Air Force.

The Navy consists of two battleships, four cruisers and four destroyers.

Currency. The monetary unit is the lira.

Italy's Surrendered Colonies

The deputies of the Allied Council of Foreign Ministers met in London [Oct. 6, 1947] to discuss the future of Italy's former colonies. They appointed a commission to investigate conditions in the colonies and sound the sentiment of the local populations. In the absence of mutual agreement between the three Western Allies and the U.S.S.R., the deputies decided (Sept. 15, 1948) to refer the question to the United Nations General Assembly.

Italy's colonial venture which began in Africa (1870) when the port of Assab in the extreme southern part of Eritrea was purchased, came to an end (1943). The African Empire which Premier Mussolini had sought to extend by entering the war had been lost colony by colony to the British: Eritrea, Somaliland, Ethiopia, Cyrenaica and Tripoli.

Once before (1889) an effort to establish a protectorate over Abyssinia (since called Ethiopia) had been upset by King Menelik, who with an army of 80,000 had annihilated a force of 12,000 Italians in the Battle of Adowa (1896). Eritrea was established a colony (1890).

Eritrea stretches for 670 miles along the African coast of the Red Sea from Cape Kasar to Cape Dumereh. To the west it is bordered by the Soudan, on the south by Ethiopia, and French Somaliland, a small section of which bordering on the Gulf of Eden was transferred to Italy by France (1935) when an interest in the railroad from Djibouti to Addis Ababa was also transferred to her. The total area (1931) was 15,754 square miles and the population 600,573, including 4,188 Italians. The Italian government (June 1, 1936) transferred the districts of Tigry (Tigrai), Danakilland (Dancalia) and Haussa (Aussa), all formerly a part of Ethiopia, to Eritrea.

The lowlands along the coast are hot and malarial, but the uplands are cool, sometimes cold. Irrigation is necessary to supplement rainfall for the crops, and the soil is poor. Agriculture and stock raising are the chief industries. There is a railroad 75 miles long connecting the seaport Massawa with the capital, Asmara (altitude 7,765 ft.), thence 65 miles to Cheren, thence 53 miles to Agordat. Gold is mined in Hamassen and petroleum is found but there has been as yet no development.

Italian Somaliland (area, 194,000 square miles; population (estimated 1936), 1,300,000) extends along the Indian Ocean from the Gulf of Aden to the Juba River. The coastline extending in a northeast-southwest direction, is 1,100 miles long, with no indentation of importance.

Italian Somaliland is the source of half the world's supply of incense. Other exports are oil, gum, hides, kapok, resin and ivory.

LIBYA
(Libia Italiana)

Italian Libya in North Africa extends along the Mediterranean Sea from Egypt on the East to Tunis (French) and Algeria on the West. On the south Libya extends to Algeria, to French West Africa and the Sudan. Libya for administrative and military purposes is divided into four provinces (Tripoli, Misurata, Benghazi and Derne) and into a military territory in the South having jurisdiction over the southern sections of the four provinces. The four provinces were incorporated into Italy (1939). The area of the territory is esti-

mated at 679,358 square miles with a population (1939) of 888,401. The capitals are Tripoli and Benghazi.

Cyrenaica set up an independent native regime with the Emir Sayed Idriss El Senussi, spiritual and temporal leader of the colony's 250,000 Senussi Arab tribesmen as head of the government, recognized unilaterally by Great Britain June 1, 1949.

Tripoli, formerly one of the Barbary States and independent (since 1714) was reconquered by Turkey (1835). During the Turko-Italian war (1911-12) Italy proclaimed the annexation of Tripoli, which was recognized by the great powers in the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct. 18, 1912). The oasis of Jarabub, on the eastern side of Cyrenaica, was ceded to Italy by Egypt (1926).

The prevailing religion is Mohammedan, and Arabic is generally spoken.

The country is rather barren, but has date palm orchards, olive groves, lemon, almond and fig trees, and vineyards. Other products include tobacco, matting, carpets, leather articles, and fabrics embroidered with gold and silver.

Tientsin, an Italian concession (since June 7, 1902) lies on the left bank of Pei-Ho and consists of about 130 acres with a population (1936) of 7,953. The concession has been returned to China.

The **Island of Saseno,** in the entrance to Vallona Bay (Albania), is three miles long and 1.25 miles wide. It was held by marines of the Royal Italian Navy and natives. Saseno has been returned to Albania.

Japan

(NIPPON—LAND OF THE RISING SUN)

Capital, Tokyo—Area, 147,690 square miles—Population (estimated 1949), 80,500,000.

Descriptive. Japan, as constituted after defeat in World War II, consists of four islands, Honshu (mainland) with an area of 88,919 square miles: Hokkaido, 34,276; Kyushu, 16,247, and Shikoku, 8,248. The islands lie in the north Pacific Ocean off the coast of China. By the terms ending World War II, Japan was forced to surrender her other seized lands, including Manchuria (Manchukuo) with an area of 404,428 square miles and a population of 43,233,954; the southern half of Sakhalin Island, the Kuriles, Korea, Formosa, and the mandated islands in the Pacific, the Marshalls, the Carolines, the Ladrones and the Palaus, former German possessions. Greater Japan was reduced from an area of 773,783 square miles, including Manchukuo, and a population (estimated in 1939) at 195,226,101.

The Japanese coast is deeply indented, its coast line measuring 17,150 miles. Few places in Japan are far removed from the mountains or really distant from the sea. The northern islands are a continuation of the Russian Karafuto chain running down through Yezo and the mainland. The continuation of the Kuentin mountain range of China appears in the southern islands, the ranges meeting in the grand Japanese Alps. In the vast transverse fissure crossing the mainland from the Sea of Japan to the Pacific rises a group of volcanoes, mostly extinct or dormant, with the majestic sacred mountain Fujiyama lifting its white cone 60 miles west of Tokyo to an altitude of 12,425 ft. The earthquake zone—where the average is said to be four slight ones a day, with serious ones every six or seven years—has its greatest center along the Pacific Coast near the Bay of Tokyo.

Tokyo (1939) had an estimated population of 7,094,600, which was reduced during the war to 3,276,000. The city absorbed (Oct. 1, 1932) 82 suburban boroughs and villages, increasing its area 214 square miles (137,190 acres).

Separating the islands of Shikoku and Kyushu from the mainland is the famous Inland Sea, opening both into the Sea of Japan and the Pacific. It is 255 miles long and 56 wide, with a coast line of 700 miles and a surface expanse of 1,325 square miles.

Heavy snowfalls are frequent on the Japan Sea slopes of the mountains of Yezo, while the Pacific side, by which flows the Japan Current, enjoys pleasing winter weather. There is an abundant rainfall. The streams are short and swift, of little value for transportation, offering a vast but as yet little developed supply of hydroelectric power.

Myriads of waterfalls add their charm to the magnificent scenery. The "Splendor of the Sun" at Nikko makes an unbroken plunge of 350 ft. There are a thousand mineral springs.

Resources and Industries. More than half the land is used for growing rice, the chief food of the country. Wheat, barley, rye, tobacco, tea, beans, peaches, pears, apples, grapes, persimmons and mandarins are also produced. Mulberry trees are widely grown, and the annual output of silk is huge (three-fourths of the world's total). The country possesses a variety of minerals including gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, chromite, white arsenic, coal, sulphur, salt and petroleum.

After agriculture and the making of silk, the principal industries before World War II w manufacture of woolens, cottons, paper, p vegetable oil, leather and matting. The chi ports in the order of their monetary value we cotton, wool, wrought iron, mineral oil, maci beans, crude rubber, wood, iron ore and co ports comprised, in order, cotton tissues, ra rayon cloth, machinery, canned goods, silk knitted goods, potteries, wrought iron, yarns, toys and vegetable oil.

Total industrial production for the yea was 40.9 percent of 1930-1934 level, and b January and November, 1948, rose fron percent to 61.1 percent.

There were in normal times 67 ports o foreign trade, the most important being Yoko Kobe and Osaka on the Pacific Coast of the island, and Niigata on the Japan Sea Coa port of trans-shipment for Vladivostok.

History and Government. According to the ese, the empire was founded by Emperor Tenno (660 B.C.). Temporal power was ex by successive families of Shoguns (1186-1867 recovered by the Emperor Meiji (1867). The system was suppressed (1871) marking the the upper middle classes led by the powerful t families.

By the terms of the surrender (Aug. 14, 194 the Potsdam proclamation which preceded th render and outlined the terms, Japan agr establish a new order of peace, security and with a democratic government and free ele The Potsdam proclamation specified that fr of speech and religion and thought as well spect for the fundamental rights of human established.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur was appointe preme Commander for the Allied Powers a cupied Japan. Occupation was to continu the democratic objectives had been attaine the adoption of a new Constitution. The ol ernment was retired with the occupatio Baron Kijuro Shidehara, one of the co best known liberals and a former ambassa the United States, was named Premier and a new Cabinet. One of the first acts Cabinet was to grant suffrage to women lower the voting age for men from 25 to 20

The vast family trusts under which Japs able to mobilize her financial and ind strength to wage war also were dissolved.

Gen. MacArthur informed the Japanese that he would permit them to govern ther under Allied directives and would employ to enforce his orders when necessary. N limit was set for occupation but the Po proclamation said withdrawal would be when the democratic objectives had been at

Parliamentary elections for the House of sentatives of the bicameral Diet were orde Gen. MacArthur (Jan. 1, 1946) and when the held (April 10) there were more than 1,900 dates for the 466 seats of the lower house. T turns were: Liberals, 139; Social Democra Progressives, 91; Independents, 84; Commu and minor parties, 38. There was a tie for maining seat. Women voted for the first Among the candidates elected were 38 Premier Shidehara resigned (April 22) an peror Hirohito appointed Shigeru Yoshida, Foreign Minister and head of the Liberal p succeed him on the day the new House h first meeting (May 16). Yoshida was su (May 19, 1947) by Tetsu Katayama, a Social a Christian, who was followed by Hitoshi who was replaced Oct. 15, 1948 by Shigeru Yo

A new Constitution was promulgated Japanese government Nov. 3, 1946 and effective May 3, 1947, with the approval MacArthur who called it an "enlightened" ment which placed "sovereignty squarely hands of the people." In an Imperial R Emperor Hirohito "commanded" that the tution be based on "the general will of the and the principle of respect for the funda human rights."

The new charter, which takes the place peror Meiji's Constitution of 1889, opens preamble in which the Japanese people "re forever" the right to wage war or maintain land, sea or air forces. It strips the Empero pretensions of "divinity" and provides he be the symbol of the state and of the unity people, deriving his position from the sovere of the people," but it reaffirms the Emperc of direct succession within his family. It a parliamentary regime in which the Diet i nized as the "highest organ of state pov sole law-making authority," and abolish House of Peers which is to be replaced by of Councillors whose members are ele popular ballot. The new Constitution als lishes a bill of rights for the Japanese peo are granted "freedom of thought and con and are guaranteed due process of law fear of despotic police methods, infliction of

ent in public or involuntary servitude. It also ants equal rights to husband and wife, specifying at marriage "shall be based only on mutual con- nt of both sexes." It prohibits the government om giving support to Shintoism, which was based the old concept that the Emperor was "God" d destined to rule the world, and also forbids e government to engage in religious education any other form of religious activity.

The first election for the House of Councillors, e upper house of the Diet, under the new con- tution, was held (April 20, 1947) and the first ection for the lower house (April 25). The Com- unists polled only 3 percent of the total popular te. The line-up of the Diet was as follows:

	Councillors	Representatives
cialists	47	143
berals	39	132
emocrats	32	122
mmunists	4	4
dependents and others	128	65

In the Jan. 1949 House of Representatives elec- n, the Communist party polled 9.6 percent of e total vote, electing 35 members.

The Cabinet organized Feb. 16, 1949, consists of members of the Democratic Liberal Party, 2 emocrats and 1 of the Ryokufukai (a conserva- ve group).

The Emperor is Hirohito (the 124th of his line, rn April 29, 1901). He succeeded his father, shihito (Dec. 26, 1926); was crowned (Nov. 10-14, 28); constituted Regent (Nov. 25, 1921) because his father's ill health; was married (Jan. 26, 24) to Princess Nagako Kuni. The Crown Prince Akihito Tsugu No Miya (born Dec. 23, 1933). her children are Princess Shigeko (born Dec. 6, 25), Princess Kazuko (born Sept. 30, 1929), Prin- ss Atsuko (born March 7, 1931). Prince Masa- to (born Nov. 28, 1935). A daughter, the sixth ild, was born (March 2, 1939) and christened kako Suganomiya. She is known as Princess ga.

Education and Religion. Japan has no State re- gion and all faiths are tolerated. The principal rms of religion are Shintoism with 13 sects and ddhism with 12 sects. There are 110,431 Shinto rines, 106,634 Buddhist temples and 2,104 Chris- an Churches. The Roman Catholics have an rchbishop and three suffragan bishops.

Shinto—the ancient religion, or "Way of the ds"—embodies strong nationalist concepts.

Nine years of education is compulsory, consisting six years of elementary and three years of lower condary education. There are seven national iversities: Tokyo, (founded 1877), Kyoto (1897), hoku at Sendai (1907), Kyushu at Fukuoka 910), Hokkaido at Sapporo (1918), Osaka (1931), d Nagoya (1939). Illiteracy is only 10% in the tion. English is the language of commerce and required study in the high schools.

Defense. Japan has no army and navy.

Currency. The monetary unit is the yen.

SURRENDERED COLONIES

The future of the **Spratly Islands** in the South hina Sea, occupied by the Japanese (March 31, 39) before the outbreak of World War II, will e decided by the terms of the still unwritten peace eaty with Japan. The islands, seven in number, nsist of 247 acres of coral reefs 700 miles south- est of Manila, P. I., and the same distance south Hainan, an important island off the coast of rench Indo-China. The islands were discovered 87 and were considered by Britain as one of her ssessions until the French occupied them and ade a formal claim for them (1933). Japan aimed them on the ground that Japanese traders d tried to exploit the phosphate deposits there 925).

Japan lost her other colonial possessions and andated islands under the terms of the Yalta greement

Jordan (Transjordan)

(HASHEMITE JORDAN KINGDOM)

Capital, Amman—Area, 34,740 square miles—opulation (estimated), 400,000.

Descriptive. Jordan, formerly known as Trans- rdan, is an independent State in Western Asia, rmerly an Arab State within the Palestine Man- te.

The boundaries of Jordan have not been etermined, but roughly, on the west the line eparating it from Israel runs from the Lake Tiberias down the Jordan to the Dead Sea and ence south across Wadi el Araba to Marashash the Gulf of Sinai; on the north it is separated om Syria by the River Yarmuk, thence eastward Imtar and thence a straight line northeast to- ard Abu Kamal on the Euphrates; on the east ie boundary between it and the Iraq runs south om Abu Kamal to the junction of the boundaries the Iraq and Nejd; on the south lies the kingdom Saudi Arabia.

Resources and Industries. The country is largely desert except for a 30-mile strip between the Jordan and the Hejaz railroad which traverses the country from Dera to Maan. The fertile portion, however, has a high agricultural potential. Phosphate and potash deposits are under development. Roads, many of them metalled, are being built to aid better communication between various important centers. Petroleum deposits are being surveyed.

History and Government. Jordan was set up within the Palestine Mandate (Sept. 1, 1922) but gained its independence (March 22, 1946) when Great Britain and Jordan signed a mutual assistance treaty.

The King of the Hejaz (1924) transferred Akaba, Maan and Tebuk to Jordan.

Under the Organic Law the Emir administers the country under a council of advisers. There is a legislative Assembly of 20 elected deputies.

Emir Abdullah became King Abdullah Ibn Ul-Hussein (May 25, 1946) in colorful ceremonies. He is the second son of the late Hussein Ibn Ali, former King of the Hejaz, and a brother of King Feisal II of Iraq. He was born in Mecca (1882) and became Emir (April, 1921).

The country's popular name, Transjordan, was banned April 26, 1949, in favor of the constitutional name, Hashemite Jordan Kingdom.

The Premier is Samir Pasha Rifai.

Religion. The population is chiefly nomad Arabs of whom about 330,000 are Arab Moslems, 50,000 Arab Christians, and 20,000 Circassians. The official language is Arabic.

Defense. Jordan's military forces comprise an Arab Legion, an air force, and a Frontier Force totaling approximately 10,000.

Currency. The monetary unit, the Palestine pound, is being replaced by new currency.

Korea

(Chosen)

Capital, Seoul—Area 85,246 square miles—Population (estimated 1949), 30,000,000.

Descriptive. The Republic of Korea occupies a mountainous peninsula in northeastern Asia dividing the Yellow Sea from the Sea of Japan. The boundaries on the mainland are the Yalu River and the Tamean River. Its coastline is more than 6,600 miles long. Southern Manchuria lies along its northwest frontier for 500 miles and it touches Siberia for a few miles, a scant 100 miles from Vladivostok, in the extreme northeast.

Resources and Industries. The forests in the north are of great value, and there is much mineral wealth awaiting development. Gold, silver, zinc, copper, lead, iron, tungsten, graphite, hard coal and kaolin are present.

The climate is dry and bracing. The mulberry tree thrives, 60,000 acres being planted with them. Silkworm culture was much encouraged by the Japanese and the quality of the cocoons improved. Some 786,000 families are engaged in the industry. Rice is an important crop. Barley, wheat, tobacco, and beans also are grown.

There has been considerable development of cotton spinning, cotton, silk and rayon weaving industries in recent years. Fertilizer and chemical works have been developed; also cement, paper, pottery, electric bulbs and enamelled ironwares.

History and Government. Korea was an ancient kingdom with a history extending back to the 12th Century B.C., long known as the "Hermit Kingdom." Situated between Vladivostok and Port Arthur, then a Russian leasehold and subject to diplomatic control and penetration by Russia, Korea became to Japan "a dagger pointed at her heart"—the chief immediate cause of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905. After this war the "complete independence" of Korea that had been recognized in the treaty following Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895 (which also was for the control of Korea) gave way to a recognition by Russia of Japan's paramount interest in Korea. Japan continued her military occupation of the country, and (Aug. 22, 1910), annexed Korea outright.

The independence of Korea was restored after the surrender of Japan in World War II. A provisional Government was established (Feb. 6, 1946) with ten members, five from the United States and five from the U.S.S.R. zones. These nations occupied the country, the northern half, above the 38° parallel, with a population of about 9,000,000, by Russia and the southern half below the 38° parallel, with a population of approximately 21,000,000, by the United States.

The Soviet puppet government of northern Korea adopted a constitution claiming jurisdiction over all Korea (May 1, 1948). The action was not recognized by the United Nations. A National Assembly was elected in Southern Korea under observation of a United Nations committee (May 10, 1948). The Russian-held zones did not participate. The As-

sembly approved (July 12) a Constitution which provides for a President and Vice President with four-year terms elected by the Assembly, sole legislative body; a Prime Minister and Cabinet appointed by the President with approval of the Assembly; and a Supreme Court. State ownership of most resources and utilities is provided for, except where licenses may be issued for private operation. The Republic was proclaimed Aug. 15, 1948 and received formal full recognition by the United States Jan. 1, 1949. Korea was formally cleared of United States troops June 29, 1949.

The President of Korea is Syngman Rhee (born 1875), veteran Korean statesman, elected (July 20, 1948) by the Assembly, and inaugurated (July 24). The Prime Minister is Lee Bun Suk (Aug. 2, 1948).

Education and Religion. Confucianism, Buddhism and Shintoism are the chief religions and Christianity has grown greatly. Many modern schools were established by the Japanese. There is a university in Seoul (Keijo), the capital.

Currency. The monetary unit is the won.

Latvia

(LATVIJAS REPUBLIKA)

Capital, Riga—Area (1940), 25,395 square miles —Population (estimated 1940), 1,994,506.

Descriptive. The Republic of Latvia is one of the three Baltic States of Northeastern Europe. It is bounded on the north by the Gulf of Riga and Estonia, on the east by Russia, on the south by Lithuania and Poland and on the west by the Baltic Sea.

Resources and Industries. About half the population engages in agriculture, dairying, livestock and other food producing industries, but the country is increasingly becoming industrialized. Potatoes are the chief agricultural product, followed by oats, rye, barley, wheat and flax.

Latvia provides the natural route for trade between Russia and western nations. Three Russian main railway lines converge in Riga, Windau and Libau. All of Latvia's ports have excellent harbors. Riga has ice breakers that keep the port open during the winter. Founded in 1201, Riga was a Hanseatic town in the Middle Ages and a Swedish fortress from 1621 to 1710. It is today the largest port on the Baltic.

History and Government. Formerly a Russian province, Latvia became a republic (Nov. 18, 1918). Latvia was occupied by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (1940) and incorporated into the Soviet Union. This action has not been recognized by the United States.

Education and Religion. Latvia is Protestant by 55.15%; Roman Catholic by 24.45. Education is compulsory from 7 to 16 years. There is a university in Riga.

Lebanon

Capital, Beirut—Area, approximately 3,600 square miles—Population (estimated 1946), 1,160,000.

Descriptive. The Republic of Lebanon, in the Levant, occupies a strip along the Mediterranean littoral in southwest geographical Syria about 120 miles in length and varying in width from 30 to 35 miles, extending from Palestine on the south to Nahr al Kebir on the north, with its eastern boundary running down the Anti-Lebanon mountain range. Beirut is the chief seaport.

Resources and Industries. The country is primarily agricultural, the most important products being fruits, tobacco, silk and cotton.

History and Government. Lebanon was formed from the five former Turkish Empire Sanjaks (districts) of North Lebanon, Mount Lebanon, South Lebanon, Beirut and Bekaa, and became, with Syria, an independent state (Sept. 1, 1920), following the Treaty of Sevres (Aug. 10, 1920). The states were administered under French Mandate (1920-1941). An agreement (signed Dec. 27, 1943) transferred nearly all powers hitherto exercised by France to the Syrian and Lebanese Governments (effective Jan. 1, 1944). Foreign troops subsequently were withdrawn (April 1946). Elections to the Lebanese Parliament were held May 25, 1947.

Lebanon is a member of the United Nations and became a member of the Arab League by a pact signed in Cairo (March 22, 1945).

The President, elected for a six-year term, is Beshara al-Khoury (elected Sept. 21, 1943; re-elected May 27, 1948). The Prime Minister is Riadh el-Sulh.

Education and Religion. The population is composed mainly of Moslems. There is an American and a French University in Beirut, in addition to elementary and secondary schools. Arabic is the principal language.

Defense. Lebanon introduced (July 1949) in Parliament a bill creating universal compulsory military service between the ages of 18 and instituting military training in the school

Currency. The monetary unit is the Le pound.

Liberia

Capital, Monrovia—Area, 43,000 square Population (estimated 1946), 1,600,000.

Descriptive. The independent Negro Repu Liberia lies on the southwest (Guinea) co Africa between Sierra Leone (British) on th and the French colony of the Ivory Coast east; with a coast line on the South Atla about 350 miles. It extends inland 75 to 150 Most of the country is covered with tropical rich in timber and oil nuts but lacking in tra tation. There were estimated (1937) to be 000 rubber trees. There are no railroads miles of motor roads can carry light traffic.

Resources and Industries. The chief produ fibre, palm kernels, crude rubber, rice, c coffee, and sugar. Mineral resources includ iron ore. Diamonds have been found in son tricts.

History and Government. The population tirely of the African race; about 100,000 dwellers along the coast may be considered ized. The number of American Negroes is est at 20,000. Liberia was founded (1822) w settlement was made at Monrovia by Negro men from the United States with the ass of American colonization societies. It w clared a republic (July 26, 1847). Its Co tion is modelled on that of the United Electors must be of Negro blood and owners The Government rests with a President elec eight years; a Senate of eight, elected for six and a House of Representatives of 15 for four years. The President is William V man (elected May 4, 1943) for an eight-yea

Education and Religion. In religion the are Protestant (Anglican, Presbyterian, Bap Methodist). There are 206 schools—81 of are maintained by the Government and 83 ligious missions. There are two colleges.

Defense. All citizens between the ages of 45 years are liable for service for defense country.

Currency. The money in circulation is States currency (since 1942). There als Liberian coinage in silver and copper.

Liechtenstein

Capital, Vaduz—Area, 65 square miles— tion (census 1945), 12,197.

Descriptive. Liechtenstein is a Principality Upper Rhine between Austria and Switzerl was (until 1866) a member of the German eration, and was practically a dependency tria until the Diet declared its complete in dence (Nov. 7, 1918). By treaty with Swit (1920) that country administers its posts a graphs and by treaty (March 29, 1923) it wa porated in the Swiss customs territory. Its interests are represented by Switzerland.

Resources and Industries. The people a cultural; stock raising is highly developed.

History and Government. The monarchy editary. By the Constitution (1921) leg powers rest in a Diet of 15 members, ele four years by direct vote, on a basis of u suffrage and proportional representatio reigning prince is Franz Joseph II. He su his uncle, Prince Franz I, on the latter's ab (March 30, 1938). The Prime Minister Alexander Frick.

The ruler of Liechtenstein makes an contribution to the public treasury (about a year). The country is virtually taxless, by reason of the ruler's contribution but the fact that, because they are tax-exemp international corporations set up head there, pay nominal fees for the privilege an the taxes in their own countries.

Education and Religion. The country is inantly Catholic. There are 42 elementary continuation schools.

Defense. Liechtenstein has no military The police force numbers 50.

Currency. The monetary unit is the fran

Lithuania

(LIETUVA)

Capital, Vilna—Area (1940), 22,959 squa —Population (estimated 1940), 2,879,070.

Descriptive. Lithuania, a Baltic state, is on the north by Latvia, on the east by Po the south by Poland and East Prussia and west by East Prussia and the Baltic Sea.

Resources and Industries. Lithuania is essentially n agricultural country, the soil claiming 76.7% of ne population. More than 45% of the land is in rms, 18.6% in forests. The chief crops are rye, heat, barley, oats, potatoes and flax. The prinpal exports are meat, butter, flax and eggs.

History and Government. A Grand Duchy under ne Russian Empire, Lithuania proclaimed its inependence (Feb. 16, 1918). It was recognized by ost of the powers and by Russia in the Treaty of oscow (July 12, 1920). The dispute with Poland, elative to whether certain Lithuanian areas were be left as a part of the country or become part Poland, was under consideration by the League Nations when (Oct. 9, 1920) General Zeligowski, ith 15,000 Polish troops, occupied Vilna, historic ithuanian capital, and declared it annexed to oland. Vilna, by a decision of the League of ations (1923) with its strip of territory, about ,400 square miles, was awarded to Poland.

Memel and its territory (1099 square miles, popution 152,000), the chief port of Lithuania with odern wharves, warehouses and docking machiery, was returned to Germany (March 22, 1939), n a demand of the Reich based on the self-deterination of the peoples.

Lithuania was occupied by the Union of Soviet ocialist Republics (1940) and incorporated into ne Soviet Union. The action has not been recogzed by the United States.

Education and Religion. The nation has a uniersity, art schools and other cultural institutions, national opera and several museums.

Luxemburg

Capital, Luxemburg—Area, 999 square miles—opulation (estimated 1948), 292,000.

Descriptive. Luxemburg is a European Grand uchy, bounded by Germany on the east, Belgium n the north and west, and France on the south. measures only 55 miles long by 34 miles wide.

Resources and Industries. Luxemburg is a coun- y of small landowners; 430,000 of the 500,000 res devoted to agriculture are farmed by resident wners. The principal crops are oats and potatoes. The mineral output of Luxemburg, despite its ze, is enormous and includes iron, pig iron and eel.

History and Government. The integrity and neuality of Luxemburg were guaranteed by the reaty of London (May 11, 1867), having been preously (since 1815) a part of the Germanic Confedration. As a Grand Duchy Luxemburg is governed nder a Constitution (1868), modified (1919). Legistive power rests with a Chamber of Deputies, 55 number, elected by universal suffrage with exutive power held by a Minister of State and a binet of at least three Ministers. Luxemburg is led by Grand Duchess Charlotte (born Jan. 23, 96), who succeeded on the abdication of her ster, Marie Adelaide (Jan. 9, 1919) and was arried (Nov. 6, 1919) to Prince Felix of Bourbonrma. They have a son and heir, Prince Jeane orn Jan. 5, 1921) and four daughters and anher son.

The Prime Minister is Pierre Dupong.

Education and Religion. The population is almost tirely Roman Catholic. Education is compulsory tween six and 13. The nation has several colleges d higher institutions of learning.

Defense. Luxemburg founded its first Army 945). Two battalions of light infantry, comprisg 1,825 men, were formed at the start and Prime inister Dupong said it was planned to raise and uip a force of 15,000. Service is obligatory.

Currency. The unit of currency is the franc.

Mexico

(ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS)

Capital, Mexico City—Area, 763,944 square miles Population (estimated 1948), 23,876,000.

Descriptive. Mexico, a Federal Republic, is unded on the north by the United States, on the st by the United States (Texas), the Rio Grande rming the boundary line, and the Gulf of Mexico; the south by Guatemala and on the southwest d west by the Pacific Ocean. The Gulf of Calirnia makes a huge indentation in the western ast, completely separating the narrow, mountains, sterile and sparsely inhabited peninsula of wer California, 760 miles long, from the mainnd. On the east the province Yucatan juts out to the Gulf of Mexico, connected with the main rritory of the country by a narrow strip northwest the Guatemala frontier. The coast line on the cific is 4,574 miles long and 1,727 on the Caribn. The northern boundary is 1,600 miles long. The Sierra Madre mountains run north and uth near the western coast, turning near Colima d continuing nearly due east, paralleling the ast into the Central American countries. Near e Gulf Coast another range of mountains—a continuation of the Rocky Mountains—runs down nearly to Vera Cruz.

Between the two ranges lies the vast tableland of Mexico, altitude from 5,000 to 8,000 feet, with a delightful climate and with the vegetation and products of the temperate zone varying with the altitude. The lowlands along the coast are tropical, rising to subtropical in the foothills; hot and unhealthy with a heavy rainfall on the Gulf side. Along the Pacific slope and in the interior irrigation is needed and natural streams from the mountains are used to supply it.

Resources and Industries. The principal industry in Mexico is mining, and until recently 97% of the 31,000 mining properties had been foreign-owned. Mexican silver accounts for 40% of the world's output. Among the minerals are gold, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, mercury, arsenic, amorphous graphite, molybdenum, coal and opal. Petroleum production is huge and the industry was nationalized (March 18, 1938).

Agriculture and stock-raising likewise are important industries. The country is marvelously rich, but the land is barely scratched except on the larger ranches; primitive methods of cultivation prevail. Arable lands are estimated at 275,000,000 acres of which 12,000,000 acres are farmed. The grazing lands cover about 120,500,000 acres and forests 44,000,000 acres of which 25,000,000 are estimated to be rich in pine, spruce, cedar, mahogany, rosewood and logwood. Some of the more important products are corn, rice, sugar, wheat, coffee beans, tomatoes, tobacco, cotton, garbanzos, cocoa, sisal, bananas. About 50% of the world's supply of sisal comes from Yucatan.

History and Government. Mexico has been much torn by civil war and insurrection since achieving its independence from Spain (proclaimed Sept. 15, 1810, and effected in 1821).

Mexico is governed under a Constitution (promulgated Feb. 5, 1917) replacing the Constitution of 1857. It was amended chiefly as to tenure of office (1929 and 1933) and now provides that the president shall be elected for a term of six years and thereafter shall be ineligible for that office; the 58 Senators for six years (half the Senate being renewed at a time) and Deputies (one to every 150,000 population) for three years. Senators and Deputies are ineligible to succeed themselves in office until one term has intervened. The Senate has two members from each State and the Federal District; the Chamber is elected on a population basis.

Mexico is declared to be a Federal Republic of 28 States, each having a large measure of home rule and with governor, legislature and judiciary elected by universal suffrage in a general election. There are also two territories whose governors are appointed and may be removed by the President, and a Federal District containing Mexico City governed by Federal Commissioners. The President appoints a Cabinet of nine ministers and eight department heads with cabinet rank, who are responsible to him and may be dismissed by him. He has the right to expel from Mexico without "judicial process" any foreigner whose presence he may deem "inexpedient."

At a general election (July 7, 1946) Miguel Aleman was elected President.

Mexico has pursued (since 1915) a policy of land distribution, seizing large estates and partitioning them among the landless peasants. The title rests in the Government, but the peasants are allowed to use the lands. There were distributed (1915-1941) 65,000,000 acres among 1,606,507 peasants.

It was decreed (1940) that individual land titles be given "as soon as possible" to 1,500,000 Mexican peasants living on the Republic's communal farms. Under the decree 65,000,000 acres have been parceled out among the peasants, but communal operation of the farms continues.

The Government regulates farm production and fixes maximum and minimum prices for farm products. The exportation and importation of agricultural products are under State control.

Labor laws exist similar to those in the United States, pertaining to employer-union dealings.

Mexico established (1943) a social security system for insurance to cover industrial accidents and diseases, non-industrial diseases and maternity, incapacity, old age and death, and involuntary unemployment at an advanced age.

Defense. Military service in the Army or National Guard is compulsory. The President, through the Secretary of War, exercises supreme command. The measure (made a law 1940) calls for the training of 50,000 reserves annually until a reserve of 200,000 has been developed. There is a small Navy and Air Force.

Education and Religion. Education is free and compulsory up to 15 years of age. Vocational instruction, particularly in agriculture, is being promoted. There are normal schools for both sexes throughout the country and some hundred technical schools. The National University of Mexico

(founded 1553), is famous among Latin-American universities, and in the capital are many higher institutions of learning and culture and scientific institutions and societies. Education in primary, secondary and normal schools is socialistic and divorced from all religious doctrines.

There is full religious freedom. The majority of the people are Roman Catholic. The Mexican Constitution forbids any church to own real estate.

Currency. The monetary unit is the peso.

Monaco

Principal towns: La Condamine, Monte Carlo, Monaco—Area, 0.59 square mile—Population (estimated 1948), 21,000.

Descriptive. Monaco is a small principality on the Mediterranean surrounded on all but the sea side by the French Department of the Alps Maritimes. It is noted for an exceptionally mild climate and magnificent scenery.

Resources and Industries. Monaco's fame as a tourist resort and international conference city is widespread. Its revenues derive from indirect taxation, a tobacco monopoly, postage and the gaming tables of the Monte Carlo Casino. Monte Carlo is a town with a resident population of 9,428.

History and Government. An independent principality for 800 years, the reigning Prince was dispossessed by the French Revolution. The line was re-established (1814) and placed under the protectorate of France (1815) of the Kingdom of Sardinia. King Charles III (1861) ceded his rights upon Menton and Roquebrune to France. The Prince of Monaco was an absolute ruler until a Constitution was promulgated (June 7, 1911). This provided for a National Council of 12 members (1917) elected by universal suffrage for four years. Monaco is divided into three communes: Monaco-Ville, La Condamine and Monte Carlo, administered by a municipal body elected by vote. There is a local police force of 200.

The ruler of Monaco is Prince Rainier who succeeded his father, Prince Louis II, on the latter's death, May 9, 1949.

Currency. The French franc is the unit of currency.

Morocco

(MOGHREB-EL-AKSA, i.e. THE FARTHEST WEST)

Capital, Rabat—Area, 172,104 square miles—Population (estimated 1947), 9,591,000.

Descriptive. Morocco of today is the remnant of the great Shereefian Empire founded by the Arabs at the close of the seventh century and ruled all northwestern Africa and most of the Iberian Peninsula. It is bounded on the east by Algeria, on the north by the Mediterranean, the extreme point opposite Gibraltar being Ceuta; on the south by Rio de Oro and Algeria, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean.

Along the 200 miles of the Mediterranean littoral run the Riff hills. The country has been mapped and motor roads run up and down the whole area. Through the country from northeast to southwest extend the Atlas Mountains in five great ranges rising to an altitude of 12,000 ft. Between these ranges lie fertile well-watered plains and the northern slopes of the mountains are well wooded. Irrigation is much used, though all agricultural methods and implements are primitive.

The climate is healthy, especially on the Atlantic Coast, which is shielded from the hot winds of the Sahara by the Atlas Mountains, and where there is a "tell" or fertile region. Tangier is a recognized health resort, also Mogador, where the temperature never rises above 80 or falls below 40.

The French protectorate encompasses the whole of Morocco (except the Ifni enclave and the Cape Juby area) from the Algerian frontier to the Atlantic Ocean and from the Sahara Desert in the south to the boundary of the Spanish zone in the north. The area is approximately 153,870 square miles; population (estimated 1947), 8,500,000. The Spanish section is the northern strip that extends (except for the small internationalized Tangier area) from a point in the Atlantic about 16 miles south of Larache to the river Moulouya. Spain also exercises jurisdiction over the Ifni enclave and the Cape Juby area on the Atlantic Ocean in the extreme southwest of the country. Spanish-controlled territory totals approximately 18,009 square miles with a population (estimated 1940) of 991,900.

The most numerous of the inhabitants are the aboriginal Berbers, mountain dwellers, whose forebears thrice conquered Spain. The plains are mostly occupied by Arabs and a mixture of the two races, known to foreigners as "Moors." The latter are also town dwellers. The third race is Jewish, in two sections, one settled there from time immemorial, and the other driven from Europe in comparatively modern times, who live near the ports, and have much of the trade.

Resources and Industries. The people are ag cultural and pastoral. Eggs and poultry have come the chief articles of export, reaching even England. Other important exports are skins, hid wool, beans, barley, linseed and wheat, almon cummin and gums. The chief imports are textil sugar, tea, machinery and hardware, candles spirits. Fruit and vineyards are abundant dates a regular crop. Carpets, leather goods, fezz woolen and silk stuffs are among the manuf tures, chiefly for domestic consumption. Mine deposits are undeveloped, but much copper, l and tin are known to exist. An oil field exte from Fez to Laraish. Phosphate exists in gr abundance, estimated at 100,000,000 metric tons

History and Government. The Empire theore cally is an absolute monarchy, but the country divided into three zones—French and Spanish zo and the neutral Tangier area. The Sultan resi in Rabat in the French zone, but Fez, Mar kesh and Meknes are accepted as capitals by tra tion.

Morocco came under French influence beca of its proximity to Algeria. A general rising of tribes (Oct. 1910) culminating in the siege Fez, called out a French expedition of pacificati which occupied Fez (1911). For two decades the after the country was restless, with frequent risings, and pacification was not completed u the exile of Abd-el Krim (1926) and surrender Sidi Ali Hociene, last die-hard chief (1933.)

The reigning Sultan of Morocco is Sidi Moha med (proclaimed Nov. 19, 1927). He was the th son of Moulay Youssef (reigned 1912-1927).

Education and Religion. The native population largely illiterate. There are numerous Kora schools imparting an elementary education, a in the French Zone education on European li is provided in the French schools. The most nota Islamic school is the Kairoween University in F The principal languages are Moorish-Arabic a the Berber dialects. French and Spanish are u for official and business purposes in their resp tive zones. The population is predominan Moslem.

Currency. The monetary unit in the French Z and Tangier is the franc. Spanish currency c culates in the Spanish zone.

Tangier, a seaport of 60,000 inhabitants, a surrounding territory, which occupies the extre northwest corner of Africa on the Atlantic, is ternationalized. The Tangier Zone comprises square miles and a population estimated at 100,0

A convention was signed (Dec. 18, 1923) and protocol (July, 1925) by Great Britain, France a Spain, providing for its permanent neutrality, curity and internationalization. Spain, however, opened the question (1926) by a demand for control and the incorporation of Tangier within Spanish protectorate. A new accord was sig (July 25, 1928) giving Spain control of policing committee of eight insular officers and an inter tional legislative assembly of 27 members, form the government until 1945.

A conference of French, British, United Sta and Russian experts agreed (Aug. 22, 1945) on establishment of a provisional international gime based on the 1923 convention, and reques withdrawal of Spanish occupation forces. international administration went into effect (O 11, 1945).

Nepal

Capital, Katmandu—Area, 54,000 square mile Population (estimated 1948), 7,000,000.

Descriptive. Nepal is an independent kingdom the southern slope of the Himalayas, bounded the north by Tibet, on the east by Sikkim Bengal and on the south and west by the Domi of India. Although friendly, a policy of exclu has been followed and travel discouraged u recently.

There are many fertile valleys lying in the sl of the bleak and lofty mountains, including Everest (altitude 29,002 feet), and its territory n into the Terai on the plains of India. The cap is in a fertile valley, 15 miles long and 20 m wide, which supports 450,000 inhabitants and noted for its 2,700 Buddhist shrines, nearly lavishly decorated examples of Nepalese art.

Resources and Industries. Nepal has rich for and quartz deposits. A survey of mineral resou was authorized (1948) following the visit of American diplomatic mission. The country exp jute, rice, grain, cattle, hides, wheat and dr and imports textiles, sugar, salt, hardware, et

History and Government. Nepal was origin divided into numerous hill clans and petty p cipalities, the inhabitants of one of which— Ghurkas, a Mongolic-Hindu strain—became dominant (about 1769). The ruling family s then, however, are Hindu Rajputs. The sover is Maharajadhiraja Tribhubana Bir Bikram (1 June 30, 1906). All power is held by the Pr

inister, always the oldest active male member of e ruling Rana family. The Premier is Maharaja andra Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana (1948). he Ranas are predestined at birth to be generals d to hold all principal posts in the Government, hereas the Thapas family of the King, who is tually a figurehead, are mere colonels by heredity.

Slavery was abolished (1925); and purdah, Mosm custom of secluding women (1945).

The United States recognized the independence Nepal and established diplomatic relations rough an agreement of friendship and commerce 947).

Education and Religion. Educational facilities are ing improved, and compulsory education is under nsideration. Ancient Hinduism is the religion of e bulk of the people.

Defense. The army consists of 20,000 regular fantrymen.

Currency. The monetary unit is the Nepalese pee. Paper currency was issued for the first time 1945.

Netherlands

(KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN)

Capital, Amsterdam—Area, 15,764 square miles Population (estimated 1948), 9,794,000

Descriptive. The Netherlands, a kingdom in rthwestern Europe, is bounded by Germany on e east, Belgium on the south and the North Sea the west and north. Its surface is flat, with an erage height above sea level of 37 feet, and with out one-fourth of its land below sea level, reimed and protected by dykes, of which there are 00 miles. Drainage of half of the shallow Zuyder e, which covers 1,350 square miles, with an ening into the North Sea about 19 miles wide, ded 900 square miles to the cultivable land, e areas being called "polders."

The Hague is the official residence of Queen liana and the seat of her government, but nsterdam is the sole capital of the Kingdom and e inauguration of the King or Queen—in accordce with the constitution—is held there.

Resources and Industries. Of the country's 47,875 acres given over to agriculture (including rdens, orchards and pastures) 90 per cent are holdings of fewer than 50 acres and more than per cent of fewer than 10 acres. Cereals, potaes, sugar beets and other crops are raised. Comercial fishing engages about 25,000 persons. Dairy oducts are an important industry; the cheese oducts are famous and the cattle high grade. the very special type of soil found on the edge the polders and the sand dunes along the coast, lips and other flowering bulbs and roots are own. The Dutch bulb is not indigenous to Hold but originated in Persia, whence it was taken Holland several hundred years ago. The village Boskoop, with 600 nurseries, is the largest center the world for flowers and ornamental plants.

The most important industries before World War were shipbuilding, the manufacture of machin-y, textiles (including rayon), and chemical prodts; also brewing and distilling and flour milling. nsterdam is famous for diamond cutting; Delft r pottery. Coal is found in Limburg. The mines e mostly government owned.

Canals, of which there are 4,817 miles, are most portant in internal communication; elaborate stems are in the cities and feed the harbors. he Rhine and the Scheldt reach the sea through e Netherlands and carry enormous traffic, the heldt including that from Antwerp.

History and Government. The first Constitution ter the reconstruction of the Netherlands as a vereign state was promulgated (1814), and re-ed (1815) after the addition of the Belgian ovinces, and (1840, 1848, 1887, 1917, 1922 and 38). It assures a hereditary constitutional monchy. Executive power rests exclusively in the vereign and the States-General (Parliament) of o Chambers: First Chamber, 50 members, elected r six years (one-half every third year) by the ovincial legislatures, and the Second Chamber, Deputies, elected for four years directly. Uniral suffrage for citizens of both sexes over 23 ars of age and proportional representation are force. The Sovereign exercises the executive thority through a Council of Ministers, the esident thereof corresponding to a Prime Minis-. There is a State Council named by the vereign, of which she is President, to be con-ted on all legislative and some executive matters. The reigning Sovereign is Queen Juliana Louise mma Marie Wilhelmina (born April 30, 1909), ly daughter of former Queen Wilhelmina, who ceeded to the throne (Sept. 4, 1948) on the abdi-ion and retirement of her mother (announced ay 12, 1948). Queen Juliana was married (Jan. 7, 37) to Prince Bernhard of Lippe-Biesterfeld orn June 29, 1911), Prince Consort, known as he Prince of the Netherlands" since the accession of Juliana. They have four daughters, Princess Beatrix Wilhemina Armgard (born Aug. 5, 1939), heiress-apparent; Princess Irene Emma Elizabeth (born Aug. 5, 1939), Princess Margaret Francisca (born Jan. 19, 1943) in Ottawa, Canada, and Princess Maria-Christina (born Feb. 18, 1947).

Parliamentary elections were held (1946) with the following results:

First Chamber (May 29)—Catholic, 17; Labor, 14; Anti-Revolutionary, 7; Christ Historical, 5; Communists, 4; Freedom, 3.

Second Chamber (May 17)—Catholic, 32; Labor, 29; Protestant, 23; Liberal, 6; Communist, 10.

In a special Parliamentary election (July 7-8, 1948), made necessary by proposed Constitutional changes, the lineup of the Second Chamber became as follows: Catholic party, 32; Socialists, 27; Anti-Revolutionary, 13; Christian Historical Union, 9; Communists, 8; Liberals, 8; State Reformed, 2; Catholic splinter group, 1.

The Premier is Willem Drees, Labor Party.

Under the revision of the Constitution in 1922 Netherland India was abolished as a colony and made an integral part of the Kingdom.

Education and Religion. Entire liberty of worship and conscience is guaranteed. The royal family belongs to the Netherlands Reformed Church. The state contributes to the support of several religious denominations.

Education is obligatory from ages seven to 13. Instruction is free or subject to a small fee, in both public and denominational schools and teachers are paid by the State. There are universities in Amsterdam (two), Utrecht, Leyden, Delft (Engineering), Groningen, Wageningen (Agriculture), Rotterdam (Commerce), Nijmegen (Roman Catholic), and Tilburg (Commerce, Roman Catholic).

Defense. Army service is compulsory between the ages of 20 and 40. The Navy consists of one carrier, two cruisers, seven destroyers, a number of submarines and minor miscellaneous craft. The Netherlands also maintains an Air Force.

Currency. The monetary unit is the guilder (florin).

INDONESIA
(Former Netherlands Indies)

The overseas territories of the Netherlands in the East Indies consist of an archipelago lying along the Equator from about 6° north latitude to 10° south latitude, between the Asiatic mainland and the Philippines, and Australia. The great majority of the natives are Mohammedans. The population of Indonesia (estimated 1949) is 76,000,000, including approximately 290,000 Europeans and Eurasians. The area of the islands is 743,483 square miles. The capital is Batavia, Java.

There are vast resources of tin, oil and coal. Principal crops are rice, maize, cassava, sweet potatoes, ground-nuts, soya beans, native tobacco, coffee, rubber and cinchona.

Indonesia comprises five large islands—Java, Sumatra, part of Borneo, Celebes and the western half of New Guinea—and thousands of small ones. Areas and populations (estimated) of the principal divisions are:

	Area (Sq. Mi.)	Population
Borneo (Netherlands)	208,286	3,000,000
Riouw Archipelago	4,000	200,000
Bangka	4,549	230,000
Billiton	1,873	80,000
Sumatra	180,000	11,490,000
Java and Madura	50,000	50,000,000
Islands of State of East	142,986	11,000,000
Indonesia:		
Celebes	72,986	5,500,000
Lesser Sunda Islands	35,000	4,600,000
Moluccas	25,000	600,000
Others	10,000	300,000
New Guinea (Netherlands	151,789	1,000,000

Since about 1900, the Netherlands have been aiming at the gradual abolition of colonial relationships through the granting of political responsibility to the Indonesians in the local and central legislature and administration. Queen Wilhelmina announced the constitutional equality of the Netherlands Overseas Territories with the mother country in a speech from the throne Dec. 7, 1942.

The Dutch-held portion of Indonesia (Dec. 1948) was composed of six Federal States, 10 provisional autonomous territories and other unorganized areas.

A provisional Federal Government of Indonesia, consisting of the then Acting Governor-General Hubertus van Mook and a number of Secretaries of State and military heads, was installed March 9, 1948 to provide interim rule of Indonesia, except in the then Republican-held areas.

Provision has been made by the Netherlands government for the formation of a Netherlands-Indonesian Union. Also, in a resolution, Jan. 28, 1949, the United Nations Security Council called for the formation of a sovereign United States of

Indonesia by July 1, 1950, with co-equal status with the Kingdom of The Netherlands.

The High Commissioner of the Crown is Dr. A. H. J. Lovink, installed June 2, 1949.

The monetary unit—the guilder—has the same foreign exchange valuation as that of the Netherlands.

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

A revolutionary nationalist movement, seized power from the Japanese after the latter's capitulation in World War II and on Aug. 17, 1945, Achmed Soekarno proclaimed the Indonesian Republic of which he became President, claiming jurisdiction over all of Indonesia.

Defacto authority of the Republic over the islands of Madura and most of Java and Sumatra, except in cities under Netherlands occupation, was recognized by The Netherlands in the Basic Agreement of Linggadjati (Cheribon Agreement) in December 1946, formally signed in Batavia, March 25, 1947. The agreement gave the Republic the status of a member state in the projected sovereign United States of Indonesia.

Fighting began (July 20, 1947) between Netherlands and guerrilla Republic forces as result of disputes over details of the projected interim national government. A truce, arranged by the Good Offices Committee of the United Nations, was signed Jan. 17, 1948, giving the Netherlands interim rule over most of Java and Sumatra. An accompanying statement of political principals (Renville Agreement) gave the Republic the status of a member state in the projected U.S.I. and provided for plebiscites in areas of Java and Sumatra remaining to the Republic to permit residents to decide whether their respective areas would enter the U.S.I. as parts of the Republic, or as separate states, or as parts of other states.

Before police action taken by The Netherlands in December 1948, the Republic had an estimated total area of 159,840 square smiles, of which 15,840 square miles were on Java and 144,000 square miles were on Sumatra. The population (estimated 1948) was 29,000,000, of which 22,400,000 were on Java and 6,600,000 on Sumatra. The capital was Jogjakarta.

A preliminary Dutch-Republican agreement was reached May 7, 1949 in Batavia aiming toward preparation for the return of the Republican Government to Jogjakarta and the restoration of order. Accordingly, the Indonesian army took control of the city June 24-30. War was formally ended Aug. 3, 1949, by a cease-fire order from President Soekarno to guerrilla armies, and the establishment of an armed truce. The Sultanate of Jogjakarta has an area of about 1,280 square miles and a normal population of approximately 2,000,000.

NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICAN POSSESSIONS

Surinam, also known as Netherlands Guiana, is situated on the north coast of South America, between French Guiana on the east and British Guiana on the west; forests and savannas on the south stretch to the Tumuc Humac Mountains. The area is 55,143 square miles. The population is 188,484. Paramaribo is the capital.

The Dutch by the Treaty of Breda (1667) gave New Netherlands (New York) to England in exchange for Surinam.

The United States established (1941) a military outpost in Surinam. Brazil shared in the arrangement.

The chief export is aluminum ore "bauxite," and 65 per cent of the American consumption of this important raw material comes from Surinam. Other exports are sugar, coffee, bananas, balata and high quality lumber. The Netherlands guilder is the monetary unit.

The overseas territory of **Curacao** consists of two groups of islands; **Curacao, Aruba** and **Bonaire** are near the Venezuelan coast and **St. Eustatius, Saba** and the southern part of **St. Martin** are 500 miles to the northeast and belong to the Lesser Antilles. The area of the group is 381.1 square miles, divided as follows: Curacao, 172.5 square miles; Bonaire, 111.9; Aruba, 69.9; St. Martin (Dutch part), 13.2; St. Eustatius, 11.8, and Saba, 4.8.

The population (Jan. 1, 1940) was 105,617. Willemstad is the capital. The chief products are corn, pulse, salt and phosphates; the principal industry is the refinery of oil. On Curacao the Royal Dutch Shell and on Aruba the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey have large oil refineries, refining the oil from Venezuela.

Nicaragua
(REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA)

Capital, Managua—Area, 57,145 square miles—Population (estimated 1948), 1,160,000.

Descriptive. Nicaragua, largest of the Central or Middle America States, lies between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean with more than 200 miles of coastline on each. The country is bordered by Honduras on the north and Costa Rica on South. The Cordillera range of mountains, ciuding many volcanic peaks, runs from north to southeast through the middle of the cou Between this range and a range of volcanic p to the west lie Lake Managua, 30 miles lon 15 miles wide, and Lake Nicaragua, 100 miles and 45 miles wide, of great importance in the tr port system of the country. The governr owned Pacific railroad, running from Corint Leon and from Managua to Granada (171 m is the only one in the country.

Resources and Industries. The country has v able forests, some gold is mined, but it is essent an agricultural and stock raising community. the broad tropical plains to the east coast, ban and sugar cane are cultivated, and coffee is gr on the mountain slopes. The production of has attained first rank in the country, ta precedence over coffee, which formerly held lead.

Other products are mahogany and hides skins. Chief imports are textiles, machinery, ch icals and flour. The chief trade is with the Un States.

History and Government. The country has a stormy political history; revolutions have frequent and it has been necessary for the Un States to land Marines there on several occas to protect American lives and property.

The Constitution (March 22, 1939, amended 23, 1948) provides for a congress of two chami a House of Deputies of 40 members elected fo years, and a Senate of 15 members elected fo years, all chosen by popular vote. Ex-presidents serve in the Senate and are appointed for The President is elected for a period of six ye The President is Dr. Victor Roman y Reyes (ele Aug. 14, 1947).

Education and Religion. Roman Catholic is prevailing religion, but there is complete free of worship. The teaching of English in the pu schools is compulsory.

A Central University of Nicaragua was es lished (1941). The University of Leon was fou in 1814; the name was changed (1947) to Nati University of Nicaragua.

Defense. The National Guard (1939) num 3,538 officers and men with a trained reserv 4,000. Aviation is being developed.

Currency. The monetary unit is the cordoba.

Norway
(NORGE)

Capital, Oslo—Area, 124,556 square miles—P ulation (estimated 1948), 3,181,000.

Descriptive. Norway occupies the west part of Scandinavian Peninsula in Northwest Europe the Skagerrak, which separates it from Denm to the North Cape in the Arctic Ocean, wher the east it meets Finland and the U.S.S.R. Kjoelen Mountains, which separate Norway Sweden to the east, give to Norway in the nort part but a narrow fringe of country washed by Arctic and North Atlantic Oceans, and cut by fjords of scenic grandeur.

In the North Cape area is seen the phenom known as the "Midnight Sun." The sun does set from the middle of May until the end of nor does it appear to rise from approximately 18 to Jan. 23. The vari-colored Northern L are visible in winter.

The climate is mild and moist, on the west c but fairly cold and dry in the interior and in north and east sections. The country is 1,100 long and its greatest width is 270 miles. The c line including the fjords and greater islan 12 000 miles long, and includes 150,000 islan

Norway has only 4,300 square miles of land u cultivation; rivers and lakes occupy 5,000; forests 29,455; three-fourths of the land is u ductive. Norway is essentially a maritime-c try.

Resources and Industries. The chief agricul products are wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn, pot and hay. Forests are one of the principal na sources of wealth. Huge quantities of cod, her whale, walrus, seal, mackerel and salmon caught. Mining is an important industry an country yields silver, copper, pyrites, nickel, zinc and lead.

The country lacks sufficient coal but ha come a great power producing country by uti its greatest natural asset—water power.

The principal manufactures are food proc machinery and metal work, paper and pulp, tiles, wood, animal oils, soap and electroche products, especially nitrates.

History and Government. Norway, under its stitution (adopted May 17, 1814) is a constitu hereditary monarchy. Independent for cent

Norway was united with Denmark (1381-1814), and Sweden (1814-1905). Norway and Sweden signed an agreement repealing the union (Oct. 26, 1905).

The legislative power is vested in the Storting, whose 150 members are elected for four years. The Storting discusses and votes on all political and budgetary questions, but divides itself into two sections for questions of legislation. One-fourth of the membership forming the Lagting, and three-fourths the Odelsting, which consider the legislation separately, sitting in joint session on failure to agree separately, when decision is made by a two-thirds majority. The King may exercise the veto twice, but if the same bill is passed a third time, it becomes law.

Elections to the Storting were held (Oct. 8, 1945) with the following results: Labor, 76; Conservative, 25; Liberal, 20; Communist, 11; Agrarian, 10; Christian Popular, 8.

The king of Norway is Haakon VII. (born Aug. 3, 1872) second son of Frederick VIII., King of Denmark. He was elected King of Norway by the Storthing (Nov. 18, 1905) and crowned (June 22, 1906), married (July 22, 1896) to Princess Maud who died (Nov. 20, 1938), third daughter of King Edward VII of Great Britain. The heir to the throne, Crown Prince Olaf (born July 2, 1903) was married (March 21, 1929) to Princess Martha of Sweden, daughter of Prince Charles. A son, Hereditary Prince Harold, was born (Feb. 21, 1937) and two daughters. Princess Ragnhild Alexandra (June 9, 1930) and Princess Astrid (Feb. 12, 1932).

The Premier is Einar Gerhardsen.

Education and Religion. The Evangelical Lutheran religion is endowed by the State and its clergy are nominated by the King. All religions are tolerated.

Education is compulsory from seven to 14, and the school system is highly organized. There is, so to speak, no illiteracy. The University of Oslo (founded in 1811) is subsidized by the State.

Defense. The Army is the national militia with universal and compulsory service beginning with the age of 18 and continuing until 55.

There is a small Navy and Air Force.

Currency. The monetary unit is the krone.

SPITZBERGEN
(Svalbard)

Spitzbergen, a group of mountainous islands in the Arctic Ocean between 76° 26′ and 80° 50′ north latitude and 10° 20′ and 32° 40′ east longitude. The largest, West Spitzbergen (12,000 square miles), lies about 370 miles due north of Norway, half-way to the Pole. Discovered by Norsemen (1194) and rediscovered by Barents (1596,) the islands had been the resort of whalers of several nations. Norway periodically asserted (since 1261) her claims to the islands. Following action by the Peace Conference (1919) a treaty was signed in Paris (Feb. 9, 1921) by the United States, Great Britain, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, which put Spitzbergen under the flag of Norway. The area is about 24,095 square miles; the population, 2,700.

The development of the coal fields has proceeded rapidly. The resources are estimated at 9,000,000,000 tons. There are large deposits of low-grade iron and gypsum, and signs of oil have been reported.

MINOR ISLAND POSSESSIONS

Jan Mayen, a desolate area of 144 square miles between Greenland and Northern Norway and about 300 miles north of Iceland. The Norwegian Meteorological Institute established (1921) a weather station there. Otherwise Jan Mayen is uninhabited.

Bouvet Island, area 22 square miles, is an uninhabited tract in the Southern Atlantic. Great Britain relinquished (1928) its claim to the Island to Norway.

Peter I Island, with an area of 94 square miles, lies in the Antarctic and is uninhabited.

Norwegian Antarctic Dependency, lying between the Falkland Islands dependency and the Australian Antarctic dependency, was placed under Norwegian sovereignty (Jan. 14, 1939).

Palestine

Palestine, the ancient Holy Land of the Christian, the Jew and, to some extent, of the Arab, lies on the western edge of Asia bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. It is bounded on the north by Lebanon and Syria, on the east by Jordan and on the south by the province of Sinai, Egypt.

The capital of Palestine was Jerusalem. Its area was 10,429 square miles and population (estimated 1946), 1,912,000.

A new independent Zionist state, the Republic of Israel, was proclaimed (May 14-15, 1948), coincident with British withdrawal in accordance with a decision of the General Assembly of the United Nations (Nov. 29, 1947) to partition Palestine into independent Jewish and Arab states.

For information concerning the Republic of Israel, see Index.

Panama
(REPUBLICA DE PANAMA)

Capital, Panama—Area, 28,575 square miles—Population (estimated 1948), 746,000.

Descriptive. The Republic of Panama occupies the entire isthmus of that name connecting Central and South America, lying between the Caribbean Sea on the north and the Pacific Ocean on the south. It is one of the six Central or Middle American States.

Daily air mail and passenger services operate between Panama and United States cities, and connect with other Central and South American countries.

Resources and Industries. Of the total area of Panama, five-eighths are unoccupied and only a small part of the remainder is properly cultivated. The forest resources are great. Stock raising is extensively carried on. The chief exports are bananas, cacao, coffee and coconuts.

History and Government. Panama, under Spanish rule (from 1538) became independent (Nov. 28, 1821), joined the Great Colombian Confederation from which it seceded (Nov. 3, 1903) and became an independent Republic.

By treaty (Nov. 18, 1903) ratified (Feb. 23, 1904) and with a supplemental (Taft) agreement (1904) the United States acquired the right to construct the Panama Canal across the Isthmus, a strip (the Canal Zone) extending for five miles on each side of the Canal, the terminal cities of Cristobal, adjacent to Colon, and Balboa, adjacent to Panama, and islands for defensive purposes in the bay, in perpetuity and exclusive control for police, judicial, sanitary and other purposes. The United States also has nearly complete jurisdiction over sanitary and quarantine regulations in the two cities of Colon and Panama and owns and operates the Panama railroad, 47 miles long, connecting these cities. In return the United States paid Panama $10,000,000 outright and $250,000 gold a year rental, beginning after the lapse of nine years.

A new treaty with the United States replacing the Taft agreement (abrogated June 1, 1924) and modifying the treaty of 1904 was signed in Washington (March 2, 1936), by which the United States renounced its guarantee of Panaman independence specified in the treaty of 1903, also the right to intervene to maintain order in the cities of Panama and Colon. The annual rental charge of $250,000 in gold was changed (retroactive to Feb. 26, 1934, in consequence of the dollar devaluation) to 430,000 balboas, the currency of Panama. The treaty further provided that no new private business be established in the Canal Zone, and only Government employees be allowed to reside there.

Panama adopted (March 1, 1946) its third Constitution replacing the totalitarian document adopted in the rule of Arnulfo Arias. The President Domingo Diaz Arosmena (elected May 9, 1948) died August 23, 1949. First Vice President Dr. Daniel Chanis Jr., who took over the Government as Provisional President, will complete his term.

Women voted for the first time in 1945.

Education and Religion. The Roman Catholic religion prevails but other faiths have representation. Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of seven and 15. There are 588 primary schools, seven secondary schools, a college for the higher instruction of boys, a secondary school for girls, a professional school for girls and crafts and trades schools for boys. The National University is in Panama City. Spanish is the official language and its use is compulsory.

Currency. The silver balboa is the unit of currency, and is equivalent in value to the United States dollar.

Paraguay
(REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY)

Capital, Asuncion—Area, 150,515 square miles. Population (estimated 1948), 1,270,000

Descriptive. Paraguay, one of the two inland countries of South America, is bounded on the north by Bolivia and Brazil, on the east by Brazil and Argentina, on the south by Argentina, and on the west by Argentina and Bolivia. The extensive plains are excellent for pasturage and agriculture, and the mountain slopes are covered with luxuriant forests. It is one of the best watered countries in the world. The Paraguay River, the Republic's most important waterway, is navigable for vessels of 12-foot draft as far as Asuncion and Concepcion, and beyond for smaller craft for practically its entire length (1,800 miles). The country still is deficient in adequate roads.

Regular steamer service is maintained from Buenos Aires on the Parana-Paraguay Rivers as

far as Asuncion, where extensive port improvements have been made, including the dredging of an adequate river channel and the construction of fireproof warehouses and railway terminals. There are air mail and passenger services between Asuncion and Argentina and Brazil.

Paraguay regained 91,800 square miles (Oct. 10, 1938) by the terms of the Gran Chaco Peace Settlement by which almost the entire Chaco country was awarded to Paraguay, thus ending a dispute with Bolivia since 1870.

Resources and Industries. The most important agricultural crops are corn, mandioca, cotton, beans, peanuts, tobacco and citrus fruits. The livestock industry is important. Latest statistics show that Paraguay has about 4,500,000 cattle excluding hogs and other livestock. Several saladeros, or beef curing establishments, are located near Asuncion.

The chief exports are oranges, yerba mate, timber, hides, tobacco, beef products, quebracho wood, cotton, tannin, lace and vegetable oils. Chief imports are textiles, foodstuffs, hardware, fancy goods, wines and spirits, pharmaceutical products, automobiles, ready-made clothing and hats.

History and Government. Paraguay gained its independence from Spain (1811), was governed by a dictator (1815-1840). A Constitution was adopted (1844) during the regime of Carlos Lopez, providing for the election of a president.

Shortly after the war with Brazil, Argentine confederation and Uruguay (1870), a Constitution, modeled after that of the United States, providing for a republican form of government, was adopted.

Still another Constitution (accepted in a plebiscite 163,628 to 13,521, Aug. 4, 1940) is designed to eliminate anti-social abuses, regulate national economic life with a view to preventing monopolization of consumption goods and artificial price fixing. The new Constitution retains the fundamental rights of the 1870 Constitution and is designed to eliminate oligarchic or other anti-social conditions, gives to all citizens the right to work, to meet peacefully, to petition the authorities, to publish their views in the press without previous censorship, to dispose of private property as the owner sees fit and to form associations for legitimate ends.

Congress is composed of one Chamber, with the members elected one for each 25,000 inhabitants. A Council of State succeeds the Senate and the members are nominated by the Government on a corporative basis. The President is elected for five years and appoints a Cabinet which exercises all the functions of the Government. It informs the Chamber and Council of State of its policies. Private property is guaranteed by the Constitution, but the State has the right to regulate economic activities.

The President's office remained in doubt in 1949. J. Natalicio Gonzalez, elected Feb. 15, 1948, was overthrown by a political coup Jan. 30, 1949, succeeded by Gen. Raimundo Rolon and the latter a month later by Dr. Felipe Molas Lopez.

Defense. All citizens from 18 to 20 years of age are subject to obligatory military service. A modernly equipped naval fleet patrols the rivers.

Education and Religion. The Roman Catholic religion is established, but others are tolerated. Primary education is compulsory between the ages of seven and 14. There are six normal schools, one in the capital and five throughout the country, and a university in Asuncion. Spanish is the universal language, but Paraguayans are bilingual and also speak Guarani (the language of the now extinct Guarani Indians).

Currency. The monetary unit is the guarani.

Peru

(REPUBLICA DEL PERU)

Capital, Lima—Area, 482,258 square miles—Population (estimated 1948), 7,246,000.

Descriptive. Peru, situated on the Pacific coast of South America, is bounded on the north by Ecuador, on the northeast and east by Colombia and Brazil, and on the southeast by Bolivia; at its southernmost tip is the narrow Republic of Chile. Peru has a Pacific coastline of 1,410 miles and an extreme width, from coast to eastern jungle, of about 800 miles.

Here the Andes reach their highest altitudes, seven peaks towering above 19,000 feet. The 30-mile-wide strip of land along the Pacific is a desert except as it is irrigated from streams from the mountains; the uplands or western slopes of the Andes are well watered and also the eastern descent to the Amazon basin, tropical lowlands, very fertile, thickly wooded in parts with much wild rubber, and thinly populated. Iquitos, the capital of this district, is over 2,000 miles up the Amazon.

Lima, the capital, is called "City of the Kings," it is the most important commercial center of the country. Callao, important industrially and chief seaport, is connected with the capital by railroads and three highways.

The first trans-Andean highway to penetrate Amazon basin of Peru was completed (1943). roadway extends northward from Lima across Andes via Oroya, Cerro de Pasco, and Tingo Ma to Pucalipa, a small port on the navigable wa of the Ucayali River. The new 500-mile road opens a vast undeveloped region to settlement

Resources and Industries. Though agricult and pastoral products comprise only 40% of value of the total exports, 85% of the popula is dependent, directly or indirectly, upon them agriculture and stock raising.

The chief crop and leading agricultural ex is cotton and averages 20% of the country's t exports. About 100,000 persons are engaged the industry. Second only to cotton as a mo crop is sugar. Wheat, rice, potatoes, beans, ba and quinua are also raised. Corn, native to P is grown throughout the country, forming a st food for a large part of the Indian populatio

Of the total arable area of 29,460,000 acres i estimated that only 3,617,000 acres are actu under cultivation.

The mountains are rich in minerals and m valuable mines, some dating back to the In are being worked. The country is one of the lar producers in the world of vanadium. Petroleum its derivatives account for nearly half of the v of total mineral production.

The chief exports are crude petroleum and troleum derivatives, sugar, copper bars and cot imports are machinery and vehicles, foodstu textiles, metals and products, chemicals, dyes paints.

Peru has made great strides in aviation deve ment in recent years.

History and Government. Culturally it is oldest of the South American nations, having h for centuries the leading political power on continent; first as the center of the Inca Emp later as Spain's foremost viceroyalty in the N World.

By the Constitution (April 9, 1933) the gove ment consists of a President and two Vice-Pr dents, elected by direct suffrage for a period six years and are barred from re-election. tional legislative authority is vested in a C gress composed of a Chamber of Deputies an Senate. The number of members in each determined by law, and elections are for six ye Chamber members must be at least 25 years age; Senate members at least 35 years of age, all must be native-born Peruvians and in pos sion of the right to vote. The President is adv by an Economic Advisory Council of approxima 50 members, specialists in their fields.

Suffrage is granted to literate citizens, and municipal elections, to adult or married wom Voting is compulsory for literate males betw the ages of 21 and 60.

General Manuel Odria became President O 29, 1948) following a revolt which ousted inc bent Jose Luis Bustamente Rivero (elected 10, 1945).

Education and Religion. Religious liberty vails but the Roman Catholic religion is prote by the State.

Education is free and compulsory between ages of seven and 14. The University of Marcos (founded May, 1551) is one of the o institutions of learning in the western hemisph There are three other universities.

About 60 per cent of the population is Inc the white (10%) is predominantly of Spa descent. The remainder are chiefly Mestiz Spanish is the official language, but a large of the Indian population still speaks Quechu Aymara.

Defense. Military service is compulsory with years in the active army, five years in the reserve, five in the second reserve and 20 yea the National Guard.

Currency. The monetary unit is the sol.

Philippines

(REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)

Capital, Quezon City (Luzon)—Area, 114,830 sq miles—Population (estimated 1948), 19,964,00

Descriptive. The Republic of the Philipp largest island group in the Malay Archip (land area 114,830 square miles)—lies bet 21° 10′ and 4° 40′ north latitude and bet 116° 40′ and 126° 34′ east longitude. There 7,083 islands extending 1,150 statute miles north to south and 682 miles from east to Of this number 462 have an area of one square or over; 2,441 are named and 4,642 unnamed. A 63 per cent of the archipelago is suitable for vation.

Eleven of the islands have an area of more

00 square miles each. They are: **Luzon,** 40,420; ndanao, 36,537; **Samar,** 5,050; **Negros,** 4,906; lawan, 4,550; **Panay,** 4,446; **Mindoro,** 3,579; yte, 2,786; **Cebu,** 1,695; **Bohol,** 1,534; **Masbate** 55.

The islands have a foreign population (1939 nsus) of 166,654, including 117,487 Chinese, 057 Japanese and 8,709 Americans, exclusive of e military personnel and their families.

Other groups in the Archipelago are the **Sulu,** or o Islands in the South, the **Babuyanes** and tanes in the North, the **Catanduanes** in the East, d **Calamianes** in the West.

The archipelago has a coast line of 14,407 statute les. There are 21 fine harbors and eight land-ked straits. Manila Bay, with an area of 770 iare miles, and a circumference of 120 miles, is e finest harbor in the Far East. It is a roadstead all parts of which vessels can anchor, but a eakwater has been constructed for shelter in bad ather. Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Jolo, arri, Davao and Legaspi are the ports of entry.

The extensive mountain system of the Philippines ongs to the succession of volcanic ranges of the cific system of the world's surface. There are 20 re or less active volcanoes. Mount Apo, 9,610 , in Mindanao, and Mayon Volcano, 7,943 ft., in bay, are the most famous. Between the moun-ns, and the sea lie great fertile, well-watered ins. The principal islands have important river stems.

The average temperature during the four winter nths is about 78° F.; in the three hot months, ril to June, about 84; in the other months, about

Quezon City, a suburb, replaced Manila as the icial capital by a decree signed by the President ly 17, 1948).

Resources and Industries. The chief agricultural oducts are—unhusked rice ("palay"), Manila mp ("abaca"), copra, sugar cane, corn, tobacco d maguey. The principal fruit is the pineapple t there are also mangoes, papaya, lanzones, inut, chico, mandarins and oranges.

Forests provide cabinet and construction timber large quantities; also gums and resins, vegetable s, rattan and bamboo, tan and dye barks and e woods. Rubber is being cultivated as well as Chinchona tree for quinine.

The islands are rich in mineral resources. Gold, ver, lead, zinc, copper, iron, coal, petroleum, romite, asbestos and manganese are mined, as ll as clay, marble, salt, etc. It is estimated that ere are 75 square miles of coal fields containing nite and bituminous.

The few manufacturing industries have been couraged largely by the free-trade relations with e United States which are maintained to the esent time by an enactment of the United States ngress and subsequent treaty arrangements.

History and Government. The Philippines were covered by Magellan (1521) and conquered by zin (1565). The islands were ceded to the ited States by the Treaty of Paris (Dec. 10, 98), following the Spanish-American War.

Princess Hadji Piandao, niece and adopted ughter of the late Jamalul Kiram II, Sultan of lu, transferred (April, 1940) legal ownership of ndreds of islands in the Sulu Archipelago to the mmonwealth of the Philippines. Estimates of e number of islands in the Archipelago vary be-een 250 and 700, scattered for 220 miles from ndanao southwestward to Borneo. The islands e populated chiefly by Moslem natives.

On July 4, 1946, the independent Republic of e Philippines was proclaimed in accordance with e Tydings-McDuffie Act passed by Congress nited States) in 1934, providing for Philippine dependence in 1946. President Truman formally cognized the Philippines as a separate and self-verning nation, announcing the withdrawal and rrender by the United States of all rights of ssession, supervision, jurisdiction, control or sov-ereignty over the new republic's territory and ople.

The Constitution provides for a legislative body lled the Congress of the Philippines, consisting of Senate with a membership of 24 Senators, elected large, and a House of Representatives with a eoretical membership of 120 (actually there are). The members of the House of Repre-ntatives are apportioned among several prov-ces according to the number of their respective habitants. The term of office of members of e House is four years.

The Congress enjoys extensive powers in the gulation of capital and labor, utility franchises, pervision of power development, and exploita-n of natural resources.

The term of the President and Vice President four years, and the President may be re-elected ly once. The Cabinet consists of 13 members.

The Chief Executive is Elpidio Quirino who, as ce President, succeeded President Manuel A. oxas on the latter's death (April 15, 1948).

The Supreme Court comprising a Chief Justice and 10 justices appointed by the President cannot declare a law or a treaty unconstitutional except by a two-thirds vote. Freedom of the press, religion, and the right of assembly are guaranteed in the Bill of Rights. Women have suffrage on equal terms with men.

All lands in the public domain, all waters, minerals, coal and petroleum, all forces of potential energy and other natural resources of the Philippines belong to the State and their disposition, exploitation, development and utilization are limited to citizens of the Philippines or corporations and associations of which 60% of the capital is owned by such citizens subject to present leases and concessions. By an amendment to the Constitution (1947), the right to develop Philippine natural resources and to own and operate public utilities for a limited period was extended to citizens of the United States.

The Philippines and the United States signed (March 14, 1947) a 99-year agreement for American military and naval bases in the islands. The agreement provides that in the interest of international security any of the bases may be made available to the Security Council of the United Nations.

Education and Religion. Education is free in the public schools, secular and coeducational on the basis of a common language, English. The national language is Tagalog (a Malayan dialect) but the teaching of English is compulsory. Approximately 5,000,000 persons speak English and 500,000 Spanish. There were published (1947) 464 newspapers and magazines printed in English, Spanish, local dialects and other languages.

Among the special Government institutions are the Normal School, the School of Arts and Trades, the Nautical School, and the Central Luzon Agricultural School. There are provincial trade schools. Higher learning is provided by the State supported University of the Philippines, Manila, and the Dominican University of Santo Tomas (founded 1611). Manila has 10 universities, including one restricted for women. The Silliman University in Dumaguete is maintained by the cooperative support of the United Evangelical Church of the Philippines, the Presbyterian Church in the United States and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

According to the 1939 census, Philippine literacy had reached 48.8 per cent. The rate in 1903 was approximately 10 per cent.

About two-thirds of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics and about 1,500,000 belong to the Independent Catholic Church, organized (1899) by a Filipino priest, Fr. Gregorio Aglipay. There are 378,000 Protestants, about 675,000 Moslems and 626,000 pagans, and a number of others.

Currency. The monetary unit is the peso.

Poland

(RZECZPOSPOLITA POLSKA)

Capital, Warsaw—Area, 121,131 square miles—Population (census 1946), 23,930,000; enumerated within boundaries established at Potsdam and according to Treaty with the U. S. S. R. (Aug. 16, 1945).

Descriptive. Poland, a Republic in Central Europe, is bounded on the north by the Baltic Sea, East Prussia and Lithuania, both parts of the U. S. S. R.; on the east by the U. S. S. R.; on the south by Czechoslovakia, and on the west by Germany.

Resources and Industries. Sixty-five per cent of the population engages in agriculture. Mining and woodworking industries are important.

Poland possesses great mineral wealth, particularly coal, besides iron, lignite, petroleum, natural gas, salt, potassium salts and zinc.

History and Government. Poland, whose history dates from 966, and a great power from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century, in four partitions (1772, 1793, 1795 and 1939) was apportioned among Prussia, Russia and Austria and Germany and Russia. Overrun by the Austro-German armies in World War I, its independence (self-declared on Nov. 9, 1918) was recognized by the Treaty of Versailles (June 28, 1919) and by the Treaty of Riga.

Before World War II, Poland's population was 34,775,698 and her area 150,470 square miles. In compensation for 69,860 square miles of territory in the east ceded to the U. S. S. R. under a treaty signed in Moscow (Aug. 16, 1945), Poland received 38,986 square miles in the west—the former German provinces of Silesia, Pomerania and West Prussia.

Germany and Russia invaded and conquered Poland (Sept. 1-27, 1939). A treaty of partition (the fourth partition of Poland) was signed by Germany and the U. S. S. R. (Sept. 29) by which they divided the country. It is estimated that Germany received 72,500 square miles with a popula-

tion of approximately 22,500,000—all the territory ceded to Poland by the Treaty of Versailles. To the U. S. S. R. went some 78,000 square miles of territory with a population of 12,775,000. The territory gained by Russia comprised portions of White Russia and the Western Ukraine; all of which was annexed by the U. S. S. R.

Poland and Russia signed an agreement in London (July 30, 1941) abrogating the German-Russian accord partitioning Poland.

Russia cleared Poland of the German invader (1945) and the lands taken in the fourth partition were returned.

A Government-in-Exile was formed by the Poles in Paris (1939). It moved to Bordeaux (1940) and then to London. There was formed in Lublin, Poland (1944) a Polish Committee of National Liberation designed to perform the functions of the London Government in the liberated sections of Poland.

A "Government of National Unity" was formed June 28, 1945, including members of the Provisional (Lublin) and London governments. Edward Osubka Morawski was named Premier.

A national referendum, the first election in Poland in 11 years, was held (June 30, 1946) to vote on a proposal for the establishment of a one-house Parliament, maintenance of economic reforms and settlement of permanent frontiers on the Baltic and Oder and Neisse Rivers. The plan carried by a vote of 7,844,522 to 3,686,029.

Elections to the Sejm (Parliament) were held (Jan. 19, 1947) and the Government bloc, Communists and Socialists, won 394 of the 444 seats. The Peasant party captured 28, Work party, 12; Polish Peasant party (New Liberation), seven; Independent Catholics, three.

An interim constitution was adopted by Parliament (Feb. 19, 1947), by a vote of 330 to 17, dividing power between the Legislative Sejm, the Executive, and the President. The new Constitution also created a Council of State consisting of the President of the Republic, the president and three vice presidents of the Parliament and the chairman of the Supreme Control Chamber which is responsible for the State accounts. The Parliament may empower the Government to enact decrees between Parliamentary sessions except for introduction of new taxes or conscription, changes in the Constitution, electoral law, national economic plan, monetary system and ratification of international treaties.

Parliament elected Boleslaw Bierut, a Communist, President (Feb. 5) for seven years. He received 408 votes. The Premier is Joseph Cyrankiewicz, Socialist.

The Government nationalized all basic industries (Jan. 4, 1946).

Officer training camps for the Army, which is being reorganized, have been opened. The Navy has one cruiser, six destroyers, six submarines and miscellaneous craft.

Education and Religion. Education is free and compulsory in the Polish Republic. There are universities in Warsaw, Cracow, Posnan (Posen), Breslau (Wroclaw), and Lublin.

The great majority of the population is Roman Catholic.

Currency. The monetary unit is the zloty.

DANZIG (Gdansk)

The former Free City of Danzig (Gdansk), once a part of the German Empire, is a port on the Baltic Sea through which runs the Vistula River. The Free State has an area of 754 sqare miles and an estimated population of 415,000. Poland gained access to the port by the Treaty of Versailles (1919) and Danzig was brought within the Polish customs frontier (1922).

Danzig was proclaimed part of the German Reich (Sept. 1, 1939); Russian troops captured the city (March 30, 1945). Under the terms of the Potsdam Declaration (Aug. 1945) Danzig was placed under Polish administration.

Portugal
(REPUBLICA PORTUGUESA)

Capital, Lisbon—Area, 35,466 square miles—Population (estimated 1948), 8,402,000.

Descriptive. Portugal occupies the western part of the Iberian Peninsula in Europe, being bounded on the north and east by Spain and on the south and west by the Atlantic Ocean. The **Azores** and **Madeira Islands** in the North Atlantic, are politically an integral part of the republic. The area of the Azores is 888 square miles with a population (1940) of 537,000. The area of the Madeira Islands is 308 square miles with a population (1940) of 250,000 The country is mountainous. About one-third of the land is cultivated.

Resources and Industries. Wheat, maize, oats, barley, rye and rice are important crops. Vineyards abound, and wines, olive oil and f are largely produced. Wine-making is the c industry. Forests of pine, oak, cork and ches cover 19% of the country, and cork, of which average annual production is 140,000 metric t is the second largest industry. Portugal has m mineral wealth (including coal, pyrites, lead, per, tin, wolfram, kaolin, sulphur, lithium, nium), which has not yet been fully developed cause of a scarcity of electric power and trans tation. The sardine fisheries are important. wine, canned sardines, and resins are expor

History and Government. Portugal, an indep dent state since the twelfth century, was a k dom until a revolution (1910) drove King Ma II, from the throne and a republic was proclai A new Constitution adopted by a plebiscite (1 and several times amended, provides some tures of "Corporative State." At the elections (1 1938, 1942 and 1946) only one list of candid selected by Government committees was presen Republicans and Socialists abstained. Two ass blies of 120 members each were chosen—the f the National Assembly, to exercise legisla powers, by direct election by heads of fam regardless of sex; the second, the Corpora Chamber, chosen through a system of guild syndical representation. The Corporative Ch ber deals with economic and social matters, advises the National Assembly. The Assembly override a Presidential veto by a two-thirds The President is Marshal Antonio Oscar de goso Carmona (elected 1926 and re-elected 1935 and 1942 for 7-year terms). The Premie Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.

Suffrage is extended to males and females either certain educational or tax payment qu fications.

Education and Religion. The dominant reli is Roman Catholic; there is freedom of wors There are four universities, three university sch 45 lyceums, 54 technical schools (agricultural, dustrial and commercial), six art colleges and elementary schools.

Defense. Military service is compulsory betw the ages of 20 and 48. There is a small Navy

Currency. The monetary unt is the escudo.

PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS

Portuguese India includes **Goa** (capital, Goa or Pangim), on the Malabar coast; **Da** near Bombay; and **Diu,** a small island 140 m from Damao. There is a total area of 1537 sq miles and a population of (1940) 624,177. Sa produced in Goa and Damao, and manganese Mormugao, where there are 200 mines. Other ports are cocoanuts, fish, spices, caju-nuts, copra.

Macao, China, with an area of six square mile on an island of the same name at the mouth o Canton River. Population (1940 census) is 374 The trade, mostly transit, is handled by Ch merchants.

Portuguese Timor is the eastern part of Malay Island of that name, off the north coa Australia, Netherlands having the western The area is 7,330 square miles and the popul (1936) was 463,796. Exports are coffee, sandalw sandal root, copra and wax.

The Cape Verde Islands in the North Atla longitude 25°, latitude 15°, are 15 in number. total area is 1,557 square miles and the popul (1940) 181,286, of which about 7,017 are w Chief products are coffee, medicinal proc hides, fruit and grain.

Portuguese Guinea, on the coast of Senegal (chief port, Bissau) has an area of 13,944 s miles and a population (1940) of 351,089. exports are rubber, wax, oils, ivory and hides

The Islands of San Tome and Principe 125 miles off the west coast of Africa in the of Guinea, form a province under a Gove The islands have an area of 372 square population (1940) 60,490. Chief products are coffee, rubber and cinchona.

Angola, Portuguese West Africa, has a 1,00 coast line stretching south from the mouth Congo. It is governed by a Governor G with large powers. The Portuguese have ow since 1575. Its area is 481,226 square miles; lation (1940) 3,738,010, including 44,088 Euro The capital is Luanda.

Chief products are coffee, rubber, wax, sug seeds, cocoanuts, ivory, cattle, fish, tobacco ton. Diamonds are mined and exported prin to Belgium. There are large deposits of mal copper, iron and salt, and gold has been Portugal supplies from 45% to 50% of the im

Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa, e from Cape Delago (10° 40′ south latitude)

ion of South Africa. To the west lies the Union South Africa and Rhodesia (British). On the rth is Tanganyika, British Mandate. More than square miles of that territory, the Kionga iangle, was transferred to Mozambique (1919). Mozambique has 297,731 square miles, and a pulation (1940) of 5,085,630. The capital is urenco Marques. Chief products are sugar, cocoa- ts, and beeswax. Coal deposits exist. It has vast tural resources practically untouched.

Rumania

(ROMANIA)

(PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF RUMANIA)

Capital, Bucharest—Area, 91,584 square miles—pulation (census 1948), 15,873,000.

Descriptive. Rumania, a country of Europe, is unded on the north by the U. S. S. R., on the st by the Ukraine and the Black Sea, on the ith by Bulgaria, and on the west by Yugoslavia d Hungary. For 243 miles the Danube forms her ithern boundary; for 190 miles, from Calarasi to e Black Sea, it flows through Rumanian terri- y. The Carpathian mountains extend southward m Bukowina to Buzau, thence westward to sova on the Danube.

Bessarabia (17,325 sq. mi.) and Northern Buko- fertile. Four-fifths of the population engage in riculture and stock-raising. The most important ricultural products are wheat, corn, rye, barley d oats. Vineyards and orchards are plentiful. e country yields salt, petroleum, natural gas, nite, gold, iron, copper, zinc and pyrites. Flour lling, brewing and distilling are important in- stries.

History and Government. Rumania, whose his- y began in 101 A.D. with the Roman coloniza- n of the Dacian Kingdom, was formed by the ion (Jan. 24, 1859) of the principalities of allachia (Muntenia) and Moldavia; proclaimed r independence (May 10, 1877) during the sso-Turkish War from Turkish suzerainty, ac- owledged through mutual assistance pacts in e 16th century.

Bessarabia (17,325 sq. mi.) and Northern Buko- na (2,035 sq. mi.), with a combined population of 48,063, transferred to Rumania from Russia 918), were occupied by the U. S. S. R. armies lowing an ultimatum (June, 1940).

The armistice terms (March, 1945) provided that e Soviet-Rumanian frontier of June 28, 1940 uld be restored and that northern Bukowina and ssarabia would be recognized as part of the viet Republic. Rumania returned to Bulgaria 940 the two Southern Dobrudja counties won by e Treaty of Bucharest (1913) with an area of ne 3,000 sq. mi., and a population (1940) of 3,900.

According to the Constitution of 1886 (modified 23, and restored by royal decree Aug. 31, 1944), mania was proclaimed a constitutional monar- y; Government was vested in a King, a Senate d a Chamber of Deputies. Basic freedoms of the lividual, the secret ballot and rights of private operty were guaranteed.

The United States and Great Britain recognized e de facto Groza Government (Feb. 5, 1946), after e Cabinet had been reorganized and free elec- ns, freedom of the press, speech, assembly and ligion had been granted. Women voted for the st time (1946) in the national elections.

The exiled King of Rumania, Michael I (born t. 25, 1921), only son of ex-King Carol II who dicated (Sept. 6, 1940) and Princess (now Queen- other) Helen of Greece; abdicated (Dec. 30, 1947), d renounced his abdication (March 4, 1948), aming Communist domination of the government his act. Michael married (June 10, 1948) incess Anne of Bourbon-Parma.

Coincident with Michael's abdication, a People's public was proclaimed by the government. A aft Constitution was approved (April, 1948) sed on the Communist model.

In the elections (March 28, 1948) the Communist- minated Popular Democratic front won 405 seats the new National Assembly; Liberals, 7; Demo- atic Peasants, 2.

The Prime Minister is Peter Groza.

Most of Rumania's industry was nationalized by vote of the Assembly (June 11, 1948).

Education and Religion. Primary education is e and obligatory.

Liberty of worship is assured. Orthodox clergy e paid by the State, other clergy being sub- ntioned.

Defense. Military service is universal and com- lsory between the ages of 21 to 50. Normal ser- e is for two years. Rumania has a small Navy d Air Force.

Currency. The monetary unit is the lei.

Salvador

(REPUBLICA de EL SALVADOR)

Capital, San Salvador—Area, 13,176 square miles—Population (estimated 1948), 2,100,000.

Descriptive. Salvador, smallest of the six Central American or Middle American Republics and the only one without an Atlantic seacoast, is bounded on the west by Guatemala, on the north and east by Honduras and the Gulf of Fonseca, and on the south by a Pacific coastline of about 160 miles. A country of mountains, hills and upland plains, it is entirely within the tropics, but tropic heat is modified by the elevation, making Salvador's climate tropical in the lowlands, semi-tropical in the plateau and highland valley areas and temperate on the upper mountain slopes. There are about 360 rivers, none of which is navigable but two forming valleys of considerable size—the Lempa and the Rio Grande de San Miguel. The mountains are not of extreme height, the highest being Santa Ana volcano (7,825 feet).

San Salvador, the capital, has a population of about 105,000. Situated at an altitude of 2,238 feet and founded on the present site in 1539, it is connected by rail or highway with all towns of importance. Three seaports, La Libertad, Acajutla and La Union (Cutuco) are the principal means of entry.

The three racial types are white, mestizo (of mixed white and Indian blood) and Indian, the latter comprising about 20 per cent of the entire population. About 62 per cent of the population is rural.

Resources and Industries. The coffee plantations on the mountain slopes are the country's economic mainstay. Henequen, gold, sugar and balsam are also exported. Imports include cotton textiles, iron and steel manufactures, automobiles and trucks, wheat and wheat flour, drugs and pharmaceuticals.

History and Government. Salvador became an independent republic upon the dissolution of the Central American Federation (1839). The Constitution (adopted Nov. 1945) is an amended version of a former constitution (1886). It provides for a unicameral legislative system, the National Assembly of Deputies which holds two sessions a year. Three deputies and two alternates from each department are elected by popular vote for one year terms. All males more than 18 years who possess their civil rights are required to vote. Military men in active service, however, have no right to vote and are ineligible to hold elective office, except the presidency. Married women more than 25 and unmarried women more than 30 are allowed franchise. Women with a professional degree are entitled to vote when they are 21. Executive power is vested in the president who is elected by direct, popular vote for a four-year term and is ineligible for immediate reelection. The president is assisted by a Council of Ministers who are named by him.

Salvador is ruled (1949) by a Revolutionary Council, in power since President Salvador Castaneda Castro was forced to resign, Dec. 14, 1948. The Council plans drafting of a new Constitution.

Defense. There is military instruction between the ages of 18 and 40. There is one Aviation Corps.

Education and Religion. The dominant religion is Roman Catholic and the language is Spanish. Education is free and compulsory.

Currency. The unit of currency is the colone.

San Marino

Area, 38 square miles—Population (census 1948), 12,100.

Descriptive. San Marino is a Republic situated on the slope of Mount Titano in the Apennines near Rimini, in the heart of Italy.

Resources and Industries. Agriculture and stock raising are practically the only industries. Chief exports are wine, cattle and building stone.

History and Government. The Republic claims to be the oldest State in Europe and to have been founded in the fourth century. A treaty of friendship with Italy (June, 1897) was revised (1908) and renewed (1939).

San Marino is governed by a Grand Council of 60 members elected by popular vote, two of whom are chosen to exercise executive power for a term of six months. In the elections (Feb. 26, 1949), Communists won 35 Assembly seats, continuing San Marino as the only Communist government in Europe outside the "Iron Curtain."

Defense. The militia—in number 900—consists of all able bodied persons between the ages of 16 and 55, with the exception of teachers and students.

Currency. San Marino has its own coinage and

postage stamps, but Italian and Vatican City currency are in general use. There is no public debt.

Spain
(ESPANA)

Capital, Madrid—Area 196,607 square miles—Population (estimated 1948), 27,761,000.

Descriptive. Spain, a Republic in Western Europe, is bounded on the west by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean, on the north by the Atlantic and by France, on the east and south by the Mediterranean Sea, the British fortified station of Gibraltar being at the southernmost tip, guarding the entrance to the Mediterranean from the Atlantic. The Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean (capital, Palma; area, 1,935 square miles; population, 386,173) and the Canary Islands (area, 2,807 square miles; population, 564,273), in the Atlantic, are provinces of Spain; Ceuta, a fortified post in Africa, opposite Gibraltar (area, five square miles; population, 39,510), is part of the Province of Cadiz.

Spain occupies the entire Iberian peninsula with the exception of Portugal. The lofty Pyrenees separate it from France. The interior is a high inclosed plateau traversed east and west by mountain ranges and deficient in rainfall.

Resources and Industries. The productive land of Spain comprises nearly 114,000,000 acres, about 90% of the total area, but only about 56,000,000 acres are under cultivation, while 60,000,000 acres are pastures and mountains.

The principal agricultural products of Spain are wheat, barley, oats, rye, olives, grapes, lemons, oranges and other fruit, onions, almonds, esparto, flax, hemp, pulse and cork. Wine-making is important. Spain possesses an abundance of minerals, iron, copper, zinc, coal, cobalt, quicksilver, silver, sulphate and soda, sulphur and phosphates.

History and Government. The first Republic of Spain (1873-1875) was followed by a resumption of the traditional Monarchy. The present Second Republic was established (1931) when, following the victory of the Republicans in the municipal (city, not national) elections, Alfonso XIII, King of Spain from his birth (May 17, 1886), and Queen Victoria, with the Royal family, went into exile (April 14, 1931). A self-formed provisional government headed by Niceto Alcala Zamora carried on. A Cortes, the first in eight years, was elected (June 28, 1931) and formed itself into a Constituent Assembly with members elected by universal suffrage for four years. Zamora was elected President for six years, and a constitution adopted (Dec. 9, 1931), under which Church and State were separated, Church property confiscated, education made entirely secular, provision made for the division of the large estates among the peasants and other socialistic plans made possible.

President Zamora dissolved the Cortes (1934) and the new one elected (Feb. 16, 1936) with a Leftist (Popular Front) majority, at once removed Zamora from the presidency for violation of the Constitution in dissolving the previous Cortes. Manuel Azana, the Premier, was elected President for a six-year term (May 11, 1936). Santiago Casares Quiroga formed a Leftist Cabinet without participation of the Extremists.

A revolution, counter to a series of revolutionary movements which had disturbed the country since 1931, was begun (July 19, 1936) by the political elements opposed to the Popular Front. The Nationalists set up a Government at Burgos under the leadership of Gen. Francisco Franco (born Dec. 14, 1892). The war continued until the surrender of Madrid (March 28, 1939). Azana had resigned as president (Feb. 27, 1939), the day that Great Britain and France recognized Franco, and fled to France. The United States formally accorded recognition to the Franco government (April 1, 1939).

The first meeting after the civil war of the Grand Council of the Falange Espanola Tradicionalista, which under the Spanish totalitarian system replaced the Parliament, opened in Burgos (June 5, 1939) under the presidency of Gen. Franco to legislate for the peace time organization of the country.

Gen. Franco announced (Aug. 10, 1939) his new cabinet with himself as Chief-of-State, Commander in Chief of the Army, Prime Minister and head of the Falange party. The Cortes was re-established (July, 1942) on Fascist lines, as the supreme organ of State for legislative action. It was composed (March, 1943) of 438 members (procuradors), representing all phases of national life. There was a mass shake-up of the Cabinet (July 21, 1945) when nine of the 13 ministers resigned, including Gen. Jose Luis de Arrese, secretary-general of the Falange party. Other Falange leaders also were lost in the shake-up but many remained. Alberto Martin Artajo, Catholic Action member, was named Foreign Minister, a post equivalent to Prime Minister.

A law, promulgated by Gen. Franco (March 31, 1947) and ratified by the Cortes (June 7), gra
him life tenure as Chief-of-State and set u
Regency Council, or Council of the Realm, whi
to enthrone a King of his choosing as his succe
if he dies or is incapacitated. By his directi
popular referendum on the law was held (Jul
the results of which, as officially tabulated, w
For, 12,628,983 votes; against, 643,501; blank
lots, 295,208; nullified votes, 25,669. A 12-me
Council was sworn in by Gen. Franco (Feb.
1948).

All railroads were placed under governm
ownership and operation (Feb. 1, 1941) in an e
to solve the country's transport tangle. Na
gauge and mining railroads were not affecte

Education and Religion. Under the Republ
Constitution Spain had no State religion, altho
a vast majority of the population is Catholic.
Franco Government has reestablished Catholi
as the State religion. Religious bodies have re
ered their legal status and confiscated property
been returned. Primary education is compul
and free and religious teaching has been retu
to its former status.

Defense. Service in the Army is compulsory
two years. There is a small Navy and Air Force

The Merchant Marine consisted (Jan., 1
of 1,006 vessels with a gross tonnage of 1,037,

Currency. The monetary unit is the peseta.

SPANISH COLONIES

The colonies of Spain are now relatively u
portant, in sharp contrast with her holdings in
sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries

Fernando Po and several smaller islands,
Continental Guinea are the two districts com
ing Spanish Guinean lands in Africa. (Area,
036 square miles; population 140,000.) They
relatively undeveloped and small values are t
therefrom. The products include cocoa, gold,
fee and wool.

Spain has given France the right of pre-emp
in case of the sale of any of these African colo
or the adjacent Islands.

Morocco, over a part of which (area, 18
square miles; population, 991,900) Spain exer
a protectorate is less developed than the Fre
Algerian and other African possessions. *See I
Morocco.*

Spanish Sahara includes the zones of **Rio de
(73,362 square miles) and Sekia el Hamra (3
square miles).

Ifni (area 741 square miles; population 35,
in northern Morocco was ceded to Spain by Mo
(1860) and effectively occupied (April 6, 1934).

Sudan, Anglo-Egyptian

**Capital, Khartoum—Area, 969,600 square
—Population (estimated), 7,498,090.**

Descriptive. The Sudan, a Condominium
bounded by Libya and Egypt on the north
line being the 22° north latitude; the Red Sea
Eritrea and Ethiopia on the east, Uganda (Bri
and the Belgian Congo on the south, and Fr
Equatorial Africa and Libya on the west.

Its greatest length north and south is 1,650 m
and its greatest breadth east and west is 900 m
The northern zone consists of the Libyan d
on the west, and the mountainous Arabian d
extending to the Red Sea on the east, sepa
by the narrow valley of the Nile; the central
has large areas of fertility, including the rain
of Kassala and Tokar, the Gezira plain an
pastures and gum forests of Kordofan; an
southern equatorial belt where the soil is r
and watered by tropical rains.

The White Nile flows north through the m
of the country; the Blue Nile, rising in the m
tains of Ethiopia, flows northwest to its jun
at Khartoum with the White Nile to mak
Nile that flows on in a huge S curve to enter
at Wadi Halfa. Khartoum is 1,345 miles so
Cairo, and 1,255 ft. above sea level. Form
hot bed of malaria, modern sanitation has
nated the mosquito.

Resources and Industries. The Sudan ha
per, gold, salt and other as yet untapped m
resources. The country is the principal sou
the world's supply of gum arabic. Cotton is
extensively. Other important products are s
senna leaves and pods, ground-nuts, dates,
and skins, mahogany, dom nuts (vegetable
chillies, semn (ghee), melon-seeds, beans,
trochus and mother of pearl shell, shea nuts
ivory and gold. The staple food of the inhab
is dura (great millet). Part of the Sudan
cluded in a vast British program of hydroe
expansion.

History and Government. The Mahdist
lion (1884), culminating in the fall of Kha
and the death of Gen. Gordon (Jan. 26,

rced the Egyptian Government to withdraw om the Sudan, retaining only Wadi Halfa on e Nile and Suakin on the Red Sea as frontier rts.

The population estimated at 9,000,000 (1884) deeased to 2,000,000 through war, famine and disse under Dervish misrule. The Dervishes were erthrown by Lord Kitchener with the Anglogyptian army at Omdurman (Sept. 2, 1898). On e reconquest of the Sudan an agreement was gned (Jan. 19, 1899) between Egypt and Great ritain, which fixed the boundary, provided for the lministration of the territory by a Governor Genal appointed by Egypt with the consent of Great ritain (aided since 1910 by a council) empowered make laws by proclamation; and providing that e British and Egyptian flags fly together.

Sudan is divided into eight Provinces under overnors and advisory Statutory councils. The overnor-General is Sir Robert Howe (appointed pril, 1947).

Defense. Sudan has its own defensive force ith a few Egyptian soldiers.

Education and Religion. Sudanese inhabitants re Arabs, Negroes and Nubians of mixed Arab and egro blood; the Arabs and Nubians are Mohamedans. The educational system is directed mainly the government and consists of post-secondary, condary, intermediary and elementary schools. here are a few non-Government schools, manged by Europeans and the various communities.

Currency. The monetary unit is the Egyptian ound.

Sweden
(SVERIGE)

Capital, Stockholm—Area 173,347 square miles—opulation (estimated 1948), 6,924,888.

Descriptive. Sweden occupies the eastern and rgest part of the Scandinavian peninsula in orthwest Europe. Isolated mountain groups, genally referred to as the Kjölen or Kölen range, parate the country from Norway on the west, and e Gulf of Bothnia and the Tornea River from nland on the east. The Baltic Sea separates it om the Baltic States and Germany on the southst and south and the Kattegat from Denmark on e southwest.

Resources and Industries. Although of broken, ountainous topography, Sweden contains much oductive land, well watered, on which the Swedes ve attained high efficiency in agriculture. Half e people are on farms which number about 4,000; of which 118,000 are under five acres, and 1,000 between five and 50 acres. Sweden's total ea divides 9.4% arable, 2.3% meadows, 59.4% rests; The forest area is about 56,500,000 acres. Of the forest lands 46% are owned by farmers, % by large landed proprietors, 25% by companies ving sawmills, pulp mills, etc., and about 25% the state. In forestry, lumbering, sawmills and lp mills more than 86,000 men and women are gularly employed. Sweden exports much of her wed and planed wood, woodpulp and paper proction.

Many industries flourish in Sweden, the chief rricultural industries being the manufacture of eese and butter; tobacco raising and wine mak- also are extensive. Watch and clock making is important branch of industry.

Fabrication of rayon and other textiles made of lp has increased, and it has even been possible produce cattle fodder from woodpulp.

About 10,000 persons are engaged in the mining dustry, most extensive north of the Arctic Circle. he Swedish steel is of especial value for tool aking. The iron and mechanical industry emoys about 175,000; textiles, 80,000, and the paper dustry, 60,000.

The Government's hydro-electric plant, Porjus, Lapland many miles north of the Arctic Circle, e center of a vast iron mining section, has a pacity of 150,000 horsepower. The water power sources of the country are approximately ,000,000,000 kwh of which about one-third have yet been harnessed.

The merchant marine had (1945) 2,094 ships with gross tonnage of 1,569,141.

History and Government. The Government is a nstitutional monarchy. The Riksdag (Parliament) has two Chambers, the first of 150 members nd the second of 230 members. All persons, men nd women, over 21 are entitled to suffrage.

The King of Sweden is Gustav V. (born June 16, 58), succeeded on the death of his father, Oscar (Dec. 8, 1907). He married (Sept. 20, 1881) rincess Victoria, daughter of Friedrich, Grand uke of Baden (died in Rome, April 4, 1930). The rown Prince Gustav Adolf (born Nov. 11, 1882) arried (June 15, 1905) Princess Margaret (died ay 1, 1920), daughter of the Duke of Connaught nd granddaughter of Queen Victoria. He has one ving son and one daughter by his first marriage. One son, Gustav Adolf, was killed in an airplane accident (Jan. 26, 1947.) The Crown Prince took for his second wife Lady Louise Mountbatten (Nov. 3, 1923.)

The Coalition Government resigned (July, 1945) and the Social Democrats named the cabinet. Sweden voted (Sept. 1948) for members of the Second Chamber of the Riksdag. The party rankings in the last two elections follow:

	1944	1948
Social Democrats	115	112
Liberals	26	57
Agrarians	35	30
Conservatives	39	23
Communists	15	8

The Prime Minister is Tage Erlander, Social Democrat (appointed Oct. 9, 1946).

Education and Religion. The population is very homogeneous, being entirely of the Scandinavian branch of the Germanic family, except about 35,000 Finns and 6,500 Lapps. Most of the people are Lutheran Protestant, which is the state religion, but complete freedom of worship exists. Education is compulsory.

Defense. Service in the Army is compulsory between the ages of 20 and 47. There is an Air Force of 16 groups. The Navy has three cruisers, seven coast defense ships, 21 destroyers, 18 torpedo boats, 42 minesweepers, 26 submarines, two mine layers and miscellaneous ships. Other destroyers, cruisers and smaller ships await completion. The personnel is approximately 8,000 officers and men.

Currency. The monetary unit is the krona.

Switzerland
(SCHWEIZ—SUISSE—SVIZZERA)

Capital, Berne—Area, 15,737 square miles—Population (estimated 1948), 4,614,000.

Descriptive. Switzerland, in Central Europe, is bounded on the west by France, the north by Germany, the east by Austria and Italy, and the south by Italy. It is mostly mountainous, having many high peaks of the Swiss Alps, with many fertile and productive valleys between, in which dairying flourishes, and much foodstuff is produced.

The chief cities are Zurich, Basle, Berne, Geneva, Lausanne, St. Gall, Winterthur and Lucerne.

Switzerland is the winter playground of Europe. Four large riverine districts contribute to its grandeur—the Rhine, Rhone, Po and Danube. Almost three-quarters of the country serves as a watershed for the Rhine, whose more important tributaries are the Aare, Limmat, and Reuss. The formation of the courses of the rivers and the channels which they have carved in the valleys impart to Switzerland—situated as it is in the heart of Europe—great geographical importance from the traffic point of view, for the shortest roads between north and south, east and west, ran through this country from time immemorial. The northern escarpment of the Alps extends into the foothills and rolling midlands, which are bounded by the Jura range running from north-east to south-west. The Alps constitute 61%, the midlands 27%, and the Jura 12% of Switzerland.

The midlands, lying between the Jura, a low-lying ancient deciduous limestone range, and the Alps, is the cultivated and industrial district, where towns, commerce and industry flourish.

The Alps, from the scenic point of view, constitute the most varied and beautiful chain of high mountains in the world. In the Swiss Alps there are no fewer than 70 peaks with an altitude ranging from 10,000 feet to approximately 15,000. The largest number is in Canton Valais, where the Dufour Peak of Monte Rosa, 15,217 ft. above sea level, is the highest in the country. The lowest point in Switzerland is also in the region of the Alps—the shore of Lake Maggiore, which is about 650 ft. above sea level, while the bottom of the lake itself is 575 ft. below sea level. Other Swiss lakes famous for their beauty are Zurich, Zug, Lugano, Walensee, Brienz, Thoune, Lucerne, Geneva, and Constance. In all, there are 21 large lakes.

Resources and Industries. About 3,000,000 acres are under grass and about 2,000,000 acres pasturage. Dairy products form the chief agricultural industry, followed by cattle, pigs, fruit, poultry, tobacco, wheat, rye, oats and potatoes. The country is famous for its wine and cheese. The principal minerals are salt, iron ore, and manganese. Watchmaking and embroidery are important manufactures; also silk, wool and cotton articles; electrical products and pharmaceuticals.

A Swiss merchant marine, under the administration of a Federal Maritime Navigation Bureau, was established (1940) with its seat at Basle. The country had (1942) an aggregate of 50,000 tons of merchant shipping.

History and Government. Switzerland is a confederation of 22 cantons, three of which once (1291) were members of a defensive league and

later formed Helvetia of the Holy Roman Empire from which they declared themselves independent (1648). The cantons are joined under a Federal Constitution (that of May 29, 1874, being now in force), with large powers of local control retained by each canton. The national authority vests in a parliament of two chambers, a "Ständerat" or States Council to which each canton sends two members. The lower house, Nationalrat or National Council has 194 members elected according to population, one representative to about 22,000 persons.

The President serves for one year and is succeeded by the Vice President. The President (1949) was Ernst Nobs, the Vice President Max Petitpierre.

Social welfare legislation covers subsidies for health insurance, accident insurance, unemployment relief, old age pensions and professional training courses.

Education and Religion. Primary education has been free and compulsory since 1874. There are seven universities, the oldest, Basle, founded in 1460. The German language is spoken by a majority of the people in 16 of the cantons, French in five, and Italian in one.

There is complete freedom of worship.

Defense. Service in the national militia is compulsory and universal and the liability extends from 18 to 60 years.

Currency. The monetary unit is the franc.

Syria

Capital, Damascus—Area, approximately 54,300 square miles—Population (estimated 1948), 3,400,000.

Descriptive. The Republic of Syria in the Levant is bounded on the north by Turkey, on the east by Iraq, on the south by Hashemite Jordan and Palestine, and on the west by Lebanon and the Mediterranean Sea. It is traversed by the Orontes and Euphrates Rivers. Beirut is the chief seaport.

Resources and Industries. Mineral wealth is comparatively small, except for oil, found chiefly in the Deir-Ezzor region. The principal industries are agriculture and cattle breeding; the chief crops are wheat, barley, tobacco, citrus fruits, olives, grapes and sorghums. Wine is produced and among local manufactures are leather, wool and silk goods, and copper and brass utensils. A $100,000,000 oil concession was granted to independent United States oil companies in March, 1949.

History and Government. The State (later Republic) of Syria was formed from the former Turkish Empire Sanjaks (districts) of Damascus, Aleppo, Homs, Hama, Deir-Ezzor, Latakia, the Hauran, the Euphrates and Jezireh, and Jebel Druse. Syria was made an independent State by the Treaty of Sevres (Aug. 10, 1920) and divided into the States of Syria and Greater Lebanon (Sept. 1, 1920). Both were administered under a French mandate (1920-1941).

A Franco-Syrian treaty approving establishment of an independent Syrian State under French military supervision was signed (Sept. 8, 1936). Syria was proclaimed a Republic (Sept. 16, 1941) by the occupying French authorities. An agreement (signed Dec. 27, 1943) transferred nearly all powers hitherto exercised by France to the respective Syrian and Lebanese governments (effective Jan. 1, 1944). All foreign troops subsequently withdrawn (April 1946).

Syria is a member of the United Nations, and became a member of the Arab League by a pact signed in Cairo (March 22, 1945).

Syria has a unicameral Assembly elected by direct vote. The President is elected by the Assembly which also appoints a Ministry formed from the dominant party.

President Shukri bey al-Kuwatly was overthrown in a political coup March 30, 1949 by Colonel Husni el-Zayim who was installed as President June 26, 1949. Colonel Zayim and Premier Barazi were tried and executed Aug. 14, 1948, during a military uprising. Legislative and executive authority were placed in the hands of a civilian coalition cabinet pending the election of a constituent assembly.

Education and Religion. The population is composed mainly of Sunni Moslems but there is a large number of Christians. Arabic is the principal language. There is about a score of Arabic newspapers published in Damascus. There is a public education system, also a number of private and foreign schools. There is a Syrian University in Damascus, agricultural colleges in Selemie and Bekaa, and an engineering college in Aleppo.

Currency. The monetary unit is the Syrian pound.

Thailand (Siam)

(PRADES THAI OR MUANG-THAI)

Capital, Bangkok—Area, 200,148 square miles—Population (estimated 1948), 17,666,000.

Descriptive. Thailand, a kingdom, is situated Southeastern Asia, with Burma on the northw and west and French Indo-China on the northe and east, and the Gulf of Thailand, which is p of the China Sea, on the south and east. It occupies the neck of the Malay Peninsula as far the Malayan Union. It is of rolling topogra with large areas susceptible to irrigation, of wh about 250,000 acres have been under water si 1922.

The Government voted (July 20, 1948) to cha the official name of the country to Thailand, ancient name of Siam.

Bangkok, the capital, in the delta of the Men is a modern city.

The town of Nakon Sritamaraj, 1,000 years is the home of perhaps the most distinctive T art, the "Niello" work which has been practi for more than eight centuries. The process c sists in the tracing of designs on silver by me of gentle repoussé work and afterward filling the depressions with a black metallic substa obtained from lead, copper and silver, melted w sulphur.

Resources and Industries. There are many la forests, teakwood being an important article export. Labor is higher than in almost any ot Oriental country.

The chief crop is rice, the staple food of people and heavily exported. Other import products are para-rubber, cocoanuts, tobacco, p per and cotton.

Mineral resources are extensive and include c tin, iron, manganese, tungsten, antimony mercury.

History and Government. Siam, one of last absolute monarchies, underwent (1932) bloodless revolution. King Prajadhipok, a libe signed a new constitution, establishing a limi monarchy, full franchise for the people and elected parliament. He refused to sign a meas abdicating the royal power of life and death resigned. He was succeeded by his nephew, Pri Ananda (born Sept. 20, 1925).

King Ananda was found dead of a bullet wo (June 9, 1946) and the legislature named brother, Prince Phumiphon Aduldet (born 19 to succeed him. Later Parliament elected a t man regency council, Prince Chainat and P Manaveraj Sevi, to rule Siam for the new king.

A new Constitution, providing for a Senate a House of Representatives, elected by the peo was signed by King Ananda (1946) and the f wholly elected Siamese Parliament was ope (June 1).

Following a revolution (Nov. 9, 1947) a pr sional Constitution was adopted creating a preme State Council.

The Siamese Cabinet invited King Phum Aduldet (May 21, 1948) to be crowned follow his 21st birthday (Dec. 5, 1948) and set Marc 1949 as the coronation date.

The Premier is Field Marshal Luang Pibul So gram, head of the military junta.

Education and Religion. Buddhism is the vailing religion. There were (1938-1939) 18 temples with 140,774 priests. Primary educatio compulsory and free in local public and munic schools.

Defense. All able-bodied males between the of 18 and 30 are liable to military service. Navy is small, as is the Air Force.

Currency. The monetary unit is the baht (tic

Trieste

(FREE TERRITORY OF TRIESTE)

Area, 320 square miles—Population (estim 1948), 320,000.

The Free Territory of Trieste is bounded on north by Italy, on the east and south by Y slavia and on the west by the Gulf of Panz an arm of the Adriatic Sea.

The Free Territory was set up by the Big Foreign Ministers Council under the terms of peace treaty with Italy (Feb. 10, 1947) and pl under the jurisdiction of the United Nations curity Council.

The statute of the Free Territory, as adc by the Big Four Powers, provides that it be demilitarized and neutral, with only ai forces authorized by the Security Council all inside its borders. The presence of semi-mil formations, such as Fascists, or any activitie them, is strictly forbidden. The Territory, how was authorized to set up a police force and sec services.

The statute also guarantees to all citizen the Free Territory the enjoyment of human r and the fundamental freedoms, including fre of religious worship, language, speech and pu tion, education, assembly and association. citizens regardless of origin are eligible for p office.

Citizenship was granted to Italians domiciled in the Trieste area on June 10, 1940 (the date of Italy's entry into World War II), and their children born after that. Only residents who had been members of the former Italian Fascist police and who had not been cleared by the Allied military authorities, were excluded from citizenship. Italian residents, however, were given six months in which to apply for Italian citizenship and another year in which to leave the Free Territory.

The official languages of the Free Territory are Italian and Slovene, and the flag and coat-of-arms are those of the City of Trieste.

Provision was made for a constitution to be drafted along the lines of the statute and adopted by a vote of a two-thirds majority of a Constituent Assembly which is to be elected by the people of Trieste. A Council of Government to advise the Governor also is to be set up and among other functions is to recommend candidates for appointment to the courts.

After the adoption of a Constitution, a popular Assembly consisting of a single chamber is to be elected on the basis of proportional representation and of universal, equal and secret suffrage.

The conduct of foreign affairs is entrusted to the Governor. The Territory has its own monetary system.

A free port under the supervision of an international commission was established in the Free Territory and freedom of transit through other countries of goods to and from the free port was guaranteed.

The Free Territory is garrisoned by 5,000 troops apiece of the United States, Great Britain and Yugoslavia.

Under the terms of the peace treaty all property owned by the Italian Government or any of its official or semi-official agencies was turned over to the Free Territory, as well as all archives relating to Trieste and the surrounding area. Italy also was directed to return all property removed from the area after Sept. 3, 1943, including shipping.

The American Military Government office was abolished and a native local government was set up in the Anglo-American zone (June 25, 1948).

In municipal elections held June 12, 1949 to provide the city with its first freely appointed city administration since 1922, pro-Italian parties won 40 of the 60 City Council seats; 20 seats were won by parties favoring independence or union with Yugoslavia.

Gianni Bartoli, Christian Democrat, was elected Mayor at the first meeting of the new Administrative Assembly, July 18, 1949—the first democratically elected Mayor of Trieste since 1922.

Turkey

(TURKIYE CUMHURIYETI)

Capital, Ankara—Area, 296,107 square miles—Population (estimated 1948), 19,500,000.

Descriptive. Turkey, a Republic, occupies territory in both Europe (9,257 square miles), and Asia (285,236 square miles). European Turkey is bounded on the north by the Black Sea, Bulgaria and Greece, on the east by the Black Sea and on the west by the Aegean Sea and Greece. Turkey in Europe is separated from Turkey in Asia by the Bosphorous at Constantinople and the Dardanelles (Hellespont), approximately 40 miles long with a width varying from one to four miles. Turkey in Asia is bounded on the east by the Caucasus and Iran, on the south by Iraq, Syria and the Mediterranean and on the west by the Mediterranean and the Aegean.

The area and 1945 population of Turkey is divided between Europe and Asia as follows:

	Area (Square Miles)	Population
Europe	9,257	1,493,976
Asia	286,850	17,366,246

Resources and Industries. Four-fifths of Turkey's population derive their income from agriculture, the products including tobacco, cereals, olives and olive oil, wool, silk, cotton, figs, nuts, fruits of almost all varieties, opium and gums. About 20 million acres are in forests.

Turkey has large mineral resources, not yet developed, including chrome and iron ore, zinc, manganese, antimony, copper, borax, emery, asphalt, meerschaum, some coal and lignite, salt, some gold and silver, and petroleum on lands bordering the Marmora Sea.

Turkey manufactures cotton and woolen yarn, cement, paper, and bottles and other glassware.

History and Government. Up to the beginning of World War I, Turkey or the Ottoman Empire, included European Turkey, Anatolia, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Armenia and Kurdistan, also groups of islands in the Aegean Sea.

The areas of the Turkish Empire (as late as 1916) totaled about 710,224 square miles, with about 21,273,900 population.

Under the Treaty of Sevres (Aug. 10, 1920), imposed on Turkey after World War I, various divisions of her territory were made and a neutral zone was set up on either shore of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus.

The Sanjak of Alexandretta set up (Jan. 1, 1925) as part of the State of Syria, became an independent province known as the Hatay Republic under a treaty concluded (June, 1938) between France and Turkey. Its capital is Antioch. Hatay was ceded to Turkey by France (June 23, 1939) in a mutual assistance pact.

The real power in the Turkish Empire was seized by the Grand National Assembly and a responsible Ministry set up by the Nationalists at Ankara, in Anatolia, which was the most genuinely Turkish section of the old Ottoman Empire, after the last Chamber of Deputies, sitting at Constantinople, was dissolved (April 11, 1920). The Assembly declared that Mohammed VI was deposed as Sultan, and the Sultanate abolished. It declared (March 2, 1924) that his successor as Caliph, Abdul Medjid II, was deposed as Caliph (spiritual head of Islam) and that the Caliphate was vested in the Assembly.

Turkey (April 10, 1936) asked the powers signature to the Treaty of Lausanne (July 24, 1923), which took the place of the Treaty of Sevres, for further revisions to permit it to remilitarize the Dardanelles Straits and the Bosphorus. The powers met at Montreux, Switzerland (July 20, 1936), and agreed (July 18) to the Montreux Convention which permitted Turkey to refortify the straits and to close them if it were at war or threatened by aggression. But the agreement also permitted free passage through the straits at all times for merchant vessels, in peace or war and even if Turkey were a belligerent, provided the unarmed vessels did not assist the powers at war.

The U.S.S.R. Navy was given complete liberty to pass through the straits and enter the Black Sea in peace time, but no outside nation was permitted to send fleet units totaling more than 20,000 tons through the straits at one time and all non-Black Sea nations were limited to a grand total of 30,000 tons at one time.

The Montreux Convention was ratified (Nov. 8, 1936) by Great Britain, France, Greece, Japan, Rumania, Soviet Russia, Yugoslavia and Turkey, but Italy refused to recognize it. The U.S.S.R. sent a note to Turkey (Aug. 10, 1946) demanding revision of the Montreux Treaty and joint Turco-Russian control of military bases on the Dardanelles, with only Black Sea nations taking part in the revision negotiations.

A constitution replacing the Fundamental Law of 1921 was adopted (Oct., 1925). It provided for a single legislative National Assembly of 283 Deputies elected on a basis of one to each 50,000 people by males over 18. This provision was changed (Dec. 14, 1934) when the franchise was given to women and the age of both men and women made 22 years, and the ratio changed to one for 40,000. A law guaranteeing the secret ballot and open vote counting was passed (July 10, 1948).

A general election was held (July 21, 1946), the first under universal suffrage, the secret ballot and with more than one party in the field. The Republican People's party won 395 seats in the Assembly, the Democratic party 66 and the Independents four.

The President, elected by the National Assembly, is Ismet Inonu, who is serving his fourth four-year term. The Premier is Shemsettin Gunaltay, People's Party.

Education and Religion. Islam is no longer recognized as the State religion, but the vast majority of the Turkish population is Moslem. Turkish has been substituted for the liturgical language in all mosques. The law forbids the wearing of clerical garb except in places of worship during Divine service.

Education is compulsory, free and secular between the ages of seven and 16. There are primary, intermediate, secondary and vocational schools with universities in Istanbul and Ankara. Turkey ended a 25-year ban on religious education (May, 1948) by a resolution providing for optional religious training under state supervision.

Defense. Military service is compulsory; the Air Force has been strengthened and the Navy is under reorganization.

Currency. The monetary unit is the piastre.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

(RUSSIA)

Capital, Moscow—Area (estimated 1947), 8,518,000 square miles—Population (estimated 1947), 211,384,985.

Descriptive. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—in area the largest country in the world—stretches across two continents from the North Pacific Ocean to the Gulf of Finland. It occupies

the northern part of Asia and the eastern half of Europe, from the Arctic to the Black Sea. Its western borders brush against Finland, the Baltic Sea, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Rumania. On the south it is bounded by Rumania, the Black Sea, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, China, Mongolian People's Republic and Korea. In the far northeast the Bering Strait separates the U.S.S.R. from Alaska.

The vast territory of the U. S. S. R., one-sixth of the earth's land surface, contains every phase of climate, except the distinctly tropical, and a varied topography. The European portion is a vast low plain with the Ural mountains on its eastern edge, the Crimean and Caucasian mountains on the south and southeast. The Urals, separating the European from the Asiatic portions of the country, stretch north and south for 2,500 miles. The Asiatic portion of the U. S. S. R. also consists largely of an immense plain, with mountain ranges on its eastern and southern borders.

The rivers in the European section include the Dnieper, flowing into the Black Sea, the Volga and the Ural, flowing into the Caspian Sea, the Don into the Sea of Azov; the Western Dvina into the Baltic and the Northern Dvina into the White Sea. The Asiatic section is drained by three great rivers, the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena, each over 2500 miles long, which flow across Siberia into the Arctic Ocean, and contains several large rivers in the South, including the Amur, which flows into the Pacific Ocean.

The capital is Moscow where the Kremlin, ancient citadel of the Czars, forms the nerve center of the federated republics. Leningrad (formerly St. Petersburg and Petrograd), situated in the delta of the Neva River, was the capital of the Russian Empire for 200 years and now is the second largest city of the Union. Kiev, the 1,000-year-old capital of the Ukranian S. S. R., is the industrial center of the south. Since 1930 many new industrial cities have arisen in the Urals, Siberia and the Soviet Far East. The Crimea is the vacationland of the U.S.S.R. and the highway from Sevastopol winds past Yalta, Mischor, Massandra and other health resorts along the shores of the Black Sea.

EXPANSION OF THE U.S.S.R.

The expansion of the U.S.S.R. in recent years was the result of numerous military and diplomatic actions: In Sept., 1939, after Hitler began war on Poland, the Soviet Union denounced its treaties with Poland, invaded its territory and divided Poland with Germany, approximately the eastern two-thirds going to the Soviet Union. A large part of this domain had been Russian imperial territory ever since the Polish kingdom was finally divided among Russia, Austria and Prussia in 1795. When the Polish republic was reconstituted after World War II, the Soviet Union still retained about 69,860 sq. miles, pop. est. 12,775,000.

The Soviet armies also occupied and incorporated the independent republics of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, former Russian imperial territory recognized as independent after the first World War. The Soviets also moved against Finland, defeating it twice (1939-1944) exacting large reparations and the cession of the Petsamo (Pechora) region, incorporating it in the Karelo-Finish S.R., which has over 450,000 pop. Finland, from 1809 to 1917, was a grand duchy of the Russian empire. These Baltic lands added over 6,000,000 population to the U.S.S.R.

In 1944 the Tuvinian Peoples Republic in Outer Mongolia, at one time a Russian protectorate, was made a part of the central Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic; its area was given as 64,000 sq. miles, pop. about 65,000.

Subcarpathian Ruthenia was taken over in 1945 and united with the Ukrainian S. S. R. This region was a part of Hungary until 1918; then it was made part of Czechoslovakia; in 1939 it was reoccupied by Hungary; in 1944 it was taken by the Soviet Union and by agreement at the Potsdam conference of Stalin, Truman and Churchill it was ceded to the Soviet Union. The Czech residents were allowed to transfer to Czechoslovakia if they wished. Pre-war pop. est. 800,000, 63% Ukrainian.

The Soviet Union also took over Moldavia and most of Bessarabia; the latter had been shuttled back and forth between imperial Russia and Rumania.

The Potsdam Conference also approved the transfer to the Soviet Union of most of East Prussia, including the Baltic port of Koenigsberg and about 7,000 sq. miles east of it; the southern part going to Poland.

By the terms of the Yalta agreement, between Stalin, Churchill and President Roosevelt, the Soviet Union, upon entering the war against Japan three weeks after Germany's surrender, would establish its title to the Kurile islands and the southern half of the island of Sakhalin. The Kuriles are 47 islands, area 3,944 sq. miles, pop. 350,000, stretching from Japanese Hokkaido to Kamchatka peninsula. They were once important seal and otter hunting grounds. They were held by imperi Russia until 1875, when Japan acquired them. T southern half of Sakhalin was taken from Russ at the end of the Russo-Japanese war of 1904- and given to Japan by the Portsmouth Peace Co ference. The island has forests and coal and cove 13,030 sq. miles.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

The U.S.S.R. is a federation consisting of Union Republics, within certain of which a further subdivisions, such as Autonomous Sovi Socialist Republics, Autonomous Regions and N tional Districts. Four of the Union Republics co tain 16 Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics ar nine Autonomous Regions; the largest Union R public, the R.S.F.S.R. has also 10 National Di tricts. The autonomous republics are:

The Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republ (Soviet Russia proper), contains over 50% of th population of the Soviet Union and includes 74 of its territory. Its territories stretch from t Estonian, Latvian and Finnish borders and t White Russian and Ukrainian lines on the wes to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and from t Arctic Ocean on the north to the shores of t Black and Caspian seas and the borders of Kazak S. S. R., Mongolia and Manchuria on the sout The capital is Moscow.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic is t most densely populated of the constituent r publics. It borders on the Black Sea, with Ge many, Hungary and Rumania on the west an southwest. The northern part of Bukowina w added to the Ukraine S. S. R. (1940) from Rumani The capital is Kiev. The population is 80% Ukrai ian. Carpatho-Ukraine (Subcarpathian Ruthenia is a part of this republic.

The Ukraine contains the famous black soil bel the chief wheat-producing section of the Sovi Union. Sugar beets and oil seeds are importa crops and livestock breeding is rapidly advancin

In the Donets Basin the Ukraine has a hug storage of coal, iron and other metals. Here a produced 54.1% of the coal mined in the countr 60% of the pig iron, 48% of the steel and 35% the manganese. There are heavily developed chem cal and dye industries and salt mines. Electr power development has made rapid advances.

The largest hydro-electric development in Europ constructed on the Dnieper River and known the Lenin Hydroelectric Station, with an ultima capacity of 558,000 kilowatts, was dynamited (194 by Russia during the war with Germany. Since t expulsion of the Germans the plant has been r stored to operation. The development is common known as the Dnieper Dam.

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (Whi Russia), situated on the western border of t U.S.S.R., was proclaimed Jan. 1, 1919.

Under the Czars Byelorussia was the pale settlement of the Jewish population. It suffer greatly from periodical pogroms and from inte racial struggles. Between 1914 and 1920 it was field for military operations. The racial compo tion is Byelorussians 80.6%; Jews, 10%; othe Russians, Ukrainians, Poles. Minsk is the capit

The country is agricultural. Much of the la is marshy, but modern drainage methods ha increased the arable area. Principal crops are fl grain and potatoes. Chief industries include woo working, matches, linen, paper, leather, oil pre ing, glass.

Azerbaijan has in the vicinity of Baku, the ca tal, the most important oil fields in the U.S.S Before the second world war it produced more th 25,000,000 tons of oil a year. Its natural wea includes deposits of pyrites, barites and fos copal, as well as zinc, silver, gold, copper, vanadium and molybdenum. Establishment large irrigation projects during recent years made cotton growing important. In recent year high quality Egyptian type cotton has been grow Three-fifths of the population is composed of Az baijanians, a Turkish people. **Georgian S. S.** situated in the western part of Transcaucasia, c tains the largest manganese mines in the wo There are rich timber resources. Large coal depo have recently been discovered. Output of industr machinery has become increasingly importa Grain and wine grapes are principal crops. population includes two-thirds Georgians. capital is Tbilisi (Tiflis).

Armenian S. S. R., with its capital in Erev depends largely on irrigation. Cotton and tob are widely grown. Copper and lead mining h been developed. The population is 85% Armen

The Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic and Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic in Cen Asia were organized in 1924. The **Uzbek Repu** contains the finest cotton lands in the So Union. A high quality caracul fur is produced export. Its mineral wealth includes coal, sulp copper and oil. In the **Turkmen Republic** pri

al crops are cotton, grain and oil seeds. Mineral ealth includes oil, coal, sulphur, barite, lime/ ypsum. The Kara Kum desert occupies four- fths of the territory. From 1927 to 1939 about 400 new schools were opened. The capital of urkmen is Ashkhabad. Uzbek built a canal in 1940 hat irrigates over 1,000,000 acres. The capital of zbek is Tashkent. Samarkand, Tamerlaine's old pital, is in Uzbek.

Tadzhik S.S.R. (Tadzhikistan), formed from the rmer regions of Bokhara and Turkestan, was dmitted as a constituent republic on Dec. 5, 1929. hree-quarters of the population are Tadzhiks, ostly Sunnis, speaking an Iranian dialect. Chief ccupations are farming, horticulture and cattle reeding. Cotton, grain, sugar cane and a variety f fruits are grown. Heavy industry, based on rich ineral deposits and hydroelectric power, has re- aced handicraft. Stalinabad is the capital.

The Kazakh Socialist Soviet Republic extends om the lower reaches of the Volga river in Europe the Altai mountains on the Chinese border. contains over 100,000,000,000 tons of coal, 100,- 00,000,000 tons of oil, vast deposits of gold, lead, nc, nickel, copper, iron, tin, aluminum and min- al salts. It has the largest amount of nonferrous etals, builds machinery and during the war was a reat industrial arsenal. Fish for its canning in- ustry are caught in Lake Balkhash and the Cas- an and Aral seas. Before the Revolution only 2% the people was literate; now 350 newspapers are ublished. The capital is Alma-Ata (Father of pples), which has several moving picture studios. araganda and Balkhash are large new centers.

The Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic is located the eastern part of Soviet Central Asia, on the ontier of Sinkiang (Western China). The people, ice nomadic, breed cattle and horses and grow bacco, cotton, rice and sugar beets. The capital Frunze.

The Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic has en formed since the war from the former Kar- ian S. S. R. and territory ceded by Finland. It as 26,000 lakes, covering about 15% of its domain. ine, fir and birch forests cover two-thirds of the ea; under-surface wealth includes granite, dia- se, porphyry, sandstone, marble, mica, pigma- tes, iron, tatano-magetites, nonferrous metals and at. The capital, Petrazovodsk, was founded in the th century by Peter the Great.

The Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, in the uthwest part of the Union, is a fertile back earth aln between the Pruth and Dniester rivers. It as created from territory of the former Moldavian utonomous Republic and Bessarabia. It is an gricultural region that grows wheat, barley, corn, ums, apples, peaches, walnuts, tomatoes, water- elons and garden truck. It was greatly devastated the German armies.

The Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, on the altic sea, is an agricultural region, where dairy ttle and hogs are bred. The capital is Vilnius ilna). **The Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic** on e Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Riga, has timber d peat resources estimated at 3,000,000,000 tons. addition to agricultural products it produces bber goods, dyes, mineral fertilizers and glass- are. The capital is Riga, on the Western Dvina ver. **The Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic** is cated on the Baltic sea, between the gulfs of ga and Finland. It has textile, shipbuilding and ilroad repair industries and its shale refining in- ustry is reported to be the largest of its kind in e world. Tallinn is the capital. These three Bal- c states were overrun by both sides during the ar. Eventually Russian armies occupied them, the gular governments were dispossessed and Com- unist-dominated parliaments were elected on one- rty tickets. Their incorporation into the U.S.S.R. as not been recognized by the United States.

POPULATION

No accurate estimate of the 1949 population of e Soviet Union is available. Figures furnished by e Information Bureau of the Soviet Embassy in ashington, based on the 1940 population, show a pulation in the 16 union republics of 192,756,000. hich differs only slightly from the total of 194,- 9,385 reported in previous issues of the World manac. At the time of the German invasion, ne, 1941, the U.S.S.R. is reported to have had 0,000,000 inhabitants (est.). The casualties of e war are estimated by the government at over 000,000.

The following table of the area and population of e 16 constituent republics, while not official, is lieved to reflect the actual conditions of 1940:

Republic	Area sq. mi.	Pop. (1940)
ussian S. F. S. R.	6,372,860	109,279,000
oviet Russia proper)		
krainian S. S. R.	215,600	40,200,000
elorussian S. S. R.	88,146	10,400,000
hite Russia)		
Armenian S. S. R.	11,580	1,253,985
Georgian S. S. R.	27,020	3,542,289
Azerbaijan S. S. R.	33,196	3,209,727
Uzbek S. S. R.	145,908	6,282,446
Turkmen S. S. R.	171,384	1,253,985
Tadjikistan S. S. R.	55,584	1,485,091
Kazakh S S. R.	1,059,184	6,145,937
Kirghiz S. S. R.	76,042	1,459,301
Karelo Finnish S. S. R.	16,173	469,100
Moldavian S. S. R.	19,176	3,464,952
Lithuanian S. S. R.	22,959	2,879,070
Latvian S. S. R.	25,402	1,950,502
Estonian S. S. R.	18,353	1,134,000
Total	**8,358,567**	**194,409,385**

According to the census of 1939, the Russians formed 58.4% of the total population; the Ukrainians 16.6%; the Byelorussians 3.1%, the Uzbeks 2.9%; the Tatars 2.5%. Five nationalities, the Kazakhs, Jews, Azerbaijanians, Georgians and Armenians, each comprised between 1 and 2% of the total. The population added in 1940 by the acquisition of territory (officially styled "reuniting with the Motherland") was about 23,000,000, which is included in the total shown in the table.

RESOURCES

The Soviet Union contains practically all natural resources used by man. Known mineral resources include coal, peat, oil, iron ore, manganese, copper, potassium, apatite, zinc, lead and others. Their development has become tremendous in recent years. The coal deposits are estimated at one-fifth of the known deposits of the world and second only to those of the United States, and in petroleum the U.S.S.R. is one of the richest countries in the world. Land potentially suitable for agriculture is estimated at upward of 1,037,400,000 acres, including a black soil belt of 247,000,000 acres, more than 3,000 miles long, largest single agricultural area in the world. There are nearly 2,500,000,000 acres of forest land containing about one-third of the world's lumber supply. The U.S.S.R. is an extensive fur producer and its rivers and seas are rich in fish. The power capacity of its rivers is estimated to equal slightly less than one-third of the potential water power capacity of the world.

ECONOMIC SYSTEM

The economic foundation of the U.S.S.R. is the socialist system of economy and socialist ownership of the instruments and means of production. Socialist property exists in two forms: (1) State property; (2) Cooperative and collective farm property. State property includes the land, minerals, waters, forests, mills, factories, mines, rail, water and air transport, banks, communications, large agricultural enterprises (Sovkhozy), municipal enterprises and the bulk of dwellings.

The common enterprise of collective farms and cooperative organizations (Kolkhozy), their output and common buildings constitute the common, socialist property of the collective farms and cooperative organizations. Members of the Kolkhozy also have small plots of land attached to their dwellings for their own use. Peasants unwilling to enter a Kolkhoz may retain their individual farms, but are not allowed to exploit hired labor. Land occupied by collective farmers is secured to them in perpetuity as long as they use it in accordance with the law. A decree issued by the Presidium Aug. 29, 1948, gave citizens the right to buy or build dwellings containing not more than five rooms.

Agriculture was collectivized during the First Five-Year Plan (1928-1932) when peasants were organized into collective farms or cooperative enterprises in which members jointly own the farm facilities and jointly rent, from state-owned machine and tractor stations, the mechanical equipment. Before the second world war there were 250,000 collective farms and 4,000 state farms operated by the state; 6,000 tractor stations providing over 500,000 tractors and other equipment. The government estimated that the Germans looted or destroyed 98,000 collective farms, 1,876 state farms and 2,890 tractor stations. In 1946 the U.S.S.R. experienced probably the worst draught in its history; in 1947 it had a bumper crop. In Dec., 1947, all food rationing was abolished.

A system of planned development, embracing not only the entire economic field, but all cultural, scientific and public health activity as well, is in operation in the U.S.S.R. This has taken the form of a series of Five-Year Plans, with intermediate annual schedules.

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The goals of the Fourth Five-Year plan, on an annual output level, scheduled for completion in 1950, are officially given as follows:

Iron and Steel: Iron, 19,500 tons; steel, 25,400,000 tons; rolled goods, 17,800,000 tons.

Fuel and Power: Coal, 250,000,000 tons; petroleum, 35,400,000 tons; coal and shale gas, 1,090,-

000,000 cu. meters; natural gas, 8,400,000,00 cu. meters; electric power, 82,000,000,000 kw. hrs. (One cubic meter equals 35.314 cubic feet.)

Rolling Stock and Vehicles: Steam locomotives, 2,200; Diesel locomotives, 300; electric locomotives, 220; two-axle freight cars, 146,000; passenger coaches, 2,600; motor trucks, 428,000; passenger automobiles, 65,500; motor buses, 6,400.

Factory Machinery: Steam turbines (kw), 2,-906,000; water turbines, (kw) large, 372,000; medium, 150,000; small, 500,000; electric motors up to 100 kw., 624,000; over 100 kw., 9,000; spinning frames, 1,400,000; looms, 25,000.

Farm Machinery: Tractors, 112,000; tractor-drawn plows, 110,000; power-driven threshers, 18,300.

Timber and Building Materials: Felled timber, 280,000,000 cu. meters; sawed lumber, 39,000,000 cu. meters; cement, 10,500,000 tons; slate, 410,000,000 sheets; window glass, 80,000,000 sq. meters. (One sq. meter equals 10.76387 sq. feet).

Textiles, etc.: Cotton fabrics, 4,686,000,000 meters; woolen fabrics, 159,400,000 meters; leather footwear, 240,000,000 pairs; rubber footwear, 88,-600,000 pairs; socks and stockings, 580,000,000 pairs. (One meter equals 3.28085 feet).

Foodstuffs: Meat, 1,300,000 tons; butter, 275,000 tons; vegetable oil, 880,000 tons; fish, 2,200,000 tons; sugar, 2,400,000 tons; flour, 19,000,000 tons; soap, 870,000 tons; alcohol, 100,800,000 decalitus (One decalitus equals 2.64 gallons).

The U.S.S.R. government's production report to the United Nations for its Statistical Bulletin (March 1949) listed percentage gains, but no actual comparative figures, for 23 major industries. The statistics report gross output of industry in 1948 exceeded its established goal for the year by 6% and was 18% above the average level in 1940. Total output of industry was reported at 3% above the level scheduled for the first three years of the 1946-1950 fourth Five-Year Plan.

The number of workers (1940) was 30,400,000 and the estimate (1950) was 33,500,000. The wage fund (1940) was 161,000,000,000 rubles and the estimate (1950) 252,300,000,000.

Industrial production in rubles was:

1937	1940	1950 (Est.)
95,500,000,000	137,500,000,000	205,000,000,000

GOVERNMENT

The first Russian state centered on Kiev in the 9th century. In the 13th century the Mongols overran the country. It recovered under the grand-dukes and princes of Muscovy, or Moscow, and by 1480 freed itself from the Mongols. Ivan IV, the Terrible, was the first to be formally proclaimed Czar in 1547. Peter the Great, (1682-1725), extended the domain and in 1721 founded the Russian empire. The abortive Revolution of 1905 demonstrated the insecurity of the regime and led to mild concessions. The Revolution of 1917 led to the end of the empire (Nov. 7). The first provisional democratic government under Kerensky was in turn routed by the extreme bolshevists under Lenin. The first Soviet constitution was adopted in 1918 for the R.S.F.S.R.; the U.S.S.R. was formed in Dec., 1922, and the first Union constitution adopted in 1923. A new constitution, usually called the Stalin constitution, was adopted Dec. 5, 1936.

The highest authority is the Supreme Soviet, consisting of the two legislative chambers, the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. The first house is elected on the basis of one deputy for every 300,000 population; the second is elected on the basis of 25 deputies from every Union republic, 11 from every autonomous republic, 5 from every autonomous region and one from every national district. The Supreme Soviet meets twice a year for a four-year term and chooses a Presidium, which has broad administrative powers between sessions and in some instances the right to declare war. The chairman of the Presidium performs the duties of the titular head of the state. The present incumbent is N. M. Shvernik.

The 1936 Constitution provides for universal direct suffrage with secret ballot. It was modified Feb. 1, 1944, to give each of the constituent republics the right to have separate commissariats for defense and foreign affairs. The land, air and naval forces of the U.S.S.R. were unified in the People's Ministry by a decree of the Presidium, Feb. 25, 1946. The ministry now deals with all questions of foreign affairs affecting the Union and influences the foreign policy of the constituent republics. Right of the republics to withdraw from the Union was expressly recognized in the 1936 Constitution.

The highest judicial organ is the Supreme Court, whose members are elected by the Supreme Soviet for five-year terms. Similiar courts are elected within the constituent republics. The law courts of the R.S.F.S.R., which are exemplary of other republics, are divided into People's Cou and Special Courts, the latter including a La Section of the People's Court, Rural Commissio Arbitration Committees, Military Tribunals a Disciplinary Courts. Capital punishment in pea time was abolished in the U.S.S.R. by the Pres ium, May 26, 1947.

The highest executive and administration org of state power is the Council of Ministers appoin by, and responsible to the Supreme Soviet. Cha man of the Council is Generalissimo Joseph Stalin; vice-chairman, Vyacheslav M. Molot who also is chief deputy premier.

The Foreign Minister is Andrei Y. Vishinsky, a pointed March 4, 1949.

Generalissimo Stalin is a deputy to the Supre Soviet of the U.S.S.R., a member of the Milit Council of the Supreme Soviet, and General Sec tary of the Communist Party of the U.S.S The military title of Marshal was bestowed Stalin by the Presidium (1943). He was ma Generalissimo (1945).

Stalin was born Dec. 21, 1879 in Gori, near Tifl Georgia, the son of a cobbler. His real name w Joseph Vissarionvich Dzugashvili and he w named Stalin (meaning steel man) by Nico Lenin.

Politically active citizens belong to the All-Uni Communist party. The highest authority in t party is the party congress which elects a centi committee, organizational and political bureau and a secretariat. Divisions of the Communist pa correspond to the territorial divisions of the sta According to the U.S.S.R. government, the Co munist party (Bolshevists) had 6,300,000 membe in the autumn of 1947. The party's directive bo is the Central Committee, elected by membersh of the party congresses. The Committee sele a small executive body, the Politburo (Politi Bureau) which by its position of party leadersh makes the decisions on policy which are follow by the Government. The Politburo consists of members and four substitutes or alternates. T members are Stalin, Molotov, A. A. Andreyev, K. Voroshilov, L. M. Kaganovich, A. I. Mikoyan, N. Khrushchev, L. P. Beria, G. M. Manlenkov, a one vacancy. The substitutes are N. A. Voznesensk N. A. Bulganin, A. N. Kosygin and Shvernik.

The republics and other subdivisions of the Uni follow the same general pattern of governmen and-party organization, except that the supre soviets of the republics have only one chamber.

The budget reflects the economic progress of t Soviet Union because of the high degree of socia zation of the nation. The first "firm" budg (1923-1924) balanced at 2,317,600,000 rubles.

Budgets (in thousands of rubles) for the la ten years follows:

	Receipts	Expenditu
1940	183,955,000	183,955,0
1941	222,375,000	216,052,0
1942	182,841,000	182,841,0
1943	249,576,000	249,576,0
1944	245,600,000	245,600,0
1945	325,252,000	298,591,0
1946	333,000,000	319,269,0
1947	391,500,000	371,400,0
1948	428,000,000	387,900,0
1949	445,208,000	415,355,0

The 1949 budget increased military appropriatio to 79,000,000,000 rubles from the 1948 figure 66,000,000,000 an increase of nearly 20 percent, a representing about 19 percent of the governmen total expenditures. Many of the U.S.S.R. bud figures do not include items which would ma them comparable to the United States bud figures.

Since Soviet currency circulates only within t Soviet Union, both exports and imports ther are prohibited by law. All payments abroad made in gold or foreign currency.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION

Universal compulsory education for children, troduced for a four-year period (1930), has si been extended. Education begins at the age seven.

The number of pupils in secondary and elem tary schools (1946) was 29,339,000. In the sa year there were 772 universities and technical c leges of university standards with 670,000 studie and 65,000 in the faculties. In 1946 there w 2,700 vocational railway and factory apprentices schools. A system of tuition was introduced (19 in the secondary schools and higher educatio institutions. Heretofore tuition had been free.

Religious education is permitted but it must violate the basic principle of separation of church and State, established Jan. 23, 1918.

There were (1945) 20,000 religious congregati of the Orthodox faith with 30,000 priests; theological seminaries, a theological academy Moscow, another in Leningrad and 87 monaste and convents.

MILITARY

The fighting forces are consolidated under the ople's Ministry. Stalin resigned as supreme mmander-in-chief in 1947 and appointed Gen. kolai Alexandrovitch Bulganin to the office. Mili- ry training begins in the schools at 12 (two urs a week). Compulsory service begins at 16. The Army and the Navy have separate air forces. precise information on the size of the present my, navy and air forces is available. It was timated in 1949 that 30 divisions of 20,000 men ch were based in occupied territory and that 0 divisions of 10,000 men each were used in home ty, but this is conjectural. An extensive program airplane development, including jet planes, is dicated by the planes exhibited at the Moscow air views. The first public exhibition of Soviet-pro- iced jet planes was given on Aviation Day, ly 17, 1949, at Moscow, at which Stalin's son, eut. Gen. Vassily Stalin, was vice marshal. For- gn military attaches observed that the planes own were modern and reached an extremely high eed.

Principal ships in service in 1948 included three ttleships, 10 cruisers. Believed in service also ere 260 submarines, 50 destroyers, 15 torpedo- ats and a large number of auxiliary vessels. Forty-five warships were received (Feb. 9, 1948) the U.S.S.R. share of the Italian navy.

The civil air force has been expanded to cover pproximately 105,000 miles by 1950 with the addi- on of 20 major airports and 16 landing strips.

Uruguay

(REPUBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY)

Capital, Montevideo—Area, 72,172 square miles—opulation (estimated 1947), 2,300,000.

Descriptive. Uruguay, the smallest and one of the ost advanced Republics in South America, is ounded on the north and east by Brazil, on the uth by the South Atlantic Ocean and the River lata, and on the west by Argentina, the boundary ne being the River Uruguay, which is navigable om the Plata to Salto, 200 miles north. Lying etween latitudes 30° and 35° south and consisting rolling grassy plains, it enjoys an extraordinarily ealthy climate with a uniform temperature.

Resources and Industries. More than 2,150,000 res are under cultivation. The chief products re meat, wool, hides, corn, wheat, citrus fruits; ce, tobacco, oats and linseed. The textile and ine making industries are important.

History and Government. Uruguay, once a part the Spanish Viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata and ter a province of Brazil, declared its indepen- ence (Aug. 25, 1825), which was confirmed by a reaty with Brazil and Argentina (Aug. 27, 1828). he first Constitution was adopted (July 18, 1830). he present Constitution (adopted April 19, 1934) rovides for a Chamber of Deputies of 99 members lected by the Provinces according to population, nd a Senate of 30 members elected by the nation s a whole, 15 being from the party polling the argest vote and 15 from the party with the next argest vote. Suffrage is universal with propor- ional representation in operation. Foreigners may ecome naturalized without losing their former itizenship.

The President, Senators and Deputies have four- ear terms. The President appoints a Cabinet of ine from the parties which have a majority in arliament. President and Ministers are subject to otes of censure. The President is Luis Batlle erres, who succeeded to the office (Aug. 2, 1947) n the death of President Berreta.

Much of the Uruguayan code of advanced social egislation was written into the Constitution, which rovides for old-age pensions, child welfare, State are of mothers, free medical attention for the oor, workmen's accident insurance, cheap dwell- ngs for laborers, an eight-hour day and a six-day eek, a minimum wage and special consideration or employed women and minors. It recognizes orkmen's right to strike and form unions.

Education and Religion. Church and state are eparate and there is complete religious tolerance. he preponderant religion is Roman Catholic. rimary education is compulsory and free. There s a university in Montevideo. The language is panish.

Defense. There is compulsory military training. he Army is composed of volunteers between the ges of 18 and 45. There is a small Air Force and avy.

Currency. The monetary unit is the peso.

The State of Vatican City

(STATO DELLA CITTA DEL VATICANO)

Area, (108.7 acres) .16 square miles—Population Dec. 1932), 1,025.

The Popes for many centuries, with some slight interruptions, held temporal sovereignty over mid-Italy (the so-called Papal States), extending from sea to sea, comprising an area of some 16,000 square miles, with a population in the nineteenth century of more than 3,000 000. This territory in the reign of Pius IX was incorporated in the Kingdom of Italy, the sovereignty of the Pope being confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran in Rome and the villa of Castel Gandolfo, by the Italian law (May 13, 1871). This law also guaranteed to the Pope and his successors in the chair of St. Peter a yearly indemnity of 3,225,000 lire ($622,425 at par of exchange), which allowance, however, remained unclaimed and unpaid.

Final settlement of the Roman question came after negotiations (begun Oct. 4, 1926), when the Treaty of Conciliation, the Concordat and the financial convention were signed in the Lateran Palace (Feb. 11, 1929) by Cardinal Gasparri and Premier Mussolini. The Treaty and Concordat established the independent state of Vatican City, and gave the Catholic religion special status in Italy. The treaty (Lateran Agreement) was duly ratified by the Pope and by the Italian Parliament (May 14 and 25) and signed by the King (May 27) and became effective (June 7) by exchange of ratification at the Vatican.

The Lateran Agreement was made an integral part of the Constitution of Italy (March 26, 1947). The Lateran Agreement became Article 7 of the Constitution. The article reads as follows:

"The State and the Catholic Church are each in its own order independent and sovereign. Their relations are regulated by the Lateran Agreement. Any modification of these agreements if bilaterally accepted does not require the procedure of a constitutional amendment."

Vatican City includes St. Peter's, the Vatican Palace and Museum covering more than 13 acres, the Vatican gardens, and neighboring buildings between Viale Vaticano and the Church. Thirteen buildings in Rome, although outside the boundaries, enjoy extra-territorial rights; these include buildings housing the congregations or officers necessary for the administration of the Holy See.

The legal system is based on the code of canon law, the apostolic constitutions and the laws especially promulgated for the Vatican City by the Sovereign Pontiff or those to whom he may delegate legislative power. In all cases not covered the Italian law of Rome applies. The Secretariat of State of His Holiness represents the Holy See in its diplomatic relations with foreign countries. By the Treaty of Conciliation the Pope is pledged to a perpetual neutrality with respect to political disputes between governments and to absention from international congresses called to cope with same, unless his mediation is specifically requested by both parties to a dispute. The flag of the State is white and yellow, charged with the crossed keys and triple tiara. Postage stamps have been issued, and a complete coinage was struck (1931).

Police duties are carried out by the Pontifical Armed Corps which comprise the Noble Guards, the Swiss Guards, the Palatine Guards of Honor and the Pontifical Gendarmerie.

The present Sovereign of the State of Vatican City is the Supreme Pontiff, Pius XII, Eugenio Pacelli born in Rome and elected Pope, 262nd, in succession to Pius XI (March 2, 1939). The late Pius XI in 1933, began to go outside Vatican City, and summered, with more or less regularity, at Castel Gandolfo in the Alban Hills. He modernized life and habits in the State of Vatican City by full use of wireless, telegraph, telephone, radios, automobiles and other up-to-date conveniences.

Venezuela

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA)

Capital, Caracas—Area, 352,150 square miles—Population (estimated 1948), 4,490,000.

Descriptive. Venezuela is the northernmost state of South America and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, with a coast line of 1,750 miles, on the east by British Guiana, the southeast by Brazil, and the west and southwest by Colombia, with maximum measurements of 928 miles from east to west, 790 miles from north to south. Seventy-two islands are included in the territory of Venezuela, the largest being Margarita (20 by 40 miles) which has been made the state of Nueva Esparta, and is an important pearl center.

The Orinoco River, with its tributaries, drains about four-fifths of the country. About 1,100 miles in length and 13½ miles wide at the apex of the delta, it is the third largest river system in South America, and is navigable to Puerto Ayacucho (more than 1,000 miles upstream), where the extensive rapids of Atures and Maipures prevent further navigation.

Venezuela is entirely within the torrid zone, the southern boundary extending to less than one degree north of the equator. The northernmost

point is 12° 11'. The spurs of the Eastern Andes and the foothills are covered with dense forests; the high plateaus provide excellent grazing. The climate is tropical in Central Llanos and in the coastal regions, becoming temperate between 1,800 and 6,000 feet, and cold in the higher sections.

The Trans-Andean highway extends from Caracas west to San Cristobal near the Colombian border, and to Cucuta, over the line, a distance of 790 miles through the richest parts of the country, crossing the Andes at an altitude of 14,100 ft. Buses make it in three days. A concrete road, remarkable equally for its engineering and its incomparable mountain scenery, 25 miles long, connects La Guaira, the seaport, with Caracas, a distance of about seven miles airline. The connecting railway is 23 miles long. In all, Venezuela has more than 6,000 miles of highways.

Resources and Industries. Agriculture and stock raising are the chief industries. It is estimated that 20% of the total population (or about 75% of those gainfully employed) is engaged in the former. Coffee is the major agricultural export, and is second only to petroleum in total export value. Other important exports are cacao, balata, tonka beans, hides and rubber. Imports are textiles, machinery and hardware, foodstuffs, chemicals and drugs. Venezuela is one of the foremost petroleum countries of the world. Other minerals are gold, copper, coal, salt, iron, tin, asbestos and mica. Diamonds are also mined.

History and Government. The Republic was formed after an amicable secession from the Colombian Federation (1830).

Venezuela has had many revisions of its Constitution since the first was adopted (1819). That now in force, replacing the 1936 version, was signed and promulgated (July 5, 1947). Venezuela's Independence Day. It provides for a President, elected for a four-year term by direct universal vote, who cannot succeed himself for at least two following terms; a Senate and Chamber of Deputies; and a Supreme Court. The Constitution recognizes and protects the right of private property, guarantees to the individual rights of education, employment and health, and also embraces a basic labor law that calls for a degree of profit-sharing, the right to organize and strike, paid vacations, pensions, dismissal indemnity. It guarantees a fair return to capital, although it prohibits monopolies while permitting the formation of employer associations.

Voting is by secret ballot and is open to all over 18, including illiterates.

Lt. Col. Carlos Delgado Chalbaud was named Provisional President by a military junta (Nov. 24, 1948) which replaced Romulo Gallegos, first president under Venezuela's new Constitution (elected Dec. 15, 1947).

Education and Religion. The language is Spanish and Roman Catholic is the religion of the majority of the people, but religious freedom is guaranteed. All education, including college, is free. Primary and secondary education are compulsory.

Defense. Military service is obligatory for all persons, 18 to 45. The Navy consists of several gunboats and minor craft.

Currency. The unit of currency is the bolivar.

Yugoslavia

(FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA)

Capital, Belgrade—Area, 95,558 square miles—Population (estimated 1948), 15,752,000.

Descriptive. The Republic of Yugoslavia, composed of six republics—Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Montenegro, Bosnio-Herzegovina and Macedonia—is bounded by Austria, Hungary and Rumania on the north, by Rumania and Bulgaria on the east, by Greece on the south, and Albania, the Adriatic Sea and Italy on the west.

Resources and Industries. Agriculture is the basic industry, for Yugoslavia is a country of small peasant holdings, and it is closely followed by cattle raising and forestry. These furnish occupation for 85% of the population. Nearly one-third of the area is covered with forests (19,068,637 acres), about 60% (35,963,159 acres) is devoted to agriculture, and of this, 80% is sown to cereals. The chief crops are wheat, barley, rye, oats, corn, hops a grapes. The principal minerals are coal, iron, co per, chrome-ore, lead, salt and bauxite. The cou try is the largest producer of copper in Europe.

History and Government. The scene of ma historical events, the area of present-day Yug slavia was part of the Empire of Alexander t Great (336-323 B.C.), and the Balkans divided t Roman Empire into its eastern and western part Serbia, which had since the Battle of Koso (1389), been a vassal principality of Turkey, w established as an independent kingdom by t Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878). After the Balk wars (1913) her boundaries were enlarged by t annexation of Old Serbia. The Government Austria-Hungary laid the assassination of t Archduke Franz Ferdinand (June 28, 1914) to Serbian plot and by invasion following her ult matum brought on the World War (1914-18).

At the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Em pire, the National Assemblies formed in differe provinces of the Empire: Croatia, Slovenia, Da matia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Voyvodina and t former independent state of Montenegro as w voted the reunion in one common and independe state, together with Serbia. This union was pr claimed and became effective (Dec. 1, 1918) wi Peter I of Serbia as King of the new "Kingdo of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes," later official named "The Kingdom of Yugoslavia." King Pet I was succeeded on his death (1921) by his son Ale ander I, who was assassinated (Oct. 9, 1934) Marseilles, France, by a terrorist. Crown Prin Peter (born Sept. 6, 1923) was proclaimed Kin (Oct. 11, 1934), his uncle, Prince Paul acting regent until he became of age.

Following popular opposition to the government action in signing the German-Italian-Japane Tri-Partite Pact in March, 1941, Germany invad the country (April 6, 1941) and Hungary follow four days later. King Peter escaped and establish a Government in London. The Yugoslav Arm capitulated within two weeks and a partition the country followed the occupation. A nation liberation movement headed by Marshal Tito t gether with elements of the Russian army dro out the invaders (1944-1945). By terms of t peace treaty with Italy, Feb. 10, 1947, the great part of the Italian province of Venezia Giuli Zara, Pelagosa and adjacent islands were ceded Yugoslavia.

King Peter II named a new regency coun (March 2, 1945) and on its organization Marsh Joseph Broz (Tito), Communist, was chosen Prin Minister. Elections for a Constitutional Assemb were held (Nov. 11), with the Government party easy victor.

Yugoslavia became a Federated Republic (Ja 31, 1946) under a new Constitution setting up government closely resembling the Russian patter The Constituent Assembly unanimously accept the new basic law and named Marshal Tito form the new government. The Constituent Asse bly had proclaimed Yugoslavia a republic (Nov. 1945). King Peter in London refused to recogn the provisional Tito Government (Aug., 1945).

The new Republic deprived King Peter II a other members of the Karageorgevitch dynasty their nationality and confiscated their prope (March 8, 1947).

Yugoslavia's Parliament, which elects the Pres ium for a four-year period is composed of t chambers, likewise elected for four years—the Fe eral Assembly (Representatives) and a Chamb Council of Nationalities (Senate). The Preside of the Presidium is head of the state. The Co stitution enfranchises women, separates Chu and state, and lays down a number of econor principles, including the breaking up of large tates into units not larger than 90 acres, a placing foreign trade under state control.

A five-year plan, embracing industrializati electrification and agricultural development w put into effect (1947).

Education and Religion. Elementary education nominally compulsory and free. There are univ sities in Belgrade, Zagreb, Lyublyana, Skoplye a Subotica. All religions are recognized and en equal rights. Serbia-Orthodox ranks first, follow by the Roman Catholic.

Defense. The Yugoslav Army is composed of v unteers, with about 10 per cent of them wom The Air Force is in process of reconstruction. T Navy was destroyed in the war.

Currency. The monetary unit is the dinar.

Britain Invaded Many Times

Napoleon and Hitler failed to invade Britain, but before them the British isles were invaded many times. Major invasions, which established governments, were: Roman's 55 B.C.; Scots and Picts, 360 A.D.; Angles and Saxons, 450 A.D.; Danes, 800 A.D.; Normans, 1066 A.D. After the Norm over 25 expeditions reached English or Irish sho including those of Robert of Normandy, 1103 A. Edward IV, 1471; Duke of Monmouth, 1685; V liam of Orange, 1688; James Stuart, 1708 and 17 the French in Wales, 1797.

Population of Important Foreign Cities

Source: Latest census figures and latest official estimates

City	Country	Pop.
delaide	Australia	370,000
gra	India	284,149
hmedabad	India	591,257
leppo	Syria	324,899
lexandria	Egypt	685,736
lgiers	Algeria	252,321
llahabad	India	260,630
lma Ata	U.S.S.R.	230,528
ltona	Germany	241,970
mritsar	India	391,010
msterdam	Holland	769,144
moy	China	234,159
nkara	Turkey	226,712
ntwerp	Belgium	256,332
rchangel	U.S.S.R.	281,000
strakhan	U.S.S.R.	254,000
thens	Greece	652,385
uckland	N. Zealand	263,575
vellaneda	Argentina	386,000
aghdad	Iraq	499,410
ahia	Brazil	363,726
aku	U.S.S.R.	809,347
anaras (Benares)	India	263,100
angalore	India	248,334
angkok	Thailand	931,170
arcelona	Spain	1,125,158
ari	Italy	248,629
atavia	Java	437,000
eirut	Lebanon	233,970
elfast	Ireland	438,112
elem (Para)	Brazil	303,740
elgrade	Yugoslavia	500,000
erlin, Gr'tr	Germany	4,332,242
ilbao	Spain	216,263
irmingham	England	1,090,150
ochum	Germany	303,288
ogota	Colombia	395,300
ologna	Italy	322,527
ombay	India	1,489,883
ordeaux	France	253,751
radford	England	261,700
remen	Germany	390,000
reslau	Poland	300,000
risbane	Australia	396,890
ristol	England	416,500
rno	Cz'choslov	268,873
runswick	Germany	201,309
rus'ls, G'tr.	Belgium	911,696
ucharest	Rumania	984,619
udapest Greater	Hungary	1,164,963
uenos Aires	Argentina	3,150,000
airo	Egypt	1,312,096
alcutta	India	2,108,891
anton	China	861,024
ape Town	Un. So. Af.	335,371
aracas	Venezuela	377,434
ardiff	Wales	236,100
asablanca	Morocco	453,000
atania	Italy	272,824
hangsha	China	606,972
hemnitz	Germany	334,563
heliabinsk	U.S.S.R.	273,127
hungking	China	928,668
ologne	Germany	768,426
olombo	Ceylon	361,000
openhagen	Denmark	927,404
ordoba	Argentina	287,598
oventry	England	240,420
racow	Poland	299,565
rewe	England	240,420
roydon	England	241,120
acca	Pakistan	213,218
airen	Kwantung	282,665
amascus	Syria	291,157
anzig	Poland	117,894
elhi	India	521,849
ne'p'tr'vsk	U.S.S.R.	500,662
ortmund	Germany	537,000
resden	Germany	625,174
ublin	Ireland	506,635
uisburg	Germany	431,256
usseldorf	Germany	539,905
dinburgh	Scotland	471,200
rivan	U.S.S.R.	200,000
ssen	Germany	659,871
lorence	Italy	370,980
oochow	China	390,363
rankfort	Germany	546,649
ukuoka	Japan	323,217
ushun	Manchuria	295,036
els'nk'ch'n	Germany	313,000
enoa	Italy	649,778
lasgow	Scotland	1,088,017
orky	U.S.S.R.	644,116
oeteberg	Sweden	377,423
raz	Austria	315,774
uadalajara	Mexico	228,049
uatemala City	Guatemala	225,553
he Hague	Holland	476,308
akodate	Japan	226,500
alle	Germany	220,364
amburg	Germany	1,682,220
angchow	China	506,930
ankow	China	777,993
annover	Germany	472,527
arbin	Manchuria	520,000
avana	Cuba	676,376
eijo	Korea	285,965
elsinki	Finland	327,627
iroshima	Japan	343,968
ong Kong	China	1,071,893
owrah	India	379,292
sinking	Manchuria	415,264
ull	England	319,400
yderabad	India	739,159
adan	Nigeria	386,907
ndore	India	203,695
rkutsk	U.S.R.R.	243,000
fahan	Iran	205,000
tanbul	Turkey	845,316
vanove-Voznesensk	U.S.S.R.	285,000
zmir	Turkey	200,038
han'sburg	U. of S. Afr.	519,268
linin	U.S.S.R.	216,000
lyuan	Manchuria	317,520
rachi	Pakistan	386,555
ssel	Germany	217,085
zan	U.S.S.R.	402,200
rkov	U.S.S.R.	833,432
el	Germany	272,311
ev	U.S.S.R.	846,293
be	Japan	1,006,100
enigsberg	Germany	368,433
liningrad	U.S.S.R.	
anpur (Cawnpore)	India	487,324
asnodar	U.S.S.R.	203,946
ibishev	U.S.S.R.	390,000
re	Japan	262,300
oto	Japan	1,177,200
hore	Pakistan	671,659
Paz	Bolivia	301,000
Plata	Argentina	268,000
nchow	China	500,000
eds	England	493,120
icester	England	275,080
ipzig	Germany	701,606
ningrad	U.S.S.R.	3,191,304
le	France	200,575
ma	Peru	522,826
bon	Portugal	709,179
erpool	England	854,500
dz	Poland	496,851
nd'n, Gr'tr	England	8,700,000
beck	Germany	224,427
cknow	India	387,177
Lwow (Lemberg)	U.S.S.R.	317,700
ons	France	570,622
dras	India	777,481
drid	Spain	1,171,428
dura	India	239,144
gdeburg	Germany	334,358
keevka	U.S.S.R.	240,145
laga	Spain	271,407
nchester	England	684,640
nila	Philippines	1,024,557
nnheim	Germany	283,801
rseilles	France	914,232
riupol	U.S.S.R.	222,000
lbourne, Greater	Australia	1,192,850
ssina	Italy	213,957
xico City	Mexico	1,754,355
lan	Italy	1,264,381
nsk	U.S.S.R.	239,000
ntevideo	Uruguay	770,000
ntreal	Canada	1,007,000
ntreal, Greater	Canada	1,139,921
scow	U.S.S.R.	4,137,018
kden	Manchuria	863,515
nich	Germany	828,325
rcia	Spain	221,209
gasaki	Japan	253,000
goya	Japan	1,328,084
gpur	India	301,957
nking	China	1,019,148
ntes	France	200,625
ples	Italy	967,673
wcastle	England	290,730
ce	France	211,165
ngpo	China	218,774
ttingham	England	290,320
vosibirsk	U.S.S.R.	405,589
remberg	Germany	430,851
essa	U.S.S.R.	604,223
sk	U.S.S.R.	281,000
orto	Portugal	262,309
aka, Gr'tr	Japan	3,252,340
lo	Norway	289,000
lermo	Italy	452,417
ra (Belem)	Brazil	303,740
is	France	2,725,374
is, G't'r	France	6,657,859
iping	China	1,556,364
rm	U.S.S.R.	255,196
rnambuco (Recife)	Brazil	510,102
rth	Australia	233,000
raeus	Greece	328,299
ona	India	258,197
rto Alegre	Brazil	321,628
rtsmouth	England	250,200
znan	Poland	267,962
ague (Praha)	Cz'choslov	934,933
san (Fusan)	Korea	249,734
ngoon	Burma	400,415
ife (Pern'buco)	Brazil	510,102
ga	Latvia	393,211
o Janeiro	Brazil	1,781,567
me	Italy	1,551,520
sario	Argentina	522,403
stov on Don	U.S.S.R.	510,258
terdam	Holland	616,065
ntiago	Chile	1,015,796
o Paulo	Brazil	1,380,000
ragosa	Spain	283,857
atov	U.S.S.R.	376,000
ndai	Japan	223,630
oul	Korea	935,464
ville	Spain	379,320
anghai	China	6,000,000
effield	England	508,850
izuoka	Japan	200,737
olapur	India	212,620
ngapore	Malaya	769,216
rabaya	Indonesia	336,814
fia	Bulgaria	436,936
ochow	China	260,000
inagar	India	207,787
alingrad	U.S.S.R.	445,476
alino	U.S.S.R.	462,000
ettin	Poland	72,984
ckholm, Gr'ter	Sweden	958,311
ke-on-T	England	274,100
uttgart	Germany	459,538
erdiovsk	U.S.S.R.	425,544
dney, G'tr	Australia	1,398,170
briz	Iran	219,000
ihoku	Formosa	302,654
shkent	U.S.S.R.	585,005
hran	Iran	699,110
essalonike	Greece	236,524
ntsin	China	1,292,025
flis	U.S.S.R.	519,175
kyo, G'tr	Japan	6,678,804
ronto G'tr	Canada	942,591
ulouse	France	264,411
este	Italy	261,368
ngtao	China	524,415
la	U.S.S.R.	272,000
nis	Tunisia	219,578
rin	Italy	709,535
a	U.S.S.R.	245,863
lencia	Spain	544,039
lparaiso	Chile	343,635
ncouver, Greater	Canada	425,000
nice	Italy	302,417
nna	Austria	1,930,000
adivostok	U.S.S.R.	206,000
ronezh	U.S.S.R.	327,000
roshilov-grad	U.S.S.R.	213,000
anhsein	China	210,837
rsaw	Poland	594,000
nchow	China	631,276
lno	U.S.S.R.	209,000
nnipeg	Canada	221,960
ppertal	Germany	401,672
roslovl	U.S.S.R.	298,000
wata	Japan	261,309
kohama	Japan	2,652,988
porozhie	U.S.S.R.	289,000
ragosa	Spain	248,338
rich	Switzerl'd	390,000

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—Eugene R. Black, President; Robert L Garner, Vice President. Address, 1818 H St., N.W., Washington 25, D. C.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (also known as the **World Bank**) was established under Articles of Agreement formulated by 44 nations at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire (July 1-22, 1944). United States participation in the Bank was authorized by the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, approved July 31, 1945.

The Articles of Agreement of the Bank entered into force Dec. 27, 1945 and the Bank formally began operations on June 25, 1946 with an authorized capital of $10,000,000,000, of which $7,670,000,000 had been subscribed by 38 of the nations represented at the Bretton Woods Conference. Since that time ten other countries have become members of the Bank, bringing the total capital subscriptions to $8,348,500,000, of which 20 per cent has been paid in, 2 per cent in gold or dollars and 18 per cent in the currencies of the member countries. This paid-in portion of the capital subscription may be used by the Bank in certain cases for making loans. Other loans are financed out of funds borrowed in the capital markets of the world. The remaining 80 per cent of the Bank's subscribed capital is reserved to meet the Bank's obligations. The total amount outstanding of guarantees, participations in loans and direct loans made by the Bank may not be increased at any time to an amount in excess of the total unimpaired subscribed capital, reserves and surplus of the Bank.

The aims of the Bank, as stated in its Articles of Agreement, are:

To assist in the reconstruction and development of territories of members by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes, including the restoration of economies destroyed or disrupted by war, the reconversion of productive facilities to peacetime needs and the encouragement of the development of productive facilities and resources in less developed countries.

To promote private foreign investment by means of guarantees or participations in loans and other investments made by private investors; and when private capital is not available on reasonable terms, to supplement private investment by providing, on suitable conditions, finance for productive purposes out of its own capital, funds raised by it and its other resources.

To promote the long range balanced growth of international trade and the maintenance of equilibrium in balances of payments by encouraging international investment for the development of the productive resources of members, thereby assisting in raising productivity, the standard of living and conditions of labor in their territories.

To arrange the loans made or guaranteed by it in relation to international loans through other channels so that the more useful and urgent projects, large and small alike, will be dealt with first.

To conduct its operations with due regard to the effect of international investment on business conditions in the territories of members and in the immediate postwar years, to assist in bringing about a smooth transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy.

The Bank has a dual role—that of both a lender and a borrower.

Loans which the Bank has already made include four direct loans for reconstruction purposes, totaling $497,000,000 to the following European countries: $250,000,000 to France, $195,000,000 to The Netherlands, $40,000,000 to Denmark, and $12,000,000 to Luxembourg. These loan agreements provide for the purchase of specific commodities—mainly industrial and agricultural machinery, transportation equipment and basic raw materials—which the borrowing countries needed to step up production and to contribute to the reconstruction of Europe as a whole. To the European area the Bank has also loaned $12,000,000 to four Dutch shipping companies for the purchase of six merchant vessels, and $16,000,000 to Belgium for re equipment of its steel and power industries.

In the more recent loan operations of the Bank emphasis has shifted to "development" financing. Loans which the Bank has made for the purpose of developing the productive facilities and untapped resources of its less developed member nations include: $16,000,000 to instrumentalities of the Chilean government for the development of hydroelectric power and water resources and the importation into Chile of modern agricultural machinery; $34,100,000 to agencies of the Mexican government for electric power development in various parts of Mexico; and $75,000,000 to the Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co. for the expansion of hydroelectric power facilities and of local and long distance telephone installations in Brazil.

In its role as borrower, the Bank increases its supply of loanable funds in two ways: 1) by borrowing funds directly through issuance and sale of its own bonds; 2) by selling from its loan portfolio securities issued to it by borrowers under its loans. To date the Bank has sold its own bonds in the amount of $250,000,000 on the United States market. One issue comprised $100,000,000 of Ten Year 2¼% Bonds; the other $150,000,000 of Twenty-Five Year 3% Bonds. Both issues were oversubscribed. As circumstances permit the Bank intends to supplement its borrowing in the United States by selling its bonds on the markets of other countries. Its first non-dollar bonds comprised an issue of 2½% Swiss Franc Serial Bonds maturing in 1953 and 1954, amounting to 17 million francs, equivalent to approximately $4,000,000. With regard to sales from its portfolio, the Bank to date has sold to institutional investors in the United States $12,000,000 of the notes received in connection with the Dutch shipping loans, and $16,000,000 of the bonds received in connection with the loan to Belgium.

Assistance which the Bank renders its member countries is not confined to actual lending operations. Upon request of its member governments, the Bank has already sent missions of investigation to approximately 25 member countries in Latin America, Europe, the Middle and Far East. This is in accord with the Bank's policy of cooperating within its own sphere to the fullest possible extent with President Truman's proposals for a technical assistance program, popularly known as the U. S. president's "Point IV" program.

The United States has subscribed to a greater portion of the Bank's capital stock than any other member country. Its subscription totals $3,175,000,000 of which it has paid in 20 per cent or $635,000,000. The United States subscription is 38.32 per cent of total capital subscriptions. The four next largest subscribers are the United Kingdom, China, France and India. The principal office of the Bank is located in Washington, D. C. The Bank also has a branch office in New York.

The Bank's members are:

Australia	El Salvador	Norway
Austria	Ethiopia	Panama
Belgium	Finland.	Paraguay
Bolivia	France	Peru
Brazil	Greece	Philippine Republic
Canada	Guatemala	Poland
Chile	Honduras	Syria
China	Iceland	Thailand
Colombia	India	Turkey
Costa Rica	Iran	Union of South Africa
Cuba	Iraq	United Kingdom
Czechoslovakia	Italy	United States
Denmark	Lebanon	Uruguay
Dominican Republic	Luxemburg	Venezuela
Ecuador	Mexico	Yugoslavia
Egypt	Netherlands	
	Nicaragua	

Area and Population of the World

Continent	Area sq. miles	Population	Continent	Area sq. miles	Population
Africa	12,563,807	175,869,488	Oceania (c)	3,645,294	23,796,858
Asia (a)	17,300,000	1,223,110,905	Antarctic Regions.	6,205,000	.....
Europe (a)	3,769,107	547,730,000			
North America (b)	9,028,716	192,656,859	Total (d)	59,407,786	2,264,563,771
South America	6,895,862	101,399,661			

(a) Includes U.S.S.R.: Asia, 6,513,098 square miles (population, 44,769,655); Europe, 1,960,346 (160,615,330); total, 8,473,444 (211,384,985). (b) Including Mexico and Caribbean. (c) Including Australia, New Zealand and certain Netherlands, British and French possessions, and U. S. Trusteeship.

(d) It is estimated that the superficial area of the earth is 196,950,000 square miles, of which 139,440,000 are water. In many cases exact populations are not known and the figures are more or less uncertain or even hypothetical.

The International Monetary Fund

IMF—International Fund—Camille Gutt, Managing Director and Chairman of Executive Directors. Address, Washington 6, D. C.

The International Monetary Fund was established in terms of Articles of Agreement adopted by 44 nations at the Bretton Woods Conference (July, 1944). The Articles of Agreement came into force (Dec. 27, 1945) and at the time of the first meeting of the Executive Directors (May 6, 1946) 38 countries had become members. Ten countries joined later.

The main purposes of the Fund, as set out in the Articles of Agreement, are: (1) to promote international monetary cooperation through a permanent institution which provides machinery for consultation and collaboration on international monetary problems, and, more specifically, (2) to promote exchange stability and avoid competitive exchange depreciation, (3) to assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payments in respect of current transactions, which means the eventual elimination of restrictions in the making of payments and transfers for current international transactions and the avoidance of discriminatory currency arrangements or multiple currency practices, and (4) to permit members, under appropriate conditions, to draw upon the resources of the Fund with a view to shortening the duration and lessening the degree of any disequilibrium which may from time to time arise in their balances of payments.

The Fund obtains its resources from the payment by members of quotas, the size of which was for original members agreed at Bretton Woods. Each member pays in gold either 25 per cent of its quota or 10 per cent of its net official holdings of gold and U. S. dollars, whichever is the smaller, and the remainder in the member's own currency. The aggregate of members' quotas as of June 30, 1949, was equivalent to $8,046,500,000. The total subscriptions paid on that date amounted to the equivalent of $6,968,449,109, of which $1,427,237,529 was held by the Fund in gold.

Members are under an obligation, once the foreign exchange values of their currencies have been agreed with the Fund, to make no change in their exchange rates without consultation with the Fund. The Fund, however, is not entitled to object if the proposed change does not exceed 10 per cent of the original par value. Agreed par values were announced (Dec. 18, 1946) for 32 members, to which eight others have subsequently been added. From the commencement of operations on March 1, 1947, through June 30, 1949 exchange transactions of the Fund amounted to the equivalent of U. S. $725,483,380.

Of the fourteen Executive Directors of the Fund, five represent the members with the largest quotas, United States, United Kingdom, China, France and India. The voting power of the Executive Directors is approximately proportional to the quotas of the member or members whom they represent. The United States director is entitled to cast 30.13 percent of the total vote.

The Cominform (Fourth International)

At a secret meeting in Poland Sept. 21-28, 1947, representatives of the Communist parties of nine European nations reestablished the Communist International (Comintern) which had been officially dissolved in Moscow May 22, 1943. Formation of the Fourth International, officially called in "Information Bureau" was announced in Moscow Oct. 5, 1947 where a manifesto adopted at the secret conclave was made public. The new International became known as the Cominform.

The Communist parties of the following nations were represented at the meeting: U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, France and Italy.

Headquarters of the Cominform originally was established in Belgrade, but was moved to Bucharest, Rumania, July 3, 1948, four days after Yugoslavia had split with Russia and been expelled from the Communist International.

The manifesto issued by the Cominform set forth that since the end of World War II two opposite lines had crystallized in world politics: "On the one extreme the U.S.S.R. and the democratic countries aim at whittling down imperialism and strengthening democracy. On the other side the United States of America and England aim at the strengthening of imperialism and the strangulation of democracy. * * * In this way there have arisen two camps—the camp of imperialism and anti-democratic forces, whose chief aim is the establishment of a world-wide American imperialists' hegemony and the crushing of democracy; and an anti-imperialistic democratic camp whose chief aim is the elimination of imperialism, the strengthening of democracy and the liquidation of the remnants of fascism.

"Because of the above, the imperialistic camp and its directing force, the United States, show a growing aggressive activity. This activity manifests itself at the same time in all spheres—in the spheres of military and strategic activities, economic expansion and ideological warfare. The Truman-Marshall plan is only a farce, a European branch of the general world plan of political expansion being realized by the United States in all parts of the world."

United States Foreign Grants and Credits

July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1945; July 1, 1945 to March 31, 1949 (In Dollars)

Sources: Latest releases from Department of Commerce, Department of State, Treasury, Export-Import Bank, National Military Establishment, R.F.C., Maritime Commission, UNRRA, plus official tabulations by the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress.

Type of assistance	War period July 1, 1940, to June, 30, 1945	Postwar period July 1, 1945, to Mar. 31, 1949	Total July 1, 1940, to Mar. 31, 1949
Total	**$48,705,422,414**	**$21,817,766,769**	**$70,523,189,183**
GRANTS	**47,705,695,057**	**11,823,201,371**	**59,528,896,428**
Economic Cooperation		**2,430,775,941**	**2,430 775,941**
European Recovery		2,297,055,614	2,297,055,614
Chinese Aid		131 854,221	131,854,221
Korean Aid		1,866,106	1,866,106
Civilian Supplies (military)	**813,554,525**	**3,475,789,305**	**4,289,343,830**
Lend Lease	**46,310,700,000**	**1,285,300,000**	**47,596,000,000**
Relief	**148,216,275**	**3,620,658,175**	**3,768,874,450**
Interim Aid		558,539,558	558,539,558
UNRRA	82,696,421	2,577,076,591	2,659,772,912
Refugee Assistance	3,356,720	127,657,541	131,014,261
International Children's Emergency Fund		48,352,195	48,352,195
American Red Cross	62,163,134	10,435,361	72,598,495
Post-UNRRA (Public Law 84)		298,596,929	298,596,929
Other grants	**433,224,257**	**1,010,677,950**	**1,443,902,207**
Greek-Turkish Aid		474,212,605	474,212,605
Philippine Rehabilitation		302,525,428	302,525,428
Chinese Stabilization	380,406,157	119,593,843	500,000,000
Chinese Military Aid		86,798,534	86,798,534
Inter-American Aid	52,818,100	27,547,540	80,365,640
CREDITS	**999,727,357**	**9,994,565,398**	**10,994,292,755**
Loans	**906,860,236**	**6,993,676,440**	**7,900,536,676**
Economic Cooperation		756,690,396	756,690,396
Export-Import Bank	489,484,928	2,408,882,017	2,898,366,945
British Loan		3,750,000,000	3,750,000,000
Other loans	417,375,308	78,104,027	495,479,335
Property Credits and Commodity Programs	**92,867,121**	**3,000,888,958**	**3,093,756,079**
Surplus Property		1,257,474,902	1,257,474,902
Lend Lease	92,867,121	1,285,300,000	1,378,167,121
Merchant Ships		229,001,030	229,001,030
Occupied Areas-Commodity Programs		229,113,026	229,113,026

NOTED PERSONALITIES

English Rulers

Name		A. D.	Died.	Age	R
	SAXONS AND DANES				
Egbert	Son of Ealhmund, of Kent, King of Wessex, founded Heptarchy	827	839	..	
Ethelwulf	Son of Egbert, defeated Danes, by sea and land	839	858	..	
Ethelbald	Second son of Ethelwulf	858	860	..	
Ethelbert	Third son of Ethelwulf	858	866	..	
Ethelred	Fourth son of Ethelwulf, killed by Danes in battle	866	871	..	
Alfred, G't	Fifth son of Ethelwulf, defeated the Danes, author	871	901	52	
Ed'ard, Eld.	Son of Alfred the Great, fought the Danes	901	925	55	
Athelstan	Eldest son of Edward the Elder	925	940	45	
Edmund	Brother of Athelstan, murdered by a freebooter	940	946	25	
Edred	Brother of Edmund	946	955	32	
Edwy	Eldest son of Edmund, died of grief	955	958	18	
Edgar	Second son of Edmund, suppressed piracy	958	975	32	
Edward	"The Martyr," Son of Edgar, drove out Oslac, the Earl, murdered	975	979	17	
Ethelred II.	The Unready, half-brother of Edward, massacred Danes	979	1016	48	
Edmund	"Ironside," eldest son of Ethelred, fought Canute, "King of London"	1016	1016	27	
C'n'te, Dane	By conquest and election, divided country with Edmund	1017	1035	40	
Harold I	Harefoot, son of Canute, first ruled north of the Thames	1035	1040	..	
Hardicanute	Son of Canute, had been Danish King, mother a Norman	1040	1042	24	
Edward	The Confessor, son of Ethelred II, canonized	1042	1066	62	
Harold II	Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor, slain in battle	1066	1066	44	
	HOUSE OF NORMANDY				
William I	Obtained Crown by conquest over Harold, at Hastings	1066	1087	60	
William II	Third son of William I, surnamed Rufus, killed by arrow	1087	1100	43	
Henry I	Youngest son of William I, surnamed Beauclerc	1100	1135	67	
	HOUSE OF BLOIS				
Stephen	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I	1135	1154	50	
	HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET				
Henry II	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I.	1154	1189	56	
Richard I	Eldest surviving son of Henry II, surnamed Coeur de Lion	1189	1199	42	
John	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II, surnamed Lackland	1199	1216	50	
Henry III	Eldest son of John, first King buried at Westminster	1216	1272	65	
Edward I	Eldest son of Henry III, surname Longshanks	1272	1307	68	
Edward II	Eldest surviving son of Edward I; deposed by Parliament, Jan. 7, 1327	1307	1327	43	
Edward III	Eldest son of Edward II of Carnarvon	1327	1377	65	
Richard II	Son of Black Prince and grandson of Edward III (deposed)	1377	1399	34	
	HOUSE OF LANCASTER				
Henry IV	Son of John of Gaunt (Ghent), 4th son of Edward III	1399	1413	47	
Henry V	Eldest son of Henry IV, hero of Agincourt	1413	1422	34	
Henry VI	Only son of Henry V, (deposed 1461), died in the Tower of London	1422	1471	49	
	HOUSE OF YORK				
Edward IV	His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, 5th son of Edward III., and his grandmother, Ann, was great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edward III; Edward IV was 6 ft., 3 in. tall.	1461	1483	41	
Edward V	Eldest son of Edward IV, murdered in the Tower of London	1483	1483	13	
Richard III	("Crookback") Brother of Edward IV, fell at Bosworth Field	1483	1485	35	
	HOUSE OF TUDOR				
Henry VII	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katherine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	53	
Henry VIII	Only surviving son of Henry VII.; 2 of his 6 queens were beheaded	1509	1547	56	
Edward VI	Son of Henry VIII., by Jane Seymour, his third queen	1547	1553	16	
Mary I	Daughter of Henry VIII., by Catharine of Aragon	1553	1558	43	
Elizabeth	Daughter of Henry VIII., by Anne Boleyn who was beheaded	1558	1603	70	
	HOUSE OF STUART				
James I	Son of Mary Queen of Scots, granddaughter of James IV., and Margaret, daughter of Henry VII	1603	1625	59	
Charles I	Only surviving son of James I.; beheaded at London	1625	1649	48	
	COMMONWEALTH DECLARED MAY 19, 1649				
The Cromwells	Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector	1653	1658	59	
	Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, resigned May 25, 1659	1658	1712	86	
	HOUSE OF STUART (RESTORED)				
Charles II	Eldest son of Charles I, died without issue	1660	1685	55	
James II	Second son of Charles I. (Deposed 1688. Interregnum Dec. 11, 1688, to Feb. 13, 1689)	1685	1701	68	
William III. and Mary II	{ Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I. } { Eldest daughter of James II. and wife of William III. }	1689	1702 1694	51 33	
Anne	Second daughter of James II. Her children died before her	1702	1714	49	
	HOUSE OF HANOVER				
George I	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth daughter of James I	1714	1727	67	
George II	Only son of George I., married Caroline of Brandenburg	1727	1760	77	
George III	Grandson of George II., married Charlotte of Mecklenburg	1760	1820	81	
	His son, George IV. was Prince Regent, from Feb., 1811, owing to the mental condition of George III.				
George IV	Eldest son of George III., married Caroline of Brunswick	1820	1830	67	
William IV	Third son of George III., married Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen	1830	1837	71	
Victoria	Daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III.	1837	1901	81	
	HOUSE OF SAXE-COBURG				
Edward VII	Eldest son of Victoria, married Alexandra, Princess of Denmark	1901	1910	68	
	HOUSE OF WINDSOR				
George V	Second son of Edward VII, married Princess Mary of Teck	1910	1936	70	
Edward VIII	Eldest son of George V, proclaimed, never crowned; acceded, Jan. 20, 1936; abdicated under date of Dec. 11, 1936; later he was created His Royal Highness, Duke of Windsor. He retired to the Continent and, at Monts, France, married Mrs. Wallis Warfield, of Baltimore, Md., June 3, 1937; appointed Governor of the Bahamas, July, 1940	1936	....	..	
George VI	Next eldest son of George V., born Dec. 14, 1895; married, April 7, 1923, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon; acceded to throne, Dec. 11, 1936; crowned, May 12, 1937	1936	....	..	

The name of the Royal Family was changed to Windsor by a proclamation (July 17, 1917).

Lady Jane Grey, daughter of the Marquis of Dorset and wife of Lord Dudley, was named Edward VI just before his death, as his successor to the crown; and she was proclaimed (July 10, 15 Queen by the Council of State, the Council proclaimed (July 19) Mary as Queen. Lady Jane seized, and she and her husband pleaded guilty to treason and were beheaded.

Rulers of Scotland

	A.D.		A.D.		A.D.
		Pictish Dynasty	761	Brude VI.	
5	Brude I.		763	Kenneth.	
4	Garnait I.		775	Alpin II.	
1	Nechtan I.		780	Drust III.	
1	Kenneth I.		780	Talorcan II.	
3	Garnait II.		782	Talorcan III.	
7	Brude II.		784	Conall.	
2	Taloro.		789	Constantine.	
3	Talorcan I.		820	Angus II.	
7	Garnait III.		834	Drust IV.	
3	Drust I.		836	Eoganan.	
3	Brude III.		839	Wrad.	
3	Tarain.		842	Brude VII.	
7	Brude IV.			**Scottish Dynasty**	
6	Nechtan II.		843	Kenneth I (S. C. Mac-	878 Eochaid.
4	Drust II.		858	Donald I. [Alpin).	889 Donald II.
6	Alpin I.		862	Constantine I.	900 Constantine II.
0	Brude V.		877	Aed.	943 Malcolm I.
2	Angus I. (again).				954 Indulf.
					962 Dub (Duff).
					966 Culen.
					971 Kenneth II.
					995 Constantine III.
					997 Kenneth III.
					1005 Malcolm II.
					1034 Duncan I.
					1040 Macbeth.
					1057 Lulach.
					1058 Malcolm III.
					1093 Donald III. (Bain)
					1094 Duncan II.
					1097 Edgar.
					1107 Alexander I.
					1124 David I.
					1153 Malcolm IV.
					1165 William (the Lyon)
					1214 Alexander II.
					1249 Alexander III.
					1286 Margaret.
					1292 John Baliol.
					1298 Sir W. Wallace, Reg
					1306 Robert I, the Bruce
					1329 David II.
					1370 Robert II.
					1390 Robert III.
					1406 James I.
					1437 James II.
					1460 James III.
					1488 James IV.
					1513 James V.
					1542 Mary
					1567 James VI.

he first royal Stuart was Robert II (1316-1390). was called the "Steward," and was a son of lter, the Steward of Scotland by the latter's e, Marjorie, daughter of King Robert the Bruce. ames VI of Scotland succeeded to the throne of land as James I and was crowned in 1603.

Margaret (1286), the "Maiden of Norway," granddaughter of Alexander, was recognized by the States of Scotland although a female, an infant, and a foreigner. She died on her passage to Scotland. In the competition for the vacant throne, Edward I of England decided in favor of John Baliol.

Rulers of France

fter Hannibal crossed the Alps in 218 B.C., the nans held possession of Gaul until 428 A.D., en the Franks (Merovingian branch), a Gerlic people, expelled them as a governing class, began the gradual establishment of the Kingl of France, which then included Belgium and Rhine Valley to the sea, as well as much of rmany.

he first great Merovingian king was Clovis lodwig, Ludwig, Louis) son of Childeric, who an to reign in 481 A.D. The Dynasty lasted il Childeric III, 742, when Charles Martel, conror of the invading Saracens, took hold. Meane the Merovingians had split into east and west sses, called Austrasians and Neustrians. The yors of the palace were often the real rulers.

he first powerful mayor of the palace was Pepin Herstal (687-714), now a suburb of Liege, and the next after him was his natural son, Charles Martel (martel means hammer), father of King Pepin the Short and grandfather of Charlemagne (Charles the Great) who, in 800, at Rome, was crowned Emperor by Pope Leo III.

The original Pepin in history came from Landen, in what is now Belgium, about 25 miles north northwest of Liege, but his origin is obscure. The Pepins were warriors.

Charlemagne and his brother Carloman, who were born at or near Landen, were to rule jointly over France, Germany, Spain and Italy; Carloman lived only three years thereafter. Charlemagne died in 814, at Aix la Chapelle, which the Germans call Aachen. His grandsons fought among themselves with armies backing them, but made peace at Verdun in 843 and the empire was divided.

France fell to Charles the Bald, son of King Louis, and thereafter was a separate kingdom.

D.	Name	A.D.	Name
	The Carlovingians		**House of Bourbon**
0	Charles (the Bald), Emperor of the Romans.	1589	Henry IV. of Navarre, son-in-law of Henry II: murdered.
7	Louis II, (the Stammerer), son.	1610	Louis XIII. (the Just), son.
9	Louis III, (died 882), and Carloman II.	1643	Louis XIV. (the Great), warrior, gallant.
4	Charles II, (the Gross).	1715	Louis XV., great grandson.
7	Eudes (Hugh) Count of Paris.	1774	Louis XVI., grandson; married Marie Antoinette: both beheaded.
8	Charles III, deposed, died in prison, 929.	1793	Louis XVII, son of Louis XVI. said to have died in prison, in 1795. He never reigned.
2	Robert, brother of Eudes, killed in war.		**First Republic**
3	Rodolph (Raoul), Duke of Burgundy.	1792	National Convention.
6	Louis IV., son of Chas. III. Died in fall off horse.	1795	Directory, under Barras and others.
4	Lotherius, son, poisoned.	1799	Consulate, Napoleon Bonaparte, First Consul. In 1802 he was elected by popular vote Consul for life.
6	Louis V., his son, poisoned by queen.		**First Empire**
	The Capets	1804	Napoleon, Emperor, so chosen by popular vote (3,572,329 to 2,569).
7	Hugh Capet, Count of Paris, (Hugh the Great), son of Hugh the Abbot, seized the crown.		**Bourbons Restored**
6	Robert (the Wise), his son.	1814	Louis XVIII., King; brother of Louis XVI
1	Henry I., his son, last Normandy.	1824	Charles X., brother; deposed.
0	Philip I. (the Fair), son, King at 14.		**House of Orleans**
8	Louis VI. (le Gros), son.	1830	Louis Philippe (*Egalite*), King.
7	Louis VII. (le Jeune), son.		**Second Republic**
0	Philip II. (Augustus), son, crowned at Rheims.	1848	Louis Napoleon elected President.
3	Louis VIII., The Lion, son.		**Second Empire**
6	Louis IX. (Saint Louis), son, died at Tunis.	1852	Louis Napoleon, Emperor, deposed 1870.
0	Philip III. (the Hardy), son.		**Third Republic—Presidents**
5	Philip IV. (the Fair), son, King at 17.	1871	Thiers, Louis Adolphe (1797-1877), historian.
4	Louis X. (the Headstrong), son.	1873	MacMahon, Marshal Patrice M. (1808-1893)
5	John I., posthumous son.	1879	Grevy, Paul J. (1807-1891), resigned.
6	Philip V. (the Tall), brother.	1887	Sadi-Carnot, M. (1837-1894), assassinated.
2	Charles IV. (the Fair), brother.	1894	Casimir-Perier, Jean P. P. (1847-1907), resigned
	House of Valois	1895	Faure, Francois Felix (1841-1899).
8	Philip VI. (of Valois), grandson of Philip III.	1899	Loubet, Emile (1838-1929).
0	John II. (the Good), his son, retired to England.	1906	Fallieres, Armand (1841-1931).
4	Charles V. (the Wise), son.	1913	Poincare, Raymond 1860-1934).
0	Charles VI. (the Beloved), son.	1920	Deschanel, Paul (1856-1922) resigned.
2	Charles VII. (the Victorious), son.	1920	Millerand, Alexandre (1859-1943) resigned.
1	Louis XI. (the Cruel), son, civil reformer.	1924	Doumergue, Gaston (1863-1937).
3	Charles VIII. (the Affable), son.	1931	Doumer, Paul (1857-1932), assassinated
8	Louis XII., Duke of Orleans, grt. grandson of Charles V.	1932	Lebrun, Albert (1871—. . . .) resigned
5	Francis I., of Anjouleme, nephew, son-in-law.		**Fourth Republic—President**
7	Henry II., son, killed at a joust.	1947	Auriol, Vincent (1884—) Elected by Parliament
9	Francis II., son, married Mary Stuart.		
0	Charles IX., brother, son of Catherine de Medici.		
4	Henry III., brother, King of Poland, stabbed to death.		

Rulers of Germany

Carlovingian Dynasty

First ruler to create administrative divisions in Germany after the Romans was Frankish king, Charles the Great, or Charlemagne. Crowned emperor by Pope, 800 A.D. Succeeded by Louis I (Ludwig) and by Louis the German, 843-876.

Charles "The Fat," 876-887; reunited the Empire of Charlemagne, was crowned Emperor by the Pope and deposed after a treaty with the Normans.

Arnulf, Duke of Karthia, 887-900; nephew of Charles the Fat; final separation of the Empire.

Ludwig "The Child," 900-911; last of the descendants of Charlemagne.

Konrad I, Duke of Frankonia, 911-919; first elected sovereign.

Saxon Dynasty—Henry I "The Fowler," Duke of Saxony, 919-936.

Otto I "The Great," 936-973; son of Henry the Fowler, crowned in 962 by the Pope John XII as Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

Otto II, 973-983; son of Otto I; attempted the conquest of Lower Italy from the Greeks and Arabs and lost the battle of Cotrone; was buried in Rome.

Otto III, 982-1002; son of Otto II; was 3 years old when his father died; regency of his mother Teophano and his grandmother Adelheid; at the age of 16 was crowned Emperor by the Pope.

Henry II, Duke of Bavaria, 1002-1024; son of Henry the Quarreler, duke of Bavaria, and great-grandson of Henry the Fowler.

House of Franconia (The Salic House)

Konrad II, 1024-1039, great grandson of Konrad I, and son-in-law of Otto the Great.

Henry III, 1039-1056; son of Konrad II; occupied himself with church affairs; at the Synod in Sutry deposed three popes and had a German bishop elected; annexed Bohemia to the Empire and was temporarily recognized as ruler of Hungary.

Henry IV, 1056-1106; son of Henry III; regency of his mother, Agnes of Poitou; contest with the Pope Gregory VII.

Henry V, 1106-1125; son of Henry IV; continuation of the conflict with the church; agreement of Worms 1122; end of the Salic House.

Lothar, Duke of Saxony, 1125-1137; crowned in Rome 1134; beginning of the contest between the Suabian House of Staufen and the Bavarian House of Welf; 1134 Albrecht the Bear was made count of the Northern Mark, from which developed Prussia.

Hohenstaufen Dynasty

Conrad III, Duke of Suabia, 1138-1152; wars with the Bavarian House of the Welfs; participation in the 2nd Crusade.

Frederic I "Barbarossa," 1152-1190; conquest of the cities of Lombardy; second conflict with the Pope; loss of Upper Italy; the 3rd Crusade.

Henry VI, 1190-1197; conquest of Lower Italy from the Normans; Kingdom of Palermo, inherited by his only son Frederic.

Philipp of Suabia, 1198-1208; younger son of Frederic Barbarossa; war against Otto of Bavaria; assassinated.

Otto (of the House of Welf), 1198-1215; excommunicated and deposed 1215; died 1218.

Frederic II, 1215-1250; son of Henry VI; ruler of the Kingdom of Palermo; 5th Crusade; crowned as King of Jerusalem; third conflict with the Pope.

Conrad IV, 1250-1254; son of Frederic II; Kingdom of Palermo inherited by his brother Manfred; Pope assists brother of French king, Charles of Anjou, to seize Lower Italy. Unsuccessful attempt of Conradin to restore the throne of the Staufen House in Italy, 1268; Conradin was beheaded.

Interregnum, 1250-1273.

Rulers of Different Houses

Rudolf of Habsburg, 1273-1291; wars with King Ottokar of Bohemia, and conquest of Bohemia; bequeathed Austria to his eldest son; foundation of Austria.

Adolphus, Count of Nassau, 1291-1298; wars with Albrecht of Austria, killed in battle of Göllheim.

Albrecht I, Duke of Austria, 1298-1308.

Henry VII of Luxembourg, 1308-1313; march into Italy; crowned emperor in Rome.

Ludwig of Bavaria, 1314-1347; at the same time election of Frederic the Beautiful of the Austrian house (1314-1330); civil war; abolition of the papal sanction for the election of an emperor.

Charles IV of Luxembourg, 1347-1378; grandson of Henry VII; ruler of Bohemia; Golden Bull.

Wenzeslaus, 1378-1400; son of the King of Bohemia; deposed.

Rupprecht, Duke of the Palatinate; 1400-1410.

Sigismund, 1411-1437; King of Hungary; wars against pretenders; Jost of Brandenburg and Wenzeslaus; Council of Constanz, 1414-18; Hussite Wars.

Habsburg Dynasty

Albert of Austria, 1438-1439; son-in-law of Wenzeslaus, inherited from him the Kingdom of Hungary, and Bohemia; beginning of the wars against the Turks.

Frederick III, 1439-1493; cousin of Albert; w with the Turks and with Charles of Burgun

Maximilian I, 1493-1519; son, married Mary Burgundy. Assumed title of Roman Emperor, 15

Charles V. 1519-1556; King of Spain; grandson

Maximilian; Edict of Worms, 1521; Mar Luther; Reformation; civil war with the impe knights, 1521; and with the peasantry, 1525; w with Francis I of France; religious wars.

Ferdinand I, 1558-1564. Maximilian II. 15 1576; son, Rudolf II, 1576-1612; son.

Mathias, 1612-1619; brother; 1618 beginning the 30 years' war.

Ferdinand II "of Steiermark," 1619-1637; lea of the Catholic League; elected emperor at Fra fort; religious wars.

Ferdinand III, 1637-1657; Wallenstein; Peace Westphalia, 1648. Leopold I, 1658-1705; son, Jos I, 1705-1711; son, Charles VI, 1711-1740; son Leopold I.

Maria Theresa, 1740-1780; daughter of Cha VI; Queen of Hungary; 7 years' war with Frede the Great, King of Prussia.

Charles VII of Bavaria, 1742-1745; pretender the throne, crowned; defeated by Maria There

Franz I of Lorraine-Tuscany, 1745-1765; h band of Maria Theresa; raised by her to co-h

Joseph II, 1765-1790; son; first partition Poland. Leopold II, 1790-1792.

Franz II, 1792-1806; abdicated as Emperor of German Nation; continued to reign as Emperor Austria; end Holy Roman Empire.

After the Peace of Pressburg, Napoleon set up Rhine Confederation; in 1815 it was succeeded the Germanic confederation, which included A tria, Prussia, Denmark, Holland and practic all of the German States. As a result of Austro-Prussian war, Austria retired from Confederation in 1866; new confederation for by Prussia and called North German Union; en with establishment of German Empire, 1871.

Rulers of Prussia

Prussia's rulers were called Margraves of Br denburg; from 1134 till 1356; they were also kn as Dukes of Prussia. From 1356 (the Golden B they were Electors (Kurfurst of Brandenbu and from 1701 Kings of Prussia.

The first Markgraf of Brandenburg was Albre the Bear, 1134-1170. The first Hohenzollern Frederick, Burggraf of Nuremberg (Nurnbe 1415-1440.

Frederick William, 1640-1688, is known as Great Elector; his son Frederick III, 1688-1713, crowned King Frederick I of Prussia Jan. 18, 1

Frederick I, 1701-1713, of the House of Hoh zollern; first King of Prussia; war with Swed

Frederick William I, 1713-1740; organization the State.

Frederick II "The Great," 1740-1786; 7 ye war; annexing of Silesia; first partition of Pola

Frederick William II, 1786-1797; brother Frederick the Great; third partition of Pola annexing of Ansbach and Bayreuth.

Frederick William III, 1797-1840; Napole wars; liberation of the peasants.

Frederick William IV, 1840-1861; German R olution, 1848-49; first Government Parliament Frankfort-on-Main in 1848; Prussian Constitut 1848; attempt to reunite the German Empire

William I, 1861-1888; brother of Frederick W liam IV; German Emperor, Jan. 18, 1871; Da war; annexing of Schleswig; German-Fra Prussian war; annexing of Hannover.

Frederick III, 1888. William II, 1888-1918.

The German Empire was restored on Jan. 1871, and King William of Prussia was proclai German Emperor at Versailles. After his death was succeeded by his son Frederick and, a later, by Frederick's son, William II, who die exile in the Netherlands, June 4, 1941.

William II abdicated as German Emperor King of Prussia on November 9, 1918. At the s time, or shortly after, the other ruling sovereign Germany also abdicated and Germany becam Republic. A constitution was adopted at Weima July 31, 1919. The first president was Frede Ebert, Feb. 11, 1919-Feb. 28, 1925; succee May 12, 1925, by Field-Marshal Paul Hindenburg-Beneckendorff (reelected in 19 He died, Aug. 2, 1934; on Aug. 19, Chanc Adolf Hitler was chosen successor, under title, Leader-Chancellor, by 38,362,760 votes ou 43,629,710 cast, of which 4,295,654 were in opp tion, and 872,296 were defective. Hitler charge of the Axis troops in World War II is said to have perished on or about May 1, i in the shelter under the Chancellery in Berlin

Germany After World War II—After Germa surrender to the Allies (May 8, 1945), the cou was split into United States, British, Russian, French occupation zones in which a numbe anti-Nazi, Liberal or Socialist state governm were elected (1946-47). So far no centralized ernment has been reestablished.

Roman Rulers

Roman Rulers: From Romulus to end of Empire in West

B.C.	Name
	The Kingdom
753	Romulus (Quirinus)
716	Numa Pompilius
673	Tullus Hostilius
640	Ancus Marcius
616	L. Tarquinius Priscus
578	Servius Tullius
534	L. Tarquinius Superbus
	The Republic
509	Consulate established
509	Quaestorship instituted
498	Dictatorship introduced
494	Plebeian Tribunate created
494	Plebeian Aedileship created
444	Consular Tribunate organized
435	Censorship instituted
366	Praetorship established
366	Curule Aedileship created
362	Military Tribunate elective
326	Proconsulate introduced
311	Naval Duumvirate elective
217	Dictatorship of Fabius Maximus
133	Tribunate of Tiberius Gracchus
123	Tribunate of Gaius Gracchus
82	Dictatorship of Sulla
60	First Triumvirate formed (Caesar, Pompeius, Crassus)
46	Dictatorship of Caesar
43	Second Triumvirate formed (Octavianus, Antonius, Lepidus)
	The Empire
27	Augustus (Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus)
A.D.	
14	Tiberius I
37	Gaius (Caligula)
41	Claudius I
54	Nero
68	Galba
69	Galba; Otho; Vitellius
69	Vespasianus
79	Titus
81	Domitianus
96	Nerva
98	Trajanus
117	Hadrianus
138	Antoninus Pius
161	Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus
169	Marcus Aurelius (alone)
180	Commodus
193	Pertinax; Julianus I
193	Septimius Severus
211	Caracalla and Geta
212	Caracalla (alone)
217	Macrinus
218	Elagabalus (Heliogabalus)
222	Alexander Severus
235	Maximinus I (the Thracian)
238	Gordianus I and Gordianus II; Pupienus and Balbinus
238	Gordianus III
244	Philippus (the Arabian)
249	Decius
251	Gallus and Volusianus
253	Aemilianus
253	Valerianus and Gallienus
258	Gallienus (alone)
268	Claudius II (the Goth)
270	Quintillus
270	Aurelianus
275	Tacitus
276	Florianus
276	Probus
282	Carus
283	Carinus and Numerianus
284	Diocletianus
286	Diocletianus and Maximianus
305	Galerius and Constantius I
306	Galerius, Maximinus II, Severus I
307	Galerius, Maximinus II, Constantinus I, Licinius, Maxentius
311	Maximinus II, Constantinus I, Licinius, Maxentius
312	Maximinus II, Constantinus I, Licinius
314	Constantinus I and Licinius
324	Constantinus I (the Great)
337	Constantius II, Constans I, Constantinus II
340	Constantius II and Constans I
350	Constantius II
360	Julianus II (the Apostate)
363	Jovianus
	East and West
364	Valentinianus I (West) and Valens (East)
367	Valentinianus I with Gratianus (West) and Valens (East)
375	Gratianus with Valentinianus II (West) and Valens (East)
378	Gratianus with Valentinianus II (West) and Theodosius I (East)
383	Valentinianus II (West) and Theodosius I (East)
394	Theodosius I (the Great)
395	Honorius (West) and Arcadius (East)
408	Honorius (West) and Theodosius II (East)
423	Valentinianus III (West) and Theodosius II (East)
450	Valentinianus III (West) and Marcianus (East)
455	Maximus (West); Avitus (West); Marcianus (East)
456	Avitus (West) and Marcianus (East)
457	Majorianus (West) and Leo I (East)
461	Severus II (West) and Leo I (East)
467	Anthemius (West) and Leo I (East)
472	Olybrius (West) and Leo I (East)
473	Glycerius (West) and Leo I (East)
474	Julius Nepos (West) and Leo II (East)
475	Romulus Augustulus (West) and Zeno (East)
476	End of Empire in West; Odovacar, King of Italy

Rulers of the Roman Empire in the East sat in Constantinople, and for a brief period in Nicaea, until ne capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, when it was succeeded by the Ottoman Empire.

Rulers of Modern Italy

After Napoleon fell in 1814 and Murat, King of aples, was shot in 1815, the Congress of Vienna estored pre-Napoleonic political states as follows: ardinia and Genoa under King Victor Emmanuel of Savoy; Parma and Piacenza under Duchess Marie Louise, former French queen; Modena under rchduke Francis IV of Hapsburg; Tuscany, under uke Ferdinand III of Hapsburg; Lucca under uchess Maria Louisa of Bourbon; Naples and icily under King Ferdinand I of Bourbon; the apal State under Pius VII; Lombardia-Venetia nder Austria; Corsica under France. This re-ction led to half a century of bloody conflict, evolts, suppressions by Austrian and French oops. Most spectacular were two campaigns led y Guiseppe Garibaldi, first in 1849, when he pene-rated to Rome, and again in 1860, when he lib-rated Sicily and marched into Naples with Victor mmanuel II. The latter was proclaimed king of Italy at Turin, 1861. Rome was captured by Gen. Cadorna Sept. 20, 1870 and made the capital. Succession; (1878) Humbert I; (1900) Victor Emmanuel III who, in 1937, was proclaimed Emperor of Ethiopia. The Allies in 1943 restored Haile Selassie on the throne of Ethiopia. In 1946 Victor Emmanuel III abdicated, succeeded by his son Crown Prince Humbert (Humbert II). Victor Emmanuel III died (1947).

The Italian Supreme Court announced June 18, 1946, on the results of the June 2, plebiscite for a monarchy or a republic, confirming that the electorate had chosen a republic. Premier Alcide de Gasperi assumed the powers of provisional Chief of State on June 13, 1946, the same day King Humbert II went to Portugal as an exile. On June 28, 1946, the Constituent Assembly elected Enrico de Nicola, Liberal, as Provisional President of the Italian Republic. Luigi Einaudi was elected President (May 11, 1948).

Turkish Rulers (Sultans)

(1389) Bajazet I.
(1403) Interregnum.
(1413) Mohammed I.
(1421) Murad II.
(1451) Mohammed II.
(1481) Bajazet II, son.
(1512) Selim I, son.
(1520) Solyman II, the Magnificent, son.
(1566) Selim II, son.
(1574) Amurath III, killed his brothers.
(1595) Mahomet III, son. Killed his brothers.
(1603) Ahmed I, son.
(1617) Mustapha I, brother; (1622) strangled.
(1618) Osman II, nephew, strangled.
(1623) Amurath IV, brother of Osman II.
(1640) Ibrahim, brother; strangled.
(1648) Mahomet IV, son.
(1687) Solyman III, brother.
(1691) Ahmed II.
(1695) Mustapha II, son of Mahomet IV.
(1703) Ahmed III, brother.
(1730) Mahomet V (Mahmud I).
(1754) Osman III, brother.
(1757) Mustapha III, brother.
(1774) Abdul Ahmed (Hamid I) (Ahmed IV).
(1789) Selim III, son of Mustapha III.
(1807) Mustapha IV.
(1808) Mahomet VI, brother.
(1839) Abdul Medjid, son.
(1861) Abdul-Aziz, brother.
(1876) Amurath V (Murad) deposed.
(1876) Abdul Hamid II, brother.
(1909) Mohammed V.
(1918) Mohammed VI.

PRESIDENTS

(1923) Mustapha Kemal Pasha.
(1938) Gen. Ismet Inonu.

Rulers of Austria-Hungary

(1804) Francis I, who reigned as Francis II of Germany until 1806; (1835) Ferdinand, his son; 1848) Francis-Joseph, son of Francis-Charles, who vas a brother of Ferdinand. The Dual Monarchy issolved in the World War, Austria becoming a republic and Hungary a kingdom, with a regent at its head. Francis-Joseph died, Nov. 21, 1916, and was succeeded by Charles, who abdicated, Nov. 1918, and died in exile in 1922.

Rulers of Belgium

(1831) Leopold I; (1865) Leopold II; (1909) Albert, nephew of Leopold II; (1934) Leopold III, son of Albert; (1944) Prince Charles. Regent.

Rulers of the Netherlands (Holland)

The Netherlands rulers were merely nominal until 1815, sovereign power from the founding of the United Netherlands (1579) being the States General (Parliament). Following the second defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo, 1815, William Frederick, Prince of Orange, William V, became the first King of the Netherlands.

(1579) William I; (1587) Maurice; (1625) Frederick Henry; (1647) William II; (1653) Jan De Witt; (1672) William III (Orange Nassau); (1747) W liam IV; (1751) William V.

(1806) Louis Bonaparte, brother of Napole abdicated in 1810 and Holland annexed by Fran (1813) William Frederick, Prince of Orange; (18 William II; (1849) William III; (1890) Wilhelm (daughter of William III and his second w Princess Emma of Waldeck); Wilhelmina abdica Sept. 4, 1948, in favor of daughter Juliana, 39.

Rulers of Denmark

(1839) Christian VIII, son of Frederick VI (who was King of Denmark and Norway); (1848) Frederick VII; (1863) Christian IX; (1906) Freder VIII; (1912) Christian X; (1947) Frederick IX.

Rulers of Norway

Norway, which had been united with Denmark and Sweden, in 1389, under Margaret, declared independence in 1814, but the union of Norway and Sweden was not finally dissolved until 1905, when Prince Carl of Denmark was elected King of Norway as Haakon VII.

The rulers have been—(630) Olaf of Sweden; (640) Halfdan I; (700) Eystein I; (730) Halfdan II; (784) Gudrod; (824) Halfdan II, the Black Warrior; (865) his son; (934) his son, Eric I, the Bloody Axe; (923) Hako the Good, then Harold, son of Eric; (977) Hako the Earl; (995) Olaf I; (1015) his son, Olaf II; (1028) Canute the Invader, then Sweyn; (1035) Magnus I, natural son of Olaf II; (1047) Harold Hardrada; (1066) Olaf III, Magn II; (1093) Magnus III, son of Olaf III; (11 Sigurd I, Eystein II, Olaf IV; (1130) Magnus Harold IV; (1136) Sigurd II, son of Harold (1162) Magnus V; (1186) Swerro the Adventur (1202) Hako, his son; (1204) Inge Baardson; (12 Haakon Haakonsson; (1263) Magnus Lagabot (1280) Erik Magnusson; (1299) Haakon V. Magn son; (1319) Magnus Eriksson; (1355) Haakon Magnusson; (1381) Olav Haakonsson; (1388) M greta; (1389) Erik of Pommern; (1442) Kristo of Bayern; (1449) Karl Knutsson; (1450-1814) sa sovereigns as Denmark; (1814) Charles Freder (abdicated) (1814-1905) same rulers as Swed (1905) Haakon VII (Prince Carl of Denmark).

Rulers of Sweden

Before 1001 the Swedish rulers were known as Kings of Upsala. The sovereigns since 1389 when Margaret of Denmark was called to the throne, have been: (1412) Eric XIII; (1440) Christopher III; (1448) Charles VIII (Canuteson); (1483) John II; (1520) Christian II; (1522) Gustavus I (Vasa); (1560) Eric XIV; (1569) John III; (1592) Sigismund III; (1604) Charles IX; (1611) Gustavus II (Adolphus the Great); (1633) his daught Christina; (1654) Charles X; (1660) Charles (1697) Charles XII; (1718) Ulrica Eleanora, s her husband Frederick I; (1741) Frederick (1751) Adolphus Frederick; (1771) Gustavus I (1792) Gustavus IV; (1809) Charles XIII; (18 Charles XIV (Jean Bernadotte, formerly one Napoleon's marshals); (1844) Oscar I; (18 Charles XV; (1872) Oscar II; (1907) Gustavus

Rulers of Spain

Ferdinand II of Aragon married Isabella of Castile and Leon, 1479, uniting kingdoms; Navarre added 1512. Isabella died 1504, Ferdinand 1516, succeeded by grandson, Charles I (of Hapsburg), elected as Emperor Charles V. Succession: 1556, Philip II; 1598, Philip III; 1621, Philip IV; 1665, Charles II; 1700, Philip V (first Bourbon, grandson of Louis XIV of France); 1746, Ferdinand VI; 1759, Charles III; 1788, Charles IV; 1808, Charles abdicated for son Ferdinand VII, both arrested by Napoleon, Ferdinand resigned; 1808, Joseph Bonaparte; 1814, Ferdinand VII, recalled; 1833, Queen Christina regent for Isabella; 1843 Isabella II age, fled 1867; 1870 Amadeus I, abdicated 18 1873, republic, Castelar, president; 1874, Alphon XII; 1886, Queen Christina of Austria regent Alphonso XIII, who became of age 1902. 19 revolution, Alphonso left country but did not dicate; republic abolished monarchy, presiden 1931, Niceto Alcala Zamora; 1936, Manuel Anza Fascist revolution, 1936, succeeded; Gen. Franci Franco proclaimed Supreme Chief, 1939, with p vision that he be succeeded by monarchy. Alpho XIII died in Rome Feb. 28, 1941, aged 54; property and citizenship had been restored.

Russian Rulers

Dukes of Kief (Kiev)—(850) Ruric or Rurik; (879) Oleg; (913) Igor I; (945) Olga, his widow; (955) Swiatoslaw I; (973) Jaropalk I; (980) Vladimir; (1015) Swiatopalk; (1018) Jaroslaf; (1054) Isiaslaf I; (1073) Swiatoslaw II; (1078) Wsewolod I; (1093) Swiatopalk II; (1113) Vladimir II; (1125) Mitislaf; (1132) Jaropalk II; (1138) Wiatschelaw, and Wsewolod II; (1146) Isiaslaf II, and Igor II; (1153) Rotislaf; (1149) Jurie, or George I, who built Moscow.

Grand Dukes of Vladimir—(1157) Andrew I; (1175) Michael I; (1177) Wsewolod III; (1213) Jurie, or George II; (1217) Constantine; (1238) Jaraslaf II, then his son; (1245) Alexander-Nevski; (1263) Jaraslaf III; (1270) Vasali, or Basil I; (1275) Dmitri, or Demetrius I; (1281) Andrew II; (1294) Daniel-Alexandrovitz; (1303) Jurie, or George III, deposed; (1305) Michael III; (1320) Vasali, or Basil II; (1325) Jurie or George III, restored; (1327) Alexander II.

Grand Dukes of Muscovy—(1328) Ivan; or John I; (1340) Simeon: (1353) John II; (1359) Demetrius II, Prince of Susdal; (1362) Demetrius III, Donskoi; (1389) Basil III, Temnoi; (1425) Basil IV.

Czars of Muscovy—(1462) Ivan (Basilovitz) or John III (referred to in church ritual as czar); (1505) Basil V; (1533) Ivan the Terrible, crowned 1547 as "Czar of all the Russias"; (1584) Feodor, or Theodor I, and his son Demetrius; (1598) Boris Godonov, usurper; (1605) Feodor II; (1606) Demetrius, impostor, a Polish monk, succeeded by Vasali-Chouiski; (1610) Ladislaus of Poland; (1613) Michael-Feodorovitz, of the house of Roman descended from John III; (1645) Alexis, his s (1676) Feodor III; (1682) Ivan V, and Peter brothers of Feodor III.

Czars, or Emperors, of Russia—Peter I, foregoing, since known as Peter the Great (t the title of emperor in 1721); (founded the city St. Petersburg, later called Petrograd, and, later, Leningrad); (1725) Catherine, his wid (1727) Peter II, son of Alexis Petrovitz, and gra son of Peter the Great; deposed; (1730) An Duchess of Courland, daughter of the Czar Iv (1740) Ivan VI, infant, grand-nephew of Peter Great, kept in prison, murdered in 1764; (17 Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great; (17 Peter III, son of Anne, deposed and succeeded his consort, Catherine II, known as Catherine Great, daughter of a Prussian general of h rank; (1796) Paul, her son, murdered in 18 (1810) Alexander I, son of Paul; (1825) Nichola brother of Alexander I; (1855) Alexander II, of Nicholas; assassinated; (1881) Alexander (1894) Nicholas II, son of Alexander III. The f and his family were assassinated in 1918. He abdicated in 1917, after the revolution of March

Prince Georgi Lvov and Alexander Keren served as premiers in the Provisional Governm (1917). When the Communist Government established Nicolai Lenin was made Premier served until his death (1924). He was succee by Joseph V. Stalin, General Secretary of Communist Party, who was elected premier (19

Noted British

Born	Died	Name	Vocation
1672	1719	Addison, Joseph	Essays
1805	1882	Ainsworth, W. H.	Novelist
1721	1770	Akenside, Mark	Poet
1861	1936	Allenby, Viscount	Sold. Admin'tr.
1832	1904	Arnold, Edwin	Poet
1822	1888	Arnold, Matthew	Poet
1515	1568	Ascham, Roger	Philosophy
1852	1928	Asquith, Herbert H.	Statesman
1775	1817	Austen, Jane	Fiction
1561	1626	Bacon, Francis	Essays
1214	1294	Bacon, Roger	Philos. Sci.
1781	1843	Bagot, Charles	Diplomat
1762	1851	Baillie, Joanna	Poet
1867	1947	Baldwin, Stanley	Statesman
1848	1930	Balfour, Arthur J.	Statesman
1860	1937	Barrie, James M.	Fiction
1584	1616	Beaumont, Francis	Drama
1117	1170	Becket, Thomas à	Archbishop
673	735	Bede, the Venerable	Historian
1867	1931	Bennett, Arnold	Novelist
1748	1832	Bentham, Jeremy	Political
1662	1742	Bentley, Richard	Scholar
1685	1753	Berkeley, George	Bishop
1847	1933	Besant, Annie	Theosophist
1723	1780	Blackstone, William	Law
1829	1912	Booth, Gen. William	Religion
1740	1795	Boswell, James	Biography
1844	1930	Bridges, Robert	Poet
1811	1889	Bright, John	Economist
1816	1855	Bronte, Charlotte	Fiction
1818	1848	Bronte, Emily	Fiction
1806	1861	Browning, Elizabeth B.	Poet
1812	1889	Browning, Robert	Poet
1838	1922	Bryce, James	Historian
1628	1688	Bunyan, John	Religion
1729	1797	Burke, Edmund	Essays
1759	1796	Burns, Robert	Poet
1788	1824	Byron (Geo. Gordon)	Poet
1777	1844	Campbell, Thomas	Poet
1770	1827	Canning, George	Statesman
1795	1881	Carlyle, Thomas	Historian
1421	1491	Caxton, William	Printer
1863	1937	Chamberlain, Sir Austen	Statesman
1836	1914	Chamberlain, Joseph	Statesman
1869	1940	Chamberlain, Neville	Statesman
1328	1400	Chaucer, Geoffrey	Poet
1694	1773	Chesterfield, Earl of	Letters
1725	1774	Clive, Robert	Sold. Statsm.
1762	1835	Cobbett, William	Essayist
1804	1865	Cobden, Richard	Economist
1772	1834	Coleridge, S. T.	Poet
1670	1729	Congreve, William	Drama
1728	1779	Cook, James	Discoverer
1864	1924	Corelli, Marie	Fiction
1731	1800	Cowper, William	Poet
1489	1556	Cranmer, Thomas	Archbishop
1599	1658	Cromwell, Oliver	Protector
1809	1882	Darwin, Charles	Evolution
1661	1731	Defoe, Daniel	Fiction
1785	1859	De Quincey, Thomas	Essayist
1812	1870	Dickens, Charles	Fiction
1804	1881	Disraeli, Benjamin	Statesman
1573	1631	Donne, Rev. John	Poet
1877	1948	D'Oyly Carte, Rupert	Theater
1540	1596	Drake, Sir Francis	Explorer
1563	1631	Drayton, Michael	Poet
1631	1700	Dryden, John	Poet
1856	1934	Elgar, Edward	Composer
1819	1880	Eliot, George (Marian Evans Cross)	Author
1805	1869	Epps, John	Homeop.
1620	1706	Evelyn, John	Poet
1791	1867	Faraday, Michael	Scientist
1707	1754	Fielding, Henry	Fiction
1624	1691	Fox, George	Quaker
1849	1945	Fleming, Sir Ambrose	Scientist
1786	1847	Franklin, John	Explorer
1535	1594	Frobisher, Martin	Discoverer
1685	1732	Gay, John	Fables
1737	1794	Gibbon, Edward	Historian
1836	1911	Gilbert, Sir William S.	Drama
1809	1898	Gladstone, William E.	Statesman
1728	1774	Goldsmith, Oliver	Poet
1746	1820	Grattan, Henry	Orator
1716	1771	Gray, Thomas	Poet
5186	1925	Haggard, H. Rider	Novelist
1777	1859	Hallam, Henry	Historian
1594	1643	Hampden, John	Patriot
1840	1928	Hardy, Thomas	Fiction, Poetry
1831	1923	Harrison, Frederic	Positivist
1778	1830	Hazlitt, William	Essayist
1578	1657	Harvey, William	Physician
1732	1818	Hastings, Warren	Sold., Gov.
1793	1835	Hemans, Felicia	Poet
1591	1674	Herrick, Robert	Poet
1792	1871	Herschel, John	Astronomer
1738	1822	Herschel, William	Astronomer
1795	1879	Hill, Rowland	Postal Ref.
1588	1679	Hobbes, Thomas	Philosopher
1770	1835	Hogg, James	Poet
1798	1845	Hood, Thomas	Poet
1861	1947	Hopkins, Sir Frederick G.	Biochemist
1575	1611	Hudson, Henry	Discoverer
1711	1776	Hume, David	Hist., Philos.
1825	1895	Huxley, Thos. Henry	Scientist
1887	1946	Jeans, Sir James	Scientist
1859	1935	Jellicoe, Earl	Admiral
1803	1857	Jerrold, Douglas W.	Dramatist
1709	1784	Johnson, Samuel	Dictionary
1574	1637	Jonson, Ben	Drama
1573	1652	Jones, Inigo	Architect
1796	1821	Keats, John	Poet
1883	1946	Keynes, John Maynard	Economist
1819	1875	Kingsley, Charles	Author
1865	1936	Kipling, Rudyard	Fiction
1874	1945	Knoblock, Eduard	Author
1775	1834	Lamb, Charles	Essays
1775	1864	Landor, Walter S.	Poet
1330	1400	Langland, William	Poet
1491	1555	Latimer, Hugh	Religion
1838	1903	Lecky, W. E. H.	Historian
1866	1947	LeGallienne, Richard	Poet
1863	1945	George Lloyd, David	Statesman
1632	1704	Locke, John	Philosophy
1827	1912	Lister, Joseph	Surgeon
1876	1947	Lytton, Lord Victor	Statesman
1800	1859	Macaulay, Thomas B.	Historian
1866	1937	MacDonald, J. Ramsay	Statesman
1864	1948	Machen, Arthur	Author
1808	1892	Manning, Henry E.	Religion
1650	1722	Marlborough, Duke of	Soldier
1564	1593	Marlowe, Christopher	Drama
1621	1678	Marvell, Andrew	Poet
1584	1640	Massinger, Philip	Drama.
1831	1879	Maxwell, Jas. Clerk	Physicist
1828	1909	Meredith, George	Novelist
1806	1873	Mill, J. Stuart	Economics
1867	1948	Milne, Lord George	Soldier
1608	1674	Milton, John	Poet
1779	1852	Moore, Thomas	Poet
1488	1535	More, Sir Thomas	Economics
1635	1688	Morgan, Henry	Buccaneer
1833	1923	Morley, John	Biography.
1550	1617	Napier, John	Mathemat.
1758	1805	Nelson, Lord	Admiral
1801	1890	Newman, John Henry	Religion
1642	1727	Newton, Sir Isaac	Philosopher
1820	1910	Nightingale, Florence	Nurse, Sanita.
1771	1858	Owen, Robert	Socialist
1632	1703	Pepys, Samuel	Diarist
1759	1806	Pitt, William	Statesman
1708	1778	Pitt, Wm. E. of Chatham	Statesman
1688	1744	Pope, Alexander	Poet
1664	1721	Prior, Matthew	Poet
1658	1695	Purcell, Henry	Musician
1863	1944	Quiller-Couch, Arthur T.	Author
1552	1618	Raleigh, Sir Walter	Historian
1814	1884	Reade, Charles	Fiction
1772	1823	Ricardo, David	Economist
....	1946	Richardson, Henry H. (Mrs. J. G. Robertson)	Author
1689	1761	Richardson, Samuel	Fiction
1832	1914	Roberts, Earl	Soldier
1847	1929	Rosebery, Earl of	Biography
1800	1882	Ross, James C.	Discoverer
1828	1862	Rossetti, D. Gabriel	Poet, Art
1819	1900	Ruskin, John	Art Critic
1830	1903	Salisbury, Marquess	Statesman
1867	1948	Sankey, Lord John	Statesman
1868	1912	Scott, Robert F.	Explorer
1771	1832	Scott, Sir Walter	Fiction
1874	1922	Shackleton, Ernest H.	Explorer
1564	1616	Shakespeare, William	Drama
1792	1822	Shelley, Percy Bysshe	Poet
1751	1816	Sheridan, Richard B.	Drama.
1554	1586	Sidney, Sir Philip	Poet, Hist.
1723	1790	Smith, Adam	Economics
1580	1631	Smith, Capt. John	Colonizer
1860	1947	Smith, Gipsy	Evangelist
1771	1845	Smith, Sydney	Essay.
1721	1771	Smollett, Tobias	Fiction
1774	1843	Southey, Robert	Poet
1820	1903	Spencer, Herbert	Science
1552	1599	Spenser, Edmund	Poet
1672	1729	Steele, Richard	Essays
1713	1768	Sterne, Laurence	Fiction
1781	1848	Stephenson, George	Engineer
1850	1894	Stevenson, Robert Louis	Fiction
1843	1900	Sullivan, Sir Arthur S.	Composer
1879	1948	Swann, Sir Oliver	Aviation
1667	1745	Swift, Jonathan	Fiction
1837	1909	Swinburne, Algernon C.	Poet
1613	1667	Taylor, Jeremy	Religion
1809	1892	Tennyson, Alfred	Poet
1811	1863	Thackeray, W. M.	Fiction
1700	1748	Thomson, James	Poet
1815	1882	Trollope, Anthony	Fiction
1484	1536	Tyndale, William	Religion
1820	1893	Tyndall, John	Scientist
1822	1913	Wallace, Alfred R.	Scientist
1676	1745	Walpole, Robert	Statesman

NOTED BRITISH (Continued)

Born	Died	Name	Vocation	Born	Died	Name	Vocatio
1593	1683	Walton, Izaak	Angling	1714	1770	Whitefield, George	Preacher
1858	1935	Watson, Sir William	Poet	1759	1833	Wilberforce, William	Abolitionis
1736	1819	Watt, James	Engineer	....	1947	Wilkinson, Ellen	TradeUnio
1674	1748	Watts, Isaac	Hymns	1802	1865	Wiseman, Nicholas P.	Religion
1769	1852	Wellington, Duke of	Soldier	1770	1850	Wordsworth, William	Poet
1866	1946	Wells, H. G.	Author	1632	1723	Wren, Sir Christopher	Architect
1708	1788	Wesley, Charles	Preacher	1640	1715	Wycherly, William	Drama
1703	1791	Wesley, John	Preacher	1324	1384	Wycliffe John	Religion
1787	1863	Whately, Rev. Richard	Philos.				

Noted Painters of Great Britain

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1836	1912	Alma-Tadema, SirLawr.	1817	1897	Gilbert, Sir John	1835	1910	Orchardson, Sir W.
1872	1898	Beardsley, Aubrey	1841	1917	Henry, C. N.	1878	1931	Orpen, Sir William
1734	1808	Beauclerk, Lady Diana	1697	1764	Hogarth, William	1839	1893	Pettie, John
1833	1898	Burne-Jones, Sir Edw.	1758	1810	Hoppner, John	1884	1937	Philpot, Glyn W.
1781	1841	Chantrey, Sir F. L.	1827	1910	Hunt, W. Holman	1836	1919	Poynter, Sir E. J., B
1850	1934	Collier, John	1874	1937	Jamieson, Alexander	1756	1823	Raeburn, Sir Henry
1776	1837	Constable, John	1802	1873	Landseer, Sir Edwin	1723	1792	Reynolds, Sir Joshua
1803	1902	Cooper, Thos. Sidney	1856	1941	Lavery, Sir John	1734	1802	Romney, George
1793	1865	Eastlake, Sir Charles L.	1769	1830	Lawrence, Sir Thomas	1828	1882	Rossetti, D. G.
1872	1932	Eland, John S.	1830	1896	Leighton, Fred'k, Lord	1854	1935	Stokes, A.
1787	1849	Etty, William	1794	1859	Leslie, Charles R.	1775	1851	Turner, J. M. W.
1846	1935	Farquharson, Joseph	1864	1941	Llewellyn, Sir William	1817	1904	Watts, Geo. F.
1755	1826	Flaxman, John	1806	1870	Maclise, Daniel	1775	1856	Westmacott, Sir R.
1825	1899	Foster, Myles Birket	1829	1896	Millais, Sir J. E.	1785	1841	Wilkie, Sir David
1727	1788	Gainsborough, Thos.	1849	1933	Murray, Sir D.	1852	1931	Wyllie, W. L.
1790	1866	Gibson, John						

Poets-Laureate of England

There is no authentic record of the origin of the office of Poet-Laureate of England. According to Warton, there was a Versificator Regis, or King's Poet, in the reign of Henry III (1216-1272), and he was paid 100 shillings a year. Geoffrey Chaucer (1328-1400) assumed the title of Poet-Laureate, and in 1389 got a royal grant of a yearly allowance of wine. In the reign of Edward IV (1461-1483), John Kay held the post. Under Henry VII (1485-1509), Andrew Bernard was the Poet-Laureate, and was succeeded under Henry VII (1509-1547) by John Skelton. Next came Edmund Spenser, who died in 1599; then Samuel Daniel, who died in 1619, and then Ben Jonson (app't'd 1619). Sir William D'Avenant was appointed in 1638. John Dryden was appointed in 1670 but was deposed the Revolution. The others, with the date of pointment, when known, have been: Tho Shadwell, 1689; Nahum Tate, 1692; Nicholas R 1715; the Rev. Laurence Eusden, 1718; C Cibber, 1730; William Whitehead, 1758, on refusal of Gray; Rev. Thomas Warton, 1785, on refusal of Mason; Henry J. Pye, 1790; Rob Southey, 1813, on the refusal of Sir Walter Sc William Wordsworth, 1843; Alfred Tennyson, 1 Alfred Austin, 1896; Robert Bridges, 1913 (April 21, 1930); John Masefield, 1930.

D'Avenant was the godson (and considered some the natural son) of William Shakespe He was 10 years old when Shakespeare died.

Académie Francaise

The **French Academy** was founded in 1630 and incorporated in 1637. It was abolished by the Revo tion but was revived in 1795 as one of the sections of the Institute of France. The Academy, when consists of 40 regular members. There are in addition ten members-at-large (from whom the regu members are selected to fill vacancies), eight foreign members and 70 corresponding members.

Grand Army of the Republic—Last Encampment

Last encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, founded 1866 by veterans of the Union Army and Navy of the Civil War, was held Aug. 31, 1949, in Indianapolis, Ind., where first encampment met Nov. 2, 1866. Six veterans out of 16 surviving members attended: Theodore Penland, Portland, Ore., 100 years old, commander-in-chief; Albert Woolson, Duluth, Minn., 102, chief of staff; Robert Barrett, Princeton, Ky., 102; Charles L. Chappel, Long Beach, Calif., 102; Joseph Clovese, Pontiac, Mich., 106; James A. Hard, Rochester, N. Y., 108. The final meeting was conducted by Miss Cora E. Gillis, secretary. The frailty of the veterans made necessary the use of wheel chairs: "Only two of the six delegates left the meeting on their own feet," reported Meyer Berger, New York Times. A greeting was dispatched to the last reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, meeting in Little Rock, Ark., in September.

The last parade, with the veterans in motor cars, took place at 7 p.m. and was reviewed by Gov. Henry Schricker of Indiana and witnessed by a huge crowd. The famous old tunes were heard again —"Tramp, Tramp, Tramp the Boys Are Marching," "Tenting Tonight," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." Taking part in the parade were Sons of Union Veterans and other organizati

The G. A. R. was organized 1866 by Dr. B Stephenson and the Rev. W. J. Rudolph, surg and chaplain respectively of the 14th Illinois fantry. First post organized at Decatur, Ill., A 6, 1866. Largest membership, 427,980, in 1890 1900 the G. A. R. had 287,981; in 1910, 213,901 1920, 102,438. By 1930, 65 years after the clos the Civil War, membership Had dropped to 21 and deaths were reaching 16,000 a year. In only 4,393 survived.

The G. A. R., in its best days, was a powe force in the Republican party and an encampm invariably found many members in office as p masters, sheriffs, etc. Its efforts kept pens high. It supported Memorial Day, made an an event in 1869. Men wearing its army blue civ uniform and wide-brimmed black slouch hat familiar figures on American streets at the of the century. The Woman's Relief Corps was principal female auxiliary of the G. A. R. United Confederate Veterans, organized never attained the membership of the G. A At its best it was under 50,000.

Senator Margaret Chase Smith appeared as a guest on a radio program "Who Said Th reports the New York Herald Tribune and was asked by the chairman, Rob Trout: "I know don't want to be President, Mrs. Smith, but suppose you woke up and found yourself in the W House. What would you do?"

Senator Smith replied: "I'd go straight to Mrs. Truman and apologize and then I'd go home."

Noted French

Born	Died	Name	Subject
1079	1142	Abélard, Pierre	Philosophy
1717	1783	Alembert, Jean d'	Encyclopedia
1775	1836	Ampère, André-Marie	Physicist
1858	1943	Antoine, André	Theater
1880	1918	Apollinaire, Guillaume	Poetry
1820	1889	Augier, (Emile)	Drama
1799	1850	Balzac, Honoré de	Fiction
1823	1891	Banville, Théodore de	Poetry
1873	1935	Barbusse, Henri	Novelist
1862	1923	Barrès, Maurice	Literature
1795	1875	Barye, Antoine	Sculptor
1821	1867	Baudelaire, Charles	Poetry
1473	1524	Bayard, Pierre T	Knight
1732	1799	Beaumarchais, Pierre	Drama
1837	1899	Becque, Henry	Drama
1780	1857	Béranger, Pierre	Poetry
1859	1941	Bergson, Henri	Philosophy
1803	1869	Berlioz, Hector	Composer
1812	1878	Bernard, Claude	Physiology
1866	1947	Bernard, Tristan	Drama
1737	1814	Bernardin de Saint-Pierre	Fiction
1827	1907	Berthelot, Marcellin	Science
1838	1875	Bizet, Alexandre	Composer
1753	1809	Blanchard, François	Science
1872	1936	Blériot, Louis	Aeronautics
1636	1711	Bolleau, Nicolas	Poetry
1769	1821	Bonaparte, Napoléon	Soldier
1627	1704	Bossuet, Jacques	Religion
1852	1935	Bourget, Paul	Fiction
1867	1926	Boylesve, René	Fiction
1809	1852	Braille, Louis	Inventor
1858	1932	Brieux, Eugène	Drama
1755	1826	Brillat-Savarin, A	Gastronomy
1707	1788	Buffon, Georges	Nat. History
1509	1564	Calvin, Jean	Religion
1845	1935	Cambon, Jules	Diplomat
1491	1557	Cartier, Jacques	Navigator
1567	1635	Champlain, Samuel de	Explorer
1746	1823	Charles, Jacques	Physicist
1541	1603	Charron, Pierre	Moralist
1768	1848	Chateaubriand, François	Fict., Relig.
1762	1794	Chénier, André	Poetry
1786	1889	Chevreul, Michel	Chemist
1841	1929	Clemenceau, Georges	Statesman
1619	1683	Colbert, Jean-Baptiste	Statesman
1445	1509	Comines, Philippe de	History
1798	1857	Comte, Auguste	Philosophy
1621	1686	Condé, Prince de	Soldier
1743	1794	Condorcet, Marquis de	Philosophy
1767	1830	Constant, Benjamin	Literature
1842	1908	Coppée, François	Poetry
1845	1875	Corbière, Tristan	Poetry
1606	1684	Corneille, Pierre	Drama
1674	1762	Crébillon	Poetry
1854	1928	Curel, François de	Drama
1859	1906	Curie, Pierre	Science
1769	1832	Cuvier, Georges	Nat. History
1789	1851	Daguerre, Louis	Inventor
1759	1794	Danton, Georges	Revolutionist
1840	1897	Daudet, Alphonse	Fiction
1862	1918	Debussy, Claude	Composer
1596	1650	Descartes, René	Philosophy
1713	1784	Diderot, Denis	Encyclopedia
1859	1935	Dreyfus, Col. Alfred	Soldier
1803	1870	Dumas, Alexandre	Fiction
1824	1895	Dumas, Alexandre fils	Drama
1651	1715	Fénelon, François de	Relig. Liter.
1821	1890	Feuillet, Octave	Fiction
1821	1880	Flaubert, Gustave	Novelist
1851	1929	Foch, Ferdinand	Soldier
1886	1914	Fournier, Alain	Novelist
1844	1924	France, Anatole (Jacques-Anatole Thibaut)	Fiction
1333	1400	Froissart, Jean	Chronicles
1838	1882	Gambetta, Léon	Statesman
1811	1872	Gautier, Théophile	Poetry
1882	1944	Giraudoux, Jean	Drama
1816	1882	Gobineau, Comte de	Sociologist
1822	1896	Goncourt, Edmond de	Literature
1830	1870	Goncourt, Jules de	Literature
1515	1572	Goujon, Jean	Sculptor
1818	1893	Gounod, Charles	Composer
1787	1874	Guizot, François	History
1570	1631	Hardy, Alexandre	Poetry, Dr.
1842	1905	Heredia, José-Maria de	Poetry
1857	1915	Hervieu, Paul	Drama
1802	1885	Hugo, Victor	Poetry, Fict.
1848	1907	Huysmans, Joris-Karl	Fiction
1876	1944	Jacob, Max	Poetry
1868	1938	Jammes, Francis	Poetry
1412	1431	Jeanne d'Arc	Soldier
1852	1931	Joffre, Joseph J. C	Soldier
1645	1700	Joliet, Louis	Explorer
1753	1800	Kléber, Jean-Baptiste	Soldier
1815	1888	Labiche, Eugène	Drama
1530	1568	La Boétie, Etienne de	Moralist
1645	1696	La Bruyère, Jean de	Moralist
1757	1834	Lafayette, Marquis de	Soldier
1621	1695	La Fontaine, Jean de	Fables
1744	1829	Lamarck, Jean-Baptiste	Naturalist
1790	1869	Lamartine, Alphonse de	Poetry
1613	1680	La Rochefoucauld	Moralist
1846	1870	Lautréamont, Comte de	Poetry
1743	1794	Lavoisier, Antoine	Chemist
1818	1894	Leconte de Lisle	Poetry
1853	1914	Lemaitre, Jules	Literature
1668	1747	Lesage, Alain-René	Fiction
1811	1877	Le Verrier, Urbain	Astronomy
1850	1923	Loti, Pierre (Julien Viaud)	Fiction
1633	1687	Lully, Jean-Baptiste	Composer
1861	1944	Maillol, Aristide	Sculptor
1635	1719	Maintenon (Mme. de)	Letters
1855	1628	Malherbe, François de	Poetry
1842	1898	Mallarmé, Stéphane	Poetry
1744	1793	Marat, Jean-Paul	Revolutionist
1688	1763	Marivaux, Pierre	Drama
1637	1675	Marquette, Jacques	Explorer
1842	1912	Massenet, Jules	Composer
1850	1893	Maupassant, Guy de	Fiction
1803	1870	Mérimée, Prosper	Fiction
1798	1874	Michelet, Jules	History
1622	1673	Molière, Jean-Baptiste	Drama
1533	1592	Montaigne, Michel de	Essays
1689	1755	Montesquieu, Charles de	Moralist
1745	1799	Montgolfier, Jacques	Inventor
1740	1810	Montgolfier, Joseph	Inventor
1810	1857	Musset, Alfred de	Poetry
1863	1933	Painlevé, Paul	Scientist
1647	1714	Papin, Denis	Physicist
1623	1662	Pascal, Blaise	Philosophy
1822	1895	Pasteur, Louis	Science
1873	1914	Péguy, Charles	Poetry
1854	1912	Poincaré, Henri	Science
1860	1934	Poincaré, Raymond	Statesman
1849	1930	Porto-Riche, Georges de	Drama
1697	1763	Prévost (L'abbé)	Fiction
1871	1922	Proust, Marcel	Fiction
1495	1553	Rabelais, François	Satirist
1639	1699	Racine, Jean	Drama
1683	1764	Rameau, Jean Philippe	Composer
1875	1937	Ravel, Maurice	Composer
1864	1936	Régnier, Henri de	Poetry
1823	1890	Renan, Ernest	Religion
1585	1642	Richelieu, Cardinal	Statesman
1849	1926	Richepin, Jean	Poetry
1854	1891	Rimbaud, Arthur	Poetry
1758	1794	Robespierre, Maximilien	Revolutionist
1840	1917	Rodin, Auguste	Sculptor
1524	1585	Ronsard, Pierre de	Poetry
1868	1918	Rostand, Edmond	Drama, Poetry
1760	1836	Rouget de Lisle, Claude	Poetry
1712	1778	Rousseau, Jean-Jacques	Philosophy
1610	1703	Saint-Evremond, Charles de	Literature
1900	1944	Saint-Exupéry, Antoine de	Author
1835	1921	Saint-Saëns, Charles	Composer
1675	1755	Saint-Simon, Duc de	History
1804	1869	Sainte-Beuve, Charles A.	Criticism
1567	1622	Sales (Saint François de)	Relig. Liter.
1804	1876	Sand, George (Lucile Dupin)	Fiction
1831	1908	Sardou, Victorien	Drama
1791	1861	Scribe, Eugène	Drama
1626	1696	Sévigné, (Mme. de)	Letters
1766	1817	Staël, (Mme. de)	Literature
1783	1842	Stendhal (Marie-Henri Beyle)	Fiction
1839	1907	Sully-Prudhomme, René François Armand	Poetry
1828	1893	Taine, Hippolyte	Hist., Critic
1754	1838	Talleyrand, Charles de	Statesman
1795	1856	Thierry, Augustin	History
1805	1859	Tocqueville, A. C. de	History
1611	1675	Turenne, Vicomte de	Soldier
1871	1945	Valéry, Paul	Criticism
1844	1896	Verlaine, Paul	Poetry
1828	1905	Verne, Jules	Fiction
1540	1630	Viète, François	Mathematics
1797	1863	Vigny, Alfred de	Poetry
1838	1889	Villiers de l'Isle-Adam	Poetry, Novel.
1431	1484	Villon, François (Corbier)	Poetry
1597	1648	Volture, Vincent	Poetry
1694	1778	Voltaire (F. M. Arouet)	Author
1840	1902	Zola, Emile	Fiction

French Painters

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1834	1904	Bartholdi, F. A.*	1811	1889	Dupré, Jules	1840	1926	Monet, Claude
1848	1884	Bastien-Lepage, J.	1852	1931	Forain, Jean L.	1594	1665	Poussin, Nicholas
1822	1899	Bonheur, Rosa	1820	1876	Fromentin, Eugène	1758	1823	Prudhon, Pierre
1825	1905	Bouguereau, W.	1848	1903	Gauguin, Paul	1824	1898	Puvis de Chavanne
1851	1933	Carrier-Belleuse, P.	1770	1837	Gérard, F.	1841	1919	Renoir, P. A.
1839	1906	Cézanne, Paul	1824	1904	Gérôme, J. L.	1840	1917	Rodin, Auguste
1845	1902	Constant, Benj.	1628	1715	Girardon, Fr.	1812	1867	Rousseau, P. E. T.
1796	1875	Corot, J. B. C.	1839	1883	Gorguil, Jules A.	1795	1858	Scheffer, Ary
1819	1877	Courbet, Gustave	1725	1805	Greuze, J. B.	1863	1935	Signac, Paul
1817	1878	Daubigny, C. F.	1741	1828	Houdon, J. A.	1813	1865	Troyon, Constant
1748	1825	David, Louis J.	1780	1867	Ingres, J. A. D.	1758	1835	Vernet, Carle
1783	1856	David d'Angers, P. J.	1755	1841	Lebrun, Marie	1714	1789	Vernet, Claude J.
1834	1917	Degas, H. G. E.	1798	1880	Lemaire, Ph. H.	1789	1863	Vernet, Horace
1799	1863	Delacroix, Eugène	1600	1682	Lorrain, Claude	1868	1940	Vuillard, Edouard
1797	1856	Delaroche, Paul	1833	1883	Manet, Edouard	1684	1721	Watteau, Antoine
1807	1876	Diaz de la Pena, N. V	1815	1891	Meissonier, J. L. E.			
1833	1883	Doré, Gustave	1815	1875	Millet, J. F.			

*Bartholdi was the sculptor of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor.

Noted Germans

Born	Died	Name	Vocation	Born	Died	Name	Vocation
1840	1905	Abbe, Ernst	Physicist	1791	1813	Koerner, Karl Theodor	Poet, Patr
1193	1280	Albertus Magnus	Scientist	1812	1887	Krupp, Alfred	Industry
1769	1860	Arndt, Ernst Moritz	Poet, Patriot	1646	1716	Leibnitz, Gottfried	Philosophy
1685	1750	Bach, Johann Sebastian	Music	1729	1781	Lessing, Gotthold E.	Drama, Cr
1476	1545	Baldung, Hans	Painter	1847	1935	Liebermann, Max	Painter
1770	1827	Beethoven, Ludwig van	Music	1803	1873	Liebig, Justus von	Chemistry
1844	1929	Benz, Carl	Engineer	1844	1909	Liliencron, Detlev von	Poet
1836	1907	Bergmann, Ernst von	Surgeon	1848	1896	Lilienthal, Otto	Aeronautic
1815	1898	Bismarck, Otto von	Statesman	1865	1937	Ludendorff, Erich	Soldier
1742	1819	Bluecher, Gebhard van	Soldier	1881	1948	Ludwig, Emil	Biographer
1827	1901	Boecklin, Arnold	Painter	1483	1546	Luther, Martin	Religion
1575	1624	Loehme, Jakob	Mystic	1837	1887	Marees, Hans von	Painter
1771	1848	Boyen, Hermann von	Soldier	1818	1883	Marx, Karl	Soc, Econo
1833	1897	Brahms, Johannes	Music	1497	1560	Melanchton, Philipp	Reformer
1778	1842	Brentano, Clemens	Poet	1809	1847	Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Felix	Composer
1811	1899	Bunsen, Robert	Physicist				
1832	1908	Busch, Wilhelm	Poet, Painter	1815	1905	Menzel, Adolf von	Painter
1726	1801	Chodowiecki, Daniel	Painter	1733	1815	Mesmer, Friedrich A.	Magnetism
1740	1815	Claudius, Matthias	Poet	1800	1891	Moltke, Helmuth v.	Soldier
1780	1831	Clausewitz, Carl von	Military	1804	1875	Moerike, Eduard	Poet
1783	1867	Cornelius, Peter	Painter	1817	1908	Mommsen, Theodor	History
1472	1553	Cranach, Lucas	Painter	1844	1900	Nietzsche, Friedrich	Philosophe
1834	1900	Daimler, Gottlieb	Engineer	1872	1948	Opel, Wilhelm von	Auto Pione
1858	1913	Diesel, Rudolf	Engineer	1853	1932	Ostwald, Wilhelm	Chemist
1471	1528	Duerer, Albrecht	Painter	1858	1947	Planck, Dr. Max	Physicist
1861	1935	Duisberg, Carl	Chemist	1796	1835	Platen, August Graf von	Poet
1837	1898	Ebers, Georg	Novelist	1795	1886	Ranke, Leopold von	History
1260	1327	Eckehart, J. Meister	Mystic Phil.	1867	1922	Rathenau, Walther	Statesman
1854	1915	Ehrlich, Paul	Science	1810	1874	Reuter, Fritz	Poet
1788	1857	Eichendorff, Joseph	Poet	1763	1825	Richter, Jean Paul Friedrich	Novelist
1170	1220	Eschenbach, Wolfram von	Poet				
1861	1922	Falkenhayn, Erich von	Soldier	1803	1884	Richter, Ludwig	Painter
1829	1880	Feuerbach, Anselm	Painter	1875	1926	Rilke, Rainer Maria	Poet
1762	1814	Fichte, Johann G.	Philosophy	1845	1923	Roentgen, Wilhelm K.	Physics
1812	1883	Flotow, Friedrich von	Music	1788	1866	Rueckert, Friedrich	Poet
1819	1898	Fontane, Theodor	Novelist	1494	1576	Sachs, Hans	Poet
1816	1895	Freytag, Gustav	Novelist	1779	1861	Savigny, Friedrich K.	Jurist
1774	1840	Friedrich, Kaspar David	Painter	1663	1736	Savoyen, Eugen von	Soldier
1782	1852	Froebel, Friedrich	Educator	1755	1813	Scharnhorst, G. I. D.	Soldier
1868	1933	George, Stefan	Poet	1775	1854	Schelling, Friedrich W.	Philosophy
1607	1676	Gerhardt, Paul	Poet	1759	1805	Schiller, Friedrich	Drama, Po
1714	1787	Gluck, Christopher W.	Music	1781	1841	Schinkel, Karl Friedrich	Architect
1760	1831	Gneisenau, August	Soldier	1767	1845	Schlegel, August W.	Poet, Tran
1776	1848	Goerres, Joseph von	Writer	1768	1834	Schleiermacher, Friedrich	Philosophy
1749	1832	Goethe, Johann W. von	Poet, Drama	1833	1913	Schlieffen, Alfred von	Soldier
1785	1863	Grimm, Jakob	Essays, Fict.	1822	1892	Schliemann, Heinrich	Archaeolog
1786	1859	Grimm, Wilhelm	Essays, Fict.	1788	1866	Schopenhauer, Arthur	Philosophy
1503	1529	Gruenewald, Matthias	Painter	1810	1856	Schumann, Robert	Music
1400	1468	Gutenberg, Johannes	Inventor	1816	1892	Siemens, Werner von	Physicist
1834	1919	Haeckel, Ernst	Philos., Scien.	1868	1932	Sievogt, Max	Painter
1685	1759	Haendel, Georg Friedrich	Music	1861	1914	Spee, Maximilian	Admiral
1842	1913	Hagenbeck, Carl	Zoologist	1635	1701	Starhemberg, Ernst R.	Soldier
1730	1788	Hamann, Johann G.	Philosopher	1757	1831	Stein, Karl von	Statesman
1851	1930	Harnack, Adolf von	Religion	1817	1888	Storm, Theodor	Poet
1863	1946	Hauptmann, Gerhart	Drama, Nov.	1864	1949	Strauss, Richard	Composer
1813	1863	Hebbel, Friedrich	Drama	1857	1928	Sudermann, Hermann	Drama, N
1760	1826	Hebel, Johann Peter	Poet	1893	1948	Tauber, Richard	Singer
1770	1831	Hegel, Georg W. F.	Philosophy	1839	1924	Thoma, Hans	Painter
1797	1856	Heine, Heinrich	Poet	1842	1926	Thyssen, August	Industry
1821	1894	Helmholtz, Hermann von	Physics	1849	1930	Tirpitz, Alfred von	Admiral
1744	1803	Herder, Johann G. von	Writer	1834	1896	Treitschke, Heinrich von	History
1847	1921	Hildebrand, Adolf von	Sculpture	1848	1911	Uhde, Fritz von	Painter
1847	1934	Hindenburg, Paul von	Soldier	1787	1862	Uhland, Ludwig	Poet
1776	1822	Hoffmann, Ernst T. A.	Poet	1821	1902	Virchow, Rudolf	Physician
1497	1543	Holbein, Hans	Painter	1455	1529	Vischer, Peter	Sculpture
1770	1843	Hoelderlin, Friedrich	Poet	1850	1945	Von Mackensen, August	Soldier
1769	1859	Humboldt, Alexander von	Scientist	1751	1826	Voss, Johann H.	Poet, Tran
1767	1835	Humboldt, W. von	Scientist	1813	1883	Wagner, Richard	Music
1488	1523	Hutten, Ulrich von	Religion	1873	1934	Wassermann, Jakob	Novelist
1778	1852	Jahn, Friedrich Ludwig	Patriot	1786	1826	Weber, Karl Maria von	Music
1859	1935	Junkers, Hugo	Engineer	1733	1772	Wieland, Christoph M.	Poet
1724	1804	Kant, Immanuel	Philosophy	1853	1905	Wissmann, Hermann von	Explorer
1784	1864	Klenze, Leo von	Architect	1860	1903	Wolf, Hugo	Music
1571	1630	Kepler, Johannes	Astronomy	1832	1920	Wundt, Wilhelm	Philosoph
1777	1811	Kleist, Heinrich von	Drama, Nov.	1759	1830	York, Hans D. L.	Soldier
1724	1803	Klopstock, Friedrich G.	Poetry	1838	1917	Zeppelin, Ferdin'd G.von	Aeronaut
1843	1910	Koch, Robert	Physician	1859	1940	Zimmermann, A. F. M.	Diplomat

Noted Norwegians

rn	Died	Name	Vocation	Born	Died	Name	Vocation
13	1896	Aasen, Ivar	Poet	1865	1926	Kinck, Hans E.	Fict., Drama.
72	1928	Amundsen, Roald	Explorer	1870	1924	Kjaer, Nils	Fict., Drama.
66	1920	Andersen, Tryggve	Fiction.	1833	1908	Lie, Jonas	Fiction.
32	1910	Bjornson, B.	Poet, Drama.	1810	1863	Munch, P. A.	History
33	1907	Bugge, Sophus	Folklore	1861	1930	Nansen, Fridtjof	Explorer
53	1930	Bull, Jacob B.	Fiction.	1835	1918	Sars, J. E.	Explorer
51	1921	Garborg, Arne	Fiction.	1846	1905	Skram, Amalie	Fiction.
43	1907	Grieg, Edvard	Composer	1882	1949	Undset, Sigrid	Author
57	1929	Heiberg, Gunnar	Drama.	1807	1874	Welhaven, J. S. C.	Poet
28	1906	Ibsen, Henrik	Drama.	1808	1845	Wergeland, Henrik	Poet, Drama.
49	1906	Kielland, A. L.	Fiction.				

Noted Italians

orn-Died	Name	Vocation	Born-Died	Name	Vocation
4(?)-72	Alberti, Leon Battista	Arch.-Auth.	1459-1504	Lippi, Filippino	Painter
9-1803	Alfieri, Vittorio	Trag.-Poet	1469-1527	Machiavelli, Nicolò	Philos.-Hist.
7-1455	Angelico, Il Beato Fra	Painter	1628-1694	Malpighi, Marcello	Biologist
2-1274	Aquinas, Thomas	Theologian	1431-1506	Mantegna, Andrea	Painter
2-1556	Aretino, Pietro	Author	1449-1515	Manuzio, Aldo	Editor
4-1533	Ariosto, Ludovico	Poet	1785-1873	Manzoni, Alessandro	Poet-Novel.
6-1856	Avogadro, Amedeo	Scientist	1874-1937	Marconi, Guglielmo	Scientist
8-1794	Beccaria, Cesare	Jurist	1401-1428 or 1429	Masaccio (Tommaso di ser Giovanni di Mone)	Painter
1-1863	Belli, Giuseppe Gioacchino	Poet	1863-1945	Mascagni, Pietro	Composer
9(?)-1516	Bellini, Giovanni	Painter	1805-1872	Mazzini, Giuseppe	Patr.-Auth.
1-1835	Bellini, Vincenzo	Composer	1389-1464	Medici, Cosimo di (1)	Statesman
8-1680	Bernini, Gian Lorenzo	Sculptor	1449-1492	Medici, Lorenzo di	Statesman
3-1375	Boccaccio, Giovanni	Author	1519-1574	Medici, Cosimo di (2)	Statesman
3-1805	Boccherini, Luigi	Composer	1698-1782	Metastasio	Poet
1-1494	Bolardo, Matteo Maria	Poet	1475-1564	Michelangelo Buonarroti	Arch.-Sculp.
5-1510	Botticelli, Sandro	Painter	1567-1643	Monteverdi, Claudio	Composer
4-1514	Bramante, Donato	Architect	1672-1750	Muratori, Ludovico	Historian
7-1446	Brunelleschi, Filippo	Architect	1782-1840	Paganini, Niccolò	Composer
8-1599	Bruno, Giordano	Philosopher	1525-1594	Palestrina, Giovanni Pierluigi da	Composer
h Cent.	Cabot, John (Giovanni Cabato)	Explorer	1848-1923	Pareto, Vilfredo	Econ.-Auth.
8-1639	Campanella, Tommaso	Poet-Philos.	1855-1912	Pascoli, Giovanni	Poet
7-1768	Canaletto (A. Canale)	Painter	1710-1736	Pergolesi, (c), Giovan Battista	Composer
7-1821	Canova, Antonio	Sculptor	1561-1633	Peri, Jacopo	Composer
5-1907	Carducci, Giosuè	Poet	1445-1523	Perugino Pietro	Painter
5-1798	Casanova, Giovanni	Author	1304-1374	Petrarch (Francesco Petrarca)	Poet
8-1529	Castiglione, Baldassarre	Author	(?)-1492	Piero Della Francesca	Painter
0-1861	Cavour, Camillo Benso	Statesman	1454(?)-1513	Pinturicchio (Bernardino di Betto)	Painter
0-1571	Cellini, Benvenuto	Artist	1867-1936	Pirandello, Luigi	Dra.-Nov.
0-1302	Cimabue, Giovanni	Painter	1254-1324	Polo, Marco	Explorer
1-1506	Columbus (Cristoforo, Colombo)	Explorer	1432-1484	Pulci, Luigi	Poet
3-1713	Corelli, Arcangelo	Composer	1483-1520	Raphael(Raffaelo Sanzio)	Painter
9-1534	Correggio (Ant. Allegri)	Painter	1626-1698	Redi, Francesco	Scient.-Poet
0-1903	Cremona, Luigi	Mathemat.	1615-1673	Rosa, Salvator	Paint.-Auth.
3-1938	D'Annunzio, Gabriele	Poet-Drama.	1792-1868	Rossini, Gioacchino	Composer
5-1321	Dante Alighieri	Poet	1858-1928	Rosso, Medardo	Sculptor
74, 5-1438	Della Quercia, Jacopo	Sculptor	1452-1498	Savonarola, Fra Girolamo	Preacher
7-1482	Della Robbia, Luca	Sculptor	1660-1725	Scarlatti, Alessandro	Composer
6-1531	Del Sarto, Andrea	Painter	1685-1757	Scarlatti, Domenico	Composer
7-1853	De Sanctis, Francesco	Author	1835-1910	Schiaparelli, Giovanni	Astronomer
7-1848	Donizetti, Gaetano	Composer	1818-1878	Secchi, Angelo	Astronomer
6-1466	Donatello (Donato di Betto Bardi)	Sculptor	1858-1899	Segantini, Giovanni	Painter
42-1911	Fogazzaro, Antonio	Novelist	1729-1799	Spallanzani, Lazzaro	Scientist
78-1827	Foscolo, Ugo	Poet	1643-1737	Stradivari, Antonio	Violin maker
82-1286	Francis of Assisi (St.) Francesco d'Assisi	Relig.	1692-1770	Tartini, Giuseppe	Violinist
64-1642	Galileo (G. Galilei)	Scientist	1544-1595	Tasso, Torquato	Poet
37-1798	Galvani, Luigi	Scientist	1696-1770	Tiepolo, Giambattista	Painter
07-1882	Garibaldi, Giuseppe	Soldier,Patr.	1518-1594	Tintoretto (Jacopo Robusti)	Painter
78-1455	Ghiberti, Lorenzo	Sculptor	1477-1576	Titian (Vecelli Tiziano)	Painter
49-1494	Ghirlandaio, Domenico	Painter	1608-1647	Torricelli, Evangelista	Scientist
77-1510	Giorgione (Giorgio da Castelfranco)	Painter	1396-1476	Uccello (Paolo Di Dono)	Painter
50-1336	Giotto (Angelo Bondone)	Painter	1511-1574	Vasari, Giorgio	Auth.-Paint.
09-1850	Giusti, Giuseppe	Poet	1813-1901	Verdi, Giuseppe	Composer
07-1793	Goldoni, Carlo	Dramatist	1840-1922	Verga, Giovanni	Nov.-Dram.
13-1786	Gozzi, Gasparo	Author	1528-1588	Veronese (Paolo Cagliari)	Painter
20-1497	Gozzoli, Benozzo di Lese	Painter	1485-1533	Verrazzano, Giovanni	Explorer
83-1540	Guicciardini, Francesco	Hist.-State.	1435-1488	Verrocchio, Andrea del	Sculptor
52-1519	Leonardo Da Vinci	Paint.-Arch.	1454-1512	Vespucci, Amerigo	Explorer
98-1837	Leopardi, Giacomo	Poet-Philos	1668-1744	Vico, Giambattista	Philosopher
06-1469	Lippi, Fra Filippo	Painter	1745-1827	Volta, Alessandro	Scientist
			1876-1948	Wolf-Ferrari, Ermanno	Composer

Noted Swiss

orn	Died	Name	Vocation	Born	Died	Name	Vocation
807	1873	Agassiz, Louis	Scientist	1825	1898	Meyer, Conrad F.	Poet, Novelist
815	1887	Bachnofen, Johann	Jurist	1493	1541	Paracelsus,Theophrastus	Science
808	1881	Bluntschli, Jon. Kaspar	Jurist	1746	1827	Pestalozzi, Johann H.	Educator
818	1898	Burkhardt, Jakob	History	1712	1778	Rousseau, Jean Jacques	Essays
509	1564	Calvin, Jean	Religion	1740	1799	Saussure, Benedict	Geology
787	1875	Dufour, William Henri	Soldier	1465	1522	Schiner, Mathias	Religion
828	1910	Dunant, Henri	Phil., Founder of Red Cross	1845	1924	Spitteler, Karl	Poetry
				1766	1817	Stael, Madame de	Fiction
848	1931	Forel, Auguste	Sociology	1799	1846	Toepffer, Rodolphe	Writer
745	1832	Fussli, Heinrich	History	1797	1847	Vinet, Alexandre	Poetry, Phil.
797	1854	Gotthelf, Jeremias	Fiction	1417	1490	Von Flue, Nikolas	Patriot
708	1777	Haller, Albrecht von	Physician	1825	1899	Welti, Emile	Jurist
819	1890	Keller, Gottfried	Poet, Novelist	1484	1531	Zwingli, Ulrich	Religion
741	1801	Lavater, Johann K.	Essays				

Swiss Painters

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1831	1910	Anker, Albert	1741	1825	Füssli (Fusely), J. H.	1828	1905	Koller, Rudolf
1828	1890	Bocion, F. L. D.	1813	1871	Girardet, Charles	1702	1798	Liotard, Jean Et
1827	1901	Boecklin, Arnold	1806	1874	Gleyre, Charles	1794	1835	Robert, Leopold
1850	1921	Burnand, Eugene	1736	1813	Graff, Anton	1862	1912	Welti, Albert
1810	1864	Calame, Alexandre	1853	1918	Rodler, Ferdinand			

Noted Austrians and Hungarians

Born	Died	Name	Vocation	Born	Died	Name	Vocati
1606	1695	Derfflinger, Georg	Soldier	1862	1931	Schnitzler, Arthur	Drama, I
1856	1939	Freud, Sigmund	Psychoanalyst	1797	1828	Schubert, Franz	Music
1791	1872	Grillparzer, Franz	Drama	1804	1871	Schwind, Moritz von	Painter
1732	1809	Haydn, Joseph	Music	1858	1899	Segantini, Giovanni	Painter
1852	1925	Hoetzendorf, Franz Conrad von	Soldier	1805	1868	Stifter, Adalbert	Novelist
1767	1810	Hofer, Andreas	Patriot	1804	1849	Strauss, Johann	Music
1825	1904	Jokai, Mor*	Novelist	1825	1899	Strauss, Johann (Son)	Music
1811	1886	Liszt, Franz*	Music	1165	1227	Walther v.d. Vogelweide	Poet
1860	1911	Mahler, Gustav	Music	1583	1634	Wallenstein, Albrecht von	Soldier
1822	1884	Mendel, Gregor	Science	1858	1929	Welsbach, Freiherr von (Karl Auer)	Chemist
1756	1791	Mozart, Wolfgang A.	Music				

*Indicates Hungarian.

Spanish Authors

Born	Died	Name	Vocation	Born	Died	Name	Vocat
1180	1246	Berceo, Gonzalo de	Poet.	1600	1681	Calderón de la Barca, Pedro	Dramat
1282	1348	Juan Manuel	Prose.	1766	1828	Fernández de Moratín, L.	Dramat
1332	1407	Lopez de Ayala, Pedro	Poet.	1772	1857	Quintana, Manuel Jose	Poet.
1398	1458	Lopez de Mendoza, Iñigo	Poet.	1796	1877	Fernan Caballero (Cecilia Bohl de Faber)	Novelis
1440	1479	Manrique, Jorge	Poet.	1803	1839	Heredia y Campuzano, Jose	Poet.
....	1510	Rojas, Fernando de	Dramatist.	1817	1893	Zorrilla y Moral, José	Poet.
1503	1536	Garcilaso de la Vega	Poet.	1817	1901	Campoamor y Campoosorio, Ramon de	Poet.
1503	1541	Valdés, Juan de	Philosopher.	1824	1905	Valera y Alcalá Galiano,	Novelis
1510	1566	Rueda, Lope de	Dramatist.	1833	1891	Alarcon, Pedro Antonio de	Novelis
1528	1591	León, Luis de	Poet, Prose.	1833	1906	Pereda, Jose Maria de	Novelis
1533	1594	Ercilla y Zuniga, Alonso de	Poet.	1836	1870	Becquer, Gustavo Adolfo	Poet.
1547	1616	Cervantes de Saavedra, Miguel de	Novelist.	1843	1920	Perez Galdos, Genito	Novelis
1561	1627	Góngora y Argote, Luis de	Poet.	1852	1921	Pardo Bazan, Emilia	Novelis
1562	1635	Vega Carpio, Lope Felix de	Dramatist.	1853	1938	Armando Palacio Valdes	Novelis
1579	1644	Velez de Guevara, Luis	Novelist.	1867	1916	Dario Ruben, (Nicaraguan)	Poet.
1580	1639	Ruiz de Alarcón Juan	Dramatist.	1867	1928	Blasco Ibanez, Vicente	Novelis
1580	1645	Quevedo y Villegas Francisco Gómez de	Poet, Prose.	1899	1936	Federico Garcia Lorca	Poet

Spanish Painters

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1786	1827	Alvarez, Don Jose	1630	1691	Leal Valdes, Juan	1624	1700	Roldan, Pedro
1601	1667	Cano, Alonzo	1815	1894	Madrazo, Federico	1520	1590	Sanchez Coello, A
1641	1685	Carreno de Miranda, Juan	1509	1586	Morales, Luis de (El Divino Morales)	1863	1923	Sorolla y Bastida,
1600	1680	Espinosa, Jacinto Jeronimo de	1618	1682	Murillo, B. E.	1548	1625	Theotocopuli, Do toe (El Greco)
1746	1828	Goya y Lucientes, F	1551	1609	Pantola de la Cruz, Juan	1599	1660	Velasquez, Diego
1838	1874	Fortuny, Mariano	1597	1628	Ribalta, Francisco de	1870	1945	Zuloaga, Ignacio
			1588	1656	Ribera, Jose	1598	1662	

Noted Czechs

Born	Died	Name	Vocation	Born	Died	Name	Voca
1834	1948	Benes, Eduard	Statesman	1887	1948	Masaryk, Jan	States
1890	1938	Capek, Karel	Drama, Fic.	1850	1937	Masaryk, T. G.	States
1841	1904	Dvorak, Anton	Composer	1824	1884	Smetana, Bedrich	Comp
1373	1415	Huss, Jan	Religion				

Noted Danes

Born	Died	Name	Vocation	Born	Died	Name	Voca
1805	1875	Andersen, Hans Christian	Author	1813	1855	Kierkegaard, Socren	Philos
1681	1741	Bering, Vitus J.	Explorer	1894	1948	Moeller, John Christmas	States
1546	1601	Brahe, Tycho	Astronom'r	1777	1851	Orsted, Hans Christian	Physi
1842	1927	Brandes, Georg	Critic	1874	1943	Pontoppidan, Henrik	Autho
1857	1919	Gjellerup, Karl	Poet	1140	1206	Saxon, Grammaticus	Histor
1684	1745	Holberg, Ludvig av	Drama	1770	1844	Thorvaldsen, Albert B.	Sculpt

Violinists of the Past

B'n	D'd	Name	Nat.	B'n	D'd	Name	Nat.	B'n	D'd	Name
1856	1943	Adamowski, T.	Pol.	1831	1907	Joachim, Jos. Jr.	Ger.	1844	1908	Sarasate, P. M
1845	1930	Auer, Leopold.	Hung.	1790	1861	Lipinski, Karl	Pol	1815	1894	Sivori, Ern
1810	1880	Bull, Ole	Nor.	1784	1840	Paganini, N.	Ital.	1692	1770	Tartini, G.
1780	1842	Clement, Franz	Aus.	1868	1920	Powell, Maud	U. S.	1820	1881	Vieuxtemps, H.
1824	1893	Eichberg, J.	Ger.	1830	1898	Remenyi, Edw.	Hung.	1753	1824	Viotti, Jean
1716	1796	Giardini, F. di	Ital.	1892	1936	Rigo, Jancsi	Hung.	1845	1908	Wilhelmj, A
1858	1937	Hubay, Jeno	Hung.	1863	1946	Rose, Arnold	Austrian	1858	1931	Ysaye, Eugene
1880	1940	Kubelik, Jan	Bohemia							

Flemish and Dutch Painters

Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1715	Bosch, Balthasar van den (Fl.)	1656	1696	Huysman, Jacob (Fl.)	1610	1694	Teniers, David (Fl.)
1516	Bosch, Hieronymus (D.)	1682	1749	Huysum, Jan van (D.)	1627	1690	Vander Meer, Jan (Elder) (D.)
1676	Bosch, Jakob van den (D.)	1593	1678	Jordaens, Jacob (Fl.)	1656	1706	Vander Meer, Jan (Younger) (D.)
1475	Bouts, Dirk (D.)	1478?	1533	Mabuse, Jan (Jan Gossaert) (Fl.)	1633	1707	Vandervelde, William (D.)
1569	Brueghel, Pieter (Fl.)	1460	1531	Matsys, Quentin (Fl.)	1639	1672	Vandervelde, Adriaan (D.)
1625	Brueghel, Jan (Fl.)	1435	1495	Memling, Hans (Fl.)	1599	1641	Van Dyck, Anthony (Fl.)
1638	Brouwer (or Brauwer), Adriaen (Fl.)	1512?	1576	Moro (or Mor), Anthonis (Fl.)	1366	1426	Van Eyck, Hubert (Fl.)
1684	Coques (or Cocx), Gonzales (Fl.)	1610	1685	Ostade, Adr. van (D.)	1386	1440	Van Eyck, Jan (Fl.)
1691	Cuyp, Albert (D.)	1625	1654	Potter, Paul (D.)	1853	1890	Van Gogh, Vincent (D.)
1680	Douw, Gerard (D.)	1607	1669	Rembrandt van Rijn* (D.)	1596	1656	Van Goyen, Jan (D.)
1654	Fabricius, Carel (D.)	1833	1898	Rops, Felicien (Belgian)	1494	1533	Van Leyden, Lucas (D.)
1482	Goes, Hugo van der (D.)	1577	1640	Rubens, Peter Paul (Fl.)	1632	1675	Vermeer, Jan van (Delft) (D.)
1666	Hals, Frans (D.)	1625	1681	Ruysdael, Jacob (D.)	1399?	1464	Weyden, Rogier van der (Fl.)
1709	Hobbema, Meindert (D.)	1629	1679	Steen, Jan (D.)			
1681	Hoogh, Pieter de (D.)	1826	1906	Stevens, Alfred (Belgian)			
1727	Huysman, Cornelis (Fl.)	1582	1649	Teniers, David (Elder) (Fl.)			

embrandt was his first name, Van Rijn his family name.

Noted Russians

Died	Name	Vocation	Born	Died	Name	Vocation
1859	Aksakov, Sergei T.....	Author	1865	1942	Merezhkovsky, D. S...	Author
1919	Andrevev, Leonid N...	Author	1845	1900	Muravjev, Michael N.,	Statesman
1906	Arensky, Anton S.....	Composer	1835	1881	Mussorgsky, Modest P.	Composer
1924	Arkhangelsky, Alex. A..	Composer	1821	1877	Nekrasov, Nicholas A..	Poet
1812	Bagration, Peter I....	Soldier	1848	1936	Nemirovitch-Danchenko, Vasili I.....	Author
1924	Bakst, Leon S.....	Painter				
1910	Balakirev, Mily A.....	Composer	1824	1861	Nikitin, Ivan S.....	Poet
1819	Baranov, Alexander A..	Statesman	1744	1818	Novikov, Nicholas I....	Statesman
1884	Bashkirtseva, Maria....	Author; Painter	1737	1808	Orlov, Alexei G., Count	Soldier
1927	Bekhterev, Vladimir M.	Neuropatholog.	1823	1886	Ostrovsky, Alexander..	Dramatist
1852	Bellingshausen, Faddei.	Explorer	1849	1936	Pavlov, Ivan P.....	Physiologist
1928	Benois, Alex. N.....	Painter	1885	1931	Pavlova, Anna M.....	Dancer
1948	Berdyaev, Nicholas....	Theolog., Phil.	1822	1910	Petipa, Marius I.....	Ballet-master
1921	Blok, Alexander A.....	Poet	1810	1881	Pirogov, Nicholas I....	Surgeon
1887	Borodin, Alexander P..	Composer	1857	1918	Plekhanov, Georgi V...	Writer
1938	Chaliapin, Feodor I....	Singer	1859	1905	Popov, Alexander S....	Inventor
1918	Cui, César A.....	Composer	1739	1791	Potemkin, G. A., Prince	Statesman
1872	Dal, Vladimir I.....	Lexicographer	1681	1736	Prokopovich, Theofan.	Statesman
1869	Dargomizhskv. Alex....	Composer	1839	1888	Przhevalsky, Nicholas.	Explorer
1929	Diaghilev, Sergei P....	Ballet Producer	1799	1837	Pushkin, Alexander S...	Poet
1881	Dostoyevsky, Feodor M.	Author	1866	1920	Rebikov, Vladimir I....	Composer
1905	Dragomirov, Michael I.	Soldier	1844	1930	Repin, Ilya Y.....	Painter
1948	Eisenstein, Sergei.....	Film Producer	1844	1908	Rimsky-Korsakov, N....	Composer
1936	Glazunov, Alexander K.	Composer	1856	1919	Rozanov, Vasili V.....	Author
1857	Glinka, Michael I.....	Composer	1848	1909	Rozhestvensky, Zinovi	Admiral
1852	Gogol, Nicholas V.....	Author	1829	1894	Rubinstein, Anton G...	Composer
1916	Golitzin, Boris, Prince.	Physicist	1835	1881	Rubinstein, Nicholas G.	Musician
1891	Goncharov, Ivan A.....	Author	1854	1915	Savina, Maria G.....	Actress
1936	Gorky, Maxim.....	Author	1871	1915	Scriabin, Alexander N..	Composer
1829	Griboyedov, Alex. S....	Dramatist	1820	1871	Serov, Alexander N....	Composer
1934	Grot, Konstantin Y....	Lexicographer	1865	1911	Serov, Valentin A.....	Painter
1870	Herzen, Alexander I....	Author	1814	1864	Shevchenko, Taras.....	Ukraine's Poet
1935	Ippolitov-ivanov, M...	Composer	1831	1898	Shishkin, Ivan I.....	Painter
1946	Kalinin, Mikhail I....	Statesman	1843	1882	Skobelev, Michael D....	Soldier
1836	Kiprensky, Orest A....	Painter	1820	1879	Soloviev, Sergei M....	Historian
1920	Kolchak, Alexander V..	Statesman	1853	1900	Soloviev, Vladimir S...	Philosopher
1842	Koltsov, Alexei V.....	Poet	1772	1839	Speransky, Mich., Count	Statesman
1927	Koni, Anatoli F.....	Jurist	1863	1938	Stanislavsky, Konst. S.	Actor
1921	Korolenko, Vladimir G.	Author	1863	1911	Stolypin, Peter A.....	Statesman
1921	Kropotkin, Peter, Prince	Geographer	1848	1916	Surikov, Vasili I.....	Painter
1844	Krylov, Ivan A.....	Fabulist	1834	1912	Suvorin, Alexei S.....	Editor; Author
1938	Kuprin, Alexander I...	Author	1729	1800	Suvorov, Alexander V..	Soldier
1927	Kustodiyev, Boris M...	Painter	1856	1915	Taneyev, Sergei I.....	Composer
1813	Kutuzov, M. L., Prince..	Soldier	1860	1904	Tchekhov, Anton P.....	Author
1924	Lenin, Vladimir I.....	Statesman	1817	1875	Tchekhov, Anton P.....	Author
1841	Lermontov, Michael Y.	Poet	1883	1945	Tolstoy, Alexei, Count.	Author
1895	Leskov, Nicholas S....	Author	1828	1910	Tostoy, Lyov, Count..	Author
1900	Levitan, Isaak I.....	Painter	1879	1940	Trotsky, Leon (Lev Bronstein).....	Revolutionist
1765	Lomonosov, Michael V.	Scientist				
1914	Lyadov, Anatol K.....	Composer	1866	1938	Trubetskoy, Paolo P....	Sculptor
1897	Malkov, Apollon N....	Poet	1840	1893	Tschaikovsky, Peter I..	Composer
1904	Makarov, Stepan O....	Admiral	1818	1883	Turgenev, Ivan S.....	Author
1916	Mechnikov, Ilya I.....	Biologist	1848	1926	Vasnetsov, Viktor M...	Painter
1883	Melnikov, Paul I.....	Author	1842	1904	Vereshchagin, Vasili....	Painter
1907	Mendeleyev, Dimitri I..	Chemist	1849	1915	Witte, Sergei Y., Count.	Statesman
1729	Menshikov, Alex. D...	Statesman				

POSTMAN'S DILEMMA: MAN WITH LONGEST NAME IN THE WORLD

he man with the longest name in the world, East Indian delegate to the Commonwealth Relations ference at Toronto, Canada, arrived in New York Sept. 1, 1949, by air from London and obligingly ted his name and title on a blackboard for reporters. It is:

Diwan Bahadur Sir Tiruvalyangudi Vijayaraghavacharya

e is the former diwan of Cochin and of Udaipur and vice president of the Imperial Council of cultural Research. He explained that his first name is that of the village where he was born and ns village of the prosperous rice fields. His last name means a war cry and a synonym for Rama. harya was a 14th century Hindu leader from whom he is descended. "In London I was called '754', the number of my room in the Savoy hotel," he explained. "My friends call me diwan, rime minister. My children call me Pop. Ladies simply call me Dear One."

Noted Poles

Born	Died	Name	Vocation
1333	1370	Casimir the Great	Diplomat
1810	1849	Chopin, Fryderyk	Composer
966	1025	Chrobry, Boleslaw	Statesman
1473	1543	Copernicus, Nicholas	Scientist
1373	1399	Jadwiga, Queen	Ruler
1857	1924	Korzeniowski, Conrad	Writer
1746	1817	Kosciuszko, Tadeusz	Soldier
1786	1861	Lelewel, Joachim	Historian
1839	1895	Matejko, Jan	Painter
1798	1855	Mickiewicz, Adam	Poet
1867	1946	Moscicki, Ignace	Statesman
1860	1941	Paderewski, Ignace	Pianist
1748	1779	Pulaski, Casimir	Soldier
1868	1925	Reymont, Wladyslaw	Writer
1862	1946	Rosenthal, Moriz	Pianist
1563	1612	Skarga, Piotr	Preache
1846	1916	Sienkiewicz, Henryk	Novelist
1867	1934	Sklodowska, Marie (Mme. Curie)	Scientist
1642	1696	Sobieski, Jan	Sold.,St
1755	1826	Staszyc, Stanislaw	Scientist
1869	1907	Wyspianski, Stanislaw	Poet,Pa
1542	1605	Zamoyski, Jan	Sold.,Sta

Noted Swedes

Born	Died	Name	Vocation
1793	1866	Almquist, C. J. L.	Fiction
1859	1927	Arrhenius, Svante A.	Chemist
1740	1795	Bellman, C. M.	Poet
1895	1948	Bernadotte, Count Folke	UnitedNations
1779	1848	Berzelius, Jakob	Chemist
1801	1865	Bremer, Fredrika	Fiction
1867	1945	Cassel, Gustav	Economist
1701	1744	Celsius, Anders	Astronomer
1803	1889	Ericsson, John	Inventor
1860	1911	Froding, Gustaf	Poet
1783	1847	Geijer, E. G.	Poet, Hist.
1860	1925	Hansson, Ola	Poet, Fict.
1730	1804	Karlfeldt, Erik Axel	Poet
1858	1940	Lagerlof, Selma	Fiction
1707	1778	Linne, Carl von	Botanist
1843	1921	Montelius, Oscar	Hist.,Archa
1833	1896	Noble, Alfred B	Scientist
1842	1919	Retzius, Gustaf	Anthropolo
1630	1702	Rudbeck Olof	Medicine
1828	1895	Rydberg, Viktor	Poet, Phil.
1793	1823	Stagnelius, E. J	Poet
1598	1672	Stiernhielm, Georg	Poet, Phil.
1849	1912	Strindberg, August	Drama, Fic
1688	1772	Swedenborg, Emanuel	Philosophe
1782	1846	Tegner, Esaias	Poet

Noted Finns

Born	Died	Name	Vocation
1510	1557	Agricola, Michael	Religion
1861	1921	Aho, Juhani	Fiction, Poet.
1844	1897	Canth, Minna	Drama
1854	1905	Edelfelt, Albert	Painter
1865	1931	Gallen-Kallela, Akseli	Painter
1834	1872	Kivi, Aleksis	Fiction, Dra.
1802	1884	Lönnrot, Elias	Folklore
1867	.....	Mannerheim, C. G.	Statesm.,M
1804	1877	Runeberg, Johan Ludvig	Poet
1865	.....	Sibelius, Jean	Composer
1888	.....	Sillanpää, F. E.	Fiction
1896	1881	Snellman, J. V.	Phil., Econ
1818	1898	Topelius, Zacharias	Fiction
1862	1939	Westermarck, Edvard	Philosophe

Ancient Authors, Greek (B. C. years are in bold face.)

Born	Died	Name.	Subj.
389	314	Aeschines	Orat.
525	456	Aeschylus	Dram.
.....	550	Aesop	Tales
563	478	Anacreon	Poet
500	428	Anaxagorus	Philos.
287	212	Archimedes	Physl.
448	380	Aristophanes	Dram.
384	322	Aristotle	Philos.
.....	194	Athenaeus	Antiq.
460	370	Democritus	Philos.
310	240	Callimachus	Poet.
382	322	Demosthenes	Orat.
50	13	Diodorus	Hist.
?	7	Dionysius	Hist.
450	....	Empedocles.	Philos.
.....	118	Epictetus	Stoic.
342	270	Epicurus	Philos.
480	406	Euripides	Dram.
576	480	Heraclitus	Philos.
484	424	Herodotus	Hist.
.....	735	Hesiod	Poet.
460	377	Hippocrates.	Medic.
962	927	Homer	Poet.
436	338	Isocrates	Orat.
342	292	Menander	Dram.
522	443	Pindar	Poet.
429	347	Plato	Philos.
49	120	Plutarch	Biog.
207	122	Polybius	Hist
582	500	Pythagoras	Phil
600	.....	Sappho	Poet
556	469	Simonides	Poet
495	405	Sophocles	Dra
63	24	Strabo	Geo
600	540	Thales	Phil
530	460	Themistocles.	Phil
.....	255	Theocritus	Poet
382	287	Theophrastus	Phil
471	401	Thucydides	Hist
280	.....	Timon	Phil
490	.....	Zeno	Phil
430	357	Xenophon	Hist

Ancient Authors, Latin (B. C. years are in bold face)

Born	Died	Name	Subj.
330	390	Ammianus, M.	Hist.
125	200	Apulelus	Satir.
130	175	Aulus Gellius	Satir.
475	524	Boethius	Philos.
102	44	Caesar, Julius	Hist.
232	147	Cato, the Elder	Orat.
87	54	Catullus	Poet.
107	43	Cicero	Orat.
365	408	Claudian	Poet.
65	8	Horace	Poet.
60	140	Juvenal	Satir.
59	17	Livy	Hist.
38	65	Lucan	Poet
180	103	Lucilius	Satir.
96	52	Lucretius	Philos.
43	104	Martial	Poet
100	30	Nepos	Hist.
43	18	Ovid	Poet
34	62	Persius	Satir.
254	184	Plautus	Dram.
23	79	Pliny	Natur.
62	113	Pliny the Younger	Essays
35	95	Quintilian	Cri
86	34	Sallust	His
6	65	Seneca	Mo
25	100	Silius	Poe
61	96	Status	Poe
70	150	Suetonius	Bio
55	117	Tacitus	His
185	159	Terence	Dr
54	18	Tibullus	Poe
70	19	Vergil	Poe
70	16	Vitruvius	Ar

Dives 4,500 Feet for Record

Man's farthest penetration of the ocean depths was accomplished by Otis Barton, Boston explorer, Aug. 16, 1949, when he descended 4,500 feet into the Pacific off Santa Cruz Island, Calif., in a 7,000-lb. "benthoscope."

This was 1,472 feet farther than the record of 3,028 feet, set by Dr. William Beebe and Mr. Barton in Bermuda in 1934, described in Dr. Beebe's book "Half Mile Down." The diving bell was suspended from an accompanying barge on the surface.

The "benthoscope" in which Mr. Barton made his descent from the mother ship, the yacht Velero IV, is similar to the bathysphere employed by the Beebe-Barton expedition in 1934. It is a steel ball with an outside diameter of 57½ inches, 3½ more than the bathysphere; walls 1¾ inches thick or one-half inch thicker than the 1934 mo and is 2,600 pounds heavier. The benthoscope hold two persons; entrance is through a 15- door, sealed with a synthetic rubber gasket. It two windows of fused quartz, one pointed stra ahead, and the other pointed forward and do ward at an angle of 45 degrees, through whic motion picture camera may be aimed.

Two-way telephone contact with the surface maintained with Dr. Maurice Nelles of the gineering staff of the University of Southern C fornia's Allan Hancock Foundation which coll rated in the dive experiment.

The benthoscope is named from the Greek wo "benthos" (sea bottom) and "skopein" (vert view) and was cast of special steel in 1948 by Watson-Stillman Company, Roselle, N. J.

Personalities of Stage, Screen, Radio, Television

Actors, Actresses, Composers, Dramatists, Musicians, Producers, Radio Performers, Singers

Source: Latest authentic records; as of June 1, 1949

Name	Birthplace	Born
A		
ba, Marta	Rome, Italy	1907
bott, Bud (Wm.)	Asbury Park, N. J.	1898
bott, George	Salamanca, N. Y.	1887
el, Walter	St. Paul, Minn.	1898
ams, Maude	Salt Lake City, Utah.	1872
ler, Larry	Baltimore, Md.	1914
ler, Stella	New York, N. Y.	1902
rian, Iris	Los Angeles, Calif.	1913
erne, Brian	Worcestershire, Eng.	1902
ley, Richard	Stanmore, England	1910
bert, Eddie	Rock Island, Ill.	1908
bernd, Luis	Barcelona, Spain	
bertson, Frank	Fergus Falls, Minn.	1909
bright, Hardie	Charleroi, Pa.	1905
la, Frances	Christchurch, N. Z.	1883
la, Robert	New York, N. Y.	1914
exander, Ben	Goldfield, Nev.	1911
exander, John	Newport, Ky.	1897
exander, Katherine	Arkansas	1901
an, Elizabeth	Skegness, England	1910
an, Maud	Toronto, Canada	
en, Fred	Cambridge, Mass.	1894
en, Gracie	San Francisco, Calif.	
en, Robert	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	1906
britton, Louise	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1920
good, Sara	Dublin, Ireland	1883
ister, Claud	London, England	1893
wyn, Astrid	So. Manchester, Conn.	
yson, June	Westchester Cy., N. Y.	
ber, Murray	New York, N. Y.	1904
arado, Don	Albuquerque, N. M.	1904
aeche, Don	Kenosha, Wis.	1908
nos (F. F. Gosden)	Richmond, Va.	1899
ders, Glenn	Los Angeles, Calif.	1890
derson, Judith	Adelaide, Australia	1898
derson, Marian	Philadelphia, Pa.	
derson, Mary	Birmingham, Ala.	1922
drews, Dana	Collins, Miss.	1912
drews Sisters:		
La Verne	Minneapolis, Minn.	1915
Maxene	Minneapolis, Minn.	1918
Patty	Minneapolis, Minn.	1920
dy (C. J. Correll)	Peoria, Ill.	1890
gel, Heather	Oxford, England	1909
gelus, Muriel	London, England	1909
glin, Margaret	Ottawa, Canada	1876
kers, Evelyn	Valparaiso, Chile	
nabella	Paris, France	1913
en, Harold	Buffalo, N. Y.	1905
en, Richard	Charlottesville, Va.	1900
nstrong, Robert	Saginaw, Mich.	1896
naz, Desi	Santiago, Cuba	1917
nold, Edward	New York, N. Y.	1890
nt, Charles	Michigan City, Ind.	1908
au, Claudio	Chillau, Chile	1903
thur, Jean	New York, N. Y.	1908
thur, Johnny	Scottsdale, Pa.	
thur, Julia	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	1869
taire, Adele	Omaha, Nebr.	1898
taire, Fred	Omaha, Nebr.	1900
ther, Nils	Malmo, Sweden	1901
tor, Gertrude	Lakewood, Ohio	1906
tor, Mary	Quincy, Ill.	1906
tes, Roscoe	Grange, Miss.	1895
er, Mischa	St. Petersburg, Russia	1905
try, Gene	Tioga, Texas	1907
tres, Lew	Minneapolis, Minn.	1908
B		
call, Lauren	New York, N. Y.	1924
ccoloni, Salvatore	Rome, Italy	1900
chelor, Stephanie	Detroit, Mich.	
chianova, Olga	Moscow, Russia	1899
con, Faith	Los Angeles, Calif.	
con, Irving	St. Joseph, Mo.	1893
nter, Fay	Los Angeles, Calif.	1892
ter, Belle	New York, N. Y.	1893
ter, Josephine		
ter, Benny	St. Joseph, Mo.	1907
ter, Kenny	Monrovia, Calif.	1912
ter, Phil	Philadelphia, Pa.	1896
anchine, George	Russia	1904
d, Lucille	Butte, Mont.	1911
mpton, Rose	Cleveland, Ohio	1909
ncroft, George	Philadelphia, Pa.	1882
nkhead, Tallulah	Huntsville, Ala.	1902
nks, Leslie	Liverpool, England	1899
nks, Monty	Italy	1897
nnister, Harry	Holland, Mich.	
ber, Samuel	West Chester, Pa.	1910
biroli, John	London, England	1899
er, Simon	Odessa, Russia	1896
d, Lynn	Roanoke, Va.	1917
low, Howard	Plain City, Ohio	1892
nes, Binnie	London, England	1908
nett, Vincent	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1902

Name	Birthplace	Born
Barrat, Robert	New York, N. Y.	1891
Barrett, Edith	Roxbury, Mass.	1906
Barrett, Sheila	Washington, D. C.	1909
Barrie, Wendy	Hong Kong, China	1913
Barry, Don (Red)	Houston, Tex.	
Barrymore, Diana	New York, N. Y.	1921
Barrymore, Ethel	Philadelphia, Pa.	1879
Barrymore, Lionel	Philadelphia, Pa.	1878
Barthelmess, Richard	New York, N. Y.	1897
Bartholomew, Freddie	London, England	1924
Barton, James	Gloucester, N. J.	1890
Basie, William (Count)	Red Bank, N. J.	1906
Basquette, Lina	San Mateo, Calif.	1909
Bauer, Harold	London, England	1873
Baxter, Alan	East Cleveland, Ohio.	1911
Baxter, Anne	Michigan City, Ind.	1923
Baxter, Warner	Columbus, Ohio	1893
Beecham, Sir Thomas	Lancaster, England	1879
Beecher, Janet	Jefferson City, Mo.	1887
Beery, Noah, Jr.	New York, N. Y.	1915
Begley, Ed	Hartford, Conn.	1901
Bellamy, Ralph	Chicago, Ill.	1905
Ben-Ami, Jacob	Minsk, Russia	1890
Bendix, William	New York, N. Y.	1906
Bennett, Bruce	Tacoma, Wash.	
Bennett, Constance	New York, N. Y.	1905
Bennett, Joan	Palisades, N. J.	1910
Bennett, Robert R.	Kansas City, Mo.	1894
Bennett, Wilda	Asbury Park, N. J.	1894
Benny, Jack	Waukegan, Ill.	1894
Berg, Gertrude	New York, N. Y.	1899
Bergen, Edgar John	Chicago, Ill.	1903
Bergman, Ingrid	Stockholm, Sweden	1917
Bergner, Elisabeth	Vienna, Austria	1900
Berle, Milton	New York, N. Y.	1908
Berlin, Irving	Russia	1888
Bernstein, Leonard	Lawrence, Mass.	1918
Best, Edna	Hove, England	1900
Bevan, Billy	Orange, Australia	1897
Bey, Turhan	Vienna, Austria	
Biberman, Abner	Milwaukee, Wis.	1909
Bickford, Charles	Cambridge, Mass.	1889
Bird, Richard	Liverpool, England	1895
Black, Frank	Montreal, Canada	1901
Blackmer, Sidney	Salisbury, N. C.	1898
Blair, Betsy	Altoona, Pa.	1921
Blanc, Mel	San Francisco, Calif.	1908
Bjoering, Jussi	Stora Tuna, Sweden	1911
Blitzstein, Marc	Philadelphia, Pa.	1905
Bloch, Ernest	Geneva, Switzerland	1880
Blondell, Joan	New York, N. Y.	1909
Blore, Eric	London, England	1887
Blue, Monte	Indianapolis, Ind.	1890
Blythe, Betty	Los Angeles, Calif.	1900
Bogart, Humphrey	New York, N. Y.	1899
Boland, Mary	Detroit, Mich.	1880
Boles, Jim	Lubbock, Tex.	1914
Boles, John	Greenville, Tex.	1900
Bolger, Ray	Dorchester, Mass.	1906
Bondi, Beulah	Chicago, Ill.	1892
Bordoni, Irene	Ajaccio, Corsica	
Borg, Veda Ann	Boston, Mass.	1915
Borge, Victor	Copenhagen, Denmark	1909
Bori, Lucrezia	Valencia, Spain	1888
Borzage, Frank	Salt Lake City, Utah.	1893
Boswell, Connie	New Orleans, La.	
Bow, Clara	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1905
Bowman, Lee	Cincinnati, Ohio	1914
Boyd, William	Cambridge, Ohio	1898
Boyer, Charles	Figeac, France	1899
Bracken, Eddie	Astoria, L. I., N. Y.	1920
Bradley, Grace	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1913
Brailowsky, Alexander	Kiev, Russia	1896
Branzell, Karin	Stockholm, Sweden	1897
Breen, Bobby	Toronto, Canada	1927
Bremer, Lucille	Amsterdam, N. Y.	
Brendel, El	Philadelphia, Pa.	1898
Brennan, Walter A.	Swampscott, Mass.	1894
Brent, Evelyn	Tampa, Fla.	1899
Brent, George	Dublin, Ireland	1904
Brian, Mary	Dallas, Tex.	1908
Brice, Fanny	New York, N. Y.	1891
Brisson, Carl	Copenhagen, Denmark	1895
Britton, Barbara	Long Beach, Calif.	
Broderick, Helen	New York, N. Y.	1918
Brook, Clive	London, England	1891
Brooks, Phyllis	Boise, Idaho	1914
Brophy, Edward	New York, N. Y.	1895
Brown, Joe E.	Holgate, Ohio	1892
Brown, Johnny Mack	Dothan, Ala.	1904
Brownlee, John	Geelong, Australia	1901
Bruce, Carol	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1919
Bruce, Nigel	San Diego, Calif.	1895
Bruce, Virginia	Minneapolis, Minn.	1910
Brusiloff, Nat	Russia	1903
Bryan, Arthur Q.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1899
Bryan, Jane	Hollywood, Calif.	1918
Buchanan, Jack	Helensburgh, Scotland	1891

Name	Birthplace	Born
Burke, Billie	Washington, D. C.	1885
Burnette, Smiley	Summum, Ill	1911
Burns, Bob	Van Buren, Ark	1896
Burns, George N	New York, N. Y.	1896
Busch, Adolph	Siegen, Germany	1891
Busch, Fritz	Siegen, Germany	1890
Buzzell, Eddie	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1897
Byington, Spring	Colo. Springs, Colo	1898
C		
Cabot, Bruce	Carlsbad, N. Mex	
Cagney, James	New York, N. Y.	1904
Calhern, Louis	New York, N. Y.	1895
Calleia, Joseph	Malta	
Calloway, Cab	Rochester, N. Y.	1907
Cameron, Rod	Calgary, Alb., Canada	1912
Campbell, Patsy	Chicago, Ill	
Canova, Judy	Jacksonville, Fla	1916
Cantor, Eddie	New York, N. Y.	1892
Capra, Frank R.	Palermo, Italy	1897
Carlisle, Kitty	New Orleans, La	1914
Carlson, Richard	Minnesota	
Carmichael, Hoagy	Bloomington, Ind.	1897
Carminati, Tullio	Zara, Dalmatia	1894
Carpenter, John Alden	Park Ridge, Ill	1876
Carradine, John	New York, N. Y.	1906
Carrillo, Leo	Los Angeles, Calif	
Carroll, John	Mandeville, La	
Carroll, Leo	Weedon, England	
Carroll, Madeleine	W. Bromwich, England	1906
Carroll, Nancy	New York, N. Y.	1906
Carson, Jack	Carmen, Canada	1910
Casadesus, Robert	Paris, France	1899
Casals, Pablo	Vendrell, Spain	1875
Castagna, Bruna	Bari, Italy	1910
Castle, Irene	New Rochelle, N. Y.	1894
Catlett, Walter	San Francisco, Calif	1889
Cavallaro, Carmen	New York, N. Y.	1913
Cavanaugh, Hobart	Virginia City, Nev	
Chandler, Helen	Charleston, S. C.	1906
Chaney, Jr., Lon	Okla. City, Okla	1915
Chaplin, Charles S.	London, England	1889
Chase, Ilka	New York, N. Y.	1905
Chase, Pauline	Washington, D. C.	1885
Chatterton, Ruth	New York, N. Y.	1893
Chevalier, Maurice	Paris, France	1889
Christians, Mady	Vienna, Austria	1900
Christie, Audrey	Chicago, Ill	1912
Churchill, Marguerite	Kansas City, Mo	1910
Claire, Ina	Washington, D. C.	1892
Clark, Bobby	Springfield, Ohio	1888
Clark, Dane	New York, N. Y.	1913
Clarke, Philip Norman	London, England	1904
Clayton, Bessie	Philadelphia, Pa	1885
Clyde, Andy	Blairgowrie, Scotland	1892
Coates, Albert	St. Petersburg, Russia	1882
Coats, Eric	Hucknall, England	1886
Cobb, Lee J.	New York, N. Y.	1911
Coburn, Charles D.	Macon, Ga	1877
Coghlan, Junior	New Haven, Conn	1917
Colbert, Claudette	Paris, France	1905
Collier, Constance	Windsor, England	1878
Collier, Jr., William	New York, N. Y.	1902
Collinge, Patricia	Dublin, Ireland	1894
Collins, Jose	London, England	
Collins, Ray	Sacramento, Calif	
Colman, Ronald	Richmond, England	1891
Colonna, Jerry		1905
Cook, Donald	Portland, Oreg	1902
Compton, Fay	London, England	1894
Conklin, Chester	Oskaloosa, Iowa	1888
Conklin, Peggy	Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	1912
Conte, Richard	New York, N. Y.	1914
Coogan, Jackie	Los Angeles, Calif	1914
Cook, Clyde	Australia	1891
Cook, Joe	Chicago, Ill	1890
Cooper, Gary	Helena, Mont	1901
Cooper, Gladys	Lewisham, England	1888
Cooper, Jackie	Los Angeles, Calif	1923
Cooper, Melville	Birmingham, England	1896
Cooper, Violet Kemble	London, England	1886
Coote, Robert		
Copland, Aaron	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1900
Corbett, Lenora	London, England	1908
Cornell, Katharine	Berlin, Germany	1898
Cortez, Ricardo	Vienna, Austria	1899
Cortot, Alfred	Nyon, France	1877
Cossart, Ernest	Cheltenham, England	1876
Costello, Dolores	Pittsburgh, Pa	1905
Costello, Lou	Paterson, N. J	1908
Cotten, Joseph	Petersburg, Va	1905
Coward, Noel	Teddington, England	1899
Cowl, Jane	Boston, Mass	1890
Crabbe, Larry (Buster)	Oakland, Calif	
Craig, James	Nashville, Tenn	1912
Crain, Jeanne	Barstow, Calif	1925
Crawford, Joan	San Antonio, Tex	1908
Crisp, Donald	London, England	
Cromwell, Richard	Los Angeles, Calif	1910
Cronyn, Hume	London, Ont., Canada	
Crooks, Richard	Trenton, N. J	1900
Crosby, Bing	Tacoma, Wash	1904
Crosby, Bob	Spokane, Wash	1913
Cross, Milton	New York, N. Y.	1897
Cummings, Constance	Seattle, Wash	
Cummings, Robert	Joplin, Mo	
Cummins, Peggy	Prestatyn, N. Wales	
Curtiz, Michael	Budapest, Hungary	
D		
Dale, Esther	Beaufort, S. C.	
Daly, Blyth	New York, N. Y.	
Daley, Cass	Philadelphia, Pa	
Damita, Lili	Paris, France	
Damrosch, Walter J.	Breslau, Prussia	
Daniell, Henry	London, England	
Daniels, Bebe	Dallas, Tex	
Darnell, Linda	Dallas, Tex	
Darrieux, Danielle	Bordeaux, France	
Darro, Frankie	Chicago, Ill	
Darwell, Jane	Palmyra, Mo	
Davenport, Harry	New York, N. Y.	
Davies, Marion	New York, N. Y.	
Davis, Bette	Lowell, Mass	
Davis, Joan	St. Paul, Minn	
Dawn, Hazel	Ogden, Utah	
Day, Edith	Minneapolis, Minn	
Day, Laraine	Roosevelt, Utah	
Dazie, Mlle	St. Louis, Mo	
Dean, Eddie	Sulphur Springs, Tex	
De Cordoba, Pedro	New York, N. Y.	
Dee, Frances	Los Angeles, Calif	
Defauw, Desire	Ghent, Belgium	
DeHaven, Gloria	Los Angeles, Calif	
De Havilland, Olivia	Tokyo, Japan	
De Luca, Giuseppe	Rome, Italy	
De Mille, Cecil B.	Ashfield, Mass	
De Sylva, Buddy	New York, N. Y.	
Del Rio, Dolores	Durango, Mexico	
Delysia, Alice	Paris, France	
Demarest, William	St. Paul, Minn	
De Merode, Cleo	Paris, France	
Denny, Reginald	Richmond, England	
Desmond, Florence	London, England	
Desmond, William	New York, N. Y.	
Devine, Andy	Flagstaff, Ariz	
Dietrich, Marlene	Berlin, Germany	
Dillaway, Donald	New York, N. Y.	
Disney, Walt	Chicago, Ill	
Dix, Richard	St. Paul, Minn	
Dixon, Jean	Waterbury, Conn	
Dodd, Claire	New York, N. Y.	
Dolly, Rosie	Hungary	
Donald, Peter C.	Bristol, England	
Donat, Robert	Manchester, England	
Donlevy, Brian	Portadown, Ireland	
Donnelly, Ruth	Trenton, N. J.	
Dooley, Ray	Glasgow, Scotland	
Dorn, Philip	Schevengingen, Hol'd	
Doro, Marie	Duncannon, Pa	
Dorsey, Jimmy	Mahanoy Plane, Pa	
Dorsey, Tommy	Mahanoy Plane, Pa	
Douglas, Melvyn	Macon, Ga	
Dowling, Eddie	Providence, R. I	
Downey, Morton	Wallingford, Conn	
Dragonette, Jessica	Calcutta, India	
Drake, Alfred	New York, N. Y.	
Draper, Paul	Florence, Italy	
Draper, Ruth	New York, N. Y.	
Dresser, Louise	Evansville, Ind	
Drew, Ellen	Kansas City, Mo	
Dubov, Paul	Chicago, Ill	
Duchin, Eddy	Cambridge, Mass	
Dudley, Bernard	Hanover, N. H	
Dumbrille, Douglass	Hamilton, Ont., Can	
Dunbar, Dixie	Montgomery, Ala	
Duncan, Mary	Luttrellville, Va	
Duncan, Rosetta	Los Angeles, Calif	
Duncan, Vivian	Los Angeles, Calif	
Dunham, Katherine	Chicago, Ill	
Dunn, Emma	Cheshire, England	
Dunn, James	New York, N. Y.	
Dunne, Irene	Louisville, Ky	
Durant, Jack	New York, N. Y.	
Durante, Jimmy	New York, N. Y.	
Durbin, Deanna	Winnipeg, Canada	
Dvorak, Ann	New York, N. Y.	
E		
Eames, Emma	Shanghai, China	
Ebsen, Buddy	Orlando, Fla	
Eddy, Nelson	Providence, R. I	
Edwards, Alan	New York, N. Y.	
Edwards, Cliff	Hannibal, Mo	
Edwards, Joan	New York, N. Y.	
Edwards, Ralph	Merine, Colo	
Eggerth, Marta		
Eilers, Sally	New York, N. Y.	
Eldridge, Florence	Brooklyn, N. Y.	
Ellington, Duke	Washington, D. C.	
Elliott, Gertrude	Rockland, Maine	
Ellis, Mary	New York, N. Y.	
Ellis, Patricia	New York, N. Y.	
Ellison, James	Valier, Mont	
Elman, Mischa	Talnoye, Russia	

Name	Birthplace	Born
m, Isobel	Chesterton, England	1893
rson, Faye	Elizabeth, La	1917
co, Georges	Dorohoi, Rumania	1881
son, Leif	Alameda, Calif	1914
l, Leon	Sydney, N. S. W	1881
n, Stuart	Squaw Valley, Calif	
ond, Jill	London, England	1908
g, Ruth	David City, Nebr	1907
s, Madge	New York, N. Y	1909
s, Maurice	Dorchester, England	1901
ya, Judith	nr. Ridfield, N. Dak	1913
e, William	Mars, Pa	1918
F		
banks, Doug., Jr	New York, N. Y	1909
zenburg, Jinx	Barcelona, Spain	1921
ey, Morgan	Mamaroneck, N. Y	1901
ner, Frances	Seattle, Wash	
um, William	Boston, Mass	1876
ar, Geraldine	Melrose, Mass	1882
ell, Charles	Onset Bay, Mass	1902
ell, Glenda	Enid, Okla	1904
, Frank	San Francisco, Calif	1897
e, Alice	New York, N. Y	1915
nda, Louise	Lafayette, Ind	1895
y, Maude	Memphis, Tenn	1883
on, Verna	Salinas, Calif	1890
ton, Leslie	England	1903
uson, Elsie	New York, N. Y	1883
er, Jose	Porto Rico	1912
hit, Steph	Key West, Fla	1902
d, Sylvia	Alliston, Mass	1902
ds, Benny		
d, Betty	Boston, Mass	1918
ds, Gracie	Rochdale, England	1898
ds, Shep	Brooklyn, N. Y	
gerald, Barry	Dublin, Ireland	1888
gerald, Ed	Troy, N. Y	
gerald, Geraldine	Dublin, Ireland	1914
gerald, Pegeen	Norcatur, Kans	
gstad, Kirsten	Norway	1895
vin, James	Portland, Maine	1906
cher, Bramwell	London, England	1904
pen, Jay	Little Rock, Ark	
n, Errol	Ireland	1909
line, Michel	Russia	1890
da, Henry	Grand Island, Nebr	1905
talne, Joan	Tokyo, Japan	1917
tanne, Lynn	London, England	1887
an, Dick	Flemington, N. J	1910
pes, Mary	London, England	1880
pes, Ralph	London, England	1905
d, E. H. (Senator)	Brooklyn, N. Y	1887
d, Francis	Portland, Maine	1882
d, Helen	Troy, N. Y	
d, Wallace	England	1899
rest, Anne	Denmark	1897
cer, Norman	Richmond, Ind	1900
cer, Preston	Ocean City, N. J	1902
cer, Susanna	Chicago, Ill	1924
, Jr., Eddie	New Rochelle, N. Y	1905
ncis, Arlene		
ncis, Kay	Okla. City, Okla	1905
wley, William	Burlington, Iowa	1893
eman, Mona	Baltimore, Md	1926
anza, Trixie	Grenola, Kans	1870
erio, Claudio	Paterson, N. J	1903
al, Rudolf	Prague, Austria	1884
co, Joe	Rock Island, Ill	
man, Jane	St. Louis, Mo	1911
on, Maude	Eldorado, Kans	1881
g, Willie	China	1900
ness, Betty	New York, N. Y	1916
twangler, Willem	Berlin, Germany	1886
e, Will	Scotland	
G		
ln, Jean	Villette, Paris, France	1904
le, Clark	Cadiz, Ohio	1901
agan, Helen	Boonton, N. J	1900
nes, Richard	Oklahoma City, Okla	1904
agher, Richard	Terre Haute, Ind	1890
aher, Donald	Belfast, Ireland	1895
i-Curci, Amelita	Milan, Italy	1889
z, Rudolph	Zurich, Switzerland	1877
bo, Greta	Stockholm, Sweden	1905
den, Mary	Aberdeen, Scotland	1877
diner, Reginald	Wimbledon, England	1903
dner, Ed	Long Island, N. Y	1904
field, John	New York, N. Y	1913
gan, William	Brooklyn, N. Y	1905
land, Judy	Grand Rapids, Minn	1923
ner, Peggy Ann	Canton, Ohio	1932
rick, John	Brighton, Sussex, Eng	1902
son, Greer	County Down, Ireland	
ton, William	San Francisco, Calif	1893
nor, Janet	Philadelphia, Pa	1906
r, Luella	New York, N. Y	1897
r, Will	Frankfort, Ind	1902
ee, Adeline	Aarhus, Denmark	1878
rge, Gladys	Patten, Maine	1904
rge, Grace	New York, N. Y	1876
Gerhardt, Elena	Leipzig, Germany	1883
Giannini, Dusolina	Philadelphia, Pa	1904
Gibson, Hoot	Tekamah, Nebr	1892
Gibson, Wynne	New York, N. Y	1907
Gielgud, John	London, England	1904
Gieseking, Walter	Lyons, France	1895
Gigli, Benjamino	Recanati, Italy	1890
Gildersleeve, The Great (Peary, Hal)	San Leandro, Calif	1908
Gilmore, Margalo	London, England	1897
Gish, Dorothy	Massillon, Ohio	1898
Gish, Lillian	Springfield, Ohio	1896
Givot, George	Omaha, Nebr	1903
Glaser, Lulu	Allegheny City, Pa	1874
Gleason, Helen	New York, N. Y	1906
Gleason, Jackie		
Gleason, James	New York, N. Y	1886
Goddard, Paulette	Great Neck, N. Y	1911
Golden, John	New York, N. Y	1874
Goldman, Edwin Franco	Louisville, Ky	1878
Goldwyn, Samuel	Warsaw, Poland	1884
Golschmann, Vladimir	Paris, France	1893
Goodman, Benny	Chicago, Ill	1909
Goodrich, Edna	Logansport, Ind	1883
Goosens, Leon	Liverpool, England	1896
Goossens, Eugene	London, England	1893
Godfrey, Arthur	New York, N. Y	1903
Gordon, Bert	New York, N. Y	1898
Gordon, Kitty	Folkestone, England	1878
Gordon, Max	New York, N. Y	1892
Gordon, Ruth	Wollaston, Mass	1900
Gould, Morton	Long Island, N. Y	1913
Grable, Betty	St. Louis, Mo	1916
Grahame, Margot	Canterbury, England	1911
Grainger, Percy	Australia	1882
Grandjany, Marcel	Paris, France	1891
Granger, Stewart	England	1913
Granville, Bonita	Chicago, Ill	1923
Grant, Cary	Bristol, England	1909
Grapewin, Charles	Xenia, Ohio	1875
Grauer, Ben	New York, N. Y	1908
Grayson, Kathryn	Winston-Salem, N. C	
Green, Eddie	Baltimore, Md	1901
Green, Mitzi	New York, N. Y	1920
Greene, Richard	Plymouth, England	
Greenstreet, Sydney	Sandwich, Kent, Eng	1879
Greenwood, Charlotte	Philadelphia, Pa	1893
Grey, Glenn	Metamora, Ill	1903
Grey, Katherine	San Francisco, Calif	1873
Griffith, Corinne	Texarkana, Ark	1903
Griffith, Raymond	Boston, Mass	1895
Guizar, Tito	Mexico City, Mexico	
H		
Hackett, Raymond	New York, N. Y	1902
Haden, Sarah	Galveston, Tex	
Hagen, Uta	Goettingen, Germany	1919
Hale, Jonathan		
Haley, Jack	Boston, Mass	1912
Hall, Jon	nr. San Francisco, Calif	
Hamilton, Neil	Lynn, Mass	1899
Hampden, Walter	Brooklyn, N. Y	1879
Hanson, Howard	Wahoo, Nebr	1896
Harding, Ann	Ft. Sam Houston, Tex	1904
Harding, Lyn	Newport, Wales	1867
Hardwicke, Sir. Cedric	Lye, Stourbridge, Eng	1893
Hardy, Oliver	Atlanta, Ga	1892
Harlan, Kenneth	Boston, Mass	1898
Harrigan, Nedda	New York, N. Y	1902
Harrigan, William	New York, N. Y	1894
Harris, Phil	Linton, Ind	1906
Harris, Roy	Lincoln County, Okla	1898
Harrison, Rex	Huyton, England	1908
Hart, Margie	Edgerton, Mo	1920
Hartman, Grace	San Francisco, Calif	
Hartman, Paul	San Francisco, Calif	
Harvey, Forrester	County Cork, Ireland	
Harvey, Lillian	London, England	1907
Hasso, Signe	Stockholm, Sweden	
Hatton, Raymond	Red Oak, Iowa	1892
Haver, June	Rock Island, Ill	1926
Haver, Phyllis	Douglas, Kansas	1899
Havoc, June	Seattle, Wash	1916
Hawk, Bob	Creston, Iowa	1907
Hayden, Julie	Oak Park, Ill	1910
Hayden, Russell	Chico, Calif	1912
Hayes, George	Wellsville, N. Y	1885
Hayes, Helen	Washington, D. C	1900
Hayes, Roland	Curryville, Ga	1887
Haymes, Dick	Buenos Aires, Arg'tina	1916
Hayward, Louis	Johannesburg, S. Afr	1909
Hayward, Susan	Brooklyn, N. Y	1918
Hayworth, Rita	New York, N. Y	1918
Hearn, Eddie	Dayton, Wash	1898
Hearn, Lew	Poland	1882
Heatter, Gabriel		
Hedman, Martha	Ostersund, Sweden	1888
Heflin, Van	Walters, Okla	1910
Heidt, Horace		
Heifetz, Jascha	Vilna, Russia	1901
Henie, Sonja	Oslo, Norway	1913
Henreid, Paul	Trieste, Italy	1908
Henry, Louise	Syracuse, N. Y	

Name	Birthplace	Born
Hepburn, Katharine	Hartford, Conn.	1909
Herbert, Evelyn	Philadelphia, Pa.	1898
Herbert, Hugh	Binghamton, N. Y.	1887
Herman, Woody	Milwaukee, Wis.	1913
Herne, Chrystal	Dorchester, Mass.	1883
Hersholt, Jean	Copenhagen, Denmark	1886
Hershfield, Harry	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1885
Hervey, Irene	Los Angeles, Calif.	
Hess, Myra	London, England	1890
Heyburn, Weldon	Selma, Ala.	1904
Heydt, Louis Jean	Montclair, N. J.	1905
Heyes, Herbert	Vader, Wash.	1889
Hickman, Howard	Columbia, Mo.	1880
Hildegarde (Loretta Sell)	Adell, Wis.	1906
Hill, Ruby		
Hilliard, Ernest	New York, N. Y.	1890
Hilliard, Harriet	Des Moines, Iowa	
Hiller, Wendy	Bramhall, England	1912
Hindemith, Paul	Hanau, Germany	1895
Hines, Elizabeth	New York, N. Y.	1899
Hitchcock, Alfred J.	London, England	1899
Hobart, Rose	New York, N. Y.	1906
Hobbes, Halliwell	Stratford, England	1877
Hoctor, Harriet	Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	1907
Hodges, Joy	Des Moines, Iowa	
Hodiak, John	Pittsburgh, Pa.	
Hofman, Josef	Casimir, Poland	1877
Holden, Fay	Birmingham, England	1895
Holden, John		
Holden, William	O'Fallon, Ill.	1918
Holliday, Billie	Baltimore, Md.	1919
Holliday, Judy	New York, N. Y.	1923
Holloway, Sterling	Cedartown, Ga.	
Holm, Celeste	New York, N. Y.	1919
Holm, Eleanor	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1913
Holmes, Stuart	Chicago, Ill.	1887
Holmes, Taylor	Newark, N. J.	1872
Holt, David	Jackson, Fla.	1927
Holt, Jack	Winchester, Va.	1888
Holt, Tim		
Homans, Robert	Malden, Mass.	
Homolka, Oscar	Vienna, Austria	1901
Honegger, Arthur	Le Havre, France	1892
Hope, Bob	Eltham, England	1903
Hopkins, Miriam	Bainbridge, Ga.	1902
Hopper, Edna Wallace	San Francisco, Calif.	1874
Hopper, Hedda	Hollidaysburg, Pa.	1890
Hopton, Russell	New York, N. Y.	1872
Horne, Lena	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1918
Horowitz, Vladimir	Kiev, Russia	1904
Horton, Ed. Everett	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1887
Housman, Arthur	New York, N. Y.	1888
Howard, Eugene	New York, N. Y.	1880
Howard, Tom	Ireland	1885
Hudson, Rochelle	Claremore, Okla.	1916
Hughes, Lloyd	Bisbee, Ariz.	1900
Hughes, Rupert	Lancaster, Mo.	1872
Hull, Henry	Louisville, Ky.	1888
Hull, Josephine	Newtonville, Mass.	1890
Hume, Benita	London, England	1906
Hunt, Marsha	Chicago, Ill.	1917
Hunter, Ian	Cape Town, S. Africa	1893
Hussey, Ruth	Providence, R. I.	
Husing, Edw. B. (Ted)	New York, N. Y.	1901
Huston, Walter	Toronto, Canada	1883
Hutchinson, Josephine	Seattle, Wash.	1916
Hutton, Betty	Battle Creek, Mich.	1921
Hyams, Leila	New York, N. Y.	1899
I		
Ingram, Rex	Cairo, Ill.	1895
Inescort, Frieda	Edinburgh, Scotland	1901
Irving, George	New York, N. Y.	
Irving, Paul	Boston, Mass.	
Iturbi, Jose	Valencia, Spain	1895
J		
Jackson, Ethel	New York, N. Y.	1877
Jaffe, Sam	New York, N. Y.	1898
James, Harry	Albany, Ga.	1916
Janis, Elsie	Columbus, Ohio	1889
Janney, Leon	Ogden, Utah	1917
Janney, William	New York, N. Y.	1908
Jannings, Emil	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1886
Janssen, Werner	New York, N. Y.	1900
Jarrett, Art	Marysville, Calif.	
Jean, Gloria	Buffalo, N. Y.	1928
Jenkins, Allen	New York, N. Y.	1890
Jepson, Helen	Titusville, Pa.	1906
Jeritza, Maria	Brunn, Austria	1895
Jessel, George	New York, N. Y.	1898
Jewel, Isabel	Shoshone, Wyo.	
Johnson, Edward	Guelph, Ont., Canada	1881
Johnson, Harold (Chic)	Chicago, Ill.	1895
Johnson, Rita	Worcester, Mass.	
Johnson, Van	Newport, R. I.	1916
Jolson, Al (Yoelson)	Russia	1888
Jones, Allan	Scranton, Pa.	
Jones, Jennifer	Tulsa, Okla.	1919
Jordan, Dorothy	Clarksville, Tenn.	1908
Jordan, James (Fibber McGee)	Peoria, Ill.	1896
Jordan, Marian (Molly McGee)	Peoria, Ill.	
Jory, Victor	Dawson, Yukon, Can.	
Joslyn, Allyn	Milford, Pa.	
Jostyn, Jay	Milwaukee, Wis.	
Joyce, Brenda	Kansas City, Kans.	
Judge, Arline	Bridgeport, Conn.	
K		
Kabibble, Ish (Mervin A. Bogue)	Pennsylvania	
Kaelred, Katharine	England	
Kappel, Gertrude	Germany	
Karloff, Boris	London, England	
Karns, Roscoe	San Bernardino, Calif.	
Kay, Beatrice	New York, N. Y.	
Kaye, Danny	Brooklyn, N. Y.	
Keane, Robt. Emmett	New York, N. Y.	
Kearns, Joseph	Salt Lake City, Utah	
Keating, Fred	New York, N. Y.	
Keaton, Buster	Pickway, Kans.	
Keeler, Ruby	Halifax, N. S.	
Keene, Tom	New York, N. Y.	
Keith, Ian	Boston, Mass.	
Keith-Johnson, Colin	London, England	
Kelk, Jackie	Brooklyn, N. Y.	
Kelly, Gene	Pittsburgh, Pa.	
Kelly, Nancy	Lowell, Mass.	
Kelly, Patsy	Brooklyn, N. Y.	
Kelly, Paul	Brooklyn, N. Y.	
Kelsey, Fred A.	Sandusky, Ohio	
Kennedy, Madge	Chicago, Ill.	
Kent, Robert	Hartford, Conn.	
Kenton, Stan	Wichita, Kans.	
Kenyon, Doris	Syracuse, N. Y.	
Kerr, Deborah	Helensburgh, Scotland	
Kerr, Geoffrey	London, England	
Kerrigan, J. M.	Dublin, Ireland	
Kerry, Norman	Rochester, N. Y.	
Keyes, Evelyn	Port Arthur, Tex.	
Kibbee, Guy	El Paso, Tex.	
Kindler, Hans	Rotterdam, Holland	
Kiepura, Jan	Warsaw, Poland	
Kilian, Victor	Jersey City, N. J.	
King, Dennis	Coventry, England	
King, Henry	Christianburg, Va.	
King, Walter Woolf	San Francisco, Calif.	
King, Wayne	Savannah, Ill.	
Kingsford, Walter	Red Hill, England	
Kipnis, Alexander	Jitonir, Russia	
Kirkland, Alexander	Mexico City, Mexico	
Kirkland, Muriel	Yonkers, N. Y.	
Kirkpatrick, Ralph	Leominster, Mass.	
Kleiber, Erich	Vienna, Austria	
Knapp, Evalyn	Kansas City, Mo.	
Knight, Fuzzy	Fairmont, W. Va.	
Knight, June	Los Angeles, Calif.	
Knowlden, Marilyn	Oakland, Calif.	
Knowles, Patric	Horsforth, England	
Knox, Alexander	Strathroy, Canada	
Korjus, Milliza	Poland	
Korngold, Erich	Brunn, Austria	
Kosta, Tessa	Chicago, Ill.	
Kostelanetz, Andre	Petrograd, Russia	
Koussevitzky, Serge	Tver, Russia	
Kreisler, Fritz	Vienna, Austria	
Krenek, Ernest	Vienna, Austria	
Kruger, Alma	Pittsburgh, Pa.	
Kruger, Otto	Toledo, Ohio	
Kurenko, Marie	Moscow, Russia	
Kyle, Howard	Shullsburg, Wis.	
Kyser, Kay	Rocky Mount, N. C.	
L		
Ladd, Alan	Hot Springs, Ark.	
Lahr, Bert	Yorkville, N. Y.	
Lake, Arthur	Corbin, Ky.	
Lake, Veronica	Lake Placid, N. Y.	
Lamarr, Hedy	Vienna, Austria	
Lamour, Dorothy	New Orleans, La.	
Landis, Jessie Royce	Chicago, Ill.	
Landowska, Wanda	Warsaw, Poland	
Lane, Lola	Macy, Ind.	
Lane, Priscilla	Indianola, Iowa	
Lane, Rosemary	Indianola, Iowa	
Lang, June	Minneapolis, Minn.	
Lange, Hans	Constantinople, Turkey	
Lanford, Frances	Lakeland, Fla.	
La Rocque, Rod	Chicago, Ill.	
Larrimore, Francine	Verdun, France	
La Rue, Grace	Kansas City, Mo.	
La Rue, Jack	New York, N. Y.	
Latimer, Louis	Brooklyn, N. Y.	
Lauder, Sir Harry	Portobello, Scotland	
Laughton, Charles	Scarborough, England	
Laurie, Joe, Jr.	New York, N. Y.	
Laurel, Stan	Ulverson, England	
Lauri-Volpi, Giacomo	Lanuvio, Italy	
Lawford, Peter	London, England	
Lawrence, Gertrude	London, England	
Lawrence, Marjorie	Victoria, Australia	
Lawton, Frank	London, England	

Name	Birthplace	Born
awton, Thais	Louisville, Ky	1881
aye, Evelyn	London, England	1900
ebedeff, Ivan	Uspoliai, Lithuania	1899
ederer, Francis	Prague, Czecho-Slov	1906
ee, Anna	England	
ee, Canada (Lionel C. Conegata	New York, N. Y	1907
ee, Dixie	Harriman, Tenn	1911
ee, Gypsy Rose (Louise Hovick)	Seattle, Wash	1914
ee, Lila	New York, N. Y	1905
ee, Mary	Centralia, Ill	1924
eeds, Andrea	Butte, Mont	1914
eGallienne, Eva	London, England	1899
ehmann, Lotte	Perleberg, Germany	1888
eiber, Fritz	Chicago, Ill	1883
eigh, Vivien	India	1914
einsdorf, Erich	Vienna, Austria	1912
eontovitch, Eugenie	Moscow, Russia	1894
e Roy, Mervyn	San Francisco, Calif	1900
eslie, Joan	Detroit, Mich	1925
evene, Sam	New York, N. Y	1907
evant, Oscar	Pittsburgh, Pa	1906
evey, Ethel	San Francisco, Calif	1881
ewis, Diana	Asbury Park, N. J	1915
ewis, Monica	Chicago, Ill	1925
ewis, Ted	Circleville, Ohio	
ewis, Vera	New York, N. Y	
ightner, Winnie	Greenport, N. Y	1901
illie, Beatrice	Toronto, Canada	1898
inden, Eric	New York, N. Y	1909
indsay, Howard	Waterford, N. Y	1899
indsay, Margaret	Dubuque, Iowa	1910
ist, Emanuel	Rome, Italy	1876
ister, Francis	London, England	1899
itel, John	Albany, Wis	1894
ittlefield, Catherine	Philadelphia, Pa	1908
ittlefield, Lucien	San Antonio, Tex	1895
ivingstone, Mary	Seattle, Wash	1909
loyd, Doris	Liverpool, England	
loyd, Harold	Buchard, Nebr	1893
ockhart, Gene	London, Ont., Canada	1892
ockwood, Margaret	Karachi, India	1916
oder, John	London, England	1898
oesser, Frank	New York, N. Y	1910
ogan, Ella		
ogan, Joshua	Louisiana	
ohr, Marie	Sydney, N.S.W	1890
ombardo, Guy	London, Ont., Canada	1903
opez, Vincent	Brooklyn, N. Y	1898
opokova, Lydia	Russia	1892
ord, Pauline	Hanford, Calif	1890
orre, Peter	Rosenberg, Hungary	1904
osch, Tilly	Vienna, Austria	1902
ouise, Anita	New York, N. Y	1915
ove, Bessie	Midland, Tex	1898
owe, Edmund	San Jose, Calif	1892
oy, Myrna	Helena, Mont	1905
uce, Claire	Syracuse, N. Y	1903
ugosi, Bela	Lugos, Hungary	1883
ukas, Paul	Budapest, Hungary	1895
undigan, William	Syracuse, N. Y	1914
unt, Alfred	Milwaukee, Wis	1893
upino, Ida	London, England	1915
upino, Wallace	Edinburgh, Scotland	1898
ynn, Diana	Los Angeles, Calif	1926
ynn, Jeffrey	Auburn, Mass	1910
yon, Ben	Atlanta, Ga	1901
ytell, Bert	New York, N. Y	1885
M		
MacBride, Donald	Brooklyn, N. Y	
MacDonald, Jeanette	Philadelphia, Pa	1907
Mack, Helen	Rock Island, Ill	1913
Mackaill, Dorotby	Hull, England	1905
MacKellar, Helen	Detroit, Mich	1895
MacKenna, Kenneth	Canterbury, N. H	1899
MacLane, Barton	Columbia, S. C	1902
MacMahon, Aline	McKeesport, Pa	1899
MacMurray, Fred	Kankakee, Ill	1908
MacQuarrie, Haven	Boston, Mass	1894
Main, Marjorie	nr. Acton, Ind	
Mannering, Mary	London, England	1876
March, Fredric	Racine, Wis	1897
Mack, Gilbert	New York, N. Y	1912
Mallalieu, Aubrey	Liverpool, England	1873
Malo, Gina	Cincinnati, Ohio	1909
Margo	Mexico City, Mexico	1917
Maguire, Mary	Melbourne, Australia	1919
Marlowe, Julia	Caldbeck, England	1866
Marsh, Joan	Porterville, Calif	1915
Marsh, Marian	Trinidad, B. W. I	1913
Marshall, Alan	Sydney, Australia	1909
Marshall, Brenda	Philippines	1915
Marshall, Everett	Lawrence, Mass	1890
Marshall, Herbert	England	1913
Martin, Mary	Weatherford, Texas	1914
Martin, Tony	San Francisco, Calif	1885
Martinelli, Giovanni	Montagnana, Italy	1905
Martini, Nino	Verona, Italy	1893
Martino-Rossi, Giuseppina	Naples, Italy	
Marvenga, Ilse	Bremen, Germany	
Marx, Arthur (Harpo)	New York, N. Y	1893
Marx, Herbert (Zeppo)	New York, N. Y	1901
Marx, Julius(Groucho)	New York, N. Y	1891
Marx, Leonard(Chico)	New York, N. Y	
Mason, James	Huddersfield, England	1909
Massey, Ilona	Hungary	1914
Massey, Raymond	Toronto, Canada	1896
Matthews, A. E	Bridlington, England	1876
Matthews, Jessie	London, England	1907
Matthews, Lester	Nottingham, England	1900
Matthison, Edith W	Birmingham England	1875
Mature, Victor	Louisville, Ky	1916
Matzenauer, Mme. M	Tenesvar, Hungary	1881
Maude, Cyril	London, England	1862
Maude, Margery	Wimbledon, England	1889
Maxwell, Elsa	Keokuk, Iowa	1883
Maxwell, Marilyn		
May, Ada	Oyster Bay, N. Y	1900
Mayer, Louis B	Minsk, Russia	1885
Mayfair, Mitzi	Fulton, Ky	1917
Maynard, Ken	Mission, Tex	1895
Maynor, Dorothy	Norfolk, Va	1910
Mayo, Frank	New York, N. Y	1886
Mayo, Virginia	St. Louis, Mo	1920
McAllister, Paul	New York, N. Y	1875
McBride, Mary Margaret	Paris, Mo	1899
McCallister, Lon	Los Angeles, Calif	1923
McCarey, Leo	Los Angeles, Calif	1904
McCarthy, Lillah	Cheltenham, England	1875
McConnell, Lulu	Kansas City, Mo	
McCoy, Tim	Saginaw, Mich	1891
McCracken, Joan	Philadelphia, Pa	
McCrea, Joel	Los Angeles, Calif	1905
McCrary, Tex	Texas	
McDaniels, Hattie	Wichita, Kans	
McDowall, Roddy	England	1930
McFarland, George	Dallas, Tex	1928
McGee, Fibber (James Jordan)	Peoria, Ill	1896
McGee, Vonzy (Marian Jordan)	Peoria, Ill	1897
McGeehan, Patrick J	Steelton, Pa	1907
McGlynn, Frank	San Francisco, Calif	1866
McGuire, Dorothy	Omaha, Nebr	1918
McHugh, Frank	Homestead, Pa	1899
McLaglen, Victor	London, England	1886
McNaughton, Harry	Surrey, England	
Melchior, Lauritz	Copenhagen, Denmark	1890
Melton, James	Moultrie, Ga	1904
Mengelberg, Willem	Utrecht, Netherlands	1871
Menjou, Adolphe	Pittsburgh, Pa	1890
Menken, Helen	New York, N. Y	1901
Menuhin, Yehudi	New York, N. Y	1916
Meredith, Burgess	Cleveland, Ohio	1908
Merkel, Una	Covington, Ky	1903
Merman, Ethel	Astoria, N. Y	1909
Merritt, George	London, England	1890
Michael, Gertrude	Talladega, Ala	
Milhaud, Darius	Aix-en-Provence, Fr	1892
Miljan, John	Lead City, S. Dak	
Milland, Ray	Drogheda, Ireland	1905
Millar, Gertie	Bradford, England	1879
Miller, Ann	Chireno, Tex	1919
Milstein, Nathan	Odessa, Russia	1904
Minevitch, Borrah	Kiev, Russia	
Miranda, Carmen	Portugal	1914
Mitchell, Grant	Columbus, Ohio	1874
Mitchell, Thomas	Elizabeth, N. J	1895
Mitropoulos, Dmitri	Athens, Greece	1896
Mitzi (M. Hajos)	Budapest, Hungary	1891
Moiseivitch, Benno	Odessa, Russia	1890
Monroe, Lucy	New York, N. Y	1911
Montez, Maria	Tijulla, S'to Domingo	1919
Montgomery, Douglas	Los Angeles, Calif	1908
Montgomery, George	Brady, Mont	1916
Montgomery, Robert	Beacon, N. Y	1904
Moore, Cariyle, Jr	New York, N. Y	
Moore, Colleen	Port Huron, Mich	1902
Moore, Constance	Sioux City, Iowa	1922
Moore, Dickie	Los Angeles, Calif	1925
Moore, Garry	Baltimore, Md	1915
Moore, Matt	Co. Meath, Ireland	1888
Moore, Tom	Co. Meath, Ireland	1855
Moore, Victor	Hammonton, N. J	1876
Moorehead, Agnes		
Moran, Lee	Chicago, Ill	1890
Moran, Lois	Pittsburgh, Pa	1907
Moran, Polly	Chicago, Ill	
Morgan, Claudia	Brooklyn, N. Y	1912
Morgan, Dennis	Prentice, Wis	1920
Morgan, Frank	New York, N. Y	1890
Morgan, Johnny		
Morgan, Ralph	New York, N. Y	1888
Morgana, Nina	Buffalo, N. Y	1895
Morini, Erika	Vienna, Austria	1906
Morley, Karen	Ottumwa, Iowa	
Morley, Robert	Semley, England	1908
Morris, Chester	New York N. Y	1901
Morris, Mary	Swampscott, Mass	1895
Morris, Wayne	Los Angeles, Calif	1914
Mostel, Zero		
Mowbray, Alan	London, England	
Muir, Davin	Chicago, Ill	1909
Muir, Jean	New York, N. Y	1911
Mulhall, Jack	Wap'ing's Falls, N. Y	1894
Muni, Paul	Lemberg, Austria	1897
Munson, Ona	Portland, Oreg	1906

Name	Birthplace	Born
Murphy, George	New Haven, Conn	1904
Murray, Arthur	New York, N. Y	1895
Murray, Mae	Portsmouth, Va	
Myrtil, Odette	Paris, France	1898
N		
Nagel, Conrad	Keokuk, Iowa	1897
Nash, Florence	Albany, N. Y	1888
Nash, Mary	Troy, N. Y	1885
Natwick, Mildred	Baltimore, Md	1908
Neagle, Anna	London, England	1908
Negri, Pola	Lipno, Poland	1899
Nelson, Ozzie	Jersey City, N. J	1906
Neilson-Terry, Phyllis	London, England	1892
Nethersole, Olga	London, England	1870
Newcomb, Mary	North Adams, Mass	1897
Nichols, Dudley	Wapakoneta, Ohio	1905
Niesen, Gertrude	At sea	1910
Niven, David	Scotland	
Nixon, Maran	Superior, Wis	1904
Noble, Ray	Sussex, England	1914
Nolan, Doris	New York, N. Y	1916
Nolan, Lloyd	San Francisco, Calif	1903
Novaes, Guiomar	Brazil	1895
Novello, Ivor	Cardiff, Wales	1893
Novotna, Jarmilla	Prague, Czecho-Slo	1911
Norworth, Jack	Philadelphia, Pa	1879
Novak, Jane	St. Louis, Mo	
Novarro, Ramon	Durango, Mexico	1905
Novis, Donald	Hastings, England	1907
Nugent, Edward	New York, N. Y	1904
Nugent, Elliott	Dover, Ohio	1901
O		
Oakie, Jack	Sedalia, Mo	1903
Oberon, Merle	Tasmania, Australia	1911
O'Brien, Edmond	New York, N. Y	1915
O'Brien, George	San Francisco, Calif	1900
O'Brien, Margaret	Los Angeles, Calif	1937
O'Brien, Pat	Milwaukee, Wis	1899
O'Brien-Moore, Erin	Los Angeles, Calif	1908
O'Connor, Donald	Chicago, Ill	1925
O'Connor, Una	Belfast, Ireland	
Odets, Clifford	Philadelphia, Pa	1906
O'Driscoll, Martha	Tulsa, Okla	1922
O'Hara, Maureen	Dublin, Ireland	
Ohms, Elizabeth	Arnhem, Holland	1896
O'Keefe, Dennis	Fort Madison, Iowa	
Olivier, Laurence	Dorking, England	1907
Olsen, John (Ole)	Wabash, Ind	
O'Malley, Pat	Forest City, Pa	1892
O'Neill, Henry	Orange, N. J	1891
O'Neill, Nance	Oakland, Calif	1874
Ormandy, Eugene	Budapest, Hungary	1899
Osborne, Vivienne	Des Moines, Iowa	1900
O'Shea, Kevin	Chicago, Ill	1917
O'Shea, Michael	Hartford, Conn	1906
O'Sullivan, Maureen	Boyle, Ireland	1911
Ouspenskaya, Maria	Russia	1887
Owen, Reginald	Wheathampstead, Eng	1887
P		
Page, Bradley	Seattle, Wash	
Page, Gale	Spokane, Wash	
Paige, Robert	Indianapolis, Ind	1910
Pallette, Eugene	Winfield, Kans	1889
Palmer, Lilli	Posen, Germany	1917
Parker, Cecilia	Ft. William, Canada	
Parker, Eleanor	Cleveland, Ohio	
Parker, Jean	Deer Lodge, Mont	
Parks, Larry	Olathe, Kans	
Parrish, Helen	Columbus, Ga	1922
Pasternak, Joseph	Hungary	1901
Paterson, Pat	Bradford, England	1911
Patrick, Gail	Birmingham, Ala	
Patrick, Lee	New York, N. Y	
Patricola, Tom	New Orleans, La	1891
Patterson, Elizabeth	Savannah, Tenn	
Paxinou, Katina	Greece	
Payne, John	Roanoke, Va	
Pearl, Jack	New York, N. Y	1895
Pearson, Molly	Edinburgh, Scotland	
Peck, Gregory	La Jolla, Calif	1916
Pelletier, Wilfred	Montreal, Canada	1896
Pendleton, Nat	Davenport, Iowa	1899
Pennington, Ann	Camden, N. J	1892
Pepper, Barbara	New York, N. Y	1916
Perry, Margaret	Denver, Colo	1913
Persinger, Louis	Rochester, Ill	1887
Peters, Rollo	Paris, France	1892
Peters, Susan	Spokane, Wash	1921
Peterson, Dorothy	Hector, Minn	
Petri, Egon	Hanover, Germany	1881
Petrova, Olga	Liverpool, England	1886
Philipp, Isidore	Budapest, Hungary	1863
Piaf, Edith	Paris, France	
Piatigorsky, Gregor	Russia	1903
Pickens, Jane	Atlanta, Ga	
Pickford, Mary	Toronto, Canada	1893
Picon, Molly	New York, N. Y	1898
Pidgeon, Walter	E. St. John, N. B	1898
Pinza, Ezio	Rome, Italy	1892
Pitts, ZaSu	Parsons, Kans	1
Pons, Lily	Cannes, France	1
Ponselle, Carmela	Schenectady, N. Y	1
Ponselle, Rosa	Meriden, Conn	1
Porter, Cole	Peru, Ind	1
Post, Guy Bates	Seattle, Wash	1
Powell, Dick	Mountain View, Ark	1
Powell, Eleanor	Springfield, Mass	1
Powell, William	Pittsburgh, Pa	1
Power, Tyrone	Cincinnati, Ohio	1
Powers, Tom	Owensboro, Ky	1
Pratt, Purnell B	Bethel, Ill	1
Preisser, June	New Orleans, La	1
Preminger, Otto	Vienna, Austria	1
Preston, Robert	Newton Highl'ds, Mass	1
Price, Vincent	St. Louis, Mo	1
Primrose, William	Glasgow, Scotland	1
Pringle, Aileen	San Francisco, Calif	1
Prokofieff, Serge	Sonzovka, Russia	1
Prouty, Jed	Boston, Mass	1
Prussing, Louise	Chicago, Ill	1
Pryor, Roger	New York, N.Y	1
Purcell, Charles	Chattanooga, Tenn	1
Purcell, Irene	Hammond, Ind	1
Q		
Quillan, Eddie	Philadelphia, Pa	1
Quinn, Anthony	Mexico	1
R		
Raft, George	New York, N. Y	1
Rainer, Luise	Vienna, Austria	1
Raines, Ella	Snoqualmie Falls, Wash	1
Rains, Claude	London, England	1
Raisa, Rosa	Bialystok, Poland	1
Ralston, Esther	Bar Harbor, Maine	1
Ralston, Vera Hruba	Prague, Czecho-Slov	1
Rambeau, Marjorie	San Francisco, Calif	1
Rand, Sally	Hickory County, Mo	1
Rasch, Albertina	Vienna, Austria	1
Rathbone, Basil	Johannesburg, Trans	1
Ratoff, Gregory	St. Petersburg, Russia	1
Rawlinson, Herbert	Brighton, England	1
Raye, Martha	Butte, Mont	1
Raymond, Gene	New York, N. Y	1
Reagan, Ronald	Tampico, Ill	1
Redgrave, Michael	Bristol, England	1
Redman, Joyce	Co. Mayo, Ireland	1
Reed, Alan	New York, N. Y	1
Reed, Donna	Denison, Iowa	1
Reed, Florence	Philadelphia, Pa	1
Reeve, Ada	London, England	1
Regan, Phil	Brooklyn, N. Y	1
Reicher, Frank	Munich, Germany	1
Reiner, Fritz	Budapest, Hungary	1
Renaldo, Duncan	Camden, N. J	1
Rennie, James	Toronto, Canada	1
Rethberg, Elisabeth	Schwarzenberg, Sax	1
Revere, Anne	New York, N. Y	1
Reynolds, Joyce	San Antonio, Tex	1
Rice, Florence	Cleveland, Ohio	1
Rich, Irene	Buffalo, N. Y	1
Richards, Addison	Zanesville, Ohio	1
Richardson, Ralph	Cheltenham, England	1
Richman, Harry	Newark, N. J	1
Ridgley, John	Chicago, Ill	1
Ring, Blanche	Boston, Mass	1
Risdon, Elisabeth	London, England	1
Ritter, Tex	Murvaul, Tex	1
Ritz, Al	Newark, N. J	1
Ritz, Harry	Newark, N. J	1
Ritz, Jimmy	Newark, N. J	1
Roberts, Beverly	New York, N. Y	1
Robertson, Willard	Runnels, Tex	1
Robeson, Paul	Princeton, N. J	1
Robinson, Bill	Richmond, Va	1
Robinson, Edward G	Bucharest, Rumania	1
Robson, Eleanor	Wigan, England	1
Robson, Flora	South Shields, England	1
Rochester (Eddie Anderson)	Oakland, Calif	1
Rodgers, Richard	New York, N. Y	1
Rodzinski, Artur	Spalato, Yugoslavia	1
Rogers, Chas. (Buddy)	Olathe, Kans	1
Rogers, Ginger	Independence, Mo	1
Rogers, Roy	Cincinnati, Ohio	1
Roland, Gilbert	Juarez, Mexico	1
Romberg, Sigmund	Szegedin, Hungary	1
Romero, Cesar	New York, N. Y	1
Rooney, Mickey	Brooklyn, N. Y	1
Rooney, Pat	New York, N. Y	1
Rose, Billy	New York, N. Y	1
Rosenbloom, Maxie	New York, N. Y	1
Ross, Lanny	Seattle, Wash	1
Ross, Shirley	Omaha, Nebr	1
Roth, Lillian	Boston, Mass	1
Rubinstein, Artur	Lodz, Poland	1
Rudley, Herbert	Philadelphia, Pa	1
Ruffo, Titta	Pisa, Italy	1
Ruggles, Charles	Los Angeles, Calif	1
Rumann, Siegfried	Hamburg, Germany	1
Russell, Jane	Bemidji, Minn	1
Russell, Rosalind	Waterbury, Conn	1
Rutherford, Ann	Toronto, Canada	1

Name	Birthplace	Born
yan, Edmon	Cecilia, Ky.	1906
yan, Peggy	Long Beach, Calif.	1924
yan, Sheila	Topeka, Kans.	1921
S		
t. Denis, Ruth	Newark, N. J.	1882
almond, Feliz	London, England	1888
alzedo, Carlos	Arachon, France	1885
anders, George	St. Petersburg, Russia	1906
anderson, Julia	Springfield, Mass.	1887
an Juan, Olga	New York, N. Y.	1927
antley, Frederic	Salt Lake City, Utah	1887
antley, Joseph	Salt Lake City, Utah	1889
arnoff, Dorothy	New York, N. Y.	
avo, Jimmy	Bronx, N. Y.	
ayao, Bidu	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	1908
ayer, Ann	Seattle, Wash.	1918
cheff, Fritzi	Vienna, Austria	1879
childkraut, Joseph	Vienna, Austria	1898
chipa, Tito	Lecce, Italy	1890
chnabel, Artur	Lipnik, Austria	1882
chonberg, Arnold	Vienna, Austria	1874
chuman, William	New York, N. Y.	1910
chumann, Elizabeth	Nerseburg, Germany	1888
cott, Lizabeth		
cott, Martha	Jamesport, N. Y.	1916
cott, Raymond	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1909
cott, Randolph	Orange Co., Va.	1903
cott, Zachary	Austin, Tex.	1914
earl, Jackie	Anaheim, Calif.	1920
eeley, Blossom	San Pablo, Calif.	
egal, Vivienne	Philadelphia, Pa.	1897
egovia, Andre	Linares, Spain	1894
elznick, David O.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1902
erkin, Rudolph	Eger, Austria	1903
essions, Roger	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1896
shannon, Effie	Cambridge, Mass.	1867
shattuck, Truly	San Miguel, Calif.	1876
shaw, C. Montague	Adelaide, So. Australia	1884
shaw, Oscar	Philadelphia, Pa.	1899
shaw, Winfred	San Francisco, Calif.	
shawn, (Ted) Edwin	Kansas City, Mo.	1891
shean, Al	Dornum, Germany	1868
shearer, Marilyn	Montreal, Canada	1904
sheffield, Reginald	Mondon, England	1901
shoemaker, Ann	New York, N. Y.	
sheridan, Ann	Denton, Tex.	1915
shirley, Anne	New York, N. Y.	1918
shore, Dinah	Winchester, Tenn.	1917
shorr, Friedrich	Nagyvarad, Hungary	1888
shostakovitch, Dimitri	U.S.S.R.	1906
sibelius, Jean	Tavastehus, Finland	1865
sidney, Sylvia	New York, N. Y.	1910
silvers, Sid	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1904
simms, Ginny	San Antonio, Tex.	1918
simon, Simone	Marseilles, France	1914
sinatra, Frank	Hoboken, N. J.	1918
sinclair, Upton	Baltimore, Md.	1878
singleton, Penny	Philadelphia, Pa.	
skelton, Richard (Red)	Vincennes, Ind.	1913
skinner, Cornelia Otis	Chicago, Ill.	1901
skipworth, Alison	London, England	1870
sleeper, Martha	Lake Bluff, Ill.	1911
slezak, Walter	Vienna, Austria	1902
smallens, Alexander	Russia	1889
smith, Cyril	Peterhead, Scotland	1892
smith, Alexis	Penticton, Br't Col.	1921
smith, Kate	Greensville, Va.	1909
smith, Queenie	New York, N. Y.	1898
somerset, Pat	Scotland	1897
sondergaard, Gale	Litchfield, Minn.	
sothern, Ann	Valley City, N. Dak.	1909
spalding, Albert	Chicago, Ill.	1888
sparks, Ned	Ontario, Canada	
spitalny, Phil	Romanoff, Russia	
spong, Hilda	London, England	1875
stahl, Rose	Montreal, Canada	1870
stander, Lionel	New York, N. Y.	
stanwyck, Barbara	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1907
starr, Frances	Oneonta, N. Y.	1886
starrett, Charles	Athol, Mass.	
steele, Bob	Portland, Oreg.	1906
sten, Anna	Kiev, Russia	
stephenson, Henry	Grenada, B. W. I.	1874
stevens, K. T.	Hollywood, Calif.	
stevens, Onslow	Los Angeles, Calif.	1902
stevens, Risc	Bronx, N. Y.	1914
stewart, James	Indiana, Pa.	1908
stickney, Dorothy	Dickinson, N. Dak.	1903
stokowski, Leopold	London, England	1882
stone, Dorothy	Bensonhurst, N. Y.	
stone, Ezra	New Bedford, Mass.	1917
Stralagrudski, Ezra A.)		
stone, Fred Andrew	Denver, Colo.	1873
stone, Carol	New York, N. Y.	
stone, George E.	Lodz, Poland	1903
stone, Lewis	Worcester, Mass.	1879
stone, Paula	New York, N. Y.	
storm, Gale	Bloomington, Tex.	1922
stolz, Robert	Groz, Austria	1886
straus, Oskar	Vienna, Austria	1870
strauss, Richard	Munich, Germany	1864
stravinsky, Igor F.	St. Petersburg, Russia	1882
stuart, Gloria	Santa Monica, Calif.	1911

Name	Birthplace	Born
Sturges, Preston	Chicago, Ill.	1898
Sullavan, Margaret	Norfolk, Va.	1911
Sullivan, Ed	New York, N. Y.	1902
Swanson, Gloria	Chicago, Ill.	1898
Swarthout, Gladys	Deepwater, Mo.	1904
Sweet, Blanche	Chicago, Ill.	1896
Szell, George	Budapest, Hungary	1897
Szigeti, Joseph	Budapest, Hungary	1892
T		
Tagliavini, Ferruccio	Reggio Emilia, Italy	1913
Talbot, Lyle	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1904
Taliaferro, Edith	Richmond, Va.	1893
Taliaferro, Mabel	New York, N. Y.	1887
Talley, Marion	Nevada, Mo.	1906
Talmadge, Constance	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1900
Talmadge, Norma	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1897
Tamiroff, Akim	Russia	
Taurog, Norman	Chicago, Ill.	1899
Taylor, Deems	New York, N. Y.	1885
Taylor, Elizabeth	London, England	1932
Taylor, Estelle	Wilmington, Del.	1899
Taylor, Kent	Nashua, Iowa	1907
Taylor, Robert	Filley, Nebr.	1912
Tearle, Godfrey	New York, N. Y.	1884
Teasdale, Verree	Spokane, Wash.	1906
Temple, Shirley	Santa Monica, Calif.	1928
Templeton, Alec	Cardiff, South Wales.	1910
Terris, Norma	Columbus, Kans.	1904
Teyte, Maggie	Wolverhampton, Eng.	1889
Thibault, Conrad	Northbridge, Mass.	1898
Thomas, John Charles	Meyersdale, Pa.	1891
Thorborg, Kerstin	Venjan, Sweden	1906
Thorndike, Dame Sybil	Gainsborough, Eng.	1882
Tibbett, Lawrence	Bakersfield, Calif.	1896
Tierney, Gene	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1921
Tierney, Lawrence		
Tilley, Vesta	Worcester, England	1864
Titheradge, Madge	Melbourne, Australia	1887
Tobias, George	New York, N. Y.	
Tobin, Genevieve	New York, N. Y.	1904
Toomey, Regis	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1902
Tomlin, Pinky	Durant, Okla.	1907
Tone, Franchot	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1906
Toscanini, Arturo	Parma, Italy	1867
Tracy, Arthur	Philadelphia, Pa.	1903
Tracy, Lee	Atlanta, Ga.	1898
Tracy, Spencer	Milwaukee, Wis.	1900
Travers, Henry	Ireland	
Travis, June	Chicago, Ill.	1914
Treacher, Arthur V.	Brighton, England	
Trentini, Emma	Italy	
Trevor, Claire	New York, N. Y.	
Truex, Ernest	Kansas City, Mo.	1890
Tucker, Sophie	Russia	1884
Tufts, Sonny	Boston, Mass.	
Turner, Lana	Wallace, Idaho	1921
Turnbull, John	Dunbar, Scotland	1880
Twelvetrees, Helen	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1908
U		
Ulric, Lenore	New Ulm, Minn.	1894
V		
Vallee, Rudy	Island Pond, Vt.	1901
Van, Billy B.	Pottstown, Pa.	1870
Van, Gus	Brooklyn, N. Y.	
Van Gordon, Cyrena	Camden, Ohio	1895
Van Steeder, Peter	Netherlands	
Varconi, Victor	Kisvard, Hungary	1896
Venable, Evelyn	Cincinnati, Ohio	1913
Venuta, Benay	San Francisco, Calif.	1913
Vickers, Martha		
Victor, Josephine	Hungary	1885
Victoria, Vesta	Leeds, England	1873
Vidor, Florence	Houston, Tex.	
Vidor, King Louis	Galveston, Tex.	1894
Villa-Lobos, Heitor	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	1881
Vinson, Helen	Beaumont, Tex.	1907
Von Stroheim, Erich	Vienna, Austria	1885
Von Zell, Harry R.	Indianapolis, Ind.	1906
W		
Wakefield, Henrietta	New York, N. Y.	1889
Walburn, Raymond	Plymouth, Ind.	1887
Walker, Charlotte	Galveston, Tex.	1878
Walker June	New York, N. Y.	1904
Walker, Nancy	Philadelphia, Pa.	1922
Walker, Polly	Chicago, Ill.	1908
Walker, Robert	Salt Lake City, Utah	
Wallenstein, Alfred	Chicago, Ill.	1898
Walsh, George	New York, N. Y.	1892
Walter, Bruno	Berlin, Germany	1876
Walton, William	Oldham, England	1902
Ward, Fannie	St. Louis, Mo.	1872
Ware, Irene	New York, N. Y.	1911
Warfield, David	San Francisco, Calif.	1866
Waring, Fred	Tyrone, Pa.	1900
Warner, H. B.	London, England	1876
Warren, Harry	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1893
Warren, Leonard	New York, N. Y.	1911
Warwick, Robert	Sacramento, Calif.	1878
Waters, Ethel	Chester, Pa.	1900
Watkins, Linda	Boston, Mass.	1908
Watson, Lucile	Quebec, Canada	1879

Name	Birthplace	Born
Watson, Minor	Marianna, Ark.	1889
Wayne, John	Winterset, Iowa	1907
Weaver, Marjorie	Grosville, Tenn.	1913
Webb, Clifton	Indiana	1891
Webster, Margaret	New York, N. Y.	1905
Weidler, Virginia	Hollywood, Calif.	1927
Weissmuller, Johnny	Chicago, Ill.	....
Welles, Orson	Kenosha, Wis.	1915
Werrenrath, Reinald	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1883
West, Mae	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1892
Weston, Ruth	....	....
Whalen, Michael	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	....
Wheeler, Bert	Paterson, N. J.	....
Whelan, Arleen	Salt Lake City, Utah	....
White, George	Toronto, Canada	....
Whiteman, Paul	Denver, Colo.	1890
Whiting, Jack	Philadelphia, Pa.	1901
Whorf, Richard	Winthrop, Mass.	1907
Wilcoxon, Henry	British West Indies	1905
Wilde, Cornel	New York, N. Y.	1915
Williams, Esther	Los Angeles, Calif.	1923
Williams, Frances	St. Paul, Minn.	1903
Williams, Guinn	Decatur, Tex.	1900
Williams, Hope	New York, N. Y.	1901
Williams, Ralph	England	1872
Wilson, Edith	Jeffersonville, Ind.	....
Wilson, Lois	Pittsburgh, Pa.	....
Winchell, Walter	New York, N. Y.	1897
Windsor, Claire	Coffee City, Kans.	....
Winninger, Charles	Athens, Wis.	1884
Winwood, Estelle	Lee, England	1884
Withers, Grant	Pueblo, Colo.	1903
Withers, Jane	Atlanta, Ga.	1927
Witherspoon, Cora	New Orleans, La.	1890
Wong, Anna May	Los Angeles, Calif.	1907
Wood, Douglas	New York, N. Y.	1
Wood, Peggy	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1
Wood, Samuel	Philadelphia, Pa.	1
Woods, Donald	....	1
Woolley, Monty	New York, N. Y.	1
Wray, Fay	Alberta, Canada	1
Wright, Teresa	New York, N. Y.	1
Wyatt, Jane	Campgaw, N. J.	1
Wycherly, Margaret	London, England	1
Wyler, William	Mulhouse, France	1
Wyman, Jane	St. Joseph, Mo.	1
Wyndham, Olive	Philadelphia, Pa.	1
Wynn, Bessie	Adrian, Mich.	1
Wynn, Ed	Philadelphia, Pa.	1
Wynn, Keenan	New York, N. Y.	1
Wynters, Charlotte	Wheeling, W. Va.	1
Wynyard, Diana	London, England	1
Y		
Yapp, Cecil	Montreal, Canada	1
Young, Alan	Northumberl'd., Eng.	1
Young, Clara Kimball	Chicago, Ill.	1
Young, Loretta	Salt Lake City, Utah	1
Young, Robert	Chicago, Ill.	1
Young, Roland	London, England	1
Young, Victor	Chicago, Ill.	1
Youngman, Henry	London, England	1
Yurka, Blanche	Bohemia	1
Z		
Zanuck, Darryl F.	Wahoo, Nebr.	1
Zimbalist, Efrem	Rostov, Russia	1
Zorina, Vera	Berlin, Germany	1
Zukor, Adolph	Ricse, Hungary	1

Stars of the Past

B'n	D'd	Name
		A
1892	1948	Achron, Isador
1855	1926	Adler, Jacob P.
1879	1945	Ainley, Henry
1869	1948	Alien, Viola
1859	1940	Anderson, Mary
1866	1931	Arbuckle, Maclyn
1887	1933	Arbuckle, Roscoe
1868	1945	Arliss, George
1888	1945	Armetta, Henry
1871	1936	Asche, Oscar
1885	1946	Atwill, Lionel
1898	1940	Ayres, Agnes
		B
1864	1922	Bacon, Frank
1876	1948	Baker, Lee
1838	1891	Barrett, Lawrence
1882	1912	Barrison, Mabel
1860	1937	Barry, Sir James M.
....	1893	Barrymore, Georgie
1882	1942	Barrymore, John
1848	1905	Barrymore, Maurice
....	1845	Barrymore, William H.
1878	1947	Barton, John
1873	1941	Bates, Blanche
1880	1928	Bayes, Nora
1873	1928	Beban, George
1884	1946	Beery, Noah
1884	1949	Beery, Wallace
1854	1931	Belasco, David
1851	1917	Bell, Digby
1855	1911	Bellew, Kyrle
1889	1945	Benchley, Robert C.
1873	1944	Bennett, Richard
1879	1940	Bent, Marion
1870	1940	Bentley, Irene
1867	1944	Beresford, Harry
1875	1938	Bergere, Valerie
1863	1927	Bernard, Sam
1893	1943	Bernie, Ben
1845	1923	Bernhardt, Sarah
1869	1927	Bingham, Amelia
1900	1943	Bledsoe, Jules
1872	1928	Blinn, Holbrook
1886	1936	Blood, Adele
1870	1907	Bloodgood, Clara
1866	1927	Bloomfield-Zeisler, Fanny
1866	1932	Bonstelle, Jessie
1847	1910	Booth, Agnes
1833	1893	Booth, Edwin
1838	1865	Booth, John Wilkes
1873	1937	Booth, Sydney B.
1867	1943	Bosworth, Hobart
1869	1913	Boucicault, Aubrey
1821	1890	Boucicault, Dion
1893	1935	Boucicault, Renee
1822	1857	Bowers, Mrs. D. P.
1874	1946	Bowes, Maj. Edward
1890	1935	Boyd, William
1893	1939	Brady, Alice
1948	....	Braithwaite, Dame Lilian
1871	1936	Breese, Edmund
1875	1948	Brian, Donald
1814	1880	Brougham, John
1881	1948	Bryant, Charles
1863	1915	Bunny, John
1846	1910	Burgess, Neil
1882	1941	Burr, Henry
1802	1860	Burton, William E.
1896	1946	Butterworth, Charles
1872	1943	Byron, Arthur
1843	1920	Byron, Oliver D.
		C
1900	1938	Cabot, Eliot
1874	1933	Cahill, Marie
1865	1940	Campbell, Mrs. Patrick
1878	1947	Carey, Harry
1871	1941	Carle, Richard
1886	1936	Carlisle, Alexander
1878	1946	Carr, Alexander
1862	1937	Carter, Mrs. Leslie
1879	1927	Carus, Emma
1883	1947	Casella, Alfredo
1887	1918	Castle, Vernon
1868	1949	Cawthorn, Joseph
1884	1948	Cellier, Frank
1883	1930	Chaney, Lon
1893	1940	Chase, Charlie
1872	1931	Cherry, Charles
1861	1923	Chevalier, Albert
1876	1940	Churchill, Berton
1887	1940	Clark, Marguerite
1833	1899	Clarke, John Sleeper
1850	1924	Claxton, Kate
1874	1931	Clayton, Herbert
1874	1939	Clemmons, Katherine
1891	1937	Cliff, Laddie
1861	1939	Cliffe, H. Cooper
1857	1934	Cline, Maggie
1900	1937	Clive, Colin
1880	1940	Clive, Edward E.
1880	1937	Coburn, Mrs. Charles
1838	1899	Coghlan, Charles
1851	1932	Coghlan, Rose
1878	1942	Cohan, George M.
1876	1916	Cohan, Josephine
1866	1944	Collier, William Sr.
1866	1910	Collins, Lottie
1907	1944	Compton, Betty
1888	1933	Conners, Barry
1833	1940	Connolly, Walter
1876	1937	Conquest, Ida
1854	1896	Conway, Minnie
....	1948	Cotton, Lucy
1851	1933	Cottrelly, Mathilde
1848	1936	Coulter, Frazer
1875	1933	Courtenay, William
1896	1941	Courtney, Fay
1869	1939	Courtleigh, William
1847	1924	Crabtree (Lotta)
1845	1928	Crane, William H.
1875	1945	Craven, Frank
....	1948	Crawley, Sayre
1917	1945	Cregar, Laird
1880	1942	Crews, Laura Hope
1865	1944	Crosman, Henrietta
1888	1943	Crumit, Frank
1816	1876	Cushman, Charlotte
		D
1864	1942	Dalton, Charles
1875	1927	Daly, Arnold
1869	1941	Danforth, William
1860	1935	Daniels, Frank
1815	1877	Davenport, E. L.
1858	1932	Davenport, Eva
1829	1891	Davenport, Mrs. E.
1850	1898	Davenport, Fanny
1866	1949	Davenport, Harry
1872	1945	Davis, Fay
1859	1933	De Angelis, Jefferson
1900	1943	DeLeath, Vaughn
1879	1943	Denniston, Reynolds
1917	1945	Dickson, Gloria
1879	1947	Digges, Dudley
1890	1944	Dinehart, Alan
1865	1928	Ditrichstein, Leo
1859	1943	Dixey, Henry E.
1856	1924	Dockstader, Lew
1892	1941	Dolly, Jennie
1887	1928	Dooley, Johnny
1858	1944	Downing, Robert
1859	1934	Dressler, Marie
1827	1862	Drew, John
1820	1897	Drew, Mrs. John
1853	1927	Drew, John (son)
1870	1920	Drew, Sydney
1877	1927	Duncan, Isadora
1881	1942	Duncan, Malcolm
1873	1947	Dupree, Minnie
1859	1924	Duse, Eleanora
		E
1894	1929	Eagles, Jeanne
1896	1930	Eames, Clare
1875	1937	Earle, Virginia
1902	1948	Eaton, Mary
1881	1929	Eddinger, Wallace
1868	1931	Edeson, Robert
1871	1934	Ediss, Connie
1879	1945	Edwards, Gus
1829	1905	Eldridge, Louisa
1871	1940	Elliot, Maxine
1855	1942	Elsler, Effie
1810	1876	Elsler, Fanny
1883	1941	Eltinge, Julian
1853	1932	Emerson (Billy) W.
1841	1891	Emmett, J. K.
1857	1945	Evans, Charles E.
		F
1884	1939	Fairbanks, Douglas
1876	1929	Farnum, Dustin

B'n	D'd	Name
865	1935	Farren, George F.
843	1906	Farren, N. (Mrs. Soutar)
826	1908	Farren, William
851	1910	Faust, Lotta
868	1940	Faversham, William
861	1939	Fawcett, George
887	1936	Fenwick, Irene
849	1930	Ferguson, Wm. J.
867	1941	Fields, Lew
884	1941	Fields, Stanley
879	1946	Fields, W. C.
. . .	1940	Finch, Flora
869	1947	Fischer, Alice
865	1932	Fiske, Minnie Maddern
856	1935	Fitz-Allen, Adelaide
. . .	1941	Fitzgerald, Cissy
831	1891	Florence, W. J.
831	1906	Florence, Mrs. W. J.
853	1932	Forbes-Robertson, Sir
859	1933	Forrest, Arthur
806	1872	Forrest, Edwin
886	1949	Foster, Lillian
872	1913	Fox, Della
884	1928	Foy, Eddie
888	1948	Frankel, Harry
876	1941	Franklin, Irene
885	1930	Frederick, Pauline
860	1915	Frohman, Charles
		G
873	1929	Gallagher, Ed.
898	1940	Galli, Rosina
717	1779	Garrick, David
883	1945	Gay, Mazie
893	1937	Gershwin, George
810	1889	Gilbert, John
897	1936	Gilbert, John
855	1937	Gillette, William
870	1939	Gillingwater, Claude
867	1943	Gillmore, Frank
854	1921	Gillman, Ada
879	1939	Gilpin, Charles
871	1912	Gibson, Lottie
888	1947	Gleason, Lucille
884	1936	Glendinning, Ernest
870	1938	Godowsky, Leopold
859	1919	Goodwin, Nat C.
884	1940	Gordon, C. Henry
887	1948	Gordon, Vera
869	1944	Gottschalk, Ferdinand
892	1949	Graham, Morland
857	1936	Greet, Ben
883	1944	Grey, Jane
858	1934	Griffith, Kate
848	1912	Grossmith, George
874	1935	Grossmith, George
868	1944	Guilbert, Yvette
884	1933	Guinan, Texas
		H
800	1871	Hackett, James H.
835	1909	Hackett, Mrs. J. H.
869	1926	Hackett, James K.
898	1939	Haig, Emma
870	1943	Haines, Robert T.
872	1933	Hale, Louise Closser
859	1919	Hall, Pauline
883	1942	Hamilton, Hale
863	1931	Hampton, Mary
847	1931	Hanlon, Edward
864	1921	Hare, Sir John
883	1939	Hare, T. E. (Ernie)
865	1940	Harlan, Otis
857	1937	Harlow, Jean
872	1946	Harned, Virginia
844	1911	Harrigan, Edward
905	1944	Harris, Mildred
863	1935	Harrison, R. B.
870	1946	Hart, William S.
876	1945	Harwood, John
855	1903	Haworth, Joseph
896	1937	Healy, Ted
853	1938	Heath, T. K.
879	1936	Heggie, O.P.
873	1918	Held, Anna
879	1947	Herbert, Henry
857	1943	Herne, Katherine Corcoran
840	1901	Herne, James A.
863	1937	Heron, Bijou
878	1921	Herz, Ralph
895	1942	Hibbard, Edna
857	1927	Hillard, Robert C.
870	1929	Hitchcock, Raymond
874	1932	Hodge, William
870	1944	Holland, Mildred
858	1935	Hopper, DeWolf
873	1926	Houdini, Harry
893	1943	Howard, Leslie
886	1949	Howard, Willie
880	1936	Howland, Jobyna
895	1945	Hunter, Glenn
906	1948	Hymer, Warren
		I
881	1934	Illington, Margaret
1887	1937	Ince, Ralph W.
1838	1903	Irving, Sir Henry
1871	1944	Irving, Isabel
1872	1914	Irving, Laurence
1867	1937	Irwin, Edward
1859	1930	Irwin, Flo
1862	1938	Irwin, May
		J
. . .	1942	Jackson, Joe
1843	1910	James, Louis
1829	1905	Jefferson, Joseph
1859	1923	Jefferson, Thos. J.
1872	1943	Jeffreys, Ellis
1862	1930	Jewett, Henry
1886	1935	Johnston, Moffet
1889	1940	Jones, Billy
1889	1942	Jones, Buck
1846	1931	Jones, Frank
		K
1874	1939	Kalich, Bertha
1811	1868	Kean, Charles
1806	1880	Kean, Mrs. Charles
1787	1833	Kean, Edmund
1885	1945	Keane, Doris
1858	1929	Keenan, Frank
1830	1873	Keene, Laura
1841	1898	Keene, Thomas W.
1873	1939	Kelly, Walter C.
1875	1949	Kelly, William J.
1823	1895	Kemble, Agnes
1775	1854	Kemble, Charles
1773	1838	Kemble, Mrs. Charles
1809	1893	Kemble, Fannie
1843	1917	Kendal, Wm. H.
1890	1948	Kennedy, Edgar
1886	1945	Kent, William
1858	1933	Kerr, (Keen) Fred'k.
1880	1947	Kerrigan, J. Warren
1886	1939	Keys, Nelson
1867	1939	Kidder, Kathryn
1863	1933	Kilgour, Joseph
1894	1944	King, Charles
1851	1892	Knight, Georgie S.
1889	1938	Kohler, Fred
1860	1943	Kolb, John W.
1874	1947	Kolker, Henry
		L
1891	1936	La Argentina
1862	1932	Lackaye, Wilton
1904	1948	Landi, Elissa
1919	1948	Landis, Carole
1879	1948	Lang, Matheson
1884	1944	Langdon, Harry
1856	1929	Langtry, Lillian
1885	1937	Laughlin, Anna
1873	1945	LaVerne, Lucille
1890	1929	Lawrence, Margaret
1878	1935	Lean, Cecil
1852	1908	Leighton, Margaret
1894	1931	Leitzel, Lillian
1831	1905	Lemoyne, W. J.
1870	1941	Leonard, Eddie
1889	1948	Leonard, Robert
1875	1925	Lewis, Ada
1847	1930	Lewis, Arthur
1888	1931	Lewis, Bertha
1874	1944	Lhevinne, Josef
1870	1922	Lloyd, Marie
1883	1938	Lloyd, Rollo
1876	1943	Loftus, Marie (Cissie)
1909	1942	Lombard, Carole
1876	1935	Loraine, Robert
1877	1943	Love, Montagu
1866	1937	Lowell, Helen
	1940	Lucas, Wilfred
1853	1932	Lupino, George
1893	1942	Lupino, Stanley
1867	1936	Lytton, Sir Henry
		M
1863	1931	Mack, Andrew
1878	1934	Mack, Willard
1861	1946	Macy, George Carleton
1865	1931	Mann, Louis
1857	1907	Mansfield, Richard
1854	1928	Mantell, Robert B.
1873	1927	Marceline
1860	1945	Marion, George
1864	1942	Marshall, Tully
1857	1919	Mason, John
1860	1893	Mather, Margaret
1886	1927	Maurice
1879	1948	May, Edna
1853	1944	Mayhew, Kate
1875	1934	Mayhew, Stella
1869	1932	Mayne, Frank G.
1839	1896	Mayo, Frank
1888	1931	McCoy, Bessie
1837	1885	McCullough, John
1883	1936	McCullough, Paul
1853	1935	McHenry, Nellie
1879	1949	McIntyre, Frank J.
1857	1937	McIntyre, James
1879	1937	McKinley, Mabel
1866	1923	McNaughton, Tom
1867	1927	McRae, Bruce
1880	1946	Meek, Donald
1879	1936	Meighan, Thomas
1878	1946	Melville, Rose
1835	1868	Menken, Ada I.
1882	1939	Mercer, Beryl
1886	1946	Merivale, Philip
1860	1926	Miller, Henry
1898	1936	Miller, Marilyn
1893	1940	Miller, Walter
1895	1927	Mills, Florence
1832	1918	Mitchell, Maggie
1880	1940	Mix, Tom
1845	1909	Modjeska, Helena
1861	1932	Monroe, George W.
1824	1861	Montez, Lola
1886	1935	Moore, Florence
1903	1947	Moore, Grace
1861	1931	Moore, Mary
1886	1939	Moore, Owen
1882	1949	Moran, George
1871	1948	Moreno, Marguerite
1873	1949	Morgan, Frank
1990	1941	Morgan, Helen
1849	1882	Morris, Clara
1845	1906	Morrison, Lewis
1871	1940	Moscovich, Maurice
		N
1865	1945	Nash, George Frederick
1879	1945	Nazimova, Alla
1846	1905	Neilson, Ada
1848	1880	Neilson, Lilian
1844	1924	Nobles, Milton
1906	1948	Nolan, Mar
1898	1930	Normand, Mabel
		O
1898	1943	O'Connell, Hugh
1872	1937	O'Dell, Maude
1878	1945	O'Hara, Fiske
1880	1938	Oland, Warner
1860	1932	Olcott, Chauncey
1885	1942	Oliver, Edna May
1847	1920	O'Neill, James
1871	1921	Opp, Julie
1902	1939	Osterman, Jack
1887	1943	Overman, Lynne
		P
1860	1941	Paderewski, Ignace Jan
1860	1936	Palmer, Minnie
1884	1940	Pasternack, Josef. A.
1885	1931	Pavlowa, Anna
1868	1934	Payton, Corse
1904	1941	Penner, Joe
1892	1937	Perkins, Osgood
1893	1931	Phillips, Norma
1906	1938	Pinchot, Rosmond
1880	1939	Polaire, Mlle.
1869	1931	Power, Tyrone
1872	1935	Powers, Eugene
1862	1943	Powers, James T.
1873	1943	Price, Kate
1856	1919	Primrose, George
1908	1944	Purcell, Dick
		R
1820	1858	Rachel, Mme.
1873	1943	Rachmaninoff, Sergei V
1906	1946	Ragland, John (Rags)
1876	1944	Ralph, Jessie
. . .	1945	Randall, Addison
1844	1914	Rankin, A. McKee
1906	1947	Rankin, Arthur
1891	1943	Ray, Charles
1852	1901	Reed, Roland
1860	1916	Rehan, Ada
1857	1920	Rejane, Mme.
1870	1940	Richman, Charles
1838	1912	Rignold, George
1822	1906	Ristori, Adelaide
1874	1930	Ritchie, Adele
1910	1938	Roberti, Lyda
1871	1927	Roberts, Florence
1861	1928	Roberts, Theodore
1830	1912	Robinson, Frederic
1865	1942	Robson, May
1836	1903	Robson, Stuart
1879	1935	Rogers, Will
1862	1946	Rosenthal, Moritz
1882	1936	Rothafel, S. L. (Roxy)
1864	1936	Russell, Annie
1861	1922	Russell, Lillian
1880	1948	Ryan, Mary
		S
1855	1912	St. John, Florence
1885	1936	Sale, Chas. (Chic)
1861	1896	Salvini, Alexander
1828	1915	Salvini, Tomasso
1856	1898	Scanlan, Wm. J.
1865	1930	Schildkraut, Rudolph
1866	1945	Scott, Cyril

B'n	D'd	Name
1843	1896	Scott-Siddons, Mrs.
1873	1928	Sears, Zelda
1889	1922	Semon, Larry
1856	1933	Seymour, William
1907	1941	Shannon, Peggy
1860	1929	Shaw, Mary
1861	1940	Shea, Thomas E.
1868	1949	Shean, Al
1848	1908	Sheridan, John F.
1885	1934	Sherman, Lowell
1854	1935	Sherwin, Amy
1755	1831	Siddons, Mrs. Sarah
1882	1930	Sills, Milton
1867	1943	Sitgreaves, Beverley
1891	1934	Skelly, Hal
1858	1942	Skinner, Otis
1863	1948	Smith, C. Aubrey
1865	1927	Sorma, Agnes
1830	1881	Sothern, Edward A.
1859	1933	Sothern, Edward H.
1873	1937	Standing, Sir Guy
1863	1938	Stanislavsky, Constantin
1882	1928	Stevens, Emily
1862	1937	Stephens, Yorke
1900	1941	Stephenson, James
1883	1939	Sterling, Ford
1851	1929	Stevenson, Chas. A.
1862	1934	Summerville, Amelia
1892	1946	Summerville, G. J. (Slim)
1867	1940	Swickard, Joseph
		T
1907	1943	Tamara
1878	1947	Tanguay, Eva
1899	1934	Tashman, Lilyan
1873	1940	Tate, Harry
1887	1946	Taylor, Laurette
1878	1938	Tearle, Conway
1892	1937	Tell, Alma
1881	1934	Tellegen, Lou
1864	1942	Tempest, Marie
1865	1939	Templeton, Fay
1848	1928	Terry, Dame Ellen
1857	1914	Thomas, Brandon
1868	1939	Thomashefsky, Boris
1834	1911	Thompson, Denman
1836	1908	Thompson Lydia
1861	1938	Thornton, James
1887	1940	Tinney, Frank
1874	1947	Toler, Sidney
1830	1906	Toole, John L.
1878	1933	Torrence, Ernest
1853	1917	Tree, Sir Beerbohm
1865	1937	Tree, Mrs. Beerbohm
1883	1942	Tucker, Richard
1879	1945	Turner, Clara
1887	1946	Turner, Florence
1874	1940	Turpin, Ben
		V
1895	1926	Valentino, Rudolph
1882	1927	Valli, Vallie
1894	1943	Veidt, Conrad
1910	1944	Velez, Lupe
1885	1944	Vivian, Robert
1890	1942	Vogeding, Fredrik
1855	1894	Vokes, Rosina
1853	1894	Vokes, Victoria
		W
1874	1946	Waldron, Charles D.
1795	1864	Wallack, Jas. W.
1816	1873	Wallack, J. W., Jr.
1815	1879	Wallack, Mrs. J. W., Jr.
1819	1888	Wallack, Lester
1904	1943	Waller, Thomas (Fats)
1873	1915	Walsh, Blanche
1855	1935	Ward, Sallie
1851	1935	Warde, Frederick B.
1877	1939	Ware, Helen
1857	1932	Waring, Herbert
1867	1945	Watson, Billy
1850	1887	Weathersby, Eliza
1855	1931	Weathersby, Jennie
1867	1942	Weber, Joe
1876	1926	Welch, Ben
1859	1934	West, Basil
1904	1935	Westcoff, Gordon
1879	1942	Westley, Helen
1845	1936	Whiffen, Mrs. Thos.
1889	1938	White, Pearl
1869	1942	Whiteside, Walker
1882	1943	Whiting, George
1865	1948	Whitty, Dame May
1853	1914	Willard, E. S.
1895	1948	William, Warren
1823	1876	Williams, Barney
1826	1911	Williams, Mrs. Barney
1877	1922	Williams, Bert
1867	1918	Williams, Evan
1865	1930	Williams, Fritz
1872	1942	Williams, Hattie
1854	1935	Wilson, Francis
1865	1928	Wise, Thomas A.
1881	1931	Wolheim, Louis
1822	1915	Wood, Mrs. John
1887	1943	Woollcott, Alexander
1889	1938	Woolsey, Robert
1868	1943	Wright, Haidee
1844	1919	Wyndham, Sir Chas.
1813	1894	Wyndham, R. H.
1882	1931	Wynne, Miss Wish
		Y
1836	1912	Yeamans, Annie
1874	1929	Yoemans, Lydia
1869	1938	Yohe, May
		Z
1869	1932	Ziegfeld, Florenz

Singers of the Past

B'n	D'd	Name	Nat.
		A	
1877	1919	Abbott, Bessie	U. S.
1850	1891	Abbott, Emma	U. S.
1850	1930	Albani, Emma	Can.
1823	1894	Alboni, Marieta	Italy
1856	1898	Alvary, Max	Ger.
1878	1942	Amato, Pasquale	Italy
		B	
1842	1931	Bellini, Laura	U. S.
1814	1884	Bishop, Anna	U. S.
1857	1921	Bispham, David	U. S.
1890	1930	Block, Max	U. S.
1870	1940	Bonci, Alessandro	Italy
1774	1856	Braham, John	Eng.
1842	1921	Brandt, Mar	Ger.
1892	1935	Braslau, Sophie	U. S.
1856	1925	Brema, Marie	Eng.
1821	1884	Brignoli, Pasq	Italy
1873	1936	Butt, Dame C	Eng.
		C	
1866	1942	Calve, Emma	Fr.
1846	1896	Campanini, I	Italy
1849	1922	Carleton, W. T.	U. S.
1873	1921	Caruso, Enrico	Italy
1874	1944	Cavalieri, Lina	Italy
1873	1938	Chaliapin, Fedor	Rus.
1881	1947	Claessens, Maria	Belg.
1879	1941	Claussen, Julia	Swed.
		D	
1863	1932	D'arville, Camille	Dtch.
1858	1943	Davies, Benj	Welsh
1855	1917	De Reszke, E	Pol.
1850	1925	De Reszke, Jean	Pol.
1878	1930	Destinn, Emmy	Boh.
1844	1931	Doria, Clara	Eng.
		E	
1864	1935	Esty, Alice	Amer.
		F	
1830	1914	Faure, Jean B	Fr.
1810	1889	Formes, Karl	Ger.
1848	1935	Fugere, Lucien	Fr.
		G	
1872	1932	Gadski, Johanna	Ger.
1840	1905	Galli-Marie, C	Fr.
1855	1920	Gerster, Etelka	Hung.
1884	1938	Gluck, Alma	Rumn.
1811	1869	Grisi, Giulia	Italy
1889	1931	Gustafson, Wm	Amer.
		H	
1888	1942	Hackett, Charles	Amer.
1813	1868	Harrison, Wm.	Eng.
1878	1933	Harrold, Orville	Amer.
1852	1929	Hauk, Minnie	U. S.
1823	1861	Hayes, Cath.	Eng.
1885	1933	Hinkle, Florence	U. S.
1844	1899	Hogarth, Wm.	Eng.
1871	1947	Homer, Louise	U. S.
		J	
1868	1933	Journet, Marcel	Fr.
1863	1939	Juch, Emma	Austr.
		K	
1886	1942	Karinska, Maria	Russ'n
1842	1916	Kellogg, Clara L.	U. S.
1875	1933	Kurz, Selma	Pol.
		L	
1794	1858	Lablache, Luigi	Italy
1891	1946	Lazzari, C	U. S.
1848	1929	Lehman, Lilli	Ger.
1900	1941	Lewis, Mary	Amer.
1820	1887	Lind, Jenny	Swd.
1889	1944	Lindi, Ardolo	Swd.
1841	1908	Lucca, Pauline	Ger.
		M	
1879	1935	Maclennan, F	U. S.
1808	1836	Malibran, Maria	Fr.
1810	1883	Mario, G	Italy
1845	1918	Materna, Amalie	Styr.
1842	1876	Mathews, Julia	U. S.
1848	1923	Maurel, Victor	Fr.
1884	1945	McCormack, John	Aus'lia
1859	1931	Melba, Nellie	U. S.
	1903	Miller, Edith	U. S.
1903	1947	Moore, Grace	Italy
1836	1889	Murska, Ilma di	Italy
1892	1936	Muzio, Claudia	
		N	
1834	1898	Nicolini, Nicolas	Italy
1876	1943	Nielsen, Alice	U. S.
1831	1917	Niemann, Albert	Ger.
1843	1921	Nilsson, Christine	Swd.
1859	1914	Nordica, Lillian	U. S.
1818	1908	Novello, Clara	Eng.
		O	
1883	1942	Obolensky, Prince A. A	Russ'n
1858	1894	Oudin, Eugene	Belg.
		P	
1831	1910	Palmer, Bessie	U. S.
1836	1874	Parepa-Rosa, E.	Scot.
1789	1865	Pasta, Guiditta	Italy
1843	1919	Patti, Adelina	Span.
1834	1889	Patti, Carlotta	Span.
1829	1904	Payne, Louisa	Eng.
1833	1882	Phillips, Adelaid	Eng.
1854	1914	Plancon, Pol	Fr.
1818	1900	Reeves, Sims	Eng.
1862	1933	Renaud, Maurice	Fr.
	1882	Ritchings, Carrie	Eng.
1772	1839	Ronconi, Dom	Italy
1795	1854	Rubini, Giov	Italy
		S	
1864	1903	Sanderson, Sybil	U. S.
1834	1922	Santley, Sir C	Eng.
1840	1886	Scaria, Emil	Ger.
1876	1945	Schlegel, Carl	Ger.
1868	1931	Schmedes, Erik	Den.
1861	1936	Schum'nn-Heink	Aust.
1804	1860	Schroder - Devrient, Wilh	Ger.
1869	1936	Scotti, Antonio	Italy
1810	1853	Seguin, Edward	Eng.
1858	1935	Sembrich, Marcella	Aus.
1785	1857	Sinclair, John	Eng.
1876	1946	Slezak, Leo	Aust.
1840	1912	Soldene, Emily	U. S.
1806	1854	Sontag, Hetty	Ger.
1849	1927	Sucher, Rosa	Italy
1899	1936	Supervia, C	Spa.
		T	
1851	1905	Tamagno, F	Italy
1893	1948	Tauber, Richard	Ger.
1863	1940	Ternina, Milka	Cro.
1874	1940	Tetrazzini, Luisa	Italy
1831	1877	Titiens, Therese	Fr.
1753	1833	Tedi, Luiza	Port.
1845	1931	Thursby, Em. C.	U. S.
1838	1892	Trebelli, Zelia	Italy
		U	
1862	1932	Ulmer, Geraldine	U. S.
1868	1935	Urlus, Jacques	Dtch.
		V	
1870	1932	Van Rooy, Anton	Dtch.
1821	1910	Viardot-Garcia, P	Fr.
		W	
1824	1893	Wachtel, Theod	Ger.
1698	1744	Walker, Thomas	Eng.
1866	1947	Weed, Marion	
1871	1932	Whitehill, C	U. S.
1836	1910	Whitney, Myron	U. S.
1800	1849	Wilson, John	Eng.
1873	1935	Witherspoon, Herbert	U. S.
1800	1890	Wood, Joseph	Eng.
1869	1947	Yaw, Ellen Beach	U. S.

Operatic and Other Musical Composers

The following list of composers of opera, oratorio and other music, with the year of birth and death, compiled in large part from "Opera Plots," published by the New York Public Library.

am, Adolphe C. (1803-1856)
ary, Giulio (1814-1891)
beniz, Isaac (1860-1909)
diti, Luigi (1822-1903)
ne, Dr. Thos. A. (1710-1778)
nold, Dr. Sam'l (1740-1802)
twood, Thomas (1765-1838)
ber, Dan'l F. E. (1782-1871)
dran, Edmond (1842-1901)
ch, Johann S. (1685-1750)
lfe, Michael W. (1808-1870)
rbieri, Carlo E. (1822-1867)
rker, James N. (1784-1858)
yer, Josef (1852-1913)
zin, Francois E. J. (1816-1878)
er, Max J. (1851-1908)
ethoven, Ludwig (1770-1827)
lini, Vincenzo (1801-1835)
nedict, Sir Julius (1804-1885)
noist, Francois (1794-1878)
noit, Pierre L. L. (1834-1901)
rlioz, Hector (1803-1869)
gnani, Enrico (1836-1894)
nder, Karl (1816-1860)
shop, Sir Henry R. (1786-1855)
zet, Georges (1838-1875)
ccherini, Luigi (1743-1805)
ieldieu, Francois A. (1775-1834)
ito, Arrigo (1842-1918)
nd, Carrie Jacobs (1862-1946)
rdese, Luigi (1815-1866)
rodin, Alexander P. (1834-1887)
ttesini, Giovanni (1821-1889)
ulanger, Ernest H. (1815-1850)
aga, Gaetano (1829-1907)
ahms, Johann (1833-1897)
eval, Jean B. (1756-1825)
istow, George F. (1825-1898)
ck, Dudley (1839-1909)
ow, Hans G. von (1830-1894)
rgmuller, Friedrich (1806-1874)
soni, Ferruccio B. (1866-1924)
dman, Charles Wakefield (1881-1946)
talini, Alfredo (1854-1893)
llier, Alfred (1844-1891)
adwick, George Whitefield (1854-1931)
erubini, Maria L. (1760-1842)
opin, Frederic F. (1810-1849)
ementi, Muzio (1752-1832)
hen, Jules (1830-1901)
leridge-Taylor, S. (1875-1912)
nradi, August (1821-1873)
rnelius, Peter (1824-1874)
rtesi, Francesco (1826-1904)
sta, Sir Michael A. (1808-1884)
uperin, Francois (1868-1933)
i, Cesar A. (1835-1918)
rgomyschski, Alex. (1813-1869)
vid, Felicien C. (1810-1876)
bussy, Claude A. (1862-1918)
Koven, Reginald (1861-1920)
lahye, Leon J., Jr. (1844-1896)
libes, Leo (1836-1891)
linger, Rudolf (1857-1910)
az, Eugenio (1837-1901)
bdin, Charles (1745-1814)
etrich, Albert H. (1829-1908)
nizetti, Gaetano (1797-1848)
ppler, Adolf (1850-1906)
rn, Heinrich, L. E. (1804-1892)
bois, Francois C. T. (1837-1924)
fresne, Alfred (1822-1863)
kas, Paul (1865-1935)
ppez, Gilbert L. (1806-1896)
orak, Antonin (1841-1904)
wards, Julian (1855-1910)
langer, Camille (1863-1919)
ure, Gabriel V. (1845-1924)
vart, Charles S. (1710-1792)
otow, Friedrich von (1812-1883)
erster, Alban (1849-1916)
rster, Joseph (1845-1917)
anck, Cesar A. (1822-1890)
brielli, Nicolo (1814-1891)
ade, Axel W. (1860-1921)
lli, Amintore (1845-1919)
ndini, Alessandro (1807-1871)
utier, Jean F. E. (1822-1878)
y, John (1685-1732)
eisler, Paul (1856-1919)
nee, Franz F. R. (1823-1895)
rshwin, George (1898-1937)
rvais, Charles H. (1671-1744)
acomelli, Geminiano (1686-1743)
rard, Narcisse (1797-1860)
eason, Frederick G. (1848-1903)
inka, Michael I. (1803-1857)
over, John W. (1815-1900)
uck, Christoph W. (1714-1787)
ddard, Benjamin L. (1849-1895)
ldbeck. Robert (1839-1908)

Goldmark, Karl (1830-1915)
Gomes, Antonio C. (1839-1896)
Gottschalk, L. M. (1829-1869)
Gounod, Charles F. (1818-1893)
Gregoir, Edouard (1822-1893)
Grieg, Edw. H. (1843-1907)
Giraud, Ernest (1837-1892)
Guilmant, A. F. (1837-1911)
Halevy, Jacques F. F. (1799-1862)
Hallstrom, Ivar (1826-1901)
Handel, George F. (1685-1759)
Hartmann, Johann P. (1805-1900)
Haydn, Johann M. (1737-1806)
Haydn, Joseph (1732-1809)
Hentschel, Theodor (1830-1892)
Herbert, Victor (1859-1924)
Herold, Louis J. F. (1791-1833)
Herve (Flor. Ronger) (1825-1892)
Hewitt, James (1770-1827)
Hiller, Ferdinand (1811-1885)
Hiller, Johann A. (1728-1804)
Hoffmann, Ernst T. (1776-1822)
Hofman, Heinrich K. (1842-1902)
Huber, Hans (1852-1921)
Huber, Joseph (1837-1886)
Humperdinck, Engelb. (1854-1921)
Ivanoff, Nicholas (1809-1880)
Ivry, Richard (1829-1903)
Jarno, Georg (1868-1920)
Jonas, Emile (1827-1905)
Joincieres, Felix L. V. (1839-1903)
Kashperov, Vladimir (1827-1894)
Kern, Jerome (1885-1945)
Kiel, Friedrich (1821-1885)
Kistler, Cyrill (1848-1907)
Klein, Bruno O. (1858-1911)
Kovarovic, Karel (1862-1920)
Kowalski, Henri (1841-1916)
Kretschmer, Edmund (1830-1908)
Kreutzer, Konradin (1790-1849)
Kreutzer, Rodolphe (1766-1831)
Krug, Friedrich (1312-1892)
Kufferath, Maurice (1852-1919)
Kulenkampff, Gustav (1849-1921)
Lachner, Franz (1803-1890)
Lachner, Ignaz (1807-1895)
Lacombe, Louis B. (1818-1884)
Lacombe. Paul J. J. (1838-1920)
Lalo, Eduard V. A. (1823-1892)
Langer, Ferdinand (1839-1905)
Langert, Johann A. A. (1836-1920)
Lassen, Edouard (1830-1904)
Lasso, Orlando (1532-1594)
Lazarus, Gustav (1861-1920)
Lecocq, Alexandre C. (1832-1918)
Lefebvre, Charles E. (1843-1917)
Lehar, Franz (1870-1948)
Lenepveu, Charles F. (1840-1910)
Leoncavallo, Ruggiero (1858-1919)
Leroux, Xavier H. N. (1863-1919)
Leschetizky, T. (1830-1915)
Leslie, Henry D. (1822-1896)
Lesuer, Jean F. (1760-1837)
Leveridge, Richard (1670-1758)
Lindner, Eugen (1858-1915)
Lishin, Grigory A. (1854-1888)
Liszt, Franz (1811-1886)
Litolff, Henry C. (1818-1891)
Loder, Edward J. (1813-1865)
Luders, Gustav C. (1865-1913)
Lully, Giovanni B. (1633-1687)
MacDowell, Edw. A. (1861-1908)
Macfarren, Sir George (1813-1887)
Machado, Augusto (1845-1924)
Mahler, Gustav (1860-1911)
Mancinelli, Luigi (1848-1921)
Mangold, Karl L. A. (1813-1889)
Marchetti, Filippo (1831-1907)
Maretzek, Max (1821-1897)
Mariani, Angelo (1822-1873)
Marty, Georges E. (1860-1908)
Mascagni, Pietro (1863-1945)
Mascheroni, Edoardo (1859-1941)
Masse, Victor F. M. (1822-1884)
Massenet, Jules E. F. (1842-1912)
Mathieu, Emile (1844-1883)
Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (1809-47)
Mercadante, Giuseppe (1795-1870)
Mermet, Auguste (1810-1889)
Meyerbeer, Giacomo (1791-1864)
Millocecker, Karl (1842-1899)
Moscheles, I. (1794-1870)
Moszkowski, Moritz (1854-1925)
Moussorgsky, Modeste (1839-81)
Mozart, Wolfgang A. (1756-1791)
Muehldorfer. W. K. (1836-1919)
Mueller, Peter (1791-1877)
Mueller, Wenzel (1767-1835)
Nessler, Victor F. (1841-1890)
Nesvers, Josef (1842-1914)
Nicolai, Otto (1810-1849)
Niedermeyer, Louis (1802-1861)
Nikisch, Arthur (1855-1922)

Offenbach, Jacques (1819-1880)
Onslow, George (1784-1853)
Orefice, Giacomo (1865-1922)
Ortolan, Eugene (1824-1891)
Ouseley, Sir F. A. (1825-1889)
Pabst, August (1811-1885)
Pacini, Giovanni (1796-1867)
Paris, Claude J. (1801-1866)
Palestrina, Giacomo (1526-1594)
Paris, Claude J. (1801-1866)
Parker, Horatio W. (1863-1920)
Pergolesi, Giovanni B. (1710-1736)
Peri, Jacopo (1561-1630)
Persiani, Guiseppe (1804-1869)
Philador, Francois A. (1726-1795)
Pinsuti, Ciro (1829-1888)
Planquette, Robert (1850-1902)
Pleyel, I. J. (1757-1831)
Ponchielli, Amilcare (1834-1886)
Poniatowski, Joseph M. (1816-73)
Pougin, Arthur (1834-1921)
Pratt, Sisas G. (1846-1916)
Prevost, Eugene P. (1809-1872)
Puccini, Giacomo (1858-1924)
Purcell, Henry (1658-1695)
Rachmaninoff, S. V. (1873-1943)
Reber, Napoleon H. (1807-1880)
Rebikoff, Vladimir I. (1866-1920)
Rehbaum, Theobald (1835-1918)
Reinecke, Karl (1824-1910)
Reinhardt, Heinrich (1865-1922)
Remy, W. A. W. M. (1831-1898)
Respighi. Ottorino (1879-1937)
Reyer, Louis E. E. R. (1823-1909)
Ricci, Federigo (1809-1877)
Rimsky-Korsakoff, N. (1844-1908)
Ritter, Alexander (1833-1896)
Rossini, Gioacchino A. (1792-1868)
Rubinstein, Anton G. (1830-1894)
Saint-Remy (Duc de M.) (1811-65)
Saint Saens, Chas. C. (1835-1921)
Saloman, Siegfried (1816-1899)
Salomon, Hector (1833-1906)
Samara, Spiro (1861-1917)
Satie, Erik (1866-1925)
Scharwenka, Franz X. (1850-1924)
Schubert, Franz P. (1797-1828)
Schulz, August (1837-1909)
Schulz-Beuthen, Hein (1838-1915)
Schumann, Robert (1810-1856)
Serpette, Gaston (1846-1904)
Severac, Deodat de (1873-1921)
Seyfried, Ignaz X. (1776-1841)
Sgambati, Giac. (1843-1914)
Siboni, Erik A. W. (1828-1892)
Smetana, Friedrich (1824-1884)
Solomon, Edward (1853-1895)
Sommer, Hans (1837-1922)
Sousa, John Philip (1854-1932)
Spinelli, Niccola (1865-1909)
Spohr, Ludwig (1784-1859)
Spontini, Gasparo L. (1774-1851)
Stephan, Rudi (1887-1915)
Stradella, Alessandro (1645-1681)
Strauss, Johann, Sr. (1804-1849)
Strauss, Johann, Jr. (1825-1899)
Strauss, Joseph (1827-1870)
Sullivan, Sir Arthur S. (1842-1900)
Suppe, Franz von (1820-1895)
Tausig, Karl (1841-1871)
Thomas, Arthur G. (1851-1892)
Thome, Francis (1850-1909)
Thalberg, S. (1812-1871)
Thomas, Ambroise (1811-1896)
Thomas, Chas. L. A. (1811-1896)
Thuille, Ludwig (1861-1907)
Torchi, Luigi (1853-1920)
Tschaikowsky, Peter I. (1840-1893)
Tschirch, Friedrich W. (1818-92)
Van Der Eeden, Jean (1842-1917)
Verdi, Giuseppe (1813-1901)
Viotti, Giovanni B. (1753-1824)
Vogel, Charles L. A. (1808-1892)
Volkman, Robert (1815-1883)
Wagner, Richard (1813-1883)
Wallace, William V. (1813-1865)
Weber, Karl M. F. E. (1786-1826)
Weitzmann, Karl F. (1808-1880)
Wieniawski, Henri (1835-1880)
Winter, Peter von (1754-1825)
Wolf, Hugo (1860-1903)
Wolf-Ferrari, Ermanno (1876-1948)
Woodworth, Samuel (1785-1842)
Youmans, Vincent (1899-1946)
Zeller, Karl (1842-1898)
Zichy, Count Geza (1849-1919)
Zingarelli, Nicola A. (1752-1837)

Noted Americans of the Past

(See also Presidents and wives, Vice Presidents, Cabinet Secretaries, U. S. Supreme Court Justic
Signers of the Declaration of Independence, Actors, Composers, Singers, Painters.)

Born	Died	Name	Vocation
		A	
1883	1916	Abbe, Cleveland	Meteorologist
1851	1928	Abbe, Robert	Surg. Radium
1803	1879	Abbot, Jacob	Juv. Fiction
1835	1922	Abbott, Lyman	Preacher
1807	1886	Adams, Charles F.	Statesman
1835	1915	Adams, Charles F.	Historian
1838	1918	Adams, Henry	Hist., Biog.
1722	1803	Adams, Samuel	Gov., Patriot
1860	1935	Addams, Jane	Civic Worker
1866	1944	Ade, George	Author
1807	1873	Agassiz, Louis J. R.	Scientist
1799	1888	Alcott, A. Bronson	Philosophy
1832	1888	Alcott, Louisa May	Fiction
1836	1919	Alden, Henry M.	Editor, author
1841	1915	Aldrich, Nelson W.	U. S. Senator
1836	1907	Aldrich, Thos. Bailey	Fiction
1834	1899	Alger, Horatio, Jr.	Juv. Fiction
1737	1789	Allen, Ethan	Rev. General
1849	1925	Allen, James Lane	Fiction
1829	1916	Angell, James B.	Educ., Diplo.
1820	1906	Anthony, Susan B.	Suffragist
1832	1901	Armour, Philip D.	Meat Packer
1745	1816	Asbury, Francis	Bishop
1764	1848	Astor, John Jacob	Merchant
1857	1948	Atherton, Gertrude	Author
1780	1851	Audubon, John James	Naturalist
1790	1836	Austin, Stephen F.	Texas Founder
1879	1946	Ayres, Leonard P.	Economist
		B	
1832	1887	Baird, Spencer F.	Zoologist
1870	1946	Baker, Ray Stannard	Biographer
1771	1852	Ballou, Hosea	Preacher
1761	1851	Baldwin, Simeon	Jurist
1800	1891	Bancroft, George	Historian
1816	1894	Banks, Nathaniel P.	Soldier
1754	1812	Barlow, Joel	Poet
1810	1891	Barnum, Phineas T.	Showman
1745	1803	Barry, John	Com. U. S. N.
1821	1912	Barton, Clara H.	Red Cr's F'd'r
1827	1911	Bascom, John	Educator
1875	1948	Beard, Charles A.	Historian
1785	1853	Beaumont, William	Army Surg.
1813	1887	Beecher, Henry Ward	Preacher
1775	1863	Beecher, Lyman	Preacher
1847	1922	Bell, Alexander G.	Inventor
1850	1898	Bellamy, Edward	Author
1853	1919	Belmont, August	Subway Bldr.
1899	1943	Benet, Stephen Vincent	Author
1811	1884	Benjamin, Judah P.	Lawyer
1795	1872	Bennett, James Gordon	Publisher
1841	1918	Bennett, James G., Jr.	Publisher
1782	1858	Benton, Thomas H.	Statesman
1862	1927	Beveridge, Albert J.	U. S. Senator
1842	1914	Bierce Ambrose	Fiction
1830	1893	Blaine, James G.	Statesman
1821	1875	Blair, Francis P.	Sold., Edit.
1858	1941	Blumenthal, George	Financier
1868	1947	Blythe, Samuel	Journalist
1862	1946	Bond, Carrie Jacobs	Composer
1735	1820	Boone, Daniel	Pioneer
1865	1939	Borah, William E.	U. S. Senator
1773	1838	Bowditch, Nathaniel	Mathematics
1826	1874	Bowles, Samuel, II	Journalist
1848	1895	Boyesen, Hjalmar H.	Fiction
1863	1932	Bradford, Gamaliel	Biographer
1613	1672	Bradstreet, Anne	Poet
1823	1896	Brady, Matthew B.	Photographer
1567	1644	Brewster, William	Pilgr. Father
1864	1936	Brisbane, Arthur	Editor
1835	1893	Brooks, Phillips	Preacher
1848	1908	Brooks, William K.	Biologist
1888	1939	Broun, Heywood C.	Journalist
1771	1810	Brown, Chas. Brockden	Fiction
1800	1859	Brown, John	Abolitionist
1803	1876	Brownson, Orestes A.	Author
1860	1925	Bryan, William J.	Statesman
1794	1878	Bryant, William Cullen	Poet, Editor
1887	1945	Buckner, Jr., Simon B.	Soldier
1582	1658	Bulkeley, Peter	Preacher
1861	1947	Bullard, Robert Lee	Soldier
1855	1896	Bunner, Henry Cuyler	Humorist
1849	1926	Burbank, Luther	Botanist
1820	1870	Burlingame, Anson	Diplomat
1837	1921	Burroughs, John	Naturalist
1818	1893	Butler, Benjamin F.	Law, Soldier
1862	1947	Butler, Nicholas Murray	Educator
		C	
1844	1925	Cable, George W.	Fiction
1881	1946	Cadman, Charles W.	Composer
1782	1850	Calhoun, John C.	Sen., V. Pres.
1843	1888	Campbell, Bartley	Dramatist
1847	1909	Canfield, James H.	Educator
1863	1941	Cannon, Annie J.	Astronomer
1835	1919	Carnegie, Andrew	Manufacturer
1737	1832	Carroll, Charles	Statesman

Born	Died	Name	Vocation
1809	1868	Carson, Kit (Chris.)	Scout
1864	1943	Carver, Geo. Wash'ton.	Scientist
1782	1866	Cass, Lewis	Statesman
1876	1947	Cather, Willa Sibert	Novelist
1859	1947	Catt, Carrie Chapman	Suffragist
1828	1914	Chamberlain, Joshua L.	Soldier
1813	1879	Chandler, Zach	Sen., Cabine
1780	1842	Channing, William E.	Theol. Refor
1829	1894	Childs, George W.	Publisher
1799	1859	Choate, Rufus	Lawyer
1832	1917	Choate, Joseph H.	Lawyer
1871	1947	Churchill, Winston	Author
1752	1818	Clark, George Rogers	Soldier
1770	1838	Clark, William	Explorer
1777	1852	Clay, Henry	Statesman
1835	1910	Clemens, Samuel L. (Mark Twain)	Humorist
1769	1828	Clinton, DeWitt	Sen., Gov.
1739	1812	Clinton, George	V. P., Gov.
1846	1944	Cobb, Irvin S.	Humorist
1846	1917	Cody, William F.	Scout
1829	1888	Conkling, Roscoe	U. S. Senato
1865	1940	Cook, Dr. F. A.	Polar Explor
1789	1851	Cooper, J. Fenimore	Fiction
1791	1883	Cooper, Peter	Merch., Phil
1869	1948	Cortissoz, Royal	Art Critic
1870	1900	Crane, Stephen	Fiction
1854	1909	Crawford, F. Marion	Fiction
1814	1857	Crawford, Thomas	Sculptor
1787	1863	Crittenden, John J.	U. S. Senato
1786	1836	Crockett, David	Pioneer
1841	1922	Croker, Richard	Pol. Leader
1862	1948	Cross, Wilbur	Gov., Autho
1850	1933	Curtis, Cyrus H. K.	Publisher
1812	1894	Curtis, George Ticknor	Historian
1824	1892	Curtis, George Wm.	Journalist
1800	1870	Cushing, Caleb	Author
1839	1876	Custer, George A.	Soldier
		D	
1819	1897	Dana, Charles A.	Journalist
1813	1895	Dana, James Dwight	Geologist
1856	1929	Dana, John Cotton	Librarian
1787	1872	Dana, Richard Henry	Poet, Essay
1815	1882	Dana, Richard Henry, Jr.	Author, Law
1862	1948	Daniels, Josephus	States., Pub
1857	1938	Darrow, Clarence	Lawyer
1808	1889	Davis, Jefferson	President, C
1864	1916	Davis, Richard Harding	Fiction
1855	1926	Debs, Eugene V.	Socialist
1779	1820	Decatur, Stephen	Naval
1889	1945	De Foster, Alfred V.	Engineer
1858	1945	Deland, Margaret W.	Novelist
1834	1928	Depew, Chauncey M.	Senator
1837	1917	Dewey, George	Admiral
1851	1931	Dewey, Melvil	Librarian
1756	1834	DeWitt, Simeon	Geographer
1849	1925	deYoung, M. H.	Publisher
1877	1948	Dickey, Dr. H. S.	Explorer
1830	1886	Dickinson, Emily	Poet
1732	1808	Dickinson, John	Statesman
1835	1905	Dodge, Mary E. Mapes	Author, Ed.
1634	1715	Dongan, Thomas	Statesman
1819	1893	Doubleday, Abner	General
1813	1861	Douglas, Stephen A.	Statesman
1817	1895	Douglass, Frederick	Journalist
1804	1897	Dow, Neal	Prohibitionl
1795	1820	Drake, Joseph Rodman	Poet, Phys.
1811	1882	Draper, John W.	Chem. Hist.
1871	1945	Dreiser, Theodore	Author
1826	1893	Drexel, Anthony J.	Banker
1872	1906	Dunbar, Paul Laurence	Poet
1739	1817	duPont, Pierre S.	Manufactur
1803	1865	Dupont, Samuel F.	Admiral
1861	1938	Duryea, Charles E.	Auto Inv.
1752	1817	Dwight, Timothy	Preacher
		E	
1820	1887	Eads, James B.	Engineer
1854	1932	Eastman, George	Inventor
1821	1910	Eddy, Mary Baker	Christ. Scie
1847	1931	Edison, Thomas Alva	Inventor
1703	1758	Edwards, Jonathan	Theologian
1837	1902	Eggleston, Edward	Fiction
1834	1926	Eliot, Charles W.	Educator
1864	1945	Eliot, Ellsworth E.	Historian
1604	1690	Elliot, John	Missionary
1803	1882	Emerson, Ralph Waldo	Author
1818	1901	Evarts, William M.	Statesman
1794	1865	Everett, Edward	Statesman
		F	
1801	1870	Farragut, David G.	Admiral
1819	1892	Field, Cyrus W.	Atlantic Ca
1850	1895	Field, Eugene	Poet
1835	1906	Field, Marshall	Merchant
1817	1881	Fields, James T.	Biographer
1863	1940	Finley, John H.	Educ., Edit

orn	Died	Name	Vocation
1867	1947	Fisher, Irving	Economist
1842	1901	Fiske, John	Historian
1865	1909	Fitch, Clyde	Dramatist
1743	1798	Fitch, John	Inventor
1857	1947	Flagg, Ernest	Architect
1863	1947	Ford, Henry	Industrialist
1865	1902	Ford, Paul Leicester	Author
1826	1864	Foster Stephen C.	Song Writer
1862	1919	Freeman, Mary E. W.	Fiction
1870	1948	Frelinghuysen, J. S.	U. S. Senator
1813	1890	Freemont, John C.	Explorer
1752	1832	Freneau, Philip	Poet
1860	1915	Frohman, Charles	Theater Prod.
1851	1940	Frohman, Daniel	Theater Prod.
1810	1850	Fuller, (Sara) Margaret, Countess Ossolli	Author
1765	1815	Fulton, Robert	Inventor
		G	
1874	1938	Gale, Zona	Fiction
1761	1849	Gallatin, Albert	Statesman
1805	1879	Garrison, Wm. Lloyd	Abolitionist
1818	1903	Gatling, Richard J.	Gun Invent.
1839	1897	George, Henry	Economist
1868	1945	Gibson, Charles Dana	Artist
1844	1909	Gilder, Richard W.	Poet, Editor
1831	1908	Gilman, Daniel C.	Educator
1750	1831	Girard, Stephen	Merchant
1874	1945	Glasgow, Ellen	Author
1858	1946	Glass, Carter	U. S. Senator
1831	1902	Godkin, Edwin L.	Newsp. Editor
1858	1928	Goethals, Maj.-Gen.G.W.	Canal Eng.
1850	1924	Gompers, Samuel	Labor Leader
1800	1860	Goodyear, Charles	Inventor
1803	1855	Gorrie, Dr. John	Inventor
1865	1947	Goudy, Frederic W.	Type founder
1836	1892	Gould, Jay	Financier
1857	1945	Grant, Heber J.	Mormon Lead.
1851	1889	Grady, Henry W.	Journalist
1810	1888	Gray, Asa	Botanist
1835	1901	Gray, Elisha	Inventor
1811	1872	Greeley, Horace	Editor
1844	1935	Greely, Gen. A. W.	Sold., Explo.
1846	1935	Green, Anna Katharine	Fiction
1834	1916	Green, Henrietta (Hetty)	Finance
1742	1786	Greene, Nathaniel	Soldier
1872	1926	Greenway, Gen. John C.	Engineer
1868	1948	Gregg, John R.	Shorthand
1874	1948	Griffith, David Wark	Film Producer
1888	1948	Gunther, Ernest L.	Naval
		H	
1822	1909	Hale, Edward Everett	Essayist
1755	1776	Hale, Nathan	Patriot
1788	1879	Hale, Sarah J.	Poet., Auth.
1844	1924	Hall, Granville S.	Psychologist
1790	1867	Halleck, Fitz-Greene	Poet
1829	1908	Halstead, Murat	Journalist
1757	1804	Hamilton, Alexander	Statesman
1809	1891	Hamlin, Hannibal	Vice Pres.,Gov.
1818	1902	Hampton, Wade	Sold., Statesm.
1824	1886	Hancock, W. S.	Soldier
1837	1904	Hanna, Mark	Pol. Leader
1866	1947	Harbord, James G.	General
1820	1899	Harlan, James	Sen., Cabinet
1856	1906	Harper, William R.	Educator
1837	1909	Harriman, Edward H.	Financier
1848	1908	Harris, Joel Chandler	Humorist
1839	1902	Harte, Francis Bret	Fiction
607	1648	Harvard, John	Univ. Found.
839	1897	Havemeyer, Theo. A.	Manufacturer
804	1864	Hawthorne, Nathaniel	Author
838	1905	Hay, John	Statesman
791	1839	Hayne, Robert Y.	Statesman
850	1904	Hearn, Lafcadio	Author
797	1878	Henry, Joseph	Inventor
736	1799	Henry, Patrick	Statesman
859	1924	Herbert, Victor	Composer
748	1830	Hicks, Elias	Quaker
843	1910	Hill, David B.	U. S. Senator
838	1916	Hill, James J.	Railroads
869	1933	Hillquit, Morris	Socialist
809	1894	Holmes, Oliver Wendell	Poet, Essayist
841	1935	Holmes, Oliver Wendell	Jurist
814	1879	Hooker, Joseph	Soldier
718	1802	Hopkins, Esek	Commodore
890	1946	Hopkins, Harry L.	Diplomat
795	1873	Hopkins, Johns	Univ. Found.
802	1887	Hopkins, Mark	Educator
770	1842	Hopkinson, Joseph	Poet
858	1938	House, Edward M.	Diplomat
793	1863	Houston, Sam	Sold., States.
864	1900	Hovey, Richard	Poet
842	1908	Howard, Bronson	Drama
830	1969	Howard, Oliver O.	Soldier
819	1867	Howe, Elias	Inventor
819	1910	Howe, Julia Ward	Poet
837	1920	Howells, William D.	Fiction
856	1915	Hubbard, Elbert	Journalist
859	1921	Huneker, James Gibbons	Author
796	1859	Hunt, Walter	Inventor
821	1900	Huntington, C. P.	Railways
590	1643	Hutchinson, Anne	Preacher
		I	
833	1900	Ingalls, John James	Sen., orator

Born	Died	Name	Vocation
1833	1899	Ingersoll, Robert G.	Orator
1783	1859	Irving, Washington	Fiction, Hist.
1874	1948	Irwin, Will	Author
		J	
1831	1885	Jackson, Helen Hunt	Fiction
1824	1863	Jackson (Stonewall) T. J.	Soldier
1843	1916	James, Henry	Fiction
1842	1910	James, William	Philosopher
1849	1909	Jewett, Sarah Orne	Fiction
1747	1792	Jones, John Paul	Admiral
		K	
1820	1857	Kane, Elisha K.	Explorer
1815	1862	Kearny, Philip	Soldier
1837	1932	Keen, William W.	Surgeon
1813	1901	Kellogg, Elijah	Author
1856	1937	Kellogg, Frank B.	Sec. Stat.
1763	1847	Kent, James	Jurist
1780	1843	Key, Francis Scott	Poet
1886	1918	Kilmer, Joyce	Poet
1813	1894	Kirkwood, Samuel J.	Sen., Gov.
1756	1806	Knox, Henry	Rev. General
1879	1948	Knudsen, William K.	Industrialist
1843	1926	Kohler, Kaufmann	Rabbi, Educa.
		L	
1848	1909	Laffan, William	Publisher
1855	1925	La Follette, Robert M.	Statesman
1882	1947	LaGuardia, Fiorello H.	Pol. Leader
1846	1945	Lake, Simon	Inventor
1868	1948	Lamont, Robert P.	Financier
1870	1948	Lamont, Thomas W.	Financier
1866	1944	Landis, Kenesaw M.	Jurist
1834	1906	Langley, Samuel P.	Astronomer
1842	1881	Lanier, Sidney	Poet
1885	1933	Lardner, Ring W.	Humorist
1850	1925	Lawson, Victor F.	Publisher
1849	1887	Lazarus, Emma	Poet, Novel.
1823	1901	Leconte, Joseph	Geologist
1758	1818	Lee, Henry	Soldier (Rev.)
1732	1794	Lee, Rich. Henry	Statesman
1807	1870	Lee, Robert E.	General, CSA
1823	1891	Leidy, Joseph	Scientist
1824	1903	Leland, Chas. Godfrey	Poet
1774	1809	Lewis, Meriwether	Explorer
1870	1944	Lincoln, Joseph C.	Author
1764	1836	Livingston, Edward	Statesman
1746	1813	Livingston, Robt. R.	Statesman
1833	1888	Locke, David R.	Humorist
1769	1945	Locke, Edward	Playwright
1850	1924	Lodge, Henry Cabot	Statesman
1876	1916	London, Jack	Fiction
1815	1878	Long, Dr. Crawford W.	Anaesthesia
1807	1882	Longfellow, Henry W.	Poet
1813	1891	Lossing, Benson J.	History
1838	1915	Lounsbury, T.R.	Educator
1802	1837	Lovejoy, Elijah J.	Newsp. Editor
1850	1916	Low, Seth	Mayor, Educ.
1874	1925	Lowell, Amy	Poet
1819	1891	Lowell, Jas. Russell	Poet
1797	1849	Lyon, Mary	Educator
		M	
1861	1908	MacDowell, Edward A.	Composer
1831	1902	Mackay, John W.	Mine Owner
1809	1884	McCormick, Cyrus H.	Inventor
1771	1830	McDowell, Ephraim	Physician
1861	1948	McGraw, James H.	Book Publ.
1800	1873	McGuffey, William H.	Educator
1866	1948	McHugh, John	Banker
1757	1811	McIntire, Samuel	Woodcarver
1852	1932	McMaster, John Bach.	Historian
1796	1859	Mann, Horace	Educator
1733	1795	Marion, Francis	Rev. General
1852	1940	Markham, Edwin	Poet
1856	1929	Marshall, Louis	Lawyer
1725	1792	Mason, George	Statesman
1663	1728	Mather, Cotton	Preacher
1638	1723	Mather, Increase	Educator
1852	1929	Matthews, J. Brander	Writer
1806	1873	Maury, Matthew F.	Hydrographer
1823	1899	Medill, Joseph M.	Newsp. Editor
1855	1937	Mellon, Andrew W.	Fin., Industr.
1819	1891	Melville, Herman	Author
1841	1913	Miller, Joaquin	Poet
1825	1910	Mills, Darius	Finance
1822	1908	Mitchell, Donald G.	Essayist
1818	1889	Mitchell, Maria	Astronomer
1829	1914	Mitchell, Silas Weir	Fiction
1887	1947	Mitscher, Marc A.	Admiral
1737	1775	Montgomery, Richard	Rev. General
1837	1899	Moody, Dwight L.	Preacher
1869	1910	Moody, William Vaughn	Drama, Poetry
1860	1947	More, John Bassett	Lawyer
1837	1913	Morgan, J. Pierpont	Banker
1868	1943	Morgan J. Pierpont, Jr.	Banker
1813	1890	Morgan, Junius S.	Banker
1856	1946	Morgenthau, Henry	Diplomat
1838	1923	Morley, Edward W.	Chemist
1802	1864	Morris, George P.	Poet
1752	1816	Morris, Gouverneur	Statesman
1791	1872	Morse, Samuel F. B.	Inventor
1832	1902	Morton J. Sterling	Gov. Cabinet
1819	1868	Morton, William T. G.	Anaesthesia
1823	1877	Morton, Oliver P.	Gov., Sen.
1742	1818	Moses, Isaac	Revol. fin.
1814	1877	Motley, John	Historian
1793	1880	Mott, Lucretia	Reformer

Born	Died	Name	Vocation
1746	1807	Muhlenberg, Rev. J. P. G.	Sold., Congr.
1838	1914	Muir, John	Naturalist
		N	
1869	1946	Nellson, William A.	Educator
1835	1909	Newcomb, Simon	Astronomer
1866	1948	Nicholson, Meredith	Author
1870	1902	Norris, Frank	Fiction
1827	1908	Norton, Charles Eliot	Essayist
1811	1886	Noyes, John H.	Oneida Comm.
1850	1896	Nye, Wilson (Bill)	Humorist
		O	
1858	1935	Ochs, Adolph S.	Publisher
1856	1937	Ogden, Rollo	Journalist
1856	1935	Older, Fremont	Editor
1822	1903	Olmsted, Frederick Law	Architect
1849	1919	Osler, William	Surgeon
		P	
1855	1918	Page, Walter Hines	Pub. Diplomat
1737	1809	Paine, Thomas (Tom)	Journalist
1855	1902	Palmer, Alice Freeman	Educator
1810	1860	Parker, Rev. Theodore	Abolitionist
1842	1933	Parkhurst, Rev. C. H.	Reformer
1823	1893	Parkman, Francis	Historian
1879	1949	Patterson, Joseph Medill	Publisher
1885	1945	Patton Jr., George S.	General
1791	1852	Payne, John Howard	Poet
1779	1860	Paulding, J. K.	Fic., Poetry
1856	1920	Peary, Robert E, Adm.	Explorer
1644	1718	Penn, William	Founder
1869	1921	Penrose, Boies	Senator
1785	1819	Perry, Oliver Hazard	Com. U.S.N.
1861	1948	Pershing, John J.	General
1865	1943	Phelps, William Lyon	Author
1844	1911	Phelps-Ward, Eliz. S.	Fiction
1867	1911	Phillips, David Graham	Novelist
1811	1884	Phillips, Wendell	Abolitionist
1779	1813	Pike, Zebulon M.	Soldier, Expl.
1865	1946	Pinchot, Gifford	Statesman
1746	1825	Pinckney, Charles C.	Sold., Statesm
1809	1849	Poe, Edgar Allan	Poet, Fiction
1880	1946	Pollock, Channing	Dramatist
1867	1910	Porter, W.S. (O. Henry)	Fiction
1761	1807	Preble, Edward	Com., U.S.N.
1796	1859	Prescott, William H.	Historian
1847	1911	Pulitzer, Joseph	Publisher
1831	1897	Pullman, George M.	Inventor
1718	1790	Putnam, Isreal	Soldier
1900	1945	Pyle, Ernest Taylor	War Corresp't
		Q	
1833	1904	Quay, Matthew S.	Senator
		R	
1773	1833	Randolph, John	Statesman
1820	1869	Raymond, Henry J.	Journalist
1822	1872	Read, Thos. Buchanan	Poet
1851	1902	Reed, Walter	Physician
1882	1947	Reid, Ogden Mills	Editor
1837	1912	Reid, Whitelaw	Journalist
1846	1927	Remsen, Ira	Chemist
1886	1948	Rentschler, Gordon S.	Banker
1735	1818	Revere, Paul	Silversmith
1848	1927	Rhodes, James Ford	Historian
1850	1943	Richards, Laura E.	Author
1849	1914	Riis, Jacob A.	Social. Ref.
1849	1916	Riley, James Whitcomb	Poet
1869	1935	Robinson, Edwin A.	Poet
1839	1937	Rockefeller, John D.	Fin., Philan.
1845	1937	Root, Elihu	Statesman
1862	1932	Rosenwald, Julius	Merch. Phil.
1855	1916	Royce, Josiah	Philosopher
1743	1839	Rumsay, James	Inventor
1745	1813	Rush, Benjamin	Physician
1780	1859	Rush, Richard	Statesman
1895	1948	Ruth, George Herman (Babe)	Baseball
		S	
1740	1785	Salomon, Haym	Rev. Banker
1856	1921	Saltus, Edgar E.	Fiction
1816	1887	Saxe, John Godfrey	Poet
1847	1920	Schiff, Jacob Henry	Financier
1829	1906	Schurz, Carl	Statesman
1733	1804	Schuyler, Philip	Rev. General
1786	1866	Scott, Winfield	General
1854	1926	Scripps, Edward W.	Publisher
1895	1938	Scripps, Robert P.	Publisher
1838	1902	Scudder, Horace E.	Edit., Author
1729	1796	Seabury, Samuel	P. E. Bishop
1888	1916	Seeger, Alan	Poet
1864	1948	Selig, Wm. Nicholas	Film Pioneer
1774	1821	Seton, Elizabeth (Bayley)	Educator
1860	1946	Seton, Ernest T.	Author
1801	1872	Seward, William H.	Statesman
1857	1946	Sheldon, Dr. Charles M.	Author
1823	1900	Sherman, John	Statesman
1831	1888	Sheridan, Philip	General
1820	1891	Sherman, William T.	General
1791	1865	Sigourney, Lydia H.	Poet
1813	1883	Sims, J. Marion	Surgeon
1806	1870	Simms, W. Gilmore	Fiction
1850	1928	Sloane, Wm. M.	Historian
1874	1944	Smith, Alfred Emanuel	Statesman
1797	1874	Smith, Gerrit	Abolitionist
1805	1844	Smith, Joseph	Morm'n Pr'pht
1808	1895	Smith, Rev. S. F.	Hymns
1896	1948	Sorrells, John H.	Editor
1854	1932	Sousa, John Philip	Composer

Born	Died	Name	Vocation
1775	1821	Spalding, Lyman	Physician
1789	1866	Sparks, Jared	Historian
1824	1893	Stanford, Leland	Financier
1816	1902	Stanton, Elizabeth C.	Suffragist
1728	1822	Stark, John	Soldier (Re
1833	1908	Stedman, Edmund C.	Poet
1812	1883	Stephens, A. H.	Vice P., CS.
1803	1876	Stewart, Alexander T.	Merchant
1864	1946	Stieglitz, Alfred	Photograph
1873	1948	Stirling, Yates	Naval
1883	1946	Stilwell, Joseph W.	Soldier
1834	1902	Stockton, Frank R.	Author
1730	1781	Stockton, Richard	Rev., Patri
1825	1903	Stoddard, Rich. Henry	Poet
1818	1893	Stone, Lucy	Reformer
1848	1929	Stone, Melville E.	Founder A.
1779	1845	Story, Joseph	Jurist
1811	1896	Stowe, Harriet Beecher	Fiction
1848	1931	Straus, Nathan	Philanth'pi
1850	1926	Straus, Oscar S.	Diplomat
1740	1795	Sullivan, John	Soldier (Re
1856	1924	Sullivan, Louis	Architect
1843	1923	Sulzberger, Mayer	Jurist
1811	1874	Sumner, Charles	Statesman
1734	1832	Sumter, Thomas	Soldier
1863	1935	Sunday, Wm. A. (Billy)	Evangelist
1803	1880	Sutter, John A.	Colonizer
		T	
1849	1909	Tabb, John B.	Poetry
1832	1902	Talmage, T. de Witt	Preacher
1869	1946	Tarkington, Booth	Author
1825	1878	Taylor, Bayard	Author
1836	1894	Thaxter, Celia	Poet
1785	1872	Thayer, Sylvanus	Sold., Educ
1835	1905	Thomas, Theodore	Musician
1853	1937	Thomson, Elihu	Inventor
1817	1862	Thoreau, Henry D.	Author
1791	1871	Ticknor, George	Historian
1814	1886	Tilden, Samuel J.	Statesman
1847	1918	Tillman, Benjamin, R.	Senator
1880	1948	Tinker, Jos.	Baseball
1740	1809	Trumbull, Jonathan	Statesman
1835	1910	Twain, Mark (S. L. Clemens)	Humorist
		V	
1830	1894	Vance, Zebulon B.	Gov., Sen.
1794	1877	Vanderbilt, Cornelius	Ships, Railv
1843	1899	Vanderbilt, Cornelius	Railways
1821	1885	Vanderbilt, Wm. H.	Railways
1849	1920	Vanderbilt, Wm. K.	Railways
1852	1933	Van Dyke, Henry	Poet, Educ.
1835	1900	Villard, Henry	Financier
1864	1938	Vizetelly, Frank H.	Etymologist
		W	
1827	1905	Wallace, Lewis (Lew)	Gen., Auth
1838	1922	Wanamaker, John	Merchant
1871	1937	Warburg, Felix M.	Banker
1727	1800	Ward, Artemas	Soldier (Re
1834	1867	Ward, Artemus (Charles Farrar Browne)	Humorist
1841	1913	Ward, Lester F.	Philosopher
1829	1900	Warner, Chas. Dudley	Essayist
1740	1775	Warren, Joseph	Soldier (Re
1858	1915	Washington, Booker T.	Educator
1864	1948	Watson, James E.	U. S. Senat
1840	1921	Watterson, Henry	Journalist
1745	1796	Wayne, Anthony	Rev. Gener
1782	1852	Webster, Daniel	Statesman
1758	1843	Webster, Noah	Etymologist
1797	1882	Weed, Thurlow	Journalist
1846	1914	Westinghouse, George	Inventor
1836	1906	Wheeler, Gen. Joseph	Soldier
1832	1918	White, Andrew D.	Educ., Stat
1834	1916	White, Horace V.	Journalist
1822	1885	White, Richard G.	Author
1873	1946	White, Stewart Edward	Novelist
1868	1944	White, William Allen	Editor
1802	1847	Whitman, Marcus	Oreg. Explo
1819	1892	Whitman, Walt	Poet
1765	1825	Whitney, Eli	Inventor
1841	1904	Whitney, William C.	Financier
1827	1894	Whitney, William D.	Ed. Dict.
1807	1892	Whittier, John Greenleaf	Poet
1884	1921	Whittlesey, Charles W.	Soldier
1856	1923	Wiggin, Kate Douglas	Fiction
1787	1870	Willard, Emma	Educator
1839	1898	Willard, Frances E.	Prohibition
1867	1943	Willet, Ann Lee	Artist
1892	1944	Willkie, Wendell L.	Statesman
1854	1932	Williams, John Sharp	Politics
1599	1683	Williams, Roger	Founder
1806	1867	Willis, Nathaniel P.	Journalist
1588	1649	Winthrop, John	Gov. Conse
1874	1949	Wise, (Rabbi) Stephen S.	Zionist
1852	1919	Woolworth, Frank	Merchant
1871	1948	Wright, Orville	Aviation
1867	1912	Wright, Wilbur	Aviation
		Y	
1648	1721	Yale, Elihu	Colonial O
1873	1948	Yates, Stirling	Naval
1801	1877	Young, Brigham	Morm'n Le
		Z	
1869	1932	Zeigfeld, Florenz	Theater Pr

American Painters

Born	Died	Name
1852	1911	Abbey, Edwin A.
1856	1915	Alexander, John W.
1849	1924	Allen, Thomas
1779	1843	Allston, Washington
1814	1893	Beard, Jas. H.
1825	1900	Beard, William H.
1855	1942	Beaux, Cecilia
1852	1917	Beckwith, J. Carroll
1882	1925	Bellows, George W.
1828	1902	Bierstadt, Albert
1856	1943	Birck, Reginald B.
1847	1919	Blakelock, Ralph A.
1848	1936	Blashfield, Edwin H.
1857	1903	Blum, Robert F.
1868	1923	Bohm, Max
1833	1905	Boughton, George H.
1827	1892	Bradford, William
1832	1918	Brevoort, J. R.
1847	1928	Bridgman, F. A.
1814	1889	Brown, George L.
1859	1920	Browne, Charlie Francis
1855	1941	Brush, George de Forest
1811	1893	Casilaer, John W.
1843	1926	Cassatt, Mary
1796	1872	Catlin, George
1860	1925	Chapman, Carlton T.
1849	1916	Chase, William M.
1826	1900	Church, F. E.
1842	1924	Church, Fred'k Stuart
1855	1925	Coffin, Wm. A.
1801	1848	Cole, Thos.
1840	1928	Coleman, Charles C.
1832	1920	Colman, Samuel
1737	1815	Copley, John S.
1856	1919	Cox, Kenyon
1849	1924	Craig, Thomas B.
1845	1918	Crowinshield, Fred'k
1843	1909	Currier, J. Frank
1898	1946	Curry, John Steuart
1833	1927	Dana, W. P. W.
1853	1929	Dannat, William T.
1862	1928	Davies, Arthur B.
1856	1933	Davis, Charles H.
1861	1918	Day, Frank Miles
1858	1923	De Camp, Joseph R.
1847	1935	Dielman, Frederick
1876	1935	Dodge, William De L.
1856	1926	Drake, Will H.
1796	1886	Durand, A. B.
1848	1919	Duveneck, Frank
1844	1916	Eakins, Thomas
1845	1921	Earle, Lawrence C.
1852	1926	Foster, Ben.
1808	1884	Freeman, James E.
1822	1884	Fuller, George
1867	1934	Fuller, Henry B.
1765	1815	Fulton, Robert
1838	1928	Gay, Edward
1823	1880	Gifford, S. R.
1834	1918	Griswold, C. C.
1861	1927	Grover, Oliver Dennett
1865	1931	Hale, Philip L.
1792	1866	Harding, Chester
1854	1929	Harrison, L. Birge
1828	1901	Hart, James M.
1877	1943	Hartley, Marsden
1860	1935	Hassam, Childe
1872	1930	Hawthorne, Charles W.
1813	1894	Healy, G. P. A.
1839	1917	Hennessy, William J.
1865	1929	Henri, Robert
1823	1890	Hicks, Thomas
1836	1910	Homer, Winslow
1840	1895	Hovenden, Thomas
1844	1929	Howe, William H.
1824	1879	Hunt, William M.
1816	1906	Huntington, Daniel
1801	1846	Inman, Henry
1825	1894	Inness, George
1854	1926	Inness, George, Jr.
1855	1914	Isham, Samuel
1780	1838	Jarvis, John W.
1824	1906	Johnson, Eastman
1848	1927	Jones, H. Bolton
1818	1872	Kensett, J. F.
1835	1910	La Farge, John
1849	1909	Lathrop, Francis
1816	1868	Leutze, E.
1860	1940	Lie, Jonas
1849	1920	Lippincott, William H.
1852	1924	Loomis, Chester
1867	1933	Luks, George B.
1860	1920	MacEwen, Walter
1836	1897	Martin, Homer
1813	1884	Matteson, T.
1843	1923	Maynard, George W.
1828	1891	McEntee, J.
1860	1932	Melchers, Gari
1858	1925	Metcalf, Willard L.
1842	1922	Miller, Charles H.
1846	1912	Millet, Francis D.
1855	1930	Moeller, Louis
1829	1901	Moran, Edward
1863	1935	Moran, Percy
1837	1926	Moran, Thomas
1791	1872	Morse, Samuel F. B.
1858	1928	Mowbray, H. Siddons
1853	1921	Murphy, J. Francis
1847	1918	Nicoll, J. C.
1835	1907	Noble, Thomas S.
1811	1885	Page, William
1869	1941	Paxton, William McG.
1845	1917	Peabody, Robert S.
1741	1827	Peale, Chas. W.
1778	1860	Peale, Rembrandt
1851	1914	Pearce, Charles S.
1857	1923	Potter, Edward C.
1853	1911	Pyle, Howard
1868	1929	Quinn, Edmond T.
1858	1916	Ranger, Henry W.
1850	1914	Ream, Vinnie
1862	1929	Reid, Robert
1861	1909	Remington, Frederic
1854	1922	Rice, William M. J.
1833	1905	Richards, William T.
1852	1896	Robinson, Theodore
1864	1926	Russell, Charles M.
1847	1917	Ryder, Albert P.
1856	1925	Sargent, John S.
1843	1924	Sartain, William
1859	1926	Sewell, Amanda B.
1860	1924	Sewell, Robert V. V.
1871	1922	Shardy, Henry M.
1832	1928	Shattuck, Aaron
1838	1910	Shirlaw, Walter
1858	1920	Smedley, William T.
1847	1926	Steele, Theodore C.
1835	1922	Story, George H.
1856	1919	Story, Julian
1830	1901	Strauss, Raphael
1755	1828	Stuart, Gilbert
1783	1872	Sully, Thomas
1861	1930	Symons, Gardner
1849	1921	Thayer, Abbott H.
1862	1938	Tarbell, Edmund C.
1848	1933	Tiffany, Louis C.
1850	1899	Truesdell, Gaylord S.
1756	1843	Trumbull, John
1849	1925	Tryon, Dwight N.
1850	1918	Turner, C. Y.
1853	1902	Twachtman, John H.
1776	1852	Vanderlyn, John
1857	1920	Van Laer, Alexander T.
1836	1923	Vedder, Elihu
1856	1935	Volk, Stephen A. D.
1855	1935	Vos, Hubert
1783	1861	Waldo, Samuel L.
1843	1929	Walker, Henry O.
1861	1940	Waugh, Fred'k J.
1856	1928	Webb, J. Louis
1849	1903	Weeks, Edwin L.
1852	1917	Weir, J. Alden
1841	1926	Weir, John F.
1803	1889	Weir, Rob. W.
1738	1820	West, Benjamin
1874	1929	Wetherill, E. Kent K.
1834	1903	Whistler, J. A. M.
1820	1910	Whittredge, Worthingt'n
1823	1903	Wood, Thomas W.
1836	1892	Wyant, Alexander H.
1830	1923	Yewell, George H.

Whistler was born in Lowell, Mass., but most of his life was spent in Europe.

AMERICAN ETCHERS, ENGRAVERS, ILLUSTRATORS

Born	Died	Name
1842	1909	Bush, Charles G.
1856	1909	Bacher, Otto Henry
1845	1926	Cassatt, Mary
1776	1820	Charles, William
1852	1931	Cole, Timothy
1822	1888	Darley, Felix O. C.
1796	1886	Durand, Asher Brown
1851	1928	Frost, Arthur B.
1851	1906	French, Edwin D.
1876	1925	Haskell, Ernest
1849	1935	Hopson, William F.
1866	1925	Keller, Arthur I.
1838	1895	Keppler, Joseph
1866	1940	Macdonald, Arthur N.
1872	1934	McCay, Winsor
1858	1938	McDougall, Walt
1860	1919	Mielatz, C. F. Wm.
1869	1935	Mielziner, Leo
1874	1940	Mora, F. Louis
1874	1948	Morgan, Wallace
1840	1902	Nast, Thomas
1863	1928	Outcalt, Richard F.
1741	1827	Peale, Charles W.
1857	1926	Pennell, Joseph
1861	1933	Platt, Charles A.
1853	1911	Pyle, Howard
1761	1817	Savage, Edward
1807	1885	Smillie, James
1833	1909	Smillie, James D.
1867	1924	Watt, William G.
1834	1903	Whistler, J. A. M.
1852	1916	Wolf, Henry
1792	1859	Yeager, Joseph
1862	1935	Zimmerman, Eugene

AMERICAN ARCHITECTS

Born	Died	Name
1836	1918	Armstrong, D. Maitland
1866	1924	Bacon, Henry
1771	1925	Barber, Donn
1857	1925	Brunner, Arnold W.
1763	1844	Bulfinch, Charles
1858	1911	Carrere, John M.
1846	1916	Cook, Walter
1859	1934	Gilbert, Cass.
1869	1923	Goodhue, Bertram C.
1847	1918	Hardenbergh, Henry J.
1860	1929	Hastings Thomas
1847	1909	McKim, Charles F.
1846	1928	Mead, William R.
1781	1855	Mills, Robert
1822	1903	Olmsted, Fred k L.
1845	1917	Peabody, Robert S.
1837	1913	Post, George B.
1838	1886	Richardson, Henry H.
1836	1909	Sturgis, Russell
1862	1925	Trowbridge, Samuel B. P.
1853	1906	White, Stanford

AMERICAN SCULPTORS

Born	Died	Name
1819	1911	Ball, Thomas
1863	1938	Barnard, George Grey
1865	1925	Bartlett, Paul W.
1867	1915	Bitter, Karl T.
1871	1941	Borglum, Gutzon
1868	1922	Borglum, Solon H.
1871	1924	Brenner, Victor D.
1865	1919	Brooks, Richard E.
1814	1886	Brown, Henry K.
1857	1935	Bush-Brown, H. K.
1860	1920	Clark, Thomas S.
1790	1852	Frazee, John
1850	1931	French, Daniel C.
1862	1929	Graffy, Charles
1805	1852	Greenough, Horatio
1830	1908	Hosmer, Harriet
1868	1925	Jaegers, Albert
1843	1907	Kemeys, Edward
1863	1937	MacMonnies, Fred. W.
1871	1935	Lukeman, Henry A.
1858	1927	Marling, Philip
1873	1940	O'Connor, Andrew
1844	1920	O'Donovan, William
1879	1935	Paulding, John
1805	1873	Powers, Hiram
1867	1917	Pratt, Bela
1868	1929	Quinn, Edmond T.
1829	1904	Rogers, John
1848	1907	St. Gaudens, Augustus
1871	1922	Shrady, Henry M.
1869	1936	Taft, Lorado
1830	1910	Ward, J. Q. A.
1725	1785	Wright (Lovell) Patience

WORLD FACTS

Geologic Eras

Source: United States Geological Survey

The rocks composing the earth's crust are grouped by geologists into three great classes—igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic.

The igneous rocks have been solidified from a molten condition. Those which have become solid after ejection upon the earth's surface, either on land or below water, are known as extrusive rocks; those which have hardened from molten material injected into strata below the earth's surface are known as intrusive rocks. Included in the extrusive rocks are the volcanic rocks: lavas, bombs, pumice, tuff, volcanic ash and other fragmental materials thrown out from volcanoes.

Sedimentary rocks are formed by the deposition of sediment in water (aqueous), or by wind (eolian). The sediment may consist (1) of rock fragments or particles of various sizes which form sandstone, shale, and conglomerate; (2) of t remains or products of animals and plants whi form certain limestones and coals; (3) of t products of chemical action or evaporation th form salt, gypsum, etc.; or (4) of a mixture these materials. A characteristic feature of se mentary deposits is a layered structure known bedding or stratification. It is from the order succession of the sedimentary rocks and that their contained fossils that the fundamental da of historical geology have been deduced.

Metamorphic rocks are derived from igneous sedimentary rocks which have undergone su alteration through heat or pressure, or both co bined, that their original character is lost. Met morphic rocks include gneiss, schist, slate, quart ite and marble.

Era and Length	Period and Length	Epoch.	Characteristic Life.
Cenozoic. (Recent Life.) 55,000,000 yrs.	Quaternary. 2,000,000 yrs.	Recent. Pleistocene, or Glacial.	"Age of man." Animals and plants modern types.
	Tertiary. 53,000,000 yrs.	Pliocene. Miocene. Oligocene. Eocene. Paleocene	"Age of mammals." Possible first appe ance of man. Rise and development highest orders of plants.
Mesozoic. (Intermediate Life.) 106,000,000 yrs.	Cretaceous. 55,000,000 yrs.	Upper. Lower.	"Age of reptiles." Rise and culmination huge land reptiles (dinosaurs). First pearance of birds and mammals; see bearing flowering plants, including pal and hardwood trees.
	Jurassic. 28,000,000 yrs.	Upper. Middle. Lower.	
	Triassic. 23,000,000 yrs.	Upper. Middle. Lower.	
Paleozoic. (Old Life.) 314,000,000 yrs.	Permian 33,000,000 yrs.		"Age of amphibians." Dominance of t ferns and huge mosses. Earliest cone-be ing trees. Beginnings of backboned la animals. Insects.
	Carboniferous 74,000,000 yrs.	Pennsylvanian. Mississippian.	
	Devonian. 37,000,000 yrs.	Upper. Middle. Lower.	"Age of fishes." Shellfish (mollusks) a abundant. Rise of amphibians and la plants.
	Silurian. 22,000,000 yrs.		Shell-forming sea animals dominant. Rise fishes and of reef-building corals.
	Ordovician 79,000,000 yrs.	Upper. Middle. Lower.	Shell-forming sea animals. Culmination the buglike marine crustaceans known trilobites.
	Cambrian. 69,000,000 yrs.	Upper. Middle. Lower.	Trilobites, brachiopods and other sea she Seaweeds (algae) abundant. No trace land animals.
Proterozoic. (Primordial Life.) 1,335,000,000 yrs.	Pre-Cambrian.		First life that has left distinct record. Cr taceans, and algae.

Seven Wonders of the Ancient World

Pyramids of Egypt

Built from 3000 B.C. to 1800 B.C., the pyramids were the monumental tombs of Egyptian pharaohs. The oldest is at Sakkara. The largest are at Gizeh, near Cairo. The great pyramid of Cheops covers nearly 13 acres and originally was 481 feet high and 756 feet square at the base; its size has been reduced because the facing stone has been removed, making its present height 450 feet. The Sphinx is located near the pyramids and lately has been cleared of sand; it is 70 feet high, 150 feet long, and has a face 14 feet wide.

Hanging Gardens of Babylon

Nebuchadnezzar, who destroyed Solomon's Temple, was said to have built gardens on terraces at Babylon for his queen, about 600 B.C. According to the legend there were five terraces, each 50 feet above the other, embellished with trees and flowers. On the flat plain of the Euphrates such works created stupendous admiration among the ancients. No trace of them remains.

Phidias' Statue of Zeus

The statue of Zeus at Olympia, province of Elias, built of marble and decorated with ivory and beaten gold, was made by Phidias after 432 B.C. Destroyed in the wars.

Temple at Ephesus

The temple of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus, south of Smyrna, was built about 5 B.C. by the Ionian cities and became a famous shrine. It was 425 by 225 feet, had 127 columns of Parian marble each 60 feet high. It was set on fire by Erosthosthenes in 365 B.C. to gain personal notoriety. Praxite built its new altar. It was here that Paul Apostle challenged pagan worship and enra the crowd. The temple was despoiled by Nero destroyed by Alaric the Goth.

Tomb of Mausolus

When Mausolus, King of Caris, Asia Minor, di his widow built a great marble tomb at Halicarn sus, about 325 B.C. The word mausoleum deri from this. The tomb was broken by an earthqua In the 19th century surviving fragments w transferred to the British Museum.

Colossus of Rhodes

The colossus is supposed to have been a bro statue of Apollo, 100 feet high, erected on island of Rhodes near Asia Minor. In 1949 island was the site of conferences between Isr and Egyptian representatives. Erected about B.C., the colossus was thrown down by an ear quake 224 B.C. After lying on the ground m years it was cut up for junk. The legend tha stood astride the channel leading into the por Rhodes is without foundation.

Pharos at Alexandria

A lighthouse built on the island of Pharos out the port of Alexandria became famous under name. Ptolemy Philadelphus built it about 200 and inscribed it: "King Ptolemy to the gods, saviors, for the benefit of sailors." A fire was burning on top. It was partly destroyed 400 A finally levelled by an earthquake 1375 A.D.

Highest and Lowest Continental Altitudes

Source: National Geographic Society

Continents	Highest Point	Elevation (Feet)	Lowest Point	Below Sea Level (Feet)
sia	Mount Everest, Nepal-Tibet	29,002	Dead Sea, Palestine	1,286
outh America	Mount Aconcagua, Argentina	22,835	Sea level	
orth America	Mount McKinley, Alaska	20,257	Death Valley, California	280
frica	Kibo (Kilimanjaro) Tanganyika	19,587	Libian Desert	436
urope	Mount Elbrus, Caucasus	18,481	Caspian Sea, U.S.S.R.	85
ntarctica	Mount Markham, highest named peak	15,100		
ustralia	Mount Kosciusko, New South Wales	7,305	Lake Eyre, South Australia	39

Approximate mean elevation (feet)—North America, 2,000; South America, 1,800; Europe, 980; Asia, ,000; Africa, 1,900; Australia, 1,000; Antarctica, 6,000.

Greatest ocean depth, near Island of Mindanao—35,400 feet.

HIGHEST PEAKS IN UNITED STATES, CANADA, ALASKA, MEXICO

Name	Place	Feet	Name	Place	Feet	Name	Place	Feet
cKinley	Alaska	20,257	Williamson	Calif.	14,384	Liberty Cap	Wash.	14,112
ogan	Can.	19,850	La Plata	Colo.	14,340	Pikes	Colo.	14,110
itlaltepec (Orizaba)	Mex.	18,700	Uncompahgre	Colo.	14,306	Kit Carson	Colo.	14,100
t. Elias	Alaska	18,008	Crestone	Colo.	14,291	Windom	Colo.	14,084
opocatepetl	Mex.	17,887	Lincoln	Colo.	14,284	Eolus	Colo.	14,079
staccihuatl	Mex.	17,343	Grays	Colo.	14,274	Snowmass	Colo.	14,077
oraker	Alaska	17,317	Torrey's	Colo.	14,264	Augusta	Can.	14,070
ucania	Can.	17,150	Evans	Colo.	14,260	Culebra	Colo.	14,070
ing	Can.	17,130	Castle	Colo.	14,259	Columbia	Colo.	14,057
teele	Can.	16,439	Quandary	Colo.	14,256	Sunlight	Colo.	14,053
ona	Alaska	16,420	Longs	Colo.	14,255	Split	Calif.	14,051
anford	Alaska	16,208	Sill	Colo.	14,254	Red Cloud	Colo.	14,050
lackburn	Alaska	16,140	Palisade (north)	Calif.	14,254	Palisade (Middle)	Calif.	14,049
ood	Can.	15,880	Mt. Wilson	Colo.	14,250	Nauhcampatepetl (Perote)	Mex.	14,048
ancouver	Alaska	15,700	Antero	Colo.	14,245	Bierstadt	Colo.	14,046
airweather	Alaska	15,300	White	Calif.	14,242	Humboldt	Colo.	14,044
inantecatl (Toluca)	Mex.	15,016	Shavano	Colo.	14,239	Langley	Calif.	14,042
ubbard	Alaska	14,950	Nevado de Colima	Mex.	14,238	Sherman	Colo.	14,037
ear	Alaska	14,850	Princeton	Colo.	14,196	Stewart	Colo.	14,032
alsh	Can.	14,780	Russell	Calif.	14,190	Wilson Peak	Colo.	14,026
atlalcueyetl	Mex.	14,636	Yale	Colo.	14,172	Muir	Calif.	14,025
unter	Alaska	14,580	Bross	Colo.	14,170	Tyndall	Calif.	14,025
lverstone	Alaska	14,500	Shasta	Calif.	14,162	Wetterhorn	Colo.	14,020
hitney	Calif.	14,495	Point Success	Wash.	14,150	Grizzly	Colo.	14,020
lbert	Colo.	14,431	San Luis	Colo.	14,149	Sunshine	Colo.	14,018
assive	Colo.	14,418	Sneffels	Colo.	14,143	North Maroon	Colo.	14,010
ainier	Wash.	14,408	Democrat	Colo.	14,142	Handies	Colo.	14,008
cArthur	Can.	14,400	Crestone Needle	Colo.	14,130	Wrangell	Alaska	14,005
arvard	Colo.	14,399	Maroon	Colo.	14,126	Barnard	Calif.	14,003
lanca	Colo.	14,390	Baldy, Old	Colo.	14,125	Pyramid	Colo.	14,000

SOUTH AMERICA

Peak	Country	Feet	Peak	Country	Feet	Peak	Country	Feet
concagua	Argentina	22,835	Ancohuma	Bolivia	21,489	Veladero	Argentina	20,735
os del Salado	Arg.-Chile	22,572	Tupungato	Chile-Arg	21,489	Solimana	Peru	20,728
nos	Argentina	22,507	El Muerto	Arg.-Chile	21,457	Sarmiento	Argentina	20,669
lso Auzfre	Arg.-Chile	22,277	Cachi	Argentina	21,325	Ampato	Peru	20,669
ssis	Argentina	22,244	Puntas Negro	Chile	21,325	Chimborazo	Ecuador	20,577
uascaran	Peru	22,205	Illampu	Bolivia	21,320	Salcantay	Peru	20,551
uiuntica	Bolivia-Chile	22,178	Nacimiento	Argentina	21,302	Huancarhuas	Peru	20,531
ocorpuri	Bolivia-Chile	22,162	Illimani	Bolivia	21,151	Huandoy	Peru	20,525
ullaillaco	Arg.-Chile	22,014	Antofalla	Argentina	21,129	Olivares	Arg.-Chile	20,512
ondoriri	Bolivia	21,998	Bonete	Argentina	21,030	Mejicana	Arg.	20,505
ercedario	Argentina	21,883	Nevada	Arg.-Chile	20,997	Pumasillo	Peru	20,492
erupaja	Peru	21,759	Potro	Chile-Arg	20,932	Las Tortolas	Chile-Arg	20,243
ncahuasi	Chile-Arg	21,719	Lejia	Chile	20,932	Ausangate	Peru	20,187
res Cruces	Chile-Arg	21,719	Acay	Argentina	20,800	Vallecito	Argentina	20,079
oropuna	Peru	21,696	Pular	Chile	20,800	Marmolejo	Arg.-Chile	20,013
ajama	Bolivia	21,491	Parinacota	Chile-Bolivia	20,768			

EUROPE

Peak	Feet	Peak	Feet	Peak	Feet
Alps					
ont Blanc (Carlotte)	15,781	Matterhorn	14,780	Finsteraarhorn	14,026
onte Rosa	15,216	Lyskamm	14,692	Aletschhorn	13,720
ischabel (Dom)	14,941	Dent Blanche	14,318	Jungfrau	13,668
eisshorn	14,803	Grand Combin	14,163	Mönch	13,468
Pyrenees					
aladeta	11,168	Perdido	11,007	Long	10,479
osets	11,060	Vignemale	10,820		
Caucasus (Europe-Asia)					
ibrus	18,481	Shkara	17,037	Kazbek	16,545
ykh Tau	17,054	Koshtan Tau	16,880	Tetnuld	15,938

AFRICA, AUSTRALIA AND ANTARCTICA

Mountains and Country	Feet	Mountains and Country	Feet	Mountains and Country	Feet
Kilimanjaro (2 peaks), Tanganyika		Idenburg Toppen, New Guinea	15,748	Kinabalu, British North Borneo	13,451
Kibo	19,587	Wilhelmina, New Guinea	15,584	Mt. Lister, Antarctica	13,350
Mawenzi	17,290	Ras Dashan, Ethiopia	15,157	Mt. Erebus, Antarctica	13,200
Kenya, Kenya Colony	17,040	Mt. Markham, Antarctica	15,100	Mt. Fridtjof Nansen, Antarctica	13,156
Ruwenzori (Margherita), Uganda-Ruwenzori	16,794	Mt. Ruth Siple, Antarctica	15,000	Kerintji, Sumatra	12,467
Carstensz Toppen, New Guinea	16,400	Buahit, Ethiopia	14,797	Cook, New Zealand	12,349
		Mt. Kirkpatrick, Antarctica	14,600	Pico de Teide, Tenerife	12,162
		Mt. Bush, Antarctica	14,000	Kosciusko, Australia	7,305
		Toubkal, Morocco	13,665		

ASIA

Peak	Country	Feet
Everest	Nepal-Tibet	29,002
K2, Mt. Godwin Austen	India	28,250
Kanchenjunga	Nepal-India	28,146
Makalut	Nepal-Tibet	27,790
Dhaulagiri	Nepal	26,810
Nanga Parbat	India	26,660
Gasherbrum	India	26,470
Gosainthan	Tibet	26,291
Distaghil	India	25,868
Masherbrum	India	25,660
Nanda Devi	India	25,645
Rakaposhi	India	25,550
Kamet	India	25,447
Namcha Barwa	China	25,445
Gurla Mandhata	Tibet	25,355
Ulugh Muztagh	Tibet-Sinkiang	25,340
Tirich Mir	India	25,263
Kungur	Sinkiang	25,146
Amne Machin	China	25,000

Peak	Country	Fee
Minya Konka	China	24,9
Muztagh Ata	Sinkiang	24,3
Aling Kangri	Tibet	24,0
Chomo Lhari	Tibet-Bhutan	23,9
Muztagh	Sinkiang	23,8
Khan Tengri	Sinkiang-U.S.S.R.	23,6
Gauri Sankar	Nepal-Tibet	23,4
Nunkin	India	23,4
Api	Nepal	23,3
Lenin Peak	U.S.S.R.	23,3
Kangto	Tibet-Assam	23,2
Nyenchentanglha	Tibet	23,2
Lombo Kangra	Tibet	23,1
Mt. Grosvenor	China	21,1
Demavend	Iran	18,9
Ararat	Turkey	16,9
Klyuchev	U.S.S.R.	15,6
Belukha	U.S.S.R.	15,1

Highest and Lowest Altitudes in the United States

Source: National Geographic Society; sign— means below sea level; elevations are in feet

State	Highest Point			Lowest Point			Ap prox Mea Elev
	Name	County	Elevation	Name	County	Elevation	
Alabama	Cheaha Mountain	Clay-Talladega	2,407	Gulf of Mexico		Sea lev.	5
Alaska	Mount McKinley		20,257	Pacific Ocean		Sea lev.	
Arizona	Humphreys Peak	Coconino	12,655	Colorado R.	Yuma	100	4,1
Arkansas	Blue Mountain / Magazine Mountain	Polk-Scott / Logan	2,800 / 2,800	Ouachita R.	Ashley-Union	55	6
California	Mount Whitney	Inyo-Tulare	14,495	Death Valley	Inyo	−280	2,9
Canal Zone	Cerro Galera	S. W. part Zone	1,205	Carib. Sea		Sea lev.	1
Colorado	Mount Elbert	Lake	14,431	Arkansas R.	Prowers	3,350	6,8
Connecticut	Bear Mountain	Litchfield	2,355	L. I. Sound		Sea lev.	5
Delaware	Centerville	New Castle	440	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	
Dist. of Col.	Tenleytown	N. W. part	420	Potomac R.		Sea lev.	1
Florida	Iron Mountain	Polk	324	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	1
Georgia	Brasstown Bald	Towns-Union	4,768	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	6
Guam	Mount Lamlam		1,334	Pacific Ocean		Sea lev.	
Hawaii	Mauna Kea	Hawaii	13,784	Pacific Ocean		Sea lev.	
Idaho	Borah Peak	Custer	12,655	Snake R.	Nez Perce	720	5,0
Illinois	Charles Mound	Jo Daviess	1,241	Mississippi R.	Alexander	279	6
Indiana	Greensfork Top	Randolph	1,250	Ohio R.	Vanderb'g	316	7
Iowa	North boundary	Osceola	1,675	Mississippi R.	Lee	477	1,1
Kansas	On W. boundary	Wallace	4,135	Verdigris R.	Montg'm'y	700	2,0
Kentucky	Big Black Mountain	Harlan	4,150	Mississippi R.	Fulton	257	7
Louisiana	near Athens	Claiborne	470	New Orleans	Orleans	−5	1
Maine	Mount Katahdin	Piscataquis	5,267	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	6
Maryland	Backbone Mountain	Garrett	3,340	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	3
Massachusetts	Mount Greylock	Berkshire	3,505	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev	5
Michigan	Porcupine Mount'ns	Ontonagon	2,023	Lake Erie		572	6
Minnesota	Misquah Hills	Cook	2,230	Lake Superior		602	1,2
Mississippi	Near Iuka	Tishomingo	806	Gulf of Mexico		Sea lev.	3
Missouri	Taum Sauk M't'n	Iron	1,772	St. Francis R.	Dunklin	230	8
Montana	Granite Peak	Park	12,850	Kootenai R.	Lincoln	1,800	3,4
Nebraska	S.W.part of county	Banner	5,340	S.E. cor. State	Richardson	825	2,6
Nevada	Boundary Peak	Esmeralda	13,145	Colorado R.	Clark	470	5,6
New Hampshire	Mt. Washington	Coos	6,288	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	1,6
New Jersey	High Point	Sussex	1,809	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	
New Mexico	No. Truchas Peak	Rio Arriba	13,306	Red Bluff	Eddy	2,876	5,7
New York	Mount Marcy	Essex	5,344	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	1,0
North Carolina	Mount Mitchell	Yancey	6,684	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	
North Dakota	Black Butte	Slope	3,468	Pembina	Pembina	790	1,9
Ohio	Campbell Hill	Logan	1,550	Ohio R.	Hamilton	425	
Oklahoma	Black Mesa	Cimarron	4,978	Red R.	Mc Curtain	300	1,3
Oregon	Mount Hood	Clackamas-HR.	11,245	Pacific Ocean		Sea lev.	3,3
Pennsylvania	Mt. Davis	Somerset	3,213	Delaware R.		Sea lev.	1,2
Puerto Rico	Cerro de Punta	Ponce	4,398	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	
Rhode Island	Jerimoth Hill	Providence	812	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	
Samoa	Lata Peak	Tau Island	3,056	Pacific Ocean		Sea lev.	
South Carolina	Sassafras Mountain	Pickens	3,548	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	
South Dakota	Harney Peak	Pennington	7,242	Big Stone Lake	Roberts	962	2,3
Tennessee	Clingmans Dome	Sevier	6,642	Mississippi R.	Shelby	182	
Texas	Guadalupe Peak	Culberson	8,751	Gulf of Mexico		Sea lev.	1,7
Utah	Kings Peak	Duchesne	13,498	Beaverd'm Ck.	Washingt'n	2,000	6,1
Vermont	Mount Mansfield	Lamoille	4,393	LakeChamp'n	Franklin	95	1,0
Virginia	Mount Rogers	Grayson-Smyth	5,720	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	
Virgin Islands	Crown Mt.	Is. St. Thomas	1,550	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	
Washington	Mount Rainier	Pierce	14,408	Pacific Ocean		Sea lev.	1,7
West Virginia	Spruce Knob	Pendleton	4,860	Potomac R.	Jefferson	240	1,4
Wisconsin	Rib Mt.	Marathon	1,940	Lake Michigan		581	1,1
Wyoming	Gannett Peak	Fremont	13,785	B. Fourche R.	Crook	3,100	6,1
U. S. (ex. Alaska)	Mount Whitney	Inyo-T'l're,Cal	14,495	Death Valley	Inyo, Cal.	−280	2,1

The highest point in the West Indies is in the Dominican Republic, Mount Tina (10,301 ft.).

AREA, BOUNDARIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Area

Continental United States, 3,022,387 square miles; (land area, 2,977,128 square miles); total, including Territories and Possessions (597,236 square miles), 3,619,623 square miles.

Boundaries and Dependencies

The United States is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico, and on the West by the Pacific Ocean. It comprises 48 States and the Federal District of Columbia. This is called for convenience in ref ence Continental United States. Its non-conti ous areas are the Territories of Alaska and Haw Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the Uni States, American Samoa, Guam, Wake and sc tered islands in the Pacific; and the Panama Ca Zone. The United States also is trustee, by m date of the United Nations, of 625 islands in west Pacific. The islands, formerly held by Ja under League of Nations mandates, include Admiralty, Bonin, Caroline, Gilbert, Marian Marshall, Paulau and Volcano chains.

Important Islands, Areas

Source: National Geographic Society, Washington 6, D. C., Gilbert Grosvenor, LL.D. (President)

Name Location Ownership	Area in Square Miles
ARCTIC OCEAN	
Canadian Islands	
[5] Baffin	197,754
Banks	25,675
Devon	21,606
[10] Ellesmere	77,392
Melville	16,503
Prince Patrick	7,192
Prince of Wales	13,736
Somerset	9,594
Southampton	16,350
Sverdrups	20,504
Axel Heiberg	13,583
[9] Victoria	80,340
U.S.S.R. Islands	
Franz Josef Land	7,050
Novaya Zemiya	32,200
Wrangel	3,100
Svalbard (Norway)	24,095
Nordost Landet	5,792
Vest Spitsbergen	15,251
ATLANTIC OCEAN	
Anticosti	3,043
Ascension (Gt. Br.)	34
Azores (Portugal)	888
Fayal	66.2
São Miguel	299
Bahamas (Gt. Br.)	4,375
Bermudas (Gt. Br.)	19.3
Canaries (Spain)	2,894
Gran Canaria	629
Tenerife	783
Cape Breton (Canada)	3,970
Cape Verdes (Portugal)	1,557
Faeroes (Denmark)	540
Falklands (Gt. Br.)	4,618
British Isles	
[5] Great Britain (main island only)	84,186
Channel Isles	75
Jersey	44.9
Sark	1.99
Hebrides	2,662
Skye	670
Ireland (island)	31,839
Ireland (republic)	26,601
Northern Ireland	5,238
Man	221
Orkneys	376
Scillies	6.3
Shetlands	551
Wight	147
[1] Greenland (Denmark)	827,300
Iceland	39,698
Long Island, N. Y. total	1,723
land only	1,401
Madeiras (Portugal)	308
Martha's Vineyard, Mass., total	108.7
land only	92.8
Mount Desert, Me., total	105.4
land only	75.9
Nantucket, Mass., total	57
land only	46.4
Newfoundland (Canada)	42,734
Prince Edward (Canada)	2,184
St. Helena (Gt. Br.)	46.9
South Georgia (Gt. Br.)	1,470
Tierra del Fuego (Chile and Argentina)	18,800
BALTIC SEA	
Bornholm (Denmark)	217
Gotland (Sweden)	1,220
CARIBBEAN SEA	
Antigua (Gt. Br.)	108
Barbados (Gt. Br.)	166
Cuba	41,634
Isle of Pines	1,180
Curaçao (Netherlands)	173
Aruba (Netherlands)	69.9
Dominica (Gt. Br.)	305
Guadeloupe (France)	583
Hispaniola (Haiti and Dominican Republic)	30,025
Jamaica (Gt. Br.)	4,404
Martinique (France)	380
Puerto Rico (U. S.)	3,435
Tobago (Gt. Br.)	116
Trinidad (Gt. Br.)	1,862
Virgins (U. S.)	133
INDIAN OCEAN	
Andamans (Gt. Br.)	2,508
Ceylon	25,332
[4] Madagascar (France)	228,642
Mauritius (Gt. Br.)	716
Réunion (France)	969
Seychelles (Gt. Br.)	156
Zanzibar (Gt. Br.)	640
Pemba (Gt. Br.)	380
MEDITERRANEAN SEA	
Balearics (Spain)	1,975
Corfu (Greece)	246
Corsica (France)	3,367
Crete (Greece)	3,235
Cyprus(Gt.Br.)	3,572
Dodecanese (Greece), (incl. Rhodes, etc.)	1,035
Rhodes	545
Elba (Italy)	87.4
Maltese (Gt. Br.)	122
Malta	95
Sardinia (Italy)	9,283
Sicily (Italy)	9,927
PACIFIC OCEAN	
Aleutians (U. S.)	6,821
Adak	289
Agattu	109
Amchitka	171
Attu	311
Kiska	124.6
Unalaska	1,074
Canton (U. S., Gt. Br.) (See Note)	
Carolines (U. S. trust terr.)	463
Yap (total)	
(U. S. trust terr.)	39
Christmas (U. S., Gt. Br.) (See Note)	
Diomede, Big (U.S.S.R.)	11.3
Diomede, Little (U. S.)	2.4
Easter (Chile)	63.9
East Indies	
Bali (Netherlands)	2,147
Bismarck Archipelago (Gt. Br.)	19,200
New Britain	14,600
New Ireland	3,340
[3]Borneo (Neth., Gt. Br.)	290,012
Celebes (Netherlands)	65,663
Java (Netherlands)	48,534
Madoera (Neth.)	2,113
Moluccas (Neth.)	32,301
Ceram	6,621
[2]New Guinea (Neth., Austrl.)	316,861
[6]Sumatra (Neth.)	167,620
Timor (Neth., Port.)	13,000
Neth. Timor	5,668
Port. Timor	7,332
Fijis (Gt. Br.)	7,069
Viti Levu	4,053
Formosa	13,807
Funafuti (Gt. Br., U. S.) (See Note)	
Galápagos (Ecuador)	2,868
Hainan (China)	13,000
Hawaiian (U. S.)	6,454
Hawaii	4,021
Oahu	635
Hong Kong (Gt. Br.)	32
Japan (4 main islands)	146,742
Hokkaido	34,276
[7] Honshu	89,009
Kyushu	16,247
Shikoku	7,210
Iwo Jima (Jap.) (Volcano Islands)	7.8
Ryukyus (Jap.)	921
Okinawa	485
Kodiak	5,362
Marianas (U. S. trust terr.) (excluding Guam)	154
Saipan	47
Tinian	39
Guam (U. S.)	215.5
Marshalls (U. S. trust terr.)	69.8
Bikini (See Note)	
Marquesas (France)	492
New Caledonia (France, Gt. Br.)	6,223
New Hebrides (Gt. Br.)	5,790
New Zealand (4 islands)	103,415
Chatham	372
North Island	44,281
South Island	58,092
Stewart	670
[8] Philippines	115,600
Leyte	2,786
Luzon	40,420
Mindanao	36,537
Mindoro	3,759
Negros	4,906
Palawan	4,550
Panay	4,446
Samar	5,050
Sakhalin (U.S.S.R.)	28,597
Santa Catalina, Calif	74
Samoa (U. S., N. Z.)	1,209
Am. Samoa	76
N. Z. Samoa	1,133
Solomons (Gt. Br., Austrl.)	16,500
Guadalcanal (Gt. Br.)	2,500
Tahiti (France)	402
Tasmania (Australia)	26,215
Tongas (Gt. Br.)	269
Vancouver (Canada)	12,408

Australia, sometimes classed as an island, is one of the seven continents. Its area (mainland only) is 2,948,366 square miles.

When island name is indented one space it is part of a group or sub-group named immediately above. Small figure to the left of island name shows rank among the world's ten largest islands. Some islands have not been surveyed accurately; in such cases estimated areas are shown.

Islands in minor waters: Manhattan (22.24 square miles), Staten (57 square miles), and Governors (173 acres), (U. S.), New York harbor; Isle Royale (U. S.), (209.9 square miles), Lake Superior; Penang (110 square miles), (Gt. Br.), Strait of Malacca; Singapore (225 square miles), (Gt. Br.), Singapore Strait.

Atolls: Bikini (United States Trust Territory of Pacific Islands), lagoon area 280 square miles, land area 2.87 square miles; Canton (U. S., Great Britain), lagoon area 20 square miles, land area 4.3 square miles; Christmas (U. S., Great Britain), lagoon area 89 square miles, land area 184 square miles; Funafuti (U. S., Great Britain), lagoon area 84 square miles, land area 1.7 square miles.

Lakes of the World

Source: National Geographic Society

Name	Continent	Area sq. mi.	Length mi.	Depth feet	Elev. feet
Caspian Sea	Asia-Europe	168,890	760	3,104	−85
Superior	N. Am.	31,820	350	1,290	602
Victoria	Africa	26,640	200	270	3,723
Aral Sea	Asia	24,600	280	223	157
Huron	N. Am.	23,010	206	750	580
Michigan	N. Am.	22,400	307	923	580
Tanganyika	Africa	12,700	450	4,708	2,536
Baikal	Asia	12,150	385	5,710	1,515
Great Bear Lake	N. Am.	12,000	195	270	391
Great Slave Lake	N. Am.	11,170	325	2,015	495
Nyasa	Africa	11,000	350	2,316	1,146
Erie	N. Am.	9,940	241	210	572
Winnipeg	N. Am.	9,398	260	70	712
Ontario	N. Am.	7,540	193	778	246
Ladoga	Europe	7,100	120	730	55
Balkhash	Asia	6,670	300	85	900
Chad	Africa	6,300	130	24	787
Maracaibo	S. Am.	6,300	100	100	S.L.
Onega	Europe	3,820	145	408	125
Eyre	Australia	3,700	115	.....	−39
Rudolf	Africa	3,475	185	.....	1,335
Titicaca	S. Am.	3,200	130	1,000	12,506
Nicaragua	N. Am.	3,089	100	200	4,359
Athabaska	N. Am.	3,058	195	300	697
Reindeer	N. Am.	2,444	155	.....	1,150
Issyk Kul	Asia	2,390	115	2,297	5,400
Urmia	Asia	2,300	90	50	4,184
Torrens	Australia	2,230	130	.....	−25
Tsing Hai (Koko Nor)	Asia	2,200	68	.....	10,000
Vänern	Europe	2,149	87	292	144
Nettilling	N. Am.	2,100	70	.....	100
Winnipegosis	N. Am.	2,086	122	38	831
Van	Asia	2,000	80	.....	5,260
Hamun-i-Helmand	Asia	2,000	90	10	1,550
Tung Ting	Asia	2,000	75	.....	300
Bangweulu	Africa	1,900	60	15	3,700
Nipigon	N. Am.	1,870	70	540	852
Manitoba	N. Am.	1,817	120	12	812
Great Salt Lake	N. Am.	1,800	75	25	4,200
Khanka	Asia	1,700	55	.....	300
Albert	Africa	1,640	100	55	2,027
Dubawnt	N. Am.	1,600	65	.....	500
Gairdner	Australia	1,600	90	.....	.....
Lake of the Woods	N. Am.	1,346	70	36	1,060

Principal Foreign Rivers

Source—National Geographic Society

River	Outflow	Lgth M's	River	Outflow	Lgth M's	River	Outflow	Lgth M's
Albany	James Bay	610	Loire	Bay of Biscay	650	Saguenay	St. Law. Riv.	125
Amazon	Atlantic Ocean	3,900	Mackenzie-Peace	Beaufort Sea	2,514	St. John	Bay of Fundy	390
Amu Darya	Aral Sea	1,560	Madeira	Amazon River	2,000	St. Law'nce	Gulf of St. Law	1,945
Amur	Tartary Strait	2,700	Magdalena	Caribbean Sea	950	St. Maurice	St. Law. Riv.	325
Athabaska	Lk. Athabaska	765	Marne	Seine River	310	Salween	Gulf of Martaban	1,750
Back	Chantrey Inlet of Arctic Ocean	605	Mekong	South China Sea	2,600	São Francisco	Atlantic Ocean	1,800
Bra'putra	Bay of Bengal	1,680	Meuse	North Sea	575	Saskatchewan	Lake Winnipeg	1,205
Bug	Dnieper River	500	Murray	Lake Alexandria	2,310	Seine	English Chan.	475
Bug	Wisla River	450	Negro	Amazon	1,400	Shannon	Atlantic Ocean	250
Churchill	Hudson Bay	1,000	Niger	Gulf of Guinea	2,600	Si	So. China Sea	1,650
Congo	Atlantic Ocean	2,718	Nile	Mediterranean	4,160	Sungari	Amur River	1,130
Danube	Black Sea	1,725	Ob	Gulf of Ob	2,500	Syr Darya	Aral Sea	1,770
Darling	Murray River	1,160	Oder	Baltic Sea	550	Tajo, Tagus	Atlantic Ocean	550
Dnieper	Black Sea	1,420	Orange	Atlantic Ocean	1,300	Thames	North Sea	215
Dniester	Black Sea	875	Orinoco	Atlantic Ocean	1,700	Tiber	Tyrrhenian Sea	245
Don	Sea of Azov	1,220	Ottawa	St. Law. Riv.	685	Tigris	Euphrates	1,150
Drava	Danube River	450	Paraguay	Paraná River	1,500	Tisza	Danube River	800
Dvina, Northern	White Sea	800	Paraná	Río de la Plata	2,450	Tocantins	Pará River	1,700
Elbe	North Sea	700	Peace	Slave River	1,050	Ural	Caspian Sea	1,570
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700	Pilcomayo	Paraguay Riv.	1,000	Uruguay	Río de la Plata	1,000
Fraser	Strait of Georgia	695	Po	Adriatic Sea	420	Volga	Caspian Sea	2,290
Gambia	Atlantic Ocean	500	Purus	Amazon River	1,850	Weser	North Sea	500
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,540	Red River of the North	Lake Winnipeg	545	Wisla	Bay of Danzig	630
Garonne	Bay of Biscay	385	Rhine	North Sea	700	Yangtze	East China Sea	3,100
Hamilton	Lake Melville	350	Rhone	Gulf of Lion	500	Yapura	Amazon River	1,500
Hwang, Yellow	Yellow Sea	2,700	Río de la Plata	Atlantic Ocean	200	Yellow, see Hwang		
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700	Rio Theodore Roosevelt, Riv. of Doubt	Madeira River	950	Yenisei	Kara Sea	2,360
Irrawaddy	Bay of Bengal	1,250				Yukon	Bering Sea	1,979
Irtvish	Ob River	1,850				Zambezi	Indian Ocean	1,600
Jordan	Dead Sea	200						
Kootenai	Columbia Riv.	400						
Lena	Laptev Sea	2,645						

The Río de la Plata is the estuary formed by the Paraná and Uruguay Rivers.

The source of the St. Lawrence River is in the State of Minnesota. The St. Lawrence is viewed as a part of the Great Lakes Waterway and its source is considered the head of the St. Louis River which feeds into Lake Superior. The St. Louis River rises in Minnesota.

Area (sq. miles) of great river basins—Amazon (2,722,000); Congo (1,339,923); Nile (1,119,652); Mississippi (1,245,000); La Plata (1,198,000); Yangtze (689,000); St. Lawrence (565,200); Volga (531,000); Danube (320,300); Colorado (246,000); Rio Grande (171,890).

Famous Waterfalls

Source: National Geographic Society, Washington 6, D. C., Gilbert Grosvenor, LL.D. (President)

Name and Location	Hght. in Ft.
AFRICA	
Ethiopia	
Baratieri	
(Ganale Dorya River)	459
*Tisisat	
(Blue Nile or Abbai River)	150
Verme	
(Ganale Dorya River)	229
Northern Rhodesia	
Chirombo (Ielsa River)	880
S. and S. Rhodesia	
*Victoria (Zambesi River)	354
S. Rhodesia and Tanganyika	
*Kalambo	705
Uganda	
Murchison (Victoria Nile River)	120
Union of South Africa	
Basutoland	
Maletsunyane	630
Cape Province	
*Aughrabies or King George (Orange River)	450
Natal	
†Tugela	2,810
Howick or Umgeni (Umgeni River)	365
ASIA	
French Indochina	
Khon (Mekong River) (Group of falls and cascades across 8-mile wide stream)	70
India	
**Cauvery	299
**Gersoppa (Sharavati River)	830
Japan	
**Kegon (Lake Chuzenji)	330
Kudaki (Lake Yunoko)	270
AUSTRALIA	
New South Wales	
†Wentworth	578
Wollomombie	1,100
EUROPE	
Austria	
Gastein (upper) (Ache River)	207
Gastein (lower) (Ache River)	280
†Golling (Schwarzbach River)	200
France	
Cavarnie (Pyrenees Glaciers)	1,385
Great Britain	
Wales	
Pistyll (Cain River)	150
Italy	
Tosa or Toce (Cascade type)	470
Norway	
Maradals	650
Skjaeggedals (Lake Ringdalsvann)	525
Skykje	650
Vettis (Utla River)	850
Voring (Isdela River)	529
Sweden	
Handol (Handolsa River)	148
Harsprang (Lulea River) (Cascade type)	243
†*Stora Sjofallet (Lulea River)	132
Tannforsen (Tannan River)	85
Switzerland	
Handeck (Aar River)	150
Pissevache (Wildbach Salante River)	213
†Reichenbach (upper) (Rosenlaui Glacier)	300
Schaffhausen (Rhine River)	67
**Staubbach (Pietschenbach River)	980
†Trummelbach (Jungfrau Glaciers)	950
NORTH AMERICA	
Canada	
British Columbia	
†Takkakaw (Daly Glacier)	1,200
Labrador	
Grand (Hamilton River)	245
Mackenzie District	
Virginia (South Nahanni River)	315
Quebec	
Montmorency	265
Canada-United States	
Ontario-New York	
Niagara	
Canadian	158–175
American	167–169
United States	
California	
Yosemite National Park	
Bridalveil	620
Illilouette	370
Nevada (Merced River)	594
Ribbon	1,612
Vernal (Merced River)	317
Yosemite (upper)	1,430
Yosemite (lower)	320
Colorado	
Seven	266
Idaho	
Henrys Fork (upper)	96
Henrys Fork (lower)	70
**Shoshone (Snake River)	195
**Twin (Snake River)	125
Georgia	
Tallulah	251
Kentucky	
Cumberland	68
Maryland	
Great (Potomac River) (Cascade type)	90
Minnesota	
**Minnehaha	54
Montana	
Missouri	75
New Jersey	
**Passaic	70
New York	
Taughannock	215
Oregon	
Multnomah (Columbia River)	850
Washington	
Palouse	198
Mt. Rainier National Park	
Narada (Paradise River)	168
Sluiskin (Paradise River)	300
Snoqualmie	270
Wisconsin	
Manitou (Black River)	165
Wyoming	
Yellowstone National Pk. Tower	132
Yellowstone (upper)	109
Yellowstone (lower)	308
Mexico	
**Juanacatlán (Rio Grande de Santiago)	66
SOUTH AMERICA	
Argentina-Brazil	
Iguassú	237
Brazil	
Herval	400
Paulo Affonso (São Francisco River)	197
Patos-Maribondo (Rio Grande)	115
Urubupunga (Alto Paraná River)	40
Brazil-Paraguay	
Guaira or Sete Quedas (Alto Paraná River)	130
British Guiana	
Kaicteur (Potaro River)	741
King Edward VIII (Semang River)	840
King George VI. (Uitshi River)	1,600
†Marina (Ipobe River)	500
Colombia	
Tequendama (Funza River)	443
Ecuador	
Agoyan (Pastaza River, trib. Amazon)	200
Venezuela	
Angel	2,648 to 3,212
Kukenaan	2,000
ISLANDS	
New Zealand	
Bowen (From Glaciers)	540
†Sutherland (Arthur Riv.)	1,904

NOTES—There are tens of thousands of waterfalls scattered over the earth, hundreds of them of considerable magnitude. In a brief list it is possible to include only those generally well known because of accessibility or some outstanding feature. Although falls can be classified most conveniently according to height, that factor alone does not indicate the true importance of a cataract. Other significant facts about falls are volume of flow, steadiness or variableness of flow through the year, width of crest, whether the water drops sheerly or over a sloping surface, and whether in a single leap or in a succession of leaps. When relatively low falls occur in succession over a considerable length of streambed, they are classed as cascades.

On the basis of mean annual flow combined with considerable height, Guaira is the world's greatest waterfall. Its estimated mean annual flow is 470,000 cusecs (cubic feet per second). A greater volume of water passes over Stanley Falls in the Congo River, but no one of its seven cataracts, spread out over a distance of nearly 60 miles, is higher than 10 feet.

The estimated mean annual flows of other great waterfalls are: Khon, 400,000 to 420,000 cusecs; Niagara, 212,200; Paulo Affonso, 100,000; Urubupunga, 97,000; Iguassú, 61,660; Patos-Maribondo, 53,000; Victoria, 38,430; Grand (Labrador), 30,000 to 40,000; and Kaieteur 23,400.

Because four of the Great Lakes serve as its reservoir, Niagara has the steadiest flow of all great waterfalls, varying only slightly from its mean (and then mostly because of the direction of the wind on Lake Erie). Cauvery, in India, is one of the most variable. It is known to have fluctuated from a mere trickle in the dry period to 667,470 cusecs during the monsoon season.

In the table above height means total drop whether in one or more leaps. †Falls consisting of more than one leap; *falls that diminish greatly seasonally; **falls that are reduced to a trickle or remain dry for a part of each year. When names of rivers are not shown, in most cases they are the same as those of the falls.

Medical Signs and Abbreviations

℞ (Lat. Recipe), take; āā, of each; ℔, pound; ℥ ounces; ʒ, drachm; ℈, scruple; ♏, minim, or drop. ♁ or o, pint; f ℥, fluid ounce; f ʒ, fluid drachm; as, ℥ ss, half an ounce; ℥ i, one ounce; ℥ iss, one ounce and a half; ℥ ij, two ounces; gr., grain; Q. S., as much as sufficient; Ft. Mist., let a mixture be made; Ft. Haust., let a draught be made; Ad., add to; Ad lib., at pleasure; Aq., water; M., mix; Mac., macerate; Pulv., powder; Pil., pill; Solv., dissolve; St., let it stand; Sum., to be taken; D. dose; Dil., dilute; Filt., filter; Lot., a wash; Garg., a gargle; Hor. Decub., at bed time; Inject., injection; Gtt., drops; ss, one-half; Ess., essence.

Notable Bridges

Source: Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army and other official data

Bridge	Location	Channel Span	Completed
Suspension			
Golden Gate	San Francisco Bay	4,200	1937
George Washington	Hudson River, New York City	3,500	1931
San Fran.-Oakland	San Francisco Bay	***	
Bronx-Whitestone	East River, New York City	2,300	1939
Ambassador	Detroit, U.S.-Can	1,850	1929
Delaware River	Philadelphia-Camden	1,750	1926
Bear Mountain	Hudson River (West Point)	1,632	1924
Williamsburg	East River, New York City	1,600	1904
Brooklyn	East River, New York City	1,595	1883
Lion's Gate	Vancouver, Can.	1,550	1939
Mid-Hudson	Hudson River, Poughkeepsie	1,500	1930
Manhattan	East River, New York City	1,470	1909
Triborough	East River, New York City	1,380	1936
Thousand Islands	St. Lawrence Riv.	†	1938
Willamette	Portland, Oreg.	1,207	1931
Bristol-Portsmouth	Mount Hope Bay	1,200	1929
Montreal	St. Lawrence Riv.	1,097	1930
Ohio River	Cincinnati	1,057	††1867
Ojuela	Manpini, Mex.	1,030	1900
Wheeling	Ohio River	1,010	1862
Maysville, Ky.	Ohio River	1,000	1931
Anthony Wayne	Maumee River, Ohio	782	1933
Waldo-Hancock	Penobscot R., Maine	750	1932
Bettendorf, Iowa	Mississippi River	710	1935
Rondout	Kingston, N. Y.	705	1921
South 10th St.	Monongahela River Pittsburgh, Pa.	705	1933
Cantilever			
Huey P. Long†††	Mississippi River New Orleans	3,524	1935
Quebec	St. Lawrence River	1,800	1917
Queensferry	Firth of Forth, Scotland	1,710	1890
Longview	Columbia River, Washington	1,200	1930
Queensboro	East River, New York City	1,182	1909
Carquinez	Crockett, Calif.	1,100	1927
Cooper River	Charleston, S. C.	1,050	1929
Natchez, Miss.	Mississippi River	875	1940
Baton Rouge, La.	Mississippi River	850	1940
Blue Water Highway	St. Clair River, Mich., Can.	850	1938
Greenville, Miss.	Mississippi River	840	1940
Owensboro, Ky.	Ohio River	820	1940
Monongahela	Pittsburgh, Pa.	812	1904
2nd St. Louisville Ky.	Ohio River	802	1929
Vicksburg, Miss.	Mississippi River	800	1930
Seattle, Wash.	Lake Washington Ship Canal	800	1932
Rip Van Winkle	Hudson River, Catskill	800	1933
Cairo, Ill.	Ohio River	800	1[illegible]
Dahlgren, Va.-Morgantown, Md.	Potomac, River	800	1[illegible]
Memphis	Mississippi River	790	1[illegible]
Sciotoville	Ohio River	775	1[illegible]
Mingo, W. Va.	Ohio River	769	1[illegible]
Beaver, Pa.	Ohio River	767	1[illegible]
Sewickley, Pa.	Ohio River	750	1[illegible]
Outerbridge	Arthur Kill, New York City	750	1[illegible]
Bridge of the Gods, Ore.	Columbia River	705	1[illegible]
Cairo, Ill.	Mississippi River	700	1[illegible]
Chain of Rocks, Ill.	Mississippi River	700	1[illegible]
Port Arthur, Orange	Neches River, Texas	680	1[illegible]
Goethals	Arthur Kill, New York City	672	1[illegible]
Thebes, Ill.	Mississippi River	671	1[illegible]
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Mississippi River	671	1[illegible]
Red Rock	Colorado River, Calif.	660	1[illegible]
Pulaski Skyway, N. J.	Passaic River	550	1[illegible]
Steel Arch			
Bayonne	Kill van Kull, New York City	1,675	1[illegible]
Harbor	Sydney, Australia	1,650	1[illegible]
Hell Gate	East River, New York City	1,017	1[illegible]
Rainbow*	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	960	1[illegible]
International	Niagara River	840	1[illegible]
Henry Hudson Arch	Harlem River, New York City	812	1[illegible]
West End	Ohio River, Pittsburgh, Pa.	780	1[illegible]
Connecticut River	Middletown, Conn.	600	1[illegible]
Colorado River	Ariz.-Calif.	592	1[illegible]
Cuyahoga River	Cleveland, Ohio	591	1[illegible]
Eads (Miss. River)	St. Louis	520	1[illegible]
Washington	Harlem River, New York City	509	1[illegible]
St. Georges, Del.	Chesapeake and Delaware Canal	500	1[illegible]
High Bridge (Rebuilt 1931)	Harlem River, New York City	496	1[illegible]
Simple Truss			
Castleton (two spans 600 and 408 feet)	Hudson River, New York	1,008	1[illegible]
Metropolis, Ill.	Ohio River	750	1[illegible]
Mississippi River	St. Louis	668	1[illegible]
St. Lawrence River	Quebec, Can.	640	1[illegible]
Ohio River	Cincinnati	542	1[illegible]
Delaware River	Philadelphia	533	1[illegible]
Ohio River	Paducah, Ky.	525	1[illegible]
Peace	Niagara River Buffalo	360	1[illegible]
Vertical Lift			
Buzzards Bay	Cape Cod Canal	500	[illegible]
Burlington, N. J.	Delaware River	500	[illegible]
Harry S. Truman	Missouri River	423	[illegible]
Martinez, Calif.	Suisun Bay	**	[illegible]
Jacksonville, Fla.	St. John's River	386	[illegible]

†American span 800 ft.; Canadian, 750 ft. (See below.) ††Rebuilt in 1898.
†††The figure 3,524 is the length of 8 river spans; main channel span is 790 feet.
*"Longest hingeless arch span in the world"—Engineering News-Record, January 15, 1942.
**The vertical lift span has a horizontal clearance of 291.5 feet; seven other spans have horizo clearances ranging from 482 to 512.2 feet.
***Two suspension spans each 2,310 ft. long; three of 1,160 feet; and a cantilever span 1,400 ft. l

The Henry Hudson Arch Bridge, New York City, has the longest plate girder, fixed steel arch in the world. The main central span is flanked by 300-ft. continuous steel girder viaducts of 60-ft. spans. The total length of steel is 1,555 feet and the total length of entire structure is 2,000 feet.

The $18,000,000 Bronx-Whitestone bridge is a link in the Belt Parkway system of New York City and is 4,000 feet long from anchorage to anchorage with a main span of 2,300 feet; entire length, including approaches, 7,140 feet.

The $35,000,000 Golden Gate Bridge crosses the portal of the harbor of San Francisco. Its towers are 746 feet tall. The center span clears water by 220 feet. It is 4,200 feet in length and is the longest single span in the world.

The $60,000,000 Triborough Bridge in New York City consists of a suspension bridge of 1,380 ft. channel span and 705 ft. side spans over the East River at Hell Gate; a vertical lift bridge over the Harlem River with lift span of 310 ft.; fixed truss spans over the Bronx Kills with channel span of 350 ft.; plate girder viaduct structure in Que on Wards and Randalls Island, over Little Gate and in Manhattan.

The Thousand Islands, International Bridge tends from Collins Landing (near Alexandria in New York State to Ivy Lea (near Gananoque Ontario. This crossing, 8½ miles long, utilize islands to reduce the span lengths requ The Canadian crossing includes a contin truss of two 300-ft. spans (from Hill Islan Constance Island), a steel arch of 348-ft. (from Constance Island to Georgina Island), a suspension bridge of 750-ft. span and 12 underclearance from Georgina Island to the On mainland.

James River Highway bridge, near Nev News, Va., length including approaches six n without approaches four-and-one-half miles.

The bridge at Cleveland, Ky., is the highest tinuous steel-deck bridge in the United St 1,736 feet from hill to hill and 250 feet a river level.

Record of Polar Explorations

Source: National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C., Gilbert Grosvenor, LL.D. (President)

ARCTIC EXPLORATION (*Represents new records)

Commander	Date	No. Lat.	Locality	Nationality
John Davis	1587	72° 12′	West Greenland	Great Britain
Willem Barents	1596	79° 49′	Spitsbergen	Holland
Henry Hudson	1607	80° 23′	Spitsbergen	Holland
Capt. C. J. Phipps	1773	80° 48′	Spitsbergen	Great Britain
William Scoresby	1806	81° 30′	Spitsbergen	Great Britain
Sir William Edward Parry	1827	82° 45′	North of Spitsbergen	Great Britain
Wm. Morton, E. K. Kane Expedition	1854	78° 45′	Cape Constitution	United States
Sir Edward A. Inglefield	1859	78° 28′	Smith Sound	Great Britain
Baron Nordenskiold	1868	81° 42′	Spitsbergen	Sweden
Capt. Charles F. Hall	1871	82° 11′	Near Thank God Harbor	United States
Payer	1873	81° 50′	Franz Josef Land	Austria
A. H. Markham, Nares Expedition	1875	83° 20′	Ellesmere Island	Great Britain
J. B. Lockwood and D. L. Brainerd, Gen. A. W. Greely Expedition	1882	83° 24′	Greenland Coast	United States
Admiral Robert E. Peary	1892	83° 27′	Greenland Coast	United States
Fridtjof Nansen	1895	86° 14′	North of Franz Josef Land	Norway
Frederick G. Jackson	1894–7	81° 20′	Franz Josef Land	Great Britain
Capt. Cagni, Duke of the Abruzzi's Expedition	1900	86° 34′	North of Franz Josef Land	Italy
Admiral Robert E. Peary	1902	84° 17′	Ellesmere Island	United States
Siegler Polar Expedition, Maj. Anthony Fiala	1904	82° 4′	Franz Josef Land	United States
Admiral Robert E. Peary (April 21)	1906	87° 6′	North of Greenland	United States
Admiral Robert E. Peary (April 6)	1909	90°	The North Pole	United States
Roald Amundsen (May 12)	1926	87° 44′	North of Greenland	Norway
Adm. Richard E. Byrd (by airplane, May 9)	1926	90°	Spitsbergen and return	United States
Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile Expedition (by dirigible, May 12)	1926	90°	Spitsbergen to Alaska	Norway-U. S.-Italy
Sir Hubert Wilkins (by airplane, April 15).	1928	84°	Point Barrow to Spitsbergen	United States
Gen. Umberto Nobile (by dirigible, May 23)	1928	90°	Spitsbergen to North Pole	Italy
Lavel Golovin (by airplane, May 5)	1937	90°	N. Pole: fog prev. land. ice floe.	U.S.S.R.
Prof. Otto J. Schmidt and 32 (by airplane, May 21)	1937	90°	North Pole, by flight from Rudolf Island	U.S.S.R.
Sir Hubert Wilkins (by airplane)	1937–8	88°	North of the coast from Point Barrow to the mouth of the Mackenzie River	Great Britain

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION

Commander	Date	Latitude	Longitude	Nationality
Capt. James Cook (Jan. 30)	1774	71° 10′ S.	106° 54′ W.	Great Britain.
Capt. Nathaniel Brown Palmer (Nov. 18)	1820	63° 45′ S.	60° W.	United States
James Weddell (Feb. 20)	1823	74° 15′ S.	34° 17′ W.	Great Britain.
Charles Wilkes Expedition	1839	70° S.	105° W.	United States.
Sir James Clark Ross (Feb. 22)	1842	78° 10′ S.	161° 27′ W.	Great Britain.
Carstens E. Borchgrevink (Feb.)	1900	78° 50′ S.	165° 50′ W.	Great Britain.
Capt. Robert F. Scott (Dec. 30)	1902	82° 17′ S.	163° E.	Great Britain
Sir Ernest Shackleton (Jan. 9)	1909	88° 23′ S.	162° E.	Great Britain.
Roald Amundsen (Dec. 14)	1911	90°		Norway.
Capt. Robert F. Scott (Jan. 18)	1912	90°		Great Britain.
Adm. Richard E. Byrd, by airplane (Nov. 29)	1929	90°		United States.
Lincoln Ellsworth, by airplane (Nov. 23-Dec. 15)	1935	76-79° 58 S.	80-120°. W.	United States.
Adm. Richard E. Byrd, by airplane (Feb. 16)	1947	90°		United States.

The Globe's surface at the North Pole is at sea level, water, ice-covered much of the time; the South Pole is on ice-covered land, elevation 9,500 feet.

The land which Palmer saw in 1820 is now recognized to have been the Antarctic Continent.

In January and February, 1840, Charles Wilkes, commander of America's first naval exploring expedition, sighted the Antarctic Continent and then followed its coastline for a distance of about 1,500 miles. Though not the earliest to glimpse land in the South Polar region, he was the first definitely to announce the existence of an Antarctic Continent.

Roald Amundsen was the first to discover the South Pole (Dec. 14, 1911); he reached the North Pole May 12, 1926, 17 years after Admiral Robert E. Peary.

Richard Evelyn Byrd flew over the South Pole Nov. 29, 1929. Made first expedition to Antarctic 1928-30; second expedition, 1933-May 10, 1935.

RECENT EXPEDITIONS

On May 21, 1937, Prof. Otto J. Schmidt and four fellow Russians landed by plane on an ice floe within a few miles of the North Pole. Four scientists were left on the floe. Polar ocean depth was found to be 14,070 feet. While drifting for nine months and for more than 1,500 miles, the scientists made daily radio reports of meteorological and magnetic data.

U.S.S.R. ice-breaker Sedoff, Capt. K. S. Badigan, trapped in polar ice Oct. 23, 1937, drifted by Aug. 29, 1939, to 86° 39′ N. Lat. and 47° 55′ E. Long., farthest north reached by ship—250 miles from the North Pole. Scientific observations were made until the Sedoff was extricated Jan. 13, 1940.

Taking off from Princess Elizabeth Land, Jan. 11, 1939, Lincoln Ellsworth flew over 77,000 square miles of Antarctic territory, "American Highland," and claimed it for the United States.

ANTARCTICA—RECENT EXPEDITIONS

1946-47—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, with a contingent of 4,000 officers and men, conducted his fourth expedition to the Antarctic, 1946-47, this time under the auspices of the U. S. Navy. A task force of 13 ships including two icebreakers, a carrier with landplanes, and seaplane tenders was engaged in the operation. The principal base was established at Little America. The expedition investigated approximately 1,700,000 square miles of Antarctica, of which the area hitherto unseen is estimated tentatively at 340,000 square miles pending compilation of aerial maps. In addition flyers investigated 5400 miles of coastline of which about 1400 miles were previously unknown, and 2900 miles had been incorrectly located. Ten new mountain ranges were discovered and peaks estimated to be nearly 10,000 feet high.

In the coastal region extending westward from Ross Sea aerial observers saw and photographed ice-free valleys and hills, including an area spotted with unfrozen lakes—an indication of receding glaciers.

1946-1947—The U. S. Navy Task Force 39, consisting of 2 modern, heavy icebreakers explored the coastal area of the Antarctic from the region of Mt. Gauss at 66° 48′ S. and 89° 19′ E. eastward to the Palmer Peninsula, covering more than half of the Antarctic coastline.

1947-48—The Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition, Commander Finn Ronne, leader, returned to the United States in April 1948 after having spent nearly a year at its base in Marguerite Bay on the west coast of the Palmer Peninsula. The party consisted of 23 members, including the first two women one of them Mrs. Edith Ronne) known to have wintered on the Antarctic Continent. Their 183-foot boat was the first motor vessel to be frozen intentionally in Arctic or Antarctic waters. The expedition revealed several previously undiscovered islands.

Great Inventions—U. S. and Foreign

Inventions	Date	Inventor	Nationality
A.C. receiving tubes (radio)	1933	Freeman & Wade	U. S.
Adding machine	1642	Pascal	French
Adding machine (recording)	1888	Burroughs	U. S.
Air brake	1869	Westinghouse	U. S.
Airplane	1903	Jatho	German
Airplane, experim'tal	1896	Langley	U. S.
Airplane, helicopter	1916	Brennan	English
Airplane, motor driven	1903	Orville and WilburWright	U. S.
Airplane, hydro	1911	Curtiss	U. S.
Airplane engine, super-charger	1917	Moss	U. S.
Airship	1852	Giffard	French
Airship, non-rigid dirigible	1898	Santos Dumont	Brazil
Airship, rigid dirigible	1900	Zeppelin	German
Aluminum, electrolytic process	1886	Hall	U. S.
Aluminum, Hall process	1886	Hall	U. S.
Arc tube	1923	Alexanderson	U. S.
Arc tube, immersion igniter	1932	Siepian-Ludwig	U. S.
Aspirin	1899	Dreser	German
Atomic hydrogen welding	1924	Langmuir-Palmer	U. S.
Autogyio	1920	de la Cierva	Spanish
Automatic acceleration of railway motors	1904	West'ghouse, G.	U. S.
Automobile, differential gear	1885	Benz	German
Automobile, electric	1892	Morrison	U. S.
Automobile, gas	1887	Daimler	German
Automobile, gasoline	1892-1893	Duryea, C. E. (See Note)	U. S.
Automobile, gasoline	1895	Selden	U. S.
Automobile, magneto ignition	1899	Daimler	German
Automobile, self-starter	1911	C. F. Kettering	U. S.
Automobile, steam	1889	Roper	U. S.
Babbitt metal	1839	Babbitt	U. S.
Bakelite	1907	Backeland	Belg.U S.
Balloon	1783	Montgolfier	French
Barbital sedative	1903	Fischer	German
Barometer	1643	Torricelli	Italian
Bessemer process steel	1847	Kelly	U. S.
Bicycle	1842	MacMillian	Scottish
Bicycle, modern	1884	Starley	English
Bicycle, safety	1886	Pope	U. S.
Bifocal lens	1780	Franklin	U. S.
Bleaching powder	1798	Tennant	English
Block signals, railway	1867	Hall	U. S.
Bomb, depth	1903	Unge	Swedish
Bomb, depth	1916	Tait	U. S.
Bordeaux mixture (lime-copper sulfate)	1885	Millardet	French
Bromine, from sea water	1924	Edgar and Kramer	U. S.
Browning gun	1916	Browning	U. S.
Burner, gas	1855	Bunsen	German
Calcium carbide	1888	Willson	U. S.
Carbon oxides (hydrogenation to gasoline and oils)	1925	Fisher and Gropsch	German
Camphor, synthesis of	1896	Haller	French
Car coupler	1873	Janney	U. S.
Card time recorder	1894	Cooper	U. S.
Carding machine	1797	Whittemore	U. S.
Cash register	1879	Ritty	U. S.
Cellophane	1912	Brandenberger	French
Celluloid	1870	Hyatt	U. S.
Cement, Portland	1845	Aspdin	English
Chlorine (air and hydrochloric acid)	1868	Deacon	English
Circuit breaker (oil blast)	1925	Hilliard	U. S.
Clock, pendulum	1657	Huygens	Dutch
Coal gas (water)	1875	Lowe	U. S.
Coal, hydrogenation	1910	Bergius	German
Coaxial cable system	1929	Affel & Espenschied	U. S.
Coke, oven	1893	Hoffman	Austrian
Collar, paper	1854	Hunt	U. S.
Color photography, controlled penetration process	1928	Mannes and Godowsky	U. S.
Combine, harvester, thresher	1888	Matteson	U. S.
Communited carbide	1922	Schaoter	U. S.
Compass, gyro	1906	Anschutz-Kampfe	U. S.
Comptometer	1887	Felt	U. S.
Condenser microphone (telephone)	1920	Wente	U. S.
Cotton gin	1793	Whitney	U. S.
Cream separator	1880	DeLaval	Swedi
Cultivator, disc	1878	Mallon	U. S.
Cyanide (CaC & N)	1905	Caro & Frank	Germa
Dental plate, rubber	1855	Goodyear	U. S.
Dial recorder	1889	Day	U. S.
Diesel engine	1893	Diesel	Germa
Dye, aniline (coal tar) mauve	1856	Perkin	Englis
Dynamic loudspeaker	1924	Rice and Kellogg	U. S.
Dynamite	1867	Nobel	Swedi
Dynamo, continuous current	1860	Picinotti	Italia
Dynamo, continuous current	1870	Gramme	Belgia
Dynamo, hydrogen cooled	1915	Schuler	U. S.
Dynamo, electric machine modulator	1939	Alexanderson Edwards	U. S.
Electric filter (telephone)	1911	Campbell	U. S.
Electric ship propulsion, naval	1913	Emmet	U. S.
Electromagnet	1824	Sturgeon	Englis
Electron tube multigrid	1913	Langmuir	U. S.
Electroplating	1805	Brugnatelli	Italia
Electroplating	1838	Jacobi-Spencer	Ger. E
Elevator, with brake	1852	Otis	U. S.
Engine, automobile, 2-stroke	1879	Benz	Germ
Engine, electric (locomotive)	1851	Vail	U. S.
Engine, gas, compound	1926	Eickemeyer	U. S.
Engine, gas, cycle	1877	Otto	Germ
Engine, gas, high speed, internal combustion	1886	Daimler	Germ
Engine, gas vacuum	1823	Brown	Engli
Engine, steam	1765	Watt	Engli
Engine, steam, high pressure	1799	Evans	U. S.
Engraving, half-tone	1893	Ives	U. S.
Ether, use as an anaesthetic	1842	Long	U. S.
Fat, hardening of	1902	Norman	Germ
Feedback amplifier (telephone)	1937	Black	U. S.
Food preserved (by sterilization and exclusion of air)	1810	Appert	Frenc
Furnace, electric	1861	Siemens	Engli
Galvanometer	1820	Sweigger	Germ
Gas discharge tube, intermediate pressure	1922	Hull	U. S.
Gas engine, auto	1875	Markus	Germ
Gas engine, commercial	1891	Levassor	Frenc
Gas-filled incandescent lamp	1916	Langmuir	U. S.
Gas mantle	1893	Welsbach	Germ
Gasoline, anti-knock (lead ethyl)	1922	Midgely	U. S.
Gasoline cracked	1913	Burton, W.M.	U. S.
Gasoline, high octane	1930	Ipatieff	Russ
Glass, laminated	1909	Benedictus	Frenc
Glass seal for electric discharge tubes	1936	Scott	U. S.
Gold (cyanide process for extraction)	1887	MacArthur-Forest	Britis
Gramaphone	1882	Berliner	U. S.
Graphaphone	1885	Bell-Tainter	U. S.
Gun sight, telescope	1891	Fiske	U. S.
Guncotton	1846	Schoenbein	Germ
Gyroscope	1852	Foucanta	Frenc
Gyroscope compass and stabilizer	1852	Sperry	U. S.
Harvester	1836	Moore	U. S.
High-capacity A.C. railway motors	1933	Jungk	U. S.
Incandescent lamp, inside frost	1924	Pipkin	U. S.
Ice-making machine (artificial)	1851	Gorrie	W. I dis
Indigo, synthesis of	1880	Baeyer	Germ
Insulin (isolation for medical use)	1922	Collip	Cana
Kaleidoscope	1817	Brewster	Engl
Kodak	1888	Eastman-Walker	U. S.
Lacquers, nitrocellulose	1921	Flaherty	U. S
Lamp, arc	1879	Brush	U. S
Lamp, incandescent	1878	Edison	U. S

Inventions	Date	Inventor	Nationality
amp, mercury	1900	Hewitt	U. S.
amp, mercury vapor	1912	Hewitt	U. S.
athe, turret	1845	Fitch	U. S.
ens, achromatic	1758	Dolland	English
ens, achromatic fused bifocal	1924	Drescher	U. S.
ens, fused bifocal	1908	Borsch	U. S.
eyden jar (condenser)	1745	von Kleist	German
ightning rod	1752	Franklin	U. S.
inoleum	1860	Walton	English
inotype	1880	Mergenthaler	U. S.
ithopone	1851	de Douhet	French
ithopone	1874	Orr	English
oom, power	1785	Cartwright	English
ubricants, high pressure	1919	Southcombe & Wells	English
ubricants, solvent, refining of	1908	Edelanu	Dutch
Machine gun	1861	Gatling	U. S.
Magnet, electro	1828	Henry	U. S.
Mantle, gas	1885	Welsbach	German
Match, friction	1827	John Walker	English
Match, phosphorus	1831	sauria	French
Match, phosphorus	1836	Phillips	U. S.
Mercerization of cellulose textiles	1843	Mercer, J.	English
Mercurial thermometer	1714	Fahrenheit	German
Meter, induction	1888	Shallenberger	U. S.
Methanol, synthesis of	1925	Patart	French
Microphone	1877	Berliner	U. S.
Microscope compound	1590	Janssen	Dutch
Monitor, warship	1861	Ericsson	U. S.
Monotype	1887	Lanston	U. S.
Motion picture machine	1893	Edison	U. S.
Motion picture projector	1861	Sellers	U. S.
Motor, alternating current	1892	Tesla	U. S.
Motor, internal combustion	1900	Diesel	German
Motor Outboard	1910	Evinrude	U. S.
Motor, split phase induction	1887	Tesla	U. S.
Motorcycle	1885	Daimler	German
Mower, lawn	1868	Hills	U. S.
Mowing machine	1831	Manning	U. S.
Neon lamp		Claude	French
Nernst lamp	1897	Nernst	German
Nitric acid (from sodium nitrate and sulfuric acid)	1648	Glauber	German
Nitric acid (oxidation of ammonia)	1900	Ostwaldt	German
Nitrogen fixation	1913	Haber	German
Non-sag filament	1917	Paez	U. S.
Novocain	1906	Einhorn	
Nylon (fiber forming synthetic polyamides)	1930	Carothers	U. S.
Nylon	1937	E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co.	U. S.
Oil filled power cable	1921	Emanuele	
Oil flotation for ore extracting	1899	Elmore	U. S.
Oleomargarine	1868	Mege-Mouries	French
Opthamaloscope	1851	Helmholtz	German
Orthophonic phonograph	1924	Harrison	U. S.
Oxygen (from liquid air)	1895	Linde	German
Paper machine (cylinder), for making	1809	Dickinson	U. S.
Paper machine (the Fourdrinier), for making	1799	Robert	French
Paper, from wood pulp, sulfate (Draft) process	1884	Dahl	German
Paper, from wood pulp, sulfite process	1866	Tilghman	U. S.
Paper, sulfite process	1867	Tilghman	U. S.
Pen, fountain	1884	Waterman	U. S.
Pen, fountain	1885	Wirt	U. S.
Pen, steel	1780	Harrison	English
Pendulum	1581	Galileo	Italian
Permalloy (telephone)	1926	Elmen	U. S.
Photo film, transparent	1888	Eastman-Goodwin	U. S.
Photographic paper, sensitized	1898	Backeland	U. S.
Photography	1839	Daguerre & Niepee	French
Photography, color	1892	Ives	U. S.
Phototelegraphy	1925	Bell lab	U. S.
Piano	1709	Cristofori	Italian
Piano player	1863	Fourneaux	French
Pile, electric battery	1800	Volta	Italian
Pin, safety	1849	Hunt	U. S.
Pistol (revolver)	1835	Colt	U. S.
Plow, cast iron	1797	Newbold	U. S.
Plow, disc	1896	Hardy	U. S.
Plow, present shape	1819	Wood	U. S.

Inventions	Date	Inventor	Nationality
Powder, smokeless	1867	Schultze	German
Powder, smokeless	1865	Schultze	German
Powder, smokeless	1886	Vielle	French
Printing press, rotary	1846	Hoe	U. S.
Printing press, web	1865	Bullock	U. S.
Propeller, screw	1804	Stevens	U. S.
Propeller, screw	1831	Sauvage	French
Propeller, screw	1837	Ericsson	Swedish
Punch card accounting machine	1884	Hollerith	U. S.
Punched card accounting machine	1888	Hollerith	U. S.
Pushbutton elevator	1922	Larson	U. S.
Radio beacon	1928	E. S. Donovan	U. S.
Radio broadcaster	1902	Stubblefield	U. S.
Radio crystal oscillator	1918	Nicolson	U. S.
Radio receiver cascade tuning	1913	Alexanderson	U. S.
Radio receiver, heterodyne	1913	Fessenden	U. S.
Radio transmitter triode modulation	1914	Alexanderson	U. S.
Radio tube-diode	1905	Fleming	English
Radio tube oscillator	1915	De Forest	U. S.
Radio, vacuum tube triode	1907	De Forest	U. S.
Radio, wide band frequency modulator	1933	Armstrong	U. S.
Rayon	1883	Swan	English
Rayon (acetate)	1895	Cross and Bevan	English
Rayon (cuprammonium)	1890	Dupelesses	French
Rayon (introcellulose)	1884	Chardonnet	French
Rayon (viscose)	1892	Cross and Bevan	English
Reaper	1831	Hussey	U. S.
Reaper	1834	McCormick	U. S.
Refrigerants, low-boiling fluorine compounds	1930	Midgely and co-workers	U. S.
Refrigerator car, railway	1868	David	U. S.
Resin, synthetic (methyl methacrylate)	1931	Hill	English
Rubber (neoprene) chloroprene	1930	Carothers & Colling	U. S.
Rubber, vulcanized	1839	Goodyear	U. S.
Safety lamp	1816	Davy	English
Saw, band	1808	Newberry	English
Saw, circular	1777	Miller	English
Self-regulating electric time system	1918	Bryce	U. S.
Sewing machine	1830	Thimonnier	French
Sewing machine	1846	Howe	U. S.
Shoe-sewing machine	1860	McKay	U. S.
Shuttle, flying	1733	Kay	English
Silencer	1909	Maxim	U. S.
Silicon carbide	1891	Acheson	U. S.
Soap, hard water (soapless), based on alcohol sulfates	1928	Bertsch	German
Soda, from salt	1791	LeBlanc	French
Soda, from salt, ammonia & c.o	1863	Solvay	Belgian
Spectroscope	1859	Kirchoff-Bunsen	German
Spinning jenny (weaver)	1767	Hargreaves	English
Steamboat	1787	Fitch	U. S.
Steamboat	1793	Fulton	U. S.
Steam car	1770	Cugnot	French
Steam turbine	1884	Parsons	English
Steam turbine, velocity compounded	1896	Taylor and White	U. S.
Steel	1856	Bessemer	English
Steel	1857	Kelly	U. S.
Steel alloy	1891	Harvey	U. S.
Steel alloy, high-speed	1901	Taylor and White	U. S.
Steel, electric	1900	Heroult	French
Steel, manganese	1884	Hadfield	English
Steel, stainless	1914	Brearley	English
Steel, stainless	1916	Brearley	English
Stereoscope	1838	Wheatstone	English
Stethoscope	1816	Laennec	French
Stethoscope	1819	Laennec	French
Submarine, even keel	1894	Lake	U. S.
Submarine, torpedo	1776	Bushnell	U. S.
Sulfanilamide, therapeutic use of	1935	Domagk	German
Sulfuric acid (contact process)	1831	Phillips	English
Sulfuric acid (lead chamber process)	1746	Roebuck	English
Talking machine	1877	Edison	U. S.
Tank, military	1914	Swinton	English
Telegraph, duplex	1853	Ginti	Austrian
Telegraph, electromagnetic	1836	Wheatstone	English
Telegraph, magnetic	1832	Morse	U. S.
Telegraph, quadruplex	1874	Edison	U. S.

Inventions	Date	Inventor	Nationality
Telegraph, wireless, high frequency	1896	Marconi	Italian
Telegraph, wireless, low frequency	1895	Preece	English
Telephone	1876	Bell	U. S.
Telephone, radio	1902	Poulsen and Fessenden	U. S.
Telephone, radio	1906	DeForest	U. S.
Telephone, radio, long distance	1915	Am. T. & T.	U. S.
Telescope	1608	Lippershey	Neth.
Teletype	1928	Morkrum-Klein-schmidt Corp.	U. S.
Television	1926	Baird	Scottish
Television	1934	Zworykin, V. K.	U. S.
Terrain clearance indicator (telephone)	1936	Espenschied	U. S.
Thermometer	1593	Galileo	Italian
Time recorder, first successful	1890	Bundy	U. S.
Tire, bicycle	1889	Dunlop	Irish
Tire, double-tube pneumatic	1845	Thompson	English
Tire, pneumatic	1845	Thompson	English
Tire, pneumatic	1888	Dunlop	Irish
Tool, pneumatic	1865	Law	English
Torpedo	1866	Whitehead	English
Torpedo, dirigible	1876	Brennan	English
Torpedo, radio controlled	1897	Fiske	U. S.
Torpedo, self-propelled	1868	Whitehead	English
Tractor, caterpillar	1900	Holt	U. S.
Transformer, A. C.	1885	Stanley	U. S.
Transformers and capacitors, non-explosive	1930	Clark	U. S.
Tricycle, internal combustion engine	1885	Benz	Germa
Trolley car, electric	1884-87	Van Depoel & Soragues	U. S.
Tungsten (drawn) filament lamp	1913	Coolidge	U. S.
Tungsten, ductile	1912	Coolidge	U. S.
Tungsten filament incandescent lamp	1912	Just and Hanaman	
Turbine, hydraulic	1849	Francis	U. S.
Typewriter	1864	Mitterhoffer	Austri
Typewriter	1868	Sholes and Gidden	U. S.
Urea, formaldehyde resins	1918	John	Czech
Urea, synthetic, from ammonium cyanate	1828	Wohler	Germa
Vacuum bottle	1892	Dewar	Englis
Vitamin D, by irradiation	1924	Steenbock	U. S.
Voice reinforcement (telephone)	1920	Maxfield	U. S.
X-ray	1895	Roentgen	Germa
X-ray tube	1916	Coolidge	U. S.
Welding, controlled tube	1930	Prince	U. S.
Welding, electric	1877	Thomson	U. S.
Wireless, see Telegraph			

The invention of the first successful American gasoline automobile has been credited for years to Charles E. Duryea, a bicycle maker, who in the 1920s set April 19, 1892, as the date for his first successful test of the car in his Springfield, Mass., shop. On March 28, 1892, he hired his brother, J. Frank Duryea, 8 years his junior, to work for him. Charles E. Duryea applied for his automobile patent April 30, 1894, and received it June 11, 1895. Within recent years J. Frank Duryea, the surviving brother, and the Automobile Old Timers have contended that the 1892 car did not run until Sept. 1893, after J. Frank Duryea had made essential changes. J. Frank Duryea said: Charles had the idea and had certain plans drawn of a car. These plans covered the principal structural features, but certain accessories were lacking." He cited specifically the gear and clutch transmission system as his own work. Charles E. Duryea testified in the Selden patent lawsuit, 1905, that he designed the Duryea car "but because of my connection with the bicycle business I entrusted the work to the charge of my brother, J. Frank Duryea, and many of the details were, therefore, worked out, altered or improved by him. We were in frequent communication, however, and the work was recognized as my work in all important questions were submitted to me.

Engine and motor parts also were patented by J. Frank Duryea; vehicle patents were taken by Charles; one patent is in the name of both. J. Frank Duryea drove a Duryea car in the first American auto race in Chicago, Nov. 28, 1895, winning $2,000. This was a 2-cylinder car, driving 55 miles through snow and slush at an average of 7½ mi. an hour; it used 3½ gals. of gasoline and 19 gals. of water. The Duryea car at the Smithsonian Institution, called No. 2 by Charles is No. 1 by J. Frank Duryea, now bears the legend "Built by the Duryea brothers."

Movable type—Their origin is obscure. Wood type preceded metal. Laurens Janszoon Koster of Haarlem, Holland (1370-1450), printed from movable type about 1438, and used his own ink. Johann Gansfleisch (1397-1468), commonly called Gutenberg, because his mother came from there, was the first to make cut metal type, from which, in partnership with a goldsmith named Johann Fust, he printed, in Germany, at Mainz on the Rhine, the first printed Bible, 1450-56.

Notable Tall Buildings in United States Cities

Source: World Almanac Questionnaire

City	Stories No.	Height Ft.*
New York (Manhattan)		
Empire State, 34th St. and 5th Ave.	102	1,250
Chrysler, Lexington Ave. & 42d St.	77	1,046
60 Wall Tower, 70 Pine St.	66	950
Bank of Manhattan, 40 Wall St.	71	927
RCA (Rockefeller Center)	70	850
Woolworth, 233 Broadway	60	792
City Bk. Farmers Trust, 20 Ex. Pl.	57	741
Metropolitan Life, 1 Madison Ave.	50	700
No. 500 Fifth Avenue	60	697
Chanin, Lexington Ave. and 42d St.	56	680
Lincoln, 60 E. 42d Street	53	673
Irving Trust, 1 Wall Street	50	654
Waldorf-Astoria, 301 Park Ave.	47	625
No. 10 East 40th Street	48	620
General Electric, Lexington Ave.	50	616
New York Life, 51 Madison Ave.	40	615
Singer, 149 Broadway	47	612
U. S. Court House, 505 Pearl St.	37	590
Municipal, Park Row & Centre St.	34	580
N. Y. Central, 230 Park Ave.	35	565
Continental Bank, 30 Broad St.	48	562
Sherry-Neth'lands, 5th Ave., 59th St.	40	560
Transportation, 225 Broadway	45	546
Ritz Tower, Park Ave. and 57th St.	41	540
Bankers Trust, 6 Wall Street	39	540
Equitable, 120 Broadway	42	538
Nelson Towers, 7th Ave. & 34th St.	45	525
International (Rockefeller Center)	41	514
Bank of New York, 48 Wall Street	32	513
Navarre, 512 Seventh Avenue	43	513
No. 22 East 40th Street	43	503
Cathedral of St. John the Divine		500
(Manhattan cont'd)		
N. Y. Telephone, 140 West St.	32	4
Chase National Bank, 18 Pine St.	38	4
Time & Life (Rockefeller Center)	36	4
Consolidated Gas, 14th & Irving Pl.	34	4
New Yorker Hotel	42	4
McGraw-Hill, 333 West 42d St.	33	4
Essex House, Central Park South	44	4
Daily News, 220 East 42d St.	36	4
Carlyle, Madison Ave. & 76th St.	40	4
RKO (Rockefeller Center)	31	4
Hotel McAlpin	26	3
St. Patrick's Cathedral		3
New York (Brooklyn)		
Williamsburgh Savings Bank, 1 Hanson Place	42	5
No. 16 Court Street	37	3
Court Chambers, 66 Court St.	30	3
St. George Hotel, 51 Clark St.	30	3
Baltimore, Md.		
Mathieson (1), Balto., Light and Wood Sts.	33	4
Hearst Tower, 222 E. Balto. St. (1) Formerly O'Sullivan Bldg	16	2
Buffalo, N. Y.		
City Hall, 65 Niagara Square	32	3
Rand (1), Lafayette Square	26	3
Liberty Bank, 424 Main St.	23	3

(*)Height is from the sidewalk to the top roof. In each instance it includes a penthouse, a tower, statue or light atop the building, but does not include a flag pole.

(1) Does not include Beacon which is 40 ft. high.

NOTABLE TALL BUILDINGS IN UNITED STATES CITIES (Continued)

City	Stories No.	Height Ft.*
Chicago, Ill.		
oard of Trade	44	605
ittsfield, 55 E. Washington St.	38	557
ivic Opera, 20 No. Wacker Dr.	45	555
ield, 135 S. LaSalle St.	42	535
ne LaSalle Street	49	530
lorrison Hotel, 79 W. Madison	45	526
ure Oil, 35 E. Wacker Drive	40	523
incoln Tower, 75 E. Wacker Dr.	42	519
arbide & Carbon, 230 N. Mich.	37	503
aSalle-Wacker, 221 N. LaSalle St.	41	491
merican National Bank	40	479
ankers, 105 W. Adams St.	41	476
ontinental Companies, 310 S. Mich. Ave.	32	475
merican Furniture Mart, 666 N. Lake Shore Drive	24	474
heraton Hotel, 505 N. Mich. Ave.	42	471
almolive, 919 N. Mich. Ave.	37	468
8 West Randolph	45	465
ribune Tower, 435 N. Mich. Ave.	36	462
oanoke, 11 S. LaSalle St.	37	452
illoughby Tower, 8 S. Mich. Ave.	38	438
hicago Temple (1)	21	400
rigley, 400 N. Mich. Ave.	32	398
33 N. Michigan Ave.	34	394
ower, 6 N. Mich. Ave.	25	394
llerton Hotel, 701 N. Mich. Ave.	24	360
rake Towers, 179 E. Lake Shore Dr.	32	347
uilders, 228 N. LaSalle St.	32	342
erchandise Mart	24	340
tevens Hotel, 720 S. Mich. Ave.	25	340
01 North Wells	28	336
lorton, 208 W. Wash. St.	21	332
arragansett Apartments, 1640 E. 50th	22	332
ondon Guarantee and Accident 360 N. Mich. Ave.	21	325
ocony-Vacuum	27	306
ally News, 400 W. Madison St.	25	302
asonic Temple	29	300

(1) 169 feet additional to top of cross.

Cincinnati, Ohio		
arew Tower, 441 Vine St.	48	574
nion Central, 5 West 4th St.	34	495
Cleveland, Ohio		
erminal Tower (1), 50 Public Square	52	700
hio-Bell Telephone, 750 Huron Rd. S.E.	24	360

(1) Tallest building in the United States outside f New York City.

Detroit, Mich.		
enobscot, 637 Griswold	47	557
nion Guardian, 500 Griswold	40	482
ook Tower, 1227 Wash. Blvd.	35	472
avid Scott, 1150 Griswold	38	436
arlum Tower, 51 Cadillac Sq.	40	416
avid Broderick Tower 10 Witherell	34	358
Houston, Texas		
ulf, 710 Main St.	37	428
ells Eperson, 802 Travis	31	409
terling, Fannin and Texas	22	312
ommerce, 914 Main St.	22	306
ity National Bank, Main and McKinney	24	292
etroleum, 1312 Texas St.	24	291

(The San Jacinto Monument, 22 miles outside he city, is 570 feet in height.)

Kansas City, Mo.		
. C. Light and Power	36	503
idelity, 911 Walnut St.	33	434
ity Hall	30	418
elephone	28	382
ryant, 11th and Grand Sts.	26	319
ederal Reserve, 10th & Grand	18	300
Memphis, Tenn.		
terick Building (1)	29	365
irst National Bank	32	402

(1) Not including sign which is over 100 feet high.

Minneapolis, Minn.		
oshay Tower, 821 Marquette Ave.	32	477
unicipal Auditorium	14	355
orth Western Bell Telephone	26	350
and Tower, 527 Marquette Ave.	26	311

City	Stories No.	Height Ft.*
Newark, N. J.		
National Newark and Essex Bank, 744 Broad St.	35	465
Raymond-Commerce, 1180 Raymond Blvd.	24	430
American Insurance Company, 15 Wash. St.	21	320
Oklahoma City, Okla.		
First National, 120 No. Robinson St.	33	447
Apco Tower, 204 No. Robinson St.	33	322
Philadelphia, Pa.		
City Hall Tower (1)	..	548
Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, 12th and Market Sts.	32	491
Lincoln-Liberty, Br'd&ChestnutSts.	26	473
Guard Trust, Broad & Chestnut Sts.	30	398
Lewis Tower, 15th & Locust Sts.	36	389
Fidelity Philadelphia Trust Broad and Walnut Sts.	30	377
Medical Tower, 17th & Latimer Sts.	33	367
Drake Hotel, 15th & Spruce Sts.	30	362
Packard, 15th and Chestnut Sts.	26	325
Land Title, Broad and Chestnut	24	320

(1) Does not include the statue of William Penn which is 37 feet high.

Pittsburgh, Pa.		
Gulf, 7th Ave. and Grand St.	38	582
Cathedral of Learning, University of Pittsburgh	42	545
Grant, Grant St. nr. 3d Ave.	36	410
Koppers, 7th Ave. and Grant	34	475
First National Bank, 511 Wood St.	26	387
Oliver, 535 Smithfield St.	25	347
Bell Telephone, 416 7th Ave.	20	339
Frick, 437 Grand St.	20	330
Farmers Bank, 301 Fifth Ave.	24	322
Commonwealth, 316 Fourth Ave.	21	300
Saint Louis, Mo.		
Civil Courts	13	375
Bell Telephone, 1010 Pine St.	37	369
Park Plaza Hotel	30	315
San Francisco, Calif.		
Russ, Montgomery and Bush Sts.	31	408
Shell, Battery & Bush Sts.	29	380
Telephone, New Montgomery and Natoma Sts.	26	368
No. 450 Sutter Street	28	346
Standard Oil, Sansone & Bush Sts.	22	327
William Taylor Hotel	27	310
Hunter-Dulin, Montgomery and Sutter Sts.	24	309
City Hall, Civic Center	..	300
Seattle, Wash.		
L. C. Smith, 506 Second Ave.	42	500
Northern Life Tower, 1212-14 Third Ave.	27	314

Many United States cities have at least one building ranging from 15 to 25 stories in height. The World Almanac does not print such a list in its entirety, but such a list would include the following (the number of feet in parentheses):

Baton Rouge, La.—State Capitol, 34 (450). **Boston, Mass.**—United States Custom House, 32 (496). **Columbus, Ohio**—Lincoln-LeVeque Tower, 47 (555). **Denver, Colo.**—Daniels & Fisher Tower, 20 (330). **Hartford, Conn.**—Traveler's Tower, 24 (527). **Los Angeles, Calif.**—The City Hall, 25 (464). **Memphis, Tenn.**—Sterick Building, 29 (365); First National Bank, St. Paul, Minn.—First National Bank, 32 (401), not including sign 100 feet high.

While the "skyscraper" is typically American many cities in countries other than the United States are erecting buildings of 300 feet and over in height. This is especially true in Argentina, Brazil, and Canada.

Some notable high structures (*) in foreign countries are: The Eiffel Tower (984.25), third tallest structure in the world; Pyramid of Cheops, in Egypt (450); and St. Peter's in Vatican City (448).

The spires of Ulm Cathedral (529), and the Cathedral of Cologne (512), both in Germany, are ne tallest in the world. Other such spires include he Strassburg Cathedral (468); St. Stephen's, Vienna (441); Salisbury Cathedral, England (404); 'athedral of Seville, Spain (400); Antwerp Cathedral, Belgium (397); Torazzo of Cremona, Italy (397); Freiburg Cathedral, Germany (385), and St. Paul's Cathedral Cross, London (365).

(*) Height is from the sidewalk to the top roof, including a penthouse, a tower, statue or light atop the building, but not a flag pole.

World Record Fish Caught by Rod and Reel

Source: (Salt-water) International Game Fish Association; (Fresh-water) Field & Stream Magazi

SALT-WATER FISH

Species	Weight	Length	Girth	Where Caught	Date	Angler
Albacore	66 lbs. 4 oz.			Catalina, Calif.	1912	F. Kelly
Amberjack	106 lbs.	5′ 8½″	37″	Pass-A-Grille, Fla.	Mar. 21, 1937	H. M. Harker
Barracuda (Great)	103¼ lbs.	5½′	31¼″	Bahama Islands	1932	C. E. Benet
Bass (Cal. Black Sea)	515 lbs.			Catalina, Calif.	1916	Wallace Beery
Bass (Cal. White Sea)	74 lbs. 4 oz.	6′ 4″	30″	Playa Del Rey, Calif.	Mar. 8 1941	W. M. Hartne
Bass (Channel)	75½ lbs.	64¾″	41″	Hatteras, N. C.	Nov. 29 1941	B. R. Ballance
Bass (Sea)	8 lbs. 2 oz.			Banks off N. Y.		P. Volkman
Bass (Striped)	73 lbs.	60″	30½″	Vineyard Sound, Mass.	Aug. 17 1913	C. B. Church
Blackfish (or Tautog)	21 lbs. 2 oz.	30″	21¼″	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.	Nov. 30 1937	A. von Kleist
Bluefish	25 lbs.	est. 42″		Cohasset Narrows, Mass.	June 16, 1874	L. Hathaway
Bonefish	16 lbs.	38″	17⅛″	West Molakai, T. H.	Nov. 30, 1948	C. M. Cooke
Cero (or Fla. Kingfish)	73½ lbs.	62″	32″	Bimini, B.W.I.	Feb., 1935	L. B. Harrison
Cobia	102 lbs.	70″	34″	Cape Charles, Va.	July 3, 1938	J. E. Stansbur
Dolphin	67½ lbs.	68½″	37½″	Oahu, T. H.	Aug. 19, 1940	Fred McNama
Drum (Black)	90 lbs.			Surf City, N. J.	June 21, 1925	Jack Inman
Flounder (Summer)	20 lbs.	37″	32″	Oak Beach, New York	Sept. 7, 1948	F. H. Kessel
Jewfish	551 lbs.	8′ 4″		Galveston Bay	June, 1937	G. Pangarakis
Marlin (Blue)	737 lbs.	13′ 1″	72″	Bimini, B.W.I.	July 16, 1941	J. V. Martin
Marlin (Pacific Black)	976 lbs.	12′ 8″	6′ 2″	Bay of Islands, N. Z.	Feb. 25, 1926	Laurie Mitchel
Marlin (Silver)	618 lbs.	11′ 6″	5′ 2″	Tahiti	Mar. 1930	Zane Grey
Marlin (Striped)	692 lbs.	13′ 5″		Balboa, Calif.	Aug. 18, 1931	A. Hamann
Marlin (White)	161 lbs.	8′ 8″	33″	Miami, Fla.	Mar. 20, 1938	L. F. Hooper
Permit	39 lbs. 8 oz.	39¼″	29½″	Long Key, Fla.	Sept. 22 1946	H. P. Clark
	39 lbs. 8 oz.	41″	32″	Bimini, B.W.I.	Mar. 4, 1947	E. T. Ragsdale
Sailfish (Atlantic)	106 lbs.			Miami, Fla.	1929	Wm. Bonnell
Sailfish (Pacific)	221 lbs.	10′ 9″		Santa Cruz Is. Galapagos	Feb. 12, 1947	C. W. Stewart
Sawfish	736 lbs.	14′ 7″		Galveston, Tex.	Sept. 4, 1938	G. Pangarakis
Snook (Robalo)	50½ lbs.	4′ 7″		Gatun Spillway Canal Zone	Jan. 2, 1944	J. W. Anderso
Swordfish	860 lbs.	13′ 9″	5′ 10″	Tocopilla, Chile	April 28, 1940	W. E. S. Tuke
Tarpon	247 lbs.	7′ 5½″		Panuco R., Mexico	Mar. 24, 1938	H. W. Sedgwi
Tuna (Allison)	265 lbs.	73″	53″	Makua, T. H.	July 31, 1937	J. W. Harvey
Tuna (Bluefin)	927 lbs.	10′ 3″	6′ 8″	Ipswich Bay, Mass.	Aug. 25, 1940	J. Vernaglia
Tuna (Dogtoothed)	151⁴/₅ lbs.			Tahiti	Feb. 15, 1936	S. Rabinovitch
Wahoo	133⅓ lbs.	6′ 11″	31″	Green Cay, B. W. I.	April 24 1943	K. L. Ames, J
Weakfish	17 lbs. 8 oz.	46″	19″	MullicaRiv., N.J.	Sept. 30, 1944	A. Weisbecker,
Weakfish (Spotted)	14 lbs.	33½″	18″	Lake Worth, Fla.	Feb. 9, 1946	R. N. Rose
Yellowtail	90 lbs.	59″	35½″	La Paz, Mexico	June 25, 1948	F. Hickey

FRESH-WATER FISH

Species	Weight	Length	Girth	Where Caught	Date	Angler
Black Bass (Large-mouth)	22 lbs. 4 oz.	32½″	28½″	Montgomery Lake, Ga.	June 2, 1932	George W. Per
Black Bass (Small-mouth)	14 lbs.	28″	21¼″	Oakland, Fla.	Feb. 9, 1932	Walter Harder
Bluegill Sunfish	2 lbs. 10 oz.	12″	14⅞″	Silver Lake, Mich.	Aug. 5, 1945	F. M. Broock
Carp	42 lbs.	42″	29″	Rappahannock River, Va.	May 9, 1930	R. W. Harris
Catfish (Blue or Mississippi)	Open					
Catfish, Channel	42 lbs. 6 oz.	42″	28″	Houghton L., Mich.	July, 31, 1939	Joseph F. Gibe
Muskellunge	64 lbs. 8 oz.	58″	24″	Lac du Flambeau, Wisc.	May, 17 1947	Alois Hanser
Perch (White)	Open					
Perch (Yellow)	4 lbs. 3½ oz.	est. 16″		Bordentown, N. J.	May, 1865	Dr. C. C. Abb
Pickerel	9 lbs.	30″	15″	Green Pond, N.J.	Jan. 1948	Russell Kimble
Pike (Great Northern)	46 lbs. 2 oz.	52½″	25″	Sacandaga Res., N. Y.	Sept. 15, 1940	Peter Dubuc
Salmon (Atlantic)	79.2 lbs. (36 kilos)			Tanaelv, Norway	1928	Henrik Henrik
Salmon (Chinook)	83 lbs.			Umpqua River, Oreg.	1910	F. R. Steel
Salmon, (Coho)	31 lbs.			Cowichan Bay, B. C.	Oct., 11, 1947	Mrs. Lee Hallb
Salmon (Landlocked and Ouananiche)	22 lbs. 8 oz.	36″	est. 20″	Sebago Lake, Maine	Aug. 1, 1907	Edward Blakel

FRESH WATER FISH (Continued)

Species	Weight	Length	Girth	Where Caught	Date	Angler
rout (Brook)	14½ lbs.			Nipigon River, Ontario	July, 1916	Dr. W. J. Cook
rout (Brown)	39½ lbs.			Loch Awe, Scotland	1866	W. Muir
rout (Cut-throat)	41 lbs.	39″		Pyramid Lake, Nev.	Dec., 1925	J. Skimmerhorn
rout (Golden)	11 lbs.	28″	16″	Cook's L., Wyo.	Aug. 5, 1948	Charles S. Reed
rout (Lake)	63 lbs.	47½″		Lake Athapapuskow, Manitoba	Aug. 22, 1930	Miss L. L. Hayes
rout (Rainbow or Steelhead)	37 lbs.	40½″	28″	Pend Oreille L., Idaho	Nov. 25, 1947	Wes Hamlet
rout (Sunapee)	8 lbs.	28¼″	19″	L. Sunapee, N. H.	May 29, 1948	Thorsten B. Lind
rout (Dolly Varden)	29 lbs. 4 oz.	36¼″	24¾″	Pend Oreille L., Idaho	June 10, 1947	R. C. Worst
'all-Eyed Pike	22 lbs. 4 oz.	36¼″	21″	Niagara River, Ontario	May 26, 1943	Patrick Noon

SHARKS

ish and Scientific Name	Weight	Length	Girth	Where Caught	Date	Angler
Man-Eater: (Carcharodon carcharias) 54-thread	1919	14′ 8″	8′ ½″	Kangaroo Is., Australia	May 12, 1941	G. R. Cowell
15-thread	450	9′ 6″	4′ 8″	Mudhole, N. J.	June 2, '41	C. J. Jorgensen
39-thread	1747	13′ 2″	6′ 2″	Port Lincoln, Australia	Mar. 24, 1941	E. H. V. Riggs
Mako (Isuropsis mako)	1000	12′		Mayor Is., New Zealand	Mar. 14, 1943	B. D. H. Ross
39-thread						
9-thread	79½	....	....	Miami Beach, Fla.	1940	S. W. Gooderham
15-thread	236	7′ 10½″	3′ 6½″	Broken Bay, N. S. W.	Nov. 19, 1939	D. G. Maitland
24-thread	745	9′ 5″	6′ 2¼′	Shinnecock Inlet, N. Y.	Oct. 8, 1946	H. Hinrichs
Porbeagle (Lamna nasus)	1009	10′ 6″	6′	Egmont Key, Fla.	Mar. 2, 1936	A. Hack
Thresher (Alopias vulpinus)	922	....	....	Bay of Islands, New Zealand	Mar. 21, 1937	W. W. Dowding
Tiger (Galeocerdo tigrinus) 36-thread	1382	13′ 10″	7′ 9″	Sydney Heads, Australia	Feb. 22, 1939	L. Bagnard

World's Record Fish Caught by Any Method

Name of Fish	Yr.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Where Caught	Name of Fish	Yr.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Where Caught
Amberjack	....	146	....	.....	Salmon, Chinook	1939	125	0	Petersburg Ala.
Bass, Striped	1891	126	0	Edenton, N. C.	Salmon, Landl'd	..	35	0	Sebago, Maine
" Channel	....	75½	0	Hatteras, N. C.	Sawfish	....	1,500	....	.....
" Cal' Bl. Sea	1902	800	0	Avalon, Calif.	Shark, White	....	2,176	....	.....
Blackfish (Tautog)	1876	22	8	Near N. Y. C.	Swordfish, B B	....	1,000	0	New England
Bluefish	1903	27	0	Nant'ket, Mass.	Trout, Lake —	1878	80	0	Mackin'w,M'ch.
Bluegill	1947	4	8	.....	" Rainbow or				
Carp	1933	83½	0	Pretoria, S. Afr.	" Steelhead	....	42	0	Corbett, Oreg.
Catfish, Channel	1945	52	....	.....	" Brown	1932	40	0	Grt. Lake Tasm.
Cero	....	100	0	Fla.	Tarpon	1912	350	0	Florida, in net
Drum, Black	....	146	0	St. Aug. Fla.	Tuna	1934	1,800	0	Wedgeport N.S.
Flounder Sum	....	26	0	Noank, Conn.	Wahoo	1943	133	8	Greer Cay, Bahamas
Marlin, Blue	....	1,200	....	.....					
Muskalunge	1902	102	+	Min. Lake, Wis.	Weakfish	....	30	0	N. J. Coast
Salmon Atlantic	1901	103	2	D'v'n, F'th Scot.	Weakfish, Spotted	....	15	4	.....

Periods of Gestation and Incubation

nimal	Days or months	Animal	Days or months	Animal	Days or months	Animal	Days or months
ss	380d	Elephant	21-22m	Mare	11m	Wolf	62d
ear	6m	Ewe	5m	Monkey	7m	Chicken	21d
eaver	4m	Fox	62d	Opossum	26d	Duck	30d
at	55d	Giraffe	14m	Rabbit	30-40d	Goose	30d
ow	9m	Goat	156d	Rat	28d	Pigeon	18d
eer	8m	Guinea pig	21d	Sow	4m	Turkey	26d
romedary	62d	Kangaroo	39d	Squirrel	28d		
og	12m	Lion	108d	Whale	10m		

Human period of gestation 280 days.

Some Fast Railway Runs in the United States

Date	Railroad	Run	Miles	Time H. M. S.	M. P. Hour
une, 1927	Pennsylvania	Washington, D. C.—N. Y. City	224.5	3 7	72.1
lay, 1934	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Denver—Chicago (non-stop)	1015.31	13 5 44	77.6
uly, 1934	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	Chicago—Milwaukee	85.	1 7 35	75.46
uly, 1934	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	Edgebrook—Oakwood	61.4	39 46	92.62
ct., 1934	Union Pacific	Dix-Potter—Nebraska	9	4 30	120
ct., 1934	Union Pacific	Cheyenne—Omaha	507	6 00	84
an., 1935	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia—Washington	134	1 50	73.1
an., 1935	Pennsylvania	Wilmington—No. Pt., Md	61.6	45 09	80.8
pr., 1935	N. Y., N. H. and H.	Providence—Boston	43.8	32 35	86.65
ct., 1936	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Chicago—Denver	1017.23	12 12 27	83.3
lay, 1937	Santa Fe	Chicago—Los Angeles, Calif	2228.6	34 52	63.9
lay, 1937	Santa Fe	LaJunta, Co.—Dodge City, Kan	202.4	2 19	87.3

Fastest Scheduled Train Runs in the United States and Cana

Source: Railroad Magazine and Association of American Railroads; figures are based on 1948 timeta

DIESEL TRACTION (75 m.p.h. and over)

Railroad	Train	From	To	Distance	Time	Spe
				miles	min.	m.p
Burlington	Twin Zephyrs (2)	East Dubuque	Prairie du Chein	54.6	38	86
Burlington	Twin Zephyrs (2)	La Crosse	Prairie du Chein	57.7	41	84
Illinois Central	City of New Orleans	Kankakee	Rantoul	57.9	42	82
Union Pacific	City of Denver	North Platte	Kearney	95.0	69	82
Burlington	Twin Zephyrs (2)	North La Crosse	Winona Junction	26.9	20	80
Burlington	Twin Zephyrs (2)	Prairie du Chein	La Crosse	57.7	43	80
New York Central	Paul Revere-Pacemaker	La Porte	South Bend	26.7	20	80
Milwaukee	Morning Hiawatha	Sparta	Portage	78.3	59	79
Union Pacific	City of Denver	Grand Island	Columbus	62.4	47	79
Burlington	Empire Builder	East Dubuque	La Crosse	112.3	85	79
Burlington	Denver Zephyr	Denver	Fort Morgan	78.0	59	79
Union Pacific	City of Portland	North Platte	Grand Island	137.2	104	79
Milwaukee	Afternoon Hiawatha	New Lisbon	Portage	43.1	33	78
Illinois Central	Panama Limited	Kankakee	Champaign	71.9	55	78
Chicago & N.W.	Commuter-City of Milwaukee	Kenosha	Waukegan	15.66	12	78
Union Pacific	City of Denver	La Salle	Sterling	93.6	72	78
Burlington	Denver Zephyr	Aurora	Galesburg	124.5	96	77
Burlington	Denver Zephyr	Akron	McCook	142.8	111	77
Milwaukee	Olympian Hiawatha	La Crosse	Portage	102.9	80	77
Burlington	Denver Zephyr	Galesburg	Aurora	124.5	97	77
Chicago & N.W.	Twin Cities 400	Evanston	Racine	49.9	39	76
Union Pacific	City of Denver	Sterling	Julesburg	57.5	45	76
Burlington	"Baby" Zephyr	Galesburg	Galva	23.0	18	76
Illinois Central	City of New Orleans-City of Miami	Mattoon	Effingham	26.8	21	76
Illinois Central	City of New Orleans-City of Miami	Champaign	Mattoon	44.6	35	76
Florida East Coast	Chicago Streamliner	Titusville	Cocoa-Rockledge	19.1	15	76
Burlington	Twin Zephyrs (2)	Prairie du Chein	East Dubuque	54.6	43	76
Milwaukee	Afternoon Hiawatha	La Crosse	New Lisbon	59.8	47	76
Union Pacific	City of Portland	Sidney	North Platte	123.4	97	76
Milwaukee	Olympian Hiawatha	Portage	La Crosse	102.9	81	76
Union Pacific	City of San Francisco	Grand Island	North Platte	137.2	108	76
Rock Island	Peoria Rocket	Joliet	Morris	21.5	17	75
Burlington	Empire Builder	La Crosse	East Dubuque	112.3	89	75
Union Pacific	City of San Francisco	Cheyenne	Sidney	102.0	81	75
Illinois Central	Green Diamond	Kankakee	Gibson City	54.1	43	75
Burlington	Afternoon Zephyr	Aurora	Oregon	60.4	48	75
Union Pacific	City of San Francisco	North Platte	Grand Island	137.2	109	75
Union Pacific	City of Denver	Julesburg	Sterling	57.5	46	75
Union Pacific	City of Denver	Kearney	North Platte	95.0	76	75

STEAM TRACTION (68 m.p.h. and over)

New York Central	Interstate Express	Gary	South Bend	59.3	50	71
Canadian National	International Limited	Belleville	Port Hope	50.1	43	69
Union Pacific	San Francisco Overland	North Platte	Kearney	95.0	82	69
New York Central	Mail	Elkhart	Toledo	133.0	115	69
New York Central	Iroquois	Toledo	Elkhart	133.0	115	69
Chicago & E. Ill.	Cardinal	Hillsboro	Mitchell	43.0	38	69
New York Central	Mercury	Linndale	Toledo	100.6	87	69
Chicago & E. Ill.	Cardinal	Momence	Watseka	27.6	24	69
Milwaukee	Copper Country Ltd.	Sturtevant	Deerfield	37.9	33	68
Reading	Wall Street	West Trenton	Jenkintown	21.7	19	68
Pennsylvania	Red Bird-Detroit Arrow	Gary	Fort Wayne	123.0	108	68
New York Central	Mail	Ashtabula	Erie	40.8	36	68

ELECTRIC TRACTION (66 m.p.h. and over)

Pennsylvania	Congressional	North Philadelphia	Newark	76.0	64	71
Pennsylvania	Congressional Broadway Limited	Newark	North Philadelphia	76.0	65	70
Pennsylvania	New York-Washington Express	Wilmington	Perryville	32.3	28	69
Pennsylvania	New York Express (2)	Trenton	Newark	48.1	42	68
Pennsylvania	Congressional-So. Ry. N. & W. Express	Baltimore	Wilmington	68.5	60	68
Pennsylvania	7 trains	Wilmington	Baltimore	68.5	60	68
Pennsylvania	Cincinnati Limited	Paoli	Lancaster	47.9	42	68
Pennsylvania	5 trains	North Philadelphia	Newark	76.0	67	68
Chicago, N.S. & Milw.	Chicago Express	Lake Bluff	Northbrook	11.33	10	68
Pennsylvania	Constitution	Newark, Del	Baltimore	56.4	50	67
Chicago, N.S. & Milw.	Mundelein Express	Skokie	Briergate	10.16	9	67
Pennsylvania	17 trains	Baltimore	Wilmington	68.5	61	67
Pennsylvania	17 trains	Wilmington	Baltimore	68.5	61	67
Pennsylvania	Broadway Limited	North Philadelphia	Newark	76.0	68	67
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia Exp. (2)	Newark	Trenton	48.1	43	67
Pennsylvania	New York Exp. (3)	Trenton	Newark	48.1	43	67
Pennsylvania	Legislator-Representative	Perryville	Wilmington	32.3	29	66
Pennsylvania	5 trains	Paoli	Lancaster	47.9	43	66
Chicago, N.S. & Milw.	3 trains	Racine	Kenosha	10.0	9	66
Pennsylvania	Broadway Limited	Paoli	Harrisburg	83.2	75	66
Pennsylvania	Constitution	Trenton	New Brunswick	25.4	23	66
Pennsylvania	3 trains	New Brunswick	Trenton	25.4	23	66
Pennsylvania	Silver Comet	Wilmington	Baltimore	68.5	62	66
Pennsylvania	Champion (E. Coast) Wash.-N. Y. Exp.	Baltimore	Wilmington	68.5	62	66
Pennsylvania	4 trains	Harrisburg	Lancaster	35.3	32	66
Pennsylvania	Governor	Lancaster	Harrisburg	35.3	32	66
Chicago, S. S. & S. B.	Chicago Limited	New Carlisle	Mich. City Shops	18.7	17	66
Chicago, S. S. & S. B.	South Bend Limited	Mich. City Shops	New Carlisle	18.7	17	66

Shortest Safe Navigable Distances from New York City

NOTE: In the following tables, distances between ew York and foreign ports, and distances be-veen foreign ports, are by the U. S. Hydrographic ffice, Navy Department. North Atlantic distances ollow Tracks B and C, established by the North tlantic Lane Routes agreement. Track B (south-rn) is in effect from April 11 to June 30, inclusive, xcept when ice conditions necessitate the use of rack A (extra southern). Track C (northern) is sed from July 1 to April 10, inclusive, except when ice conditions necessitate the use of Track B.

Distances between United States Ports are from the publication, "Distances Between United States Ports," issued by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce.

One nautical mile (equivalent to one knot) =6,080.20 feet.

One statute mile=5,280 feet.

All distances in these tables are in nautical miles. For statute miles, multiply by 1.15.

Port	Naut. Miles
arhus, Denmark—Via Track B, Pentland Firth, and The Skaw	3,823
Via Track C, Pentland Firth, and The Skaw	3,696
cajutla, Salvador—Via Panama	2,851
capulco, Mexico—Via Panama	3,444
ccra, Gold Coast	4,660
delaide, Australia—Via Panama and Wilson Promontory	9,788
den, Arabia—Via Track B, Strait of Gibraltar and Port Said	6,529
Via Track C, Straight of Gibraltar and Port Said	6,515
jaccio, Corsica—Via Track B and Strait of Gibraltar	3,976
Via Track C and Strait of Gibraltar	3,962
lger, Algeria—Via Track B and Strait of Gibraltar	3,633
—Via Track C and Strait of Gibraltar	3,619
mapala, Honduras—Via Panama	2,763
msterdam, Netherlands—Via Track B and Bishop Rock	3,511
Via Track C and Bishop Rock	3,438
ngra, Azores—Via Track B	2,178
ntilla, Cuba—Via Crooked Island Pass	1,226
ntofagasta, Chile—Via Panama	4,158
ntwerp, Belgium—Via Track B and Bishop Rock	3,479
—Via Track C and Bishop Rock	3,406
rica, Chile—Via Panama	3,939
rkhangel'sk, U. S. S. R.	4,217
uckland, New Zealand—Via Panama	8,534
ux Cayes, Haiti—Via Crooked Island and Windward Passages	1,447
ahia Blanca, Argentina	6,154
ahia Honda, Cuba	1,226
altimore, Maryland, U. S. A.	418
arcelona, Spain—Via Track B and Strait of Gibraltar	3,730
Via Track C and Strait of Gibraltar	3,716
asse Terre, Guadeloupe—Via Anegada Channel	1,624
asseterre, St. Christopher Island—Via Anegada Channel	1,531
elem, Brazil	3,015
elize, British Honduras—Via Yucatan Channel	1,703
ishop Rock (Lat. 49° 45′ N., Long. 6° 35′ W.)—Via Track B	3,030
Via Track C	2,957
luefields, Nicaragua—Via Yucatan Chan.	1,995
Via Crooked Island and Windward Pass.	2,001
ocas del Toro, Panama—Via Crooked Island and Windward Passages	2,048
ombay, India—Via Track B, Strait of Gibraltar and Port Said	8,178
Via Track C, Strait of Gibraltar, and Port Said	8,164
ordeaux, France—Via Track B	3,310
Via Track C	3,258
oston, Mass., U. S. A.—Via Cape Cod Canal	230
Via Pollock Rip Channel	284
Via Nantucket Shoals Lightship	375
oulogne, France—Via Track B and Bishop Rock	3,352
Via Track C and Bishop Rock	3,279
remen, Germany—Via Track B and Bishop Rock	3,721
Via Track C and Bishop Rock	3,648
rest, France—Via Track B	3,114
Via Track C	3,049
ridgetown, Barbados	1,829
runswick, Ga., U. S. A.	749
uenaventura, Colombia—Via Panama	2,369
uenos Aires, Argentina	5,871
adiz, Spain—Via Track B	3,160
Via Track C	3,146
alcutta, India—Via Track B, Strait of Gibraltar, and Port Said	9,824
Via Track C, Strait of Gibraltar, and Port Said	9,810
aldera, Chile—Via Panama	4,320
allao, Peru—Via Panama	3,368
ape Haitien, Haiti	1,283
ape of Good Hope (Lat. 34° 22′ S., Long. 18° 23′ E.)	6,801
apetown, South Africa	6,786
artagena, Colombia—Via Crooked Island and Windward Passages	1,853

Port	Naut. Miles
Carupano, Venezuela—Via Virgin Passage	1,893
Castries, St. Lucia	1,747
Cayenne, French Guiana	2,447
Charleston, S. Car., U. S. A.	632
Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands	1,434
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island	831
Cherbourg, France—Via Track B and Bishop Rock	3,227
Via Track C and Bishop Rock	3,154
Christiansted, St. Croix—Via Virgin Passage	1,465
Cienfuegos, Cuba—Via Crooked Island and Windward Passages	1,682
Ciudad Trujillo, D. R.	1,489
Colombo, Ceylon—Via Track B, Strait of Gibraltar, and Port Said	8,610
Via Track C, Strait of Gibraltar, and Port Said	8,596
Colon, Panama—Via Crooked Island Pass.	1,974
Corinto, Nicaragua—Via Panama	2,701
Cumana, Venezuela	1,901
Dakar, Senegal	3,335
Danzig, Free State—Via Track B, Pentland Firth, and The Skaw	4,252
Via Track C, Pentland Firth, and The Skaw	4,125
Dover, England—Via Track B and Bishop Rock	3,353
Via Track C and Bishop Rock	3,280
Durban, South Africa—Via Cape of Good Hope	7,565
Esmeraldas, Ecuador—Via Panama	2,490
Fall River, Mass., U. S. A.	153
Famagusta, Cyprus—Via Track B and Strait of Gibraltar	5,189
Via Track C and Strait of Gibraltar	5,175
Fastnet (lat. 51° 20′ N., long. 9° 36′ W.)—Via Track B	2,916
Via Track C	2,837
Fernandina, Florida, U. S. A.	760
Fishguard, Wales—Via Track B and Fastnet	3,096
Via Track C and Fastnet	3,017
Fiume, Italy—Via Track B and Strait of Gibraltar	4,859
Via Track C and Strait of Gibraltar	4,845
Fort de France, Martinique	1,717
Freetown, Sierra Leone	3,757
Funchal, Madeira	2,761
Galveston, Texas, U. S. A.	1,888
Galway, Eire—Via Track B	2,964
Via Track C	2,872
Gdynia, Poland—Via Track B, Pentland Firth, and The Skaw	4,248
Via Track C, Pentland Firth, and The Skaw	4,121
Genoa, Italy—Via Track B and Strait of Gibraltar	4,071
Via Track C and Strait of Gibraltar	4,057
Georgetown, British Guiana	2,217
Georgetown, S. Car., U. S. A.	595
Gibara, Cuba	1,216
Gibraltar—Via Track B	3,218
Via Track C	3,204
Glasgow, Scotland—Via Track B and Inishtrahull	3,190
Via Track C and Inishtrahull	3,087
Goteborg, Sweden—Via Track B, Pentland Firth, and The Skaw	3,738
Via Track C, Pentland Firth, and The Skaw	3,611
Great Harbor, Culebra Island	1,422
Greenport, New York, U. S. A.	101
Guantanamo, Cuba	1,319
Guayaquil, Ecuador—Via Panama	2,842
Havana, Cuba	1,186
Halifax, Nova Scotia	600
Hamburg, Germany—Via Track B, Pentland Firth, and The Skaw	4,056
Via Track C, Pentland Firth, and The Skaw	3,929
Hamilton, Bermuda	697
Hong Kong, China—Via Panama	11,213
Via Track B, Strait of Gibraltar, Port Said, and Singapore	1,601
Via Track C, Strait of Gibraltar, Port Said, and Singapore	1,587
Honolulu, T. H.—Via Panama	6,704
Horta, Fayal, Azores	2,098
Inishtrahull (lat. 55° 25′ N., long. 7° 30′ W.)—Via Track B	3,044
Via Track C	2,941

Port	Naut. Miles
Istanbul, Turkey—Via Track B and Strait of Gibraltar	5,013
Via Track C and Strait of Gibraltar	4,999
Jacksonville, Florida, U. S. A.	791
Jacmel, Haiti	1,489
Kalamai, Greece—Via Track B and Strait of Gibraltar	4,570
Via Track C and Strait of Gibraltar	4,556
Key West, Florida, U. S. A.	1,124
Kingston, Jamaica—Via Crooked Island and Windward Passages	1,474
Kobenhaven, Denmark—Via Track B, Pentland Firth, and The Skaw	3,847
Via Track C, Pentland Firth, and The Skaw	3,720
Kotor, Yugoslavia—Via Track B and Strait of Gibraltar	4,637
Via Track C and Strait of Gibraltar	4,623
La Guaira, Venezuela—Via Mona Passage	1,848
La Pallice, France—Via Track B	3,255
Via Track C	3,198
La Union, Salvador—Via Panama	2,766
Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Canary Islands	2,965
Le Havre, France—Via Track B and Bishop Rock	3,293
Via Track C and Bishop Rock	3,220
Limon, Costa Rica—Via Crooked Island and Windward Passages	2,047
Liverpool, England—Via Track B and Fastnet	3,211
Via Track C and Fastnet	3,132
Livingston, Guatemala—Via Straits of Florida	1,796
London, England—Via Track B and Bishop Rock	3,443
Via Track C and Bishop Rock	3,370
Los Angeles, Calif., U. S. A.—Via Panama	4,931
Malta (Valetta Harbor)—Via Track B and Strait of Gibraltar	4,201
Via Track C and Strait of Gibraltar	4,187
Manila, P. I.—Via Panama and Balintang Channel	11,365
Via Track B, Strait of Gibraltar, Port Said, and Singapore	11,477
Via Track C, Strait of Gibraltar, Port Said, and Singapore	11,463
Manta, Equador—Via Panama	2,612
Maracaibo, Venezuela	1,890
Mare Island, Calif., U. S. A.—Via Panama	5,285
Marseille, France—Via Track B and Strait of Gibraltar	3,906
Via Track C and Strait of Gibraltar	3,892
Mathewtown Great Inagua Island, W. I.	1,205
Mayaguez, Puerto Rico	1,402
Mazatlan, Mexico—Via Panama	4,024
Melbourne, Australia—Via Panama and Wilson Promontory	9,942
Mobile, Ala., U. S. A.	1,654
Mollendo, Peru—Via Panama	3,814
Monrovia, Liberia	3,965
Montevideo, Uruguay	5,753
Murmansk, U. S. S. R.—Via south of Iceland	3,948
—Via North of Iceland	3,844
Naples, Italy—Via Track B and Strait of Gibraltar	4,192
—Via Track C and Strait of Gibraltar	4,178
Nassau, Bahamas	962
New London, Conn., U. S. A.	103
New Orleans, La., U. S. A.—Via Straits of Florida	1,703
Newport, R. I., U. S. A.	138
Newport News, Va., U. S. A.	291
Norfolk, Va., U. S. A.	294
Nuevitas, Cuba—Via Crooked Island Passage	1,274
Odessa, U. S. S. R.—Via Track B and Strait of Gibraltar	5,380
Via Track C and Strait of Gibraltar	5,366
Oslo, Norway—Via Track B and Pentland Firth	3,771
Via Track C and Pentland Firth	3,644
Panama (lat. 8° 53′ N., long. 79° 31′ W.)	2,018
Paramaribo, Surinam	2,334
Pensacola, Fla., U. S. A.	1,614
Pentland Firth (lat. 58° 42′ N., long. 3° 20′ W.)—Via Track B	3,247
Via Track C	3,120
Pernambuco, Brazil	3,698
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.	240
Piraieys, Greece—Via Track B and Strait of Gibraltar	4,716
Via Track C and Strait of Gibraltar	4,702
Plymouth, England—Via Track B and Bishop Rock	3,136
Via Track C and Bishop Rock	3,063
Pointe a Pitre, Guadeloupe	1,652
Ponce, Puerto Rico	1,462
Porlamar, Margarita Island, Venezuela	1,879
Port Antonio, Jamaica	1,423
Port Arthur, Tex., U. S. A.	1,855
Port au Prince, Haiti	1,372
Port of Spain, Trinidad—Via Virgin Pass	1,939
Port Plata, D. R.	1,270
Port Said, Egypt—Via Track B and Strait of Gibraltar	5,
Via Track C and Strait of Gibraltar	5,
Port Townsend, Wash., U. S. A.—Via Panama	6,
Portland, Me., U. S. A.—Via Cape Cod Canal	
Via Pollack Rip Channel	
Via Nantucket Shoals Lightship	
Portland, Ore., U. S. A.—Via Panama	5,
Porto Grande, Sao Vicente, C. V. I.	2,
Portsmouth, N. H., U. S. A.	
Preston, Cuba	1,
Progreso, Mexico	1,
Provincetown, Mass., U. S. A.	
Puerto Banes, Cuba	1,
Puerto Barrios, Guatemala—Via Straits of Florida	1,
Puerto Cortes, Honduras—Via Straits of Florida	1,
Puerto Mexico, Mexico—Via Straits of Florida	1,
Punta Arenas, Chile (lat. 53° 10′ S., long. 70° 54′ W.)—Via East of South America	6,
Via Panama	5,
Puntarenas, Costa Rica—Via Panama	2,
Quebec, Canada—Via Gut of Canso	1,
Queenstown, Eire—Via Track B and Fastnet	2,
Via Track C and Fastnet	2,
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	4,
Rotterdam, Netherlands—Via Track B and Bishop Rock	3,
Via Track C and Bishop Rock	3,
St. George, Grenada	1,
St. John, Antigua	1,
St. John, New Brunswick—Via Long Island Sound	
Via Nantucket Lightship	
St. Johns, Newfoundland	1,
St. Nicholas Bay, Aruba—Via Mona Passage	1,
St. Pierre, Martinique—Via Anegada Channel	1,
Salaverry, Peru—Via Panama	3,
Salvador, Brazil	4,
San Diego, Calif., U. S. A.—Via Panama	4,
San Francisco, Calif., U. S. A.—Via Panama	5,
San Jose, Guatemala—Via Panama	2,
San Juan, Puerto Rico	1,
San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua—Via Crooked Island and Windward Passages	2,
Sanchez, D. R.	1,
Santa Marta, Colombia—Via Crooked Island and Windward Passages	1,
Santiago, Cuba—Via Crooked Island and Windward Passages	1,
Santos, Brazil	4,
Savannah, Ga., U. S. A.	
Seattle, Wash., U. S. A.—Via Panama	6,
Shanghai, China—Via Panama and Tsugaru Kaikyo	10,
Via Panama and Osumi Kaikyo	10,
Via Track B, Strait of Gibraltar, Port Said, and Singapore	12,
Via Track C, Strait of Gibraltar, Port Said, and Singapore	12,
Singapore, Straits Settlements—Via Panama and San Bernardino Strait	12,
Via Panama and Surigao Strait	12,
Via Track B, Strait of Gibraltar, and Port Said	10,
Via Track C, Strait of Gibraltar, and Port Said	10,
Sitka, Alaska—Via Panama	6,
Southampton, England—Via Track B and Bishop Rock	3,
Via Track C and Bishop Rock	3,
Strait of Gibraltar (lat. 35° 57′ N., long. 5° 45′ W.)—Via Track B	3,
Via Track C	3,
Straits of Florida (lat. 24° 25′ N., long. 83° 00′ W.)—outside	1,
Inside	1,
Sydney, Australia—Via Panama	9,
Sydney, Nova Scotia	
Tacoma, Wash., U. S. A.—Via Panama	6,
Taku, China—Via Panama and Tsugaru Kaikyo	10,
Tsingtao, China—Via Panama	10,
Tumaco, Colombia—Via Panama	2,
Valparaiso, Chile—Panama	4,
Vancouver, British Columbia—Via Panama	6,
Vera Cruz, Mexico	1,
Vigo, Spain—Via Track B	3,
Via Track C	3,
Vladivostok, U. S. S. R.—Via Panama and Soya Kaikyo	9,
Washington, D. C., U. S. A.	
Wellington, New Zealand—Via Panama	8,
Willemstad, Curacao	1,
Wilmington, N. Car., U. S. A.	
Yokohama, Japan—Via Panama	9,
Yucatan Channel (lat. 21° 50′ N., long. 85° 03′ W.)	1,

DISTANCES IN NAUTICAL MILES FROM PANAMA, PANAMA, TO:

Port	Miles	Port	Miles
ca, Chile	1,921	Jacksonville, Fla., U. S. A	1,560
ckland, N. Z	6,516	Key West, Fla., U. S. A	1,108
ltimore, Md., U. S. A	1,944	Kingston, Jamaica	594
em, Brazil	2,447	Le Havre, France, via Bishop Rock	4,651
mbay, India, via Strait of Gibraltar and Port Said	9,335	Liverpool, Nova Scotia	2,288
rdeaux, France	4,641	Los Angeles, Calif., U. S. A	2,913
ston, Mass., U. S. A	2,200	Manila, P. I., via Balintang Channel	9,347
enos Aires, via East of South America	5,523	Melbourne, Australia, via Wilson Promontory	7,924
Via Punta Arenas	5,325	Mobile, Ala., U. S. A., via Yucatan Channel	1,414
lcutta, India, via Strait of Gibraltar and Port Said	10,981	Montevideo, Uruguay, via East of South America	5,379
llao, Peru	1,350	New Orleans, La., U.S.A., via Yucatan Chan	1,433
arleston, S. C., U. S. A	1,607	New York	2,018
lombo, Ceylon, via Strait of Gibraltar and Port Said	9,767	Norfolk, Va., U. S. A	1,822
lon, Panama	44	Pensacola, Fla., U. S. A., via Yucatan Chan	1,387
lveston, Tex., U.S.A., via Yucatan Chan	1,552	Pernambuco, Brazil	3,339
braltar	4,375	Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A	1,989
sgow, Scotland, via Windward Passage and Inishtrahull	4,538	Plymouth, England, via Bishop Rock	4,494
am, Marianas	7,988	Punta Arenas, via West of South America	3,931
ayaquil, Ecuador	824	via East of South America	6,592
vana, Cuba, via Yucatan Channel	1,042	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	4,411
lifax, Nova Scotia	2,338	San Francisco, Calif., U. S. A	3,245
mburg, Germany, via Bishop Rock and the Skaw	5,599	Seattle, Wash., U. S. A	4,020
ng Kong, China	9,195	Shanghai, China, via Tsugaru Kaikyo	8,566
nolulu, T. H	4,686	Singapore, Straits Settlements	10,505
		Valparaiso, Chile	2,616
		Vancouver, British Columbia	4,032
		Wellington, New Zealand	6,505
		Yokohama, Japan	7,682

DISTANCES IN NAUTICAL MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, TO:

Port	Miles	Port	Miles
apulco, Mexico	1,833	Melbourne, Australia (via South Channel)	6,970
exandrovski, U.S.S.R	4,372	Midway Island (Welles Harbor)	2,792
togafasta, Chile	4,762	Nome, Alaska	2,636
ica, Chile	4,551	Nonuti, Gilbert Islands	4,185
ckland, N. Z	5,680	Pago Pago, Samoa Islands	4,150
tavia, Java (via Balintang Channel)	7,642	Punta Arenas, Chile	6,188
sbane, Australia (via west of d'Entrecasteaux Reefs and south of Bellona Reefs)	6,193	Rabaul, New Britain	5,396
naventura, Colombia	3,383	Saigon, French Indo-China	6,878
llao, Peru	3,989	San Jose, Guatemala	2,395
lon, Panama	3,288	Shanghai, China (via Tsugaru Kaikyo)	5,395
rwin, Australia	6,984	Singapore, Str. Set. (via Balintang Channel)	7,353
tch Harbor, Alaska	2,051	Sitka, Alaska	1,302
am	5,053	Suva, Fiji Islands	4,749
ayaquil, Ecuador	3,548	Sydney, Australia	6,448
ng Kong, China	6,044	Valparaiso, Chile	5,140
nolulu, T. H	2,091	Vancouver, B. C. (via Active Passage)	812
uit, Marshall Islands	4,150	Vladivostok, U.S.S.R. (via Soya and Mushiro Strait)	4,563
ska Harbor, Kiska Island, Alaska	2,629	Wake Island	3,821
diak, Alaska	1,693	Wellington, N. Z	5,900
nila, P. I. (via Balintang Channel)	6,221	Yokohama, Japan	4,536

DISTANCES BETWEEN WEST INDIES, CARIBBEAN AND GULF PORTS; NAUTICAL MILES

From: \ To:	Cape Haitien	Cartagena	Charlotte Amalie	Colon	Galveston	Havana	Key West	La Guaira	New Orleans	Pensacola	Port of Spain	Port Royal	Vera Cruz	Willemstad
pe Haitien		697	442	817	1302	631	619	750	1128	1035	888	321	1396	674
rtagena	697		811	281	1583	1142	1130	612	1468	1422	932	474	1510	471
arlotte Amalie	442	811		1029	1785	1048	1036	479	1611	1518	518	700	1854	457
lon	817	281	1029		1508	998	1063	841	1389	1343	1159	546	1420	698
lveston	1302	1583	1785	1508		769	777	1938	390	444	2213	1241	623	1790
vana	631	1142	1048	998	769		92	1292	602	515	1494	731	814	1144
y West	619	1130	1036	1063	777	92		1280	592	503	1484	747	869	1134
Guaira	750	612	479	841	1938	1292	1280		1819	1773	354	727	1888	150
w Orleans	1128	1468	1611	1389	390	602	592	1819		227	2057	1122	789	1671
nsacola	1035	1422	1518	1343	444	515	503	1773	227		1964	1076	831	1625
rt of Spain	888	932	518	1159	2213	1494	1484	354	2057	1964		998	2182	456
rt Royal	321	474	700	546	1241	731	747	727	1122	1076	998		1205	581
ra Cruz	1396	1510	1854	1420	623	814	869	1888	789	831	2182	1205		1756
llemstad	674	471	457	698	1790	1144	1134	150	1671	1625	456	581	1756	

DISTANCES BETWEEN SOUTH AMERICAN (PACIFIC) PORTS; NAUTICAL MILES

From: \ To:	Antofagasta	Arica	Caldera	Callao	Coquimbo	Esmeraldas	Guayaquil	Iquique	Lota	Mollendo	Pacasmayo	Paita	Pisco	Punta Arenas	Valparaiso
tofagasta		325	215	813	396	1703	1470	224	828	417	1119	1299	713	1996	576
ica	325		522	593	702	1484	1251	110	1134	137	899	1080	492	2301	382
ldera	215	522		980	196	1865	1632	420	628	606	1285	1461	880	1795	376
llao	813	593	980		1136	909	712	659	1530	468	323	505	128	2671	1306
quimbo	396	702	196	1136		2014	1781	602	455	782	1437	1609	1036	1623	203
meraldas	1703	1484	1865	909	2014		356	1550	2388	1359	603	420	1021	3486	2179
ayaquil	1470	1251	1632	712	1781	356		1317	2155	1126	370	187	788	3299	1980
ique	224	110	420	659	602	1550	1317		1033	220	965	1146	560	2201	782
ta	828	1134	628	1530	455	2388	2155	1033		1209	1821	1983	1432	1191	268
llendo	417	137	606	468	782	1359	1126	220	1209		774	955	367	2374	962
casmayo	1119	899	1285	323	1427	603	370	965	1821	774		201	435	2949	1605
ita	1299	1080	1461	505	1609	420	187	1146	1983	955	201		617	3101	1774
co	713	492	880	128	1036	1021	788	560	1432	367	435	617		2578	1207
nta Arenas	1996	2301	1795	2671	1623	3486	3299	2201	1191	2374	2949	3101	2578		1432
lparaiso	576	882	376	1306	203	2179	1980	782	268	962	1605	1774	1207	1432	

Fastest Trips Around the World

1872. A fictitious journey by Phileas Fogg in Jules Verne's novel, 80 days, Oct. 2 to Dec. 20.

1889. Nellie Bly, 72 days 6 hours 11 minutes.

1890. George Francis Train of New York, 67 days 12 hours 3 minutes.

1901. Charles Fitzmorris, later Chief of Police of Chicago, 60 days 13 hours 29 minutes.

1903. J. W. Willis Sayre, Seattle, Wash. 54 days 9 hours 42 minutes. Henry Frederick. 54 day 7 hours 2 minutes.

1907. Col. Burnlay-Campbell, 40 days 19 hours 30 minutes.

1911. Andre Jaeger-Schmidt, 39 days 19 hours 42 minutes 38 seconds.

1913. John Henry Mears, 35 days 21 hours 36 minutes.

1924. U. S. Army airplanes, 175 days (14 days, 15 hours actual flying time).

1926. Edward S. Evans and Linton Wells for The World of New York, 28 days 14 hours 36 minutes 5 seconds. Mileage, by train and motor car was 4,100; by plane, 8,300; by steamship, 8,000.

1928. John Henry Mears and Capt. C. B. D. Collyer, 23 days 15 hours 21 minutes 3 seconds. They left New York (June 29) by seaplane and overtook the Olympic off Long Island. From Cherburg, July 5, they flew across Europe and Asia, reaching Tokyo July 11. They traveled by steamer to Vancouver, British Columbia (July 20), and flew thence to New York City, arriving July 22.

1929. German dirigible, Graf Zeppelin, left Friedrichshafen, Germany (July 31), reached Lakehurst, N. J. (Aug. 4), left Lakehurst (Aug. 8), reached Friedrichshafen (Aug. 10), left there (Aug. 14), and reached Tokyo, Japan (Aug. 19), left there (Aug. 23), and reached Los Angeles, Cal. (Aug. 26), left there (Aug. 27), and reached Lakehurst (Aug. 29), left there (Sept. 1), and reached Friedrichshafen (Sept. 4). Approximate distance covered 21,700 miles; time from Friedrichshafen to Friedrichshafen (Aug. 14-Sept. 4) 20 days 4 hrs.

Arctic Circle Flights

1931. Monoplane Winnie Mae (Wiley Post, pilot; Harold Gatty, navigator) around the northern air circumference of the world (15,474 miles) in 8 days 15 hours 51 minutes—June 23 at 4:56 a.m., to July 1, at 8:45 p.m.

1933. Monoplane, Winnie Mae (Wiley Post, alone), around the northern air circumference of the world (15,596 miles) in 7 days 18 hours 49½ minutes—July 15, at 5:10 a.m., to July 22, at 11.59½ p.m. James Mattern, a Texas airman, left Floyd Bennett Field (5:20 a.m., June 3), and flew non-stop to Jomfruland, near Oslo (Norway); and thence, via Post's 1931 route, to Moscow, and across Siberia to Khabarovsk, where, on June 13, he left in bad weather for Nome, but had to turn back. On June 14 he started again and got as far as the Anadyr River, in Northeast Siberia (750 miles west of Nome) where he was forced down and his plane cracked up. He was rescued, injured, by fur traders. A Russian plane took him (July 20) to Nome, and thence an American plane landed him at Floyd Bennett Field on July 30.

1936. Three N. Y. City newspaper reporters left that city (Sept. 30), each for a trip around the world to test the commercial flying routes. All went to Lakehurst, N. J., to board the Zeppelin Hindenburg, which took off at 11:17:27 p.m. The first to finish the trip was H. R. Ekins of the New York World-Telegram and the other Scripps-Howard newspapers. He returned at 11:14:20 a.m. Monday, Oct. 19, having made the trip approximately 25,654 miles from Lakehurst to Lakehurst in 18 days 11 hours 14 minutes 33 seconds. The gross elapsed time from The World-Telegram building which he left at 8:17:30 p.m., back to it was 18 days 14 hours 56 minutes 30 seconds. The total flying time was 8 days 10 hours 26 minutes, and the average flying speed 127 m.p.h. Ekins' course was: By the Hindenburg to Frankfort, Germany; by Royal Dutch Airline to Batavia; by Netherlands Indian Airways to Manila; by Pan American Airways to Alameda, Cal.; by United Airlines to Burbank, Cal., by T. W. A. to Newark, N. J.

1938. Howard Hughes, accompanied by four technical assistants, left New York City, (7:26 p.m., July 10) and flew around the world via Paris, Moscow, U. S. S. R.; Omsk, U. S. S. R.; Yakutsk, U. S. S. R.; Fairbanks, Alaska; Minneapolis, Minn., and landed in New York City at 2:34.10 p.m., completing the trip of 14,824 miles in 3 days 19 hours 8 minutes and 10 seconds.

1939. Mrs. Clara Adams of New York departed from Port Washington, L. I. N. Y. (Oct. 28) on the flying boat Dixie Clipper of the American line and landed at Newark Airport (Nov. 15), completing the around the world trip b in 16 days 19 hours 4 minutes.

1941. Captain James W. Chapman, Jr. o Army Air Corps, flew 26,418 miles from Was ton D. C., to Washington, D. C., via Mosco 5 days 1 hour and 55 minutes flying time.

1945. The Globester of the United States Air Transport Command, inaugurating ar the-world service, flew from the National Ai in Washington, D. C., to the starting poi distance of 23,279 miles, in 149 hours 44 mi including ground time of 33 hours 21 minutes flight started Sept. 28 at 3:58 p.m. and e Oct. 4 at 9:42 p.m.

An A-26 completed a 24,859 mile flight ar the world in 96 hours 50 minutes flying time. pilot was Col. Joseph R. Holzapple and the of the flight was westward by way of Hawaii Marianas, Okinawa, the Philippines, India, Africa, Azores, Bermuda and Washington, The flight was completed Nov. 30.

1947. The Reynolds Bombshell, a converted engined Army bomber, with Capt. William Odo pilot, Milton Reynolds, the owner, as navig and T. Carroll Sallee as flight engineer, left York City at 5:11 p.m., April 12; landed at 4:55 a.m., April 13; landed at Cairo, Egypt, p.m.; arrived Karachi, India, 10:02 p.m.; land Calcutta, 3:05 a.m., April 14; reached Tokyo, p.m.; reached Adak, Alaska, 4:25 a.m., Apri arrived at Edmonton, Alta., 3:55 p.m.; landed Guardia Field, 12:06 a.m., April 16. Elapsed 78 hours 55 minutes 12 seconds, distance co 20,000 miles.

Clipper 'Round the World

A regular commercial around-the-world service was inaugurated June 17 when a American World Airways clipper, the Ameri four-engined Lockheed Constellation, took from LaGuardia Field, New York City, at 2 with a party of 15 American newspaper publi and editors and six other passengers. The cl reached Gander, Nfld., at 6:50 p.m. the same London, June 18, Istanbul, June 19, Kar India, June 20, Calcutta, June 21, Manila, 23, Nanking and Shanghai, June 24, Tokyo, 26, Honolulu, June 28, San Francisco, Jun and landed at La Guardia Field at 5:05 June 30. The elapsed time for the global of 22,219 miles was 13 days three hours 10 utes. Actual time in the air was 101 hou minutes. Pilot of the clipper was Capt. Hugh don, and co-pilot, Capt. Gordon F. Maxwell.

On a round-the-world solo flight in a conv Army A-26 attack bomber, William P. Odum ered 19,645 miles in elapsed time of 73 ho minutes. Flying time was 63 hours 15 minutes

1948. Col. Edward P. F. Eagan, chairman o New York State Athletic Commission and pres of the Circumnavigators Club, completed a 22 mile round-the-world flight from New York, Dec. 13, 1948, which established a commercial ord of 147 hours 15 minutes. Planes of Pan A can Airways and Trans-world Airways were Time on the ground totaled 39 hours 50 minu

Superfortress Record

1949. An Air Force Boeing B-50 Superfor the Lucky Lady II, a modified B-29 Superfort, pleted the first non-stop round-the-world March 2, 1949. The bomber covered 23,452 in 94 hours 1 minute at an average speed o MPH and was re-fueled four times in mida B-29 bombers which had been converted into tankers. The Lucky Lady II left the Carswe Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas at 12:21 E.S.T., Saturday, Feb. 26, reached Lagens Force Base in the Azores at 3:55 a.m. Sunday, 27, reached Dhahran at 11:30 p.m.; Clark Base, Manila, P.I., at 8:00 p.m., Monday, Fe Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii, T.H., 7:15 Tuesday, Feb. 29, and Carswell Air Force 10:31 a.m., March 2. The plane, commande Capt. James Gallagher of Melrose, Minn., ca a crew of 14 men from the 43rd Bomb Group o 8th Air Force.

LIMITS OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Cape Sable, Florida, is in latitude 25° 07′, longitude 81° 05′. The extreme south point of Texas is in latitude 25° 50′, longitude 97° 24′.

The Lake of the Woods projection extends to latitude 49° 23′ 04.5″ at longitude 95° 09′ 11.6″.

The easternmost land is West Quoddy Head, near Eastport, Me., in longitude 66° 57′, latitude 44° 49′.

Cape Alava, Washington, extends into the Pacific Ocean to longitude 124° 44′, at latitude 48° 10′.

From the south point of Texas due north to the 49th parallel, the distance is 1,598 miles. From West Quoddy Head west along the parall the Pacific Ocean the distance is 2,807 miles. distances are computed to mean sea level.

The length of the Mexican boundary fro Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean is app mately 2,013 miles.

The length of the northern boundary, excl Alaska, is 3,987 miles.

The geographic center of the United States Smith County, Kansas, latitude 39° 50′ long 98° 35′.

Fast Ocean Passages by Air

DIRIGIBLE BALLOONS

928. The Graf Zeppelin left Friedrichshafen, rmany (Oct. 11, at 2 a.m.), and arrived at Lake- st, N. J. (Oct. 15, at 5:38 p.m.), having flown 10 miles in 4 days, 15 hours, 46 minutes. The af Zeppelin made the trip by the way of Spain, Madeiras and Bermuda.

936. The Hindenburg left Frankfort on the in, Germany (June 30, at 12:29 a.m.) and ched Lakehurst (July 2 at 3:46 a.m.) making trip in 51 hours, 17 minutes. The dirigible de the run over the Atlantic Ocean from Lands d, Northern Ireland, to Land Fall, over Labrador, 22 hours, 50 minutes, after passing over the thern tip of Greenland. The Hindenburg left kehurst (Aug. 9, at 10:35 p.m.) and reached nkfort (Aug. 11 at 5:28 p.m.) in 42 hours, 53 nutes.

AIRPLANES

919. U. S. Navy Seaplane NC4, Commander Al- t C. Read and crew, flew from Newfoundland Lisbon, Portugal, via the Azores (May 16-27). m Alcock and A. W. Brown flew non-stop from wfoundland to Ireland (June 14-15), a distance 1960 miles in 16 hours, 12 minutes.

926. Lieutenant Commander Richard Evelyn rd, U.S.N., flew from Spitzbergen to the North le and return (May 9). Amundsen-Ellsworth- bile expedition flew from Spitzbergen over the rth Pole to Barrow, Alaska, in a dirigible land- at Teller, Alaska, after having been lost over e Arctic area for seventy-eight hours. (May 12.)

927. Charles A. Lindbergh flew from Mineola, Y. to Paris, 3,600 miles, in 33 hours, 30 minutes ay 20-21.) Clarence Chamberlin and Charles Le- e flew from Mineola, N. Y. to Eisleben, Ger- ny, 3,911, in 42 hours, 31 minutes (June 4-6.)

931. Wiley Post and Harold Gatty crossed from rbor Grace, Newfoundland, to England, 2,200 les in 16 hours, 17 minutes (June 23-24.)

932. Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam flew from rbor Grace to Ireland 2,026½ miles in 14 hours, minutes (May 20-21.)

937. Mikhail Gromoff, Andrey Yumasheff and rgei Danilin, Russian aviators, flew non-stop m Moscow to San Jacinto, Cal., approximately 62 miles, in 62 hours, 2 minutes, via the North le route (July 12-14.)

938. Douglas G. Corrigan flew his nine-year-old 0 plane from Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, Y. to Baldonnel Airfield, Dublin, in 28 hours, minutes (July 17-18.) British Imperial Airways plane, Mercury, completed non-stop East-to- st flight from Foynes, Ireland to Montreal in hours, 19 minutes. (July 20-21.)

940. The Yankee Clipper of Pan American Air- ys flew from LaGuardia Field, New York Munici- l Airport, to Lisbon, Portugal (April 1-2, 1940) 18 hours 35 minutes flying time. The elapsed ne was 21 hours 56 minutes. The return trip— t-west, was made in 25 hours 1 minute with an psed time of 27 hours 43 minutes. The round flying time was 43 hours 36 minutes.

941. The Atlantic Clipper of the Pan American rways flew non-stop from Bermuda to Lisbon, in hours 30 minutes (Jan. 21-22).

942. An American-built four-engined bomber w 2,200 miles from Newfoundland to Great itain in 6 hours, 40 minutes. Announcement of e flight was made April 2. Capt. Edward A. ewart, of the American Export Flying Ace, made e western crossing of the Atlantic from a ropean port (August) in 21 hours 54 minutes psed time and 19 hours 54 minutes flying time.

943. Capt. G. R. Buxton, a British Overseas ways Corporation pilot, flying a loaded Libera- bombing plane, made a landfall crossing from Newfoundland to Great Britain (date not disclosed) in 6 hours 12 minutes. He flew 2,200 miles from a Newfoundland takeoff to a landing in Britain in 7 hours 16 minutes later. His Montreal to Britain flying time was 11 hours 12 minutes for the distance of 3,150 miles. Capt. E. R. B. Scott flew from Lancashire, England to Quebec, 3,100 miles in 13 hours 30 minutes.

1944. Trans-Canada Air Lines transport plane made a non-stop flight from Great Britain to Montreal, Canada, in 13 hours 16 minutes (announced Feb. 28). Flying Ace, 30-ton American Export Airlines plane, flew 3,329 miles non-stop from Foynes, Ireland to New York City in 15 hours 30 minutes (May 1). Same plane made round trip, New York-Ireland-South America-New York, a distance of 11,746 miles in 66 hours 12 minutes flying time. Capt. Charles A. Thompson in charge. Royal Air Forces Mosquito bomber flew 2,200 miles from Labrador to British Isles in 6 hours 46 minutes (announced May 14).

1945. Mosquito bomber; Benson, England, to Karachi, India; 4,700 miles; 12 hours 25 minutes, including stopover at Cairo, Egypt; average 378 miles an hour; pilot, K. J. Newman; navigator, R. K. Smith (completed June 1). British Air Ministry report. C-54; England to Karachi, India; 9,- 120 miles round-trip; two days eight hours 11 minutes; actual flying time 42 hours 23 minutes; average 215 miles an hour (completed June 10). British Air Ministry report. C-69 Army Transport plane; New York to Paris, 3,600 miles; 14 hours 12 minutes; Brig. Gen. Lawrence A Fritz (completed Aug. 1). B-29; Honolulu to Washington; 4,640 miles; 17 hours 21 minutes; average speed 285 miles an hour; Lieut. Col. Charles J. Miller. (completed Sept. 1). O-54 Air Transport Command plane; Tokyo to Washington; 31 hours 25 minutes; Maj. G. E. Cain (completed Sept. 3). B-29; Iwo Jima to Spokane, Wash.; 5,490 miles; 23 hours 33 minutes; plane flew on to Washington, 2,086 miles; seven hours; flying time Iwo Jima to Washington 30 hours 33 minutes. War Department report. (Completed Sept. 4.) Mosquito bomber; Newfoundland to Cornwall, England; 2,500 miles, five hours 10 minutes; average speed 445 miles an hour; Wing Commander J. R. H. Merfield (Oct. 23). Four B-29s; non-stop Japan to Washington, 6,544 miles; lead plane's time 27 hours 29 minutes; Brig. Gen. Frank A. Armstrong (completed Nov. 1).

1946. Navy P2V patrol bomber, Perth, West Australia, to Columbus, Ohio, 11,236 miles; 55 hours 15 minutes; Cmdr. Thomas D. Davies, pilot (completed Oct. 1). B-29, Honolulu to Cairo, Egypt, via Arctic, 9,422 miles; 39 hours 36 minutes; Col. Clarence S. Irvine, pilot, Lt. Col. Beverly Warren, co-pilot (completed Oct. 6).

1949. A Pan American Airways four-engined Constellation Mayflower, added by tailwinds averaging 78 MPH, set a new commercial speed record of 10 hours 2 minutes on a 3,153-mile New York to London nonstop flight (completed Jan. 18, 1949).

A Pan American World Airways double-decker Stratocruiser, aided by a 110 MPH tailwind, set a non-stop commercial speed record of 9 hours 16 minutes on a 3,565-mile flight from New York to London. Average speed: 365 MPH (completed April 28).

William P. Odom completed a non-stop solo flight, estimated at between 5,010 and 5,300 miles, from Honolulu, T.H., to Teterboro, N. J., at 12:05 p.m., March 8, 1949. He flew a Continental-powered light four-place Beechcraft Bonanza monoplane. Elapsed time: 36 hours. Subject to consideration as an international distance record for the largest class of light planes (2,206.8 to 3,850 lbs. loaded) by the Federation Aeronautique Internationale.

Tale of Two Legacies

n 1904 the State Supreme Court of Massachu- ts decided against the Aldermen of Boston in disposition of money available from a legacy ablished 114 years before. Seems that in 1790 re died, in Philadelphia, an esteemed and l-situated citizen named Benjamin Franklin, o had bequeathed £1,000 (then approximately 000) to a fund, of which a certain amount uld become available after 100 years to the ectmen of Boston and to the pastors of its est Presbyterian, Congregational and Protestant scopal churches, for benevolent purposes. The d had then reached $400,000. The court directed ments to be made as willed. Dr. Franklin was author of the saying: "If you would be wealthy, nk of saving as well as getting."

On Aug. 4, 1949, the Superior Court of Connecti- ordered the immediate execution of the terms the will of Mrs. Ella Burr McManus, who died Hartford, Conn., 43 years earlier and left a trust fund of $80,000. She stipulated this should pay for a memorial for her father, Alfred E. Burr, former publisher of the Hartford Times. The memorial was to be a drinking fountain "for both humans and animals" and the authorities of city or state were to designate a site. The money was to become available on the death of her husband, Dr. James McManus. The latter died in 1920.

In 1923 the fund had reached $120,000; in 1938 it was $350,000; in 1949 it was $454,319.10. The Commission on Fine Arts, in charge, asked the court to permit use of the fund by the new Hartford Public Library, with provision for an entrance court with a memorial fountain. This was opposed by the National Sculpture Society, which contended that such an alteration in the bequest might deter others from making similar legacies. The court held that it could not change the terms of the will and ordered the Commission on the Fine Arts to carry them out.

Fast Ocean Passages by Ships

Time	From	To	Distance naut. mi.	Date	Ship
			SAILING VESSELS		
70d	Palos, Spain.	Gulf of Mexico		Oct. 12, 1492.	Santa Maria, Nina and Pin
40d	Cadiz, Spain.	Dominica, W. I.	3,400	Sept. 25-Nov. 3, 1493	Columbus's fleet
62d	Spain	Trinidad		May 30- July 31, 1497	Columbus's fleet
62d	Spain	Honduras		May-July, 1502	Columbus's fleet
12d 6h	Boston Light.	Light Rock			James Baines (b)
89d 8h	New York	San Francisco		1854	Flying Cloud
89d 4h	New York	San Francisco		1860	Andrew Jackson
63d 18h 15m	Liverpool	Melbourne		1854	Thermopylae (c)
76d 6h	San Francisco	Boston			Northern Light
13d 1h 25m	New York	Liverpool	3,150		Red Jacket
16d	Liverpool	New York	3,150	Nov., 1846	Yorkshire
36d	50° S. lat.	Golden Gate			Starr King
12d 12h	Equator	San Francisco			Golden Fleece
12d 4h 1m	Sandy Hook.	England	3,013	1905	Atlantic (d)
23d	England	Sandy Hook.	3,013	1928	Atlantic
22d 6h 7m	Bishop Rock.	Boston Light.		1936	Yankee
			OTHER POWER VESSELS		
	England	So. America		1818	Rising Sun (Br.) (e)
26d	Savannah	Liverpool		1819	Savannah (Amer.) (f)
15d	Bristol	New York		Apr., 1838	Great Western (Br.)
14d 8h	Liverpool	New York	3,150	July, 1840	Britannia (Br.) (g)
9d 19h 25m	Atlantic crossing			May, 1851	Pacific
9d 1h 45m	Queenstown	New York	2,780	1856	Persia
8d 2h 48m	Queenstown	New York	2,780	1866	Scotia
8d 4h 1m	Queenstown	New York		1867	City of Paris (Br.)
7d 22h 3m	Queenstown	New York	2,780	1869	City of Brussels (Br.)
7d 23h 17m	Queenstown	New York		1872	Adriatic (Br.)
7d 20h 9m	Queenstown	New York	2,780	1873	Baltic (Br.)
7d 15h 48m	Queenstown	New York	2,780	1875	City of Berlin (Br.)
7d 11h 37m	Queenstown	New York	2,780	1876	Germanic (Br.)
7d 10h 53m	Queenstown	New York	2,780	1877	Britannic (Br.)
7d 8h 0m	New York	Queenstown		1879	Arizona (Br.)
7d 7h 23m	Queenstown	New York	2,780	1880	Arizona (Br.)
6d 18h 37m	Queenstown	New York	2,780	1882	Alaska (Br.)
6d 14h 8m	New York	Queenstown		1884	America (Br.)
6d 10h 40m	New York	Queenstown	2,780	1884	Oregon (Br.)
6d 9h 42m	Queenstown	New York	2,780	1884	Oregon (Br.)
6d 4h 34m	Queenstown	New York	2,780	1887	Umbria (Br.)
6d 1h 55m	Queenstown	New York	2,780	1888	Etruria (Br.)
5d 22h 50m	New York	Queenstown	2,780	1889	City of Paris (Br.)
5d 18h 8m	Queenstown	New York	2,780	1891	Majestic (Br.)
5d 16h 31m	Queenstown	New York	2,780	1891	Teutonic (Br.)
5d 14h 24m	Queenstown	New York	2,780	1892	City of Paris (Br.)
5d 9h 6m	Queenstown	New York	2,780	1893	Campania (Br.)
5d 7h 23m	Queenstown	New York	2,780	1894	Lucania (Br.)
5d 15h 25m	New York	Southampton	3,189	1897	Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse
5d 15h 20m	Southampton	New York	3,189	1898	Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse
5d 7h 38m	Sandy Hook.	Plymouth	3,042	Sept., 1900	Deutschland (Ger.)
5d 6h 21m	New York	Cherbourg	3,227	Oct., 1900	Leviathan (Amer.)
4d 15h	Queenstown	New York	2,780	1908	Lusitania (Br.)
4d 11h 42m	Queenstown	New York	2,780	1909	Lusitania (Br.)
4d 10h 41m	Queenstown	New York	2,780	1910	Mauretania (Br.)
4d 13h 58m	Gibraltar	Ambrose Lt.	3,181	Aug., 1933	Rex (Ital.)
4d 17h 06m	Cherbourg	Ambrose Lt.	3,157	March, 1930	Europa (Ger.)*
4d 16h 48m	Cherbourg	New York	3,149	July, 1933	Europa (Ger.)
4d 19h 57m	Ambrose Lt.	Cherbourg	3,196	June, 1933	Europa (Ger.)
4d 17h 42m	Cherbourg	Ambrose Lt.	3,164	July, 1929	Bremen (Ger.)*
4d 14h 30m	New York	Plymouth	3,082	July, 1929	Bremen (Ger.)
4d 16h 15m	Ambrose Lt.	Cherbourg	3,199	July, 1933	Bremen (Ger.)
4d 14h 27m	Cherbourg	Ambrose Lt.	3,092	Nov., 1934	Bremen (Ger.)
4d 12h 24m	Cherbourg	Ambrose Lt.	3,158	May-June, 1936	Queen Mary (Br.)*
4d 15h 15m	Ambrose Lt.	Cherbourg	3,198	June, 1936	Queen Mary (Br.)
3d 21h 48m	Bishop's Rk.	Ambrose Lt.	3,120	Aug. 3-8, 1948	Queen Mary (Br.)
3d 20h 42m	Ambrose Lt.	Bishop's Rk.	3,120	Aug.10-14,1938	Queen Mary (Br.)
4d 3h 13m	Cherbourg	New York	2,971	May-June, 1935	Normandie (Fr.)*
4d 3h 25m	New York	Cherbourg	3,015	June, 1935	Normandie (Fr.)
3d 23h 02m	Bishop's Rk.	Ambrose Lt.	2,906	July-Aug., 1937	Normandie (Fr.)
3d 22h 07m	New York	Southampton	2,936	Aug., 1937	Normandie (Fr.)
3d 5h 30m	Cherbourg	Cape Henry Light	3,320	June, 1927	U.S.S. Memphis (h)
3d 00h 36m	San Pedro, Calif.	Honolulu	2,226	June. 1928	U.S.S. Lexington
11d 18h 42m	Japan	San Francisco	5,490	April, 1941	Nitta Maru (Jap.)
12d 00h 30m	New York	San Diego		June 15, 1941	Hawaiian Shipper (Amer.)
3d 2h 30m	San Francisco	Oahu, T. H.	2,091	July 16-19, 1945	U.S.S. Indianapolis (j)
3d 15h 48m	Halifax	Southampton	2,710	Sept., 1946	Queen Mary (Br.) (k)
4d 8h 51m	Gibraltar	Newp't News	3,360	Nov. 26, 1945	U.S.S. Lake Champlain
7d 12h 44m	Gothenburg	New York		June, 2-9, 1949	M. S. Stockholm (Sw.)

(*) Maiden voyages. (a) via Canary Islands; left Island of Gomera Sept. 6, reached o Sept. 9, 1492. (b) Sailed 21 knots per hour for several hours, a record. (c) British tea clipper. (d) Emperor's Cup race; average speed 10.31 knots; best day's run 341 nautical miles. (e) First steam cross Atlantic; built in Britain by Lord Cochrane. (f) First American ship to use steam o crossing; sailing vessel with steam auxiliary. (g) First Cunard liner. (h) Carried Capt. (no Charles A. Lindbergh back to the United States after his airplane flight from New York t (j) Carried Hiroshima atomic bomb; arrived at Saipan July 26, 1945. (k) No record claimed run because comparable figures are lacking. Distance is 400 miles shorter than the run fro York to Southampton for which the Queen Mary holds the record.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Metric System

Source: National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce

e International Prototype Meter is kept at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures. efinition the meter now bears no definite relation to the earth's quadrant, but is the length certain platinum-iridium bar when supported in a definitely specified manner, at the temperature elting ice, and at standard atmosphere pressure (760 millimeters of mercury).
e kilogram is independently defined as the mass of a definite platinum-iridium standard, the national Prototype Kilogram, which is also kept at the International Bureau of Weights and ures. The liter is defined as the volume of a kilogram of water, at standard atmospheric pressure, t the temperature of its maximum density, approximately 4° C. The meter is thus the fundamental on which are based all metric standards and measurements of length and area, and of volumes ed from linear-measurements.

Comparison of Metric and Customary Units From 1 to 9

LENGTH

es	Milli-meters	Feet (ft)	Meters (m)	Yards (yd)	Meters (m)	Rods (rd)	Meters (m)	U.S. Miles (mi)	Kilometers (km)
	1= 25.4001	1=0.304 801		1=0.914 402		1= 5.029 21		1= 1.609 347	
	2= 50.8001	2=0.609 601		2=1.828 804		2=10.058 42		2= 3.218 694	
	3= 76.2002	3=0.914 402		3=2.743 205		3=15.087 63		3= 4.828 042	
	4=101.6002	4=1.219 202		4=3.657 607		4=20.116 84		4= 6.437 389	
	5=127.0003	5=1.524 003		5=4.572 009		5=25.146 05		5= 8.046 736	
	6=152.4003	6=1.828 804		6=5.486 411		6=30.175 26		6= 9.656 083	
	7=177.8004	7=2.133 604		7=6.400 813		7=35.204 47		7=11.265 431	
	8=203.2204	8=2.438 405		8=7.315 215		8=40.233 68		8=12.874 778	
	9=228.6005	9=2.743 205		9=8.229 616		9=45.262 89		9=14.484 125	
.039 37	=1	3.280 83	=1	1.093 611	=1	0.198 838	=1	0.621 370	=1
.078 74	=2	6.561 67	=2	2.187 222	=2	0.397 677	=2	1.242 740	=2
.118 11	=3	9.842 50	=3	3.280 833	=3	0.596 515	=3	1.864 110	=3
.157 48	=4	13.123 33	=4	4.374 444	=4	0.795 354	=4	2.485 480	=4
.196 85	=5	16.404 17	=5	5.468 056	=5	0.994 192	=5	3.106 850	=5
.236 22	=6	19.685 00	=6	6.561 667	=6	1.193 030	=6	3.728 220	=6
.275 59	=7	22.965 83	=7	7.655 278	=7	1.391 869	=7	4.349 590	=7
.314 96	=8	26.246 67	=8	8.748 889	=8	1.590 707	=8	4.970 960	=8
.354 33	=9	29.527 50	=9	9.842 500	=9	1.789 545	=9	5.592 330	=9

UNITS OF LENGTH

its	Inches	Links	Feet	Yards	Rods	Chains	Miles	Cent.	Meters
n =	1	0.126 263	0.083 333	0.027 778	0.005 051	0.001 263	0.000 016	2.540	0.025 400
=	7.92	1	0.66	0.22	0.04	0.01	0.000 125	20.117	0.201 168
=	12	1.515 152	1	0.333 333	0.060 606	0.015 152	0.000 189	30.480	0.304 801
d =	36	4.545 45	3	1	0.181 818	0.045 455	0.000 568	91.440	0.914 402
=	198	25	16.5	5.5	1	0.25	0.003 125	502.921	5.029 210
ln =	792	100	66	22	4	1	0.0125	2011.684	20.116 84
e =	63 360	8000	5280	1760	320	80	1	160 934.72	1609.3472
t. =	0.3937	0.049 710	0.032 808	0.010 936	0.001 988	0.000 497	0.000 006	1	0.01
. =	39.37	4.970 960	3.280 833	1.093 611	0.198 838	0.049 710	0.000 621	100	1

AREA

re	Square centimeters (cm²)	Square feet (sq. ft.)	Square meters (m²)	Square yards (sq. yd.)	Square meters (m²)	Acres (acre)	Hectares (ha)	Square miles (sq. mi)	Square kilometers (km²)
es									
n)									
	1= 6.452	1=0.092 90		1=0.8361		1=0.4047		1= 2.5900	
	2=12.903	2=0.185 81		2=1.6723		2=0.8094		2= 5.1800	
	3=19.355	3=0.278 71		3=2.5084		3=1.2141		3= 7.7700	
	4=25.807	4=0.371 61		4=3.3445		4=1.6187		4=10.3600	
	5=32.258	5=0.464 52		5=4.1807		5=2.0234		5=12.9500	
	6=38.710	6=0.557 42		6=5.0168		6=2.4281		6=15.5400	
	7=45.161	7=0.650 32		7=5.8529		7=2.8328		7=18.1300	
	8=51.613	8=0.743 23		8=6.6890		8=3.2375		8=20.7200	
	9=58.065	9=0.836 13		9=7.5252		9=3.6422		9=23.3100	
55 00	=1	10.764	=1	1.1960	=1	2.471	=1	0.3861	=1
10 00	=2	21.528	=2	2.3920	=2	4.942	=2	0.7722	=2
65 00	=3	32.292	=3	3.5880	=3	7.413	=3	1.1583	=3
20 00	=4	43.055	=4	4.7839	=4	9.884	=4	1.5444	=4
75 00	=5	53.819	=5	5.9799	=5	12.355	=5	1.9305	=5
30 00	=6	64.583	=6	7.1759	=6	14.826	=6	2.3166	=6
85 00	=7	75.347	=7	8.3719	=7	17.297	=7	2.7027	=7
40 00	=8	86.111	=8	9.5679	=8	19.768	=8	3.0888	=8
95 00	=9	96.875	=9	10.7639	=9	22.239	=9	3.4749	=9

supplementary definition of the meter in terms of the wave length of light was adopted pro- ially by the Seventh General (International) Conference on Weights and Measures, in 1927. rding to this definition, the relation for red cadmium light waves under specified conditions of erature, pressure, and humidity is—1 meter=1 553 154.13 wave lengths. This corresponds to a length (cadmium red) of 6 438.469 6×10^{-7} millimeters.

e kilogram is the fundamental unit on which are based all metric standards of mass. The liter econdary or derived unit of capacity or volume. The liter is larger by about 28 parts per million the cube of the tenth of the meter, i.e., the cubic decimeter—that is, 1 liter=1.000 028 cubic eters.

UNITS OF AREA

Units		Square inches	Square links	Square feet	Square yards	Square rods	Square chains
1 sq. inch	=	1	0.015 942 3	0.006 944	0.000 772	0.000 026	0.000 0
1 sq. link	=	62.7264	1	0.4356	0.0484	0.0016	0.0001
1 sq. foot	=	144	2.295.684	1	0.111 111 1	0.003 673 09	0.000 2
1 sq. yard	=	1296	20.6612	9	1	0.033 057 85	0.002 0
1 sq. rod	=	39 204	625	272.25	30.25	1	0.0625
1 sq. chain	=	627 264	10 000	4356	484	16	
1 acre	=	6 272 640	100 000	43 560	4840	160	
1 sq. mile	=	4 014 489 600	64 000 000	27 878 400	3 097 600	102 400	
1 sq. centi.	=	0.154 999 69	0.002 471 04	0.001 076	0.000 119 599	0.000 003 954	0.000 0
1 sq. meter	=	1549.9969	24.7104	10.763 87	1.195 985	0.039 536 7	0.002 4
1 hectare	=	15 499 969	247 104	107 638.7	11 959.85	395.367	24.7104

Units		Acres	Square miles	Square centimeters	Square meters	Hectares
1 sq. inch	=	0.000 000 159 423	0.000 000 000 249 1	6.451 626	0.000 645 163	0.000 0
1 sq. link	=	0.000 01	0.000 000 015 625	404.6873	0.040.468.73	0.000 0
1 sq. foot	=	0.000 022 956 8	0.000 000 035 870 1	929.0341	0.092 903 41	0.000 0
1 sq. yard	=	0.000 206 612	0.000 000 322 831	8361.307	0.836 130 7	0 000 0
1 sq. rod	=	0.006 25	0.000 009 765 625	252 929.5	25.292 95	0.002 5
1 sq. chain	=	0.1	0.000 156 25	4 046 873	404.6873	0.040 4
1 acre	=	1	0.001 562 5	40 468 726	4046.873	0.404 6
1 sq. mile	=	640	1	25 899 984 703	2.589 998	258.9998
1 sq. centi.	=	0.000 000 024 710	0.000 000 000 038 610	1	0.0001	0.000 0
1 sq. meter	=	0.000 247 104	0.000 000 386 100 6	10 000	1	0.0001
1 hectare	=	2.471 04	0.003 861 006	100 000 000	10 000	1

VOLUME

Cubic inches (cu in.)	Cubic centimeters (cm³)	Cubic feet (cu ft)	Cubic meters (m³)	Cubic yards (cu yd)	Cubic meters (m³)	Cubic inches (cu in.)	Liters (liter)	Cubic feet (cu ft)	L
1 =	16.3872	1 =	0.028 317	1 =	0.7646	1 =	0.016 386 7	1 =	2
2 =	32.7743	2 =	0.056 634	2 =	1.5291	2 =	0.032 773 4	2 =	5
3 =	49.1615	3 =	0.084 951	3 =	2.2937	3 =	0.049 160 2	3 =	8
4 =	65.5486	4 =	0.113 268	4 =	3.0582	4 =	0.065 546 9	4 =	11
5 =	81.9358	5 =	0.141 585	5 =	3.8228	5 =	0.081 933 6	5 =	14
6 =	98.3230	6 =	0.169 902	6 =	4.5874	6 =	0.098 320	6 =	16
7 =	114.7101	7 =	0.198 219	7 =	5.3519	7 =	0.114 707 0	7 =	19
8 =	131.0973	8 =	0.226 536	8 =	6.1165	8 =	0.131 093 8	8 =	22
9 =	147.4845	9 =	0.254 853	9 =	6.8810	9 =	0.147 480 5	9 =	25
0.061 02 =	1	35.314 =	1	1.3079 =	1	61.025 =	1	0.035 315 =	1
0.122 05 =	2	70.629 =	2	2.6159 =	2	122.050 =	2	0.070 631 =	2
0.183 07 =	3	105.943 =	3	3.9238 =	3	183.075 =	3	0.105 946 =	3
0.244 09 =	4	141.258 =	4	5.2318 =	4	244,100 =	4	0.141 262 =	4
0.305 12 =	5	176.572 =	5	6.5397 =	5	305.125 =	5	0.176 577 =	5
0.366 14 =	6	211.887 =	6	7.8477 =	6	366.150 =	6	0.211 892 =	6
0.427 16 =	7	247.201 =	7	9.1556 =	7	427.175 =	7	0 247 208 =	7
0.488 19 =	8	282.516 =	8	10.4635 =	8	488.200 =	8	0.282 523 =	8
0.549 21 =	9	317.830 =	9	11.7715 =	9	549.225 =	9	0.317 839 =	9

UNITS OF VOLUME

Units		Cubic inches	Cubic feet	Cubic yards	Cubic centimeters	Cubic decimeters	Cubic meters
1 cubic inch	=	1	0.000 578 704	0.000 021 433	16.387 162	0.016 387	0.000 0
1 cubic foot	=	1728	1	0.037 037 0	28 317.016	28.317 016	0.028 3
1 cubic yard	=	46 656	27	1	764 559.4	764.5594	0.764 5
1 cubic centi.	=	0.061 023 38	0.000 035 314	0.000 001 308	1	0.001	0.000 0
1 cubic deci.	=	61.023 38	0.035 314 45	0.001 307 943	1 000	1	0.001
1 cubic meter	=	61 023.38	35.314 45	1.307 942 8	1 000 000	1000	1

CAPACITY—LIQUID MEASURE

U. S. fluid drams (fl dr)	Milliliters (ml)	U. S. fluid ounces (fl oz)	Milliliters (ml)	U. S. liquid pints (pt)	Liters (liter)	U. S. liquid quarts (qt)	Liters (liter)	U. S. gallons (gal)	L (g
1 =	3.6966	1 =	29.573	1 =	0.473.17	1 =	0.946 33	1 =	3
2 =	7.3932	2 =	59.143	2 =	0.946 33	2 =	1.892 67	2 =	7
3 =	11.0898	3 =	88.719	3 =	1.419 50	3 =	2.839 00	3 =	11
4 =	14.7865	4 =	118.292	4 =	1.892 67	4 =	3.785 33	4 =	15
5 =	18.4831	5 =	147.865	5 =	2.365 83	5 =	4.731 67	5 =	18
6 =	22.1797	6 =	177.437	6 =	2.839 00	6 =	5.678 00	6 =	22
7 =	25.8763	7 =	207.010	7 =	3.312 17	7 =	6.624 33	7 =	26
8 =	29.5729	8 =	236.583	8 =	3.785 33	8 =	7.570 66	8 =	30
9 =	33.2695	9 =	266.156	9 =	4.258 50	9 =	8.517 00	9 =	34
0.270 52 =	1	0.033 815 =	1	2.1134 =	1	1.056 71 =	1	0.264 18 =	1
0.541 04 =	2	0.067 629 =	2	4.2268 =	2	2.113 42 =	2	0.528 36 =	2
0.811 55 =	3	0.101 444 =	3	6.3403 =	3	3.170 13 =	3	0.792 53 =	3
1.082 07 =	4	0.135 259 =	4	8.4537 =	4	4.226 84 =	4	1.056 71 =	4
1.352 59 =	5	0.169 074 =	5	10.5671 =	5	5.283 55 =	5	1.320 39 =	5
1.623 11 =	6	0.202 888 =	6	12.6805 =	6	6.340 26 =	6	1.585 07 =	6
1.893 63 =	7	0.236 703 =	7	14.7939 =	7	7.396 97 =	7	1.849 24 =	7
2.164 14 =	8	0.270 518 =	8	16.9074 =	8	8.453 68 =	8	2.113 42 =	8
2.434 66 =	9	0.304 333 =	9	19.0208 =	9	9.510 39 =	9	2.377 60 =	9

CAPACITY—DRY MEASURE

S. dry arts (qt) Liters (liter)	U. S. pecks (pk) Liters (liter)	U. S. pecks (pk) Dekaliters (dkl)	U. S. bushel (bu) Hecto-liters (hl)	U. S. Hecto-bushels per acre liters per hectare
1=1.1012	1= 8.810	1=0.8810	1=0.352 38	1=0.8708
2=2.2024	2=17.619	2=1.7619	2=0.704 77	2=1.7415
3=3.3036	3=26.429	3=2.6429	3=1.057 15	3=2.6123
4=4.4048	4=35.238	4=3.5238	4=1.409 53	4=3.4830
5=5.5060	5=44.048	5=4.4048	5=1.761 92	5=4.3538
6=6.6072	6=52.857	6=5.2857	6=2.114 30	6=5.2245
7=7.7084	7=61.667	7=6.1667	7=2.466 68	7=6.0953
8=8.8096	8=70.477	8=7.0477	8=2.819 07	8=6.9660
9=9.9108	9=79.286	9=7.9286	9=3.171 45	9=7.8368
0.9081=1	0.113 51=1	1.1351=1	2.8378=1	1.1484=1
1.8162=2	0.227 03=2	2.2703=2	5.6756=2	2.2969=2
2.7243=3	0.340 54=3	3.4054=3	8.5135=3	3.4453=3
3.6324=4	0.454 05=4	4.5405=4	11.3513=4	4.5937=4
4.5405=5	0.567 56=5	5.6756=5	14.1891=5	5.7421=5
5.4486=6	0.681 08=6	6.8108=6	17.0269=6	6.8906=6
6.3567=7	0.794 59=7	7.9459=7	19.8647=7	8.0390=7
7.2648=8	0.908 10=8	9.0810=8	22.7026=8	9.1874=8
8.1729=9	1.021 61=9	10.2161=9	25.5404=9	10.3359=9

UNITS OF CAPACITY (Liquid Measure)

Units		Minims.	Fluid drams	Fluid ounces	Gills	Liquid pt.
nim	=	**1**	0.016 666 7	0.002 083 33	0.000 520 833	0.000 130 208
id dram	=	**60**	**1**	**0.125**	**0.031 25**	**0.007 812 5**
id ounce	=	**480**	**8**	**1**	**0.25**	**0.0625**
l	=	**1920**	**32**	**4**	**1**	**0.25**
uid pint	=	**7680**	**128**	**16**	**4**	**1**
uid quart	=	**15 360**	**256**	**32**	**8**	**2**
llon	=	**61 440**	**1024**	**128**	**32**	**8**
lliliter	=	16.2311	0.270 518	0.033 814 7	0.008 453 68	0.002 113 42
er	=	16 231.1	270.518	33.8147	8.453 68	2.113 42
bic inch	=	265.974	4.432 90	0.554 113	0.138 528	0.034 632 0

Units		Liquid quarts	Gallons	Milliliters	Liters	Cubic inches
nim	=	0.000 065 104	0.000 016 276	0.061 610	0.000 061 610	0.003 760
id dram	=	**0.003 906 25**	0.000 976 562	3.696 61	0.003 696 61	0.225 586
id ounce	=	**0.031 25**	**0.007 812 5**	29.5729	0.029.572 9	1.804 69
l	=	**0.125**	**0.031 25**	118.292	0.118 292	**7.218 75**
uid pint	=	**0.5**	**0.125**	473.167	0.473 167	**28.875**
uid quart	=	**1**	**0.25**	946.333	0.946 333	**57.75**
llon	=	**4**	**1**	3785.332	3.785 332	**231**
lliliter	=	0.001 056 71	0.000 264 178	**1**	**0.001**	0.061 025
er	=	1.056 71	0.264 178	**1000**	**1**	61.0250
bic inch	=	0.017 316 0	0.004 329 00	16.3867	0.016 386 7	**1**

UNITS OF CAPACITY (Dry Measure)

Units		Dry pints	Dry quarts	Pecks	Bushels	Liters	Deka-liters	Cubic inches
y pint	=	**1**	**0.5**	**0.0625**	**0.015 625**	0.550 599	0.055 060	**33.600 312 5**
y quart	=	**2**	**1**	**0.125**	**0.031 25**	1.101 198	0.110 120	**67.200 625**
ck	=	**16**	**8**	**1**	**0.25**	8.809 58	0.880 958	**537.605**
shel	=	**64**	**32**	**4**	**1**	35.2383	3.523 83	**2150.42**
er	=	1.816 20	0.908 102	0.113 513	0.028 378	**1**	**0.1**	61.0250
kaliter	=	18.1620	9.081 02	1.135 13	0.283 78	**10**	**1**	610.250
bic inch	=	0.029 762	0.014 881	0.001 860	0.000 465	0.016 387	0.001 639	**1**

MASS

rains Grams (g)	Apothecaries' drams (dr ap or ʒ) Grams (g)	Troy ounces (oz t) Grams (g)	Avoirdupois ounces (oz avdp) Grams (g)	Avoirdupois pounds (lb avdp) Kilograms (kg)
1=0.064 799	1= 3.8879	1= 31.103	1= 28.350	1=0.453 59
2=0.129 598	2= 7.7759	2= 62.207	2= 56.699	2=0.907 18
3=0.194 397	3=11.6638	3= 93.310	3= 85.049	3=1.360 78
4=0.259 196	4=15.5517	4=124.414	4=113.398	4=1.814 37
5=0.323 995	5=19.4397	5=155.517	5=141.748	5=2.267 96
6=0.388 794	6=23.3276	6=186.621	6=170.097	6=2.721 55
7=0.453 592	7=27.2155	7=217.724	7=198.447	7=3.175 15
8=0.518 391	8=31.1035	8=248.828	8=226.796	8=3.628 74
9=0.583 190	9=34.9914	9=279.931	9=255.146	9=4.082 33
5.4324=1	0.257 21=1	0.032 151=1	0.035 274=1	2.204 62=1
0.8647=2	0.514 41=2	0.064 301=2	0.070 548=2	4.409 24=2
6.2971=3	0.771 62=3	0.096 452=3	0.105 822=3	6.613 87=3
1.7294=4	1.028 82=4	0.128 603=4	0.141 096=4	8.818 49=4
7.1618=5	1.286 03=5	0.160 754=5	0.176 370=5	11.023 11=5
2.5941=6	1.543 24=6	0.192 904=6	0.211 644=6	13.227 73=6
8.0265=7	1.800 44=7	0.225 055=7	0.246 918=7	15.432 36=7
3.4589=8	2.057 65=8	0.257 206=8	0.282 192=8	17.636 98=8
8.8912=9	2.314 85=9	0.289 357=9	0.317 466=9	19.841 60=9

UNITS OF MASS LESS THAN POUNDS AND KILOGRAMS

Units	Grains	Apothecaries' Scruples	Pennyweights	Avoirdupois Drams	Apothecaries' Drams	Avoi Ou
1 grain =	**1**	**0.05**	0.041 666 67	0.036 571 43	0.016 666 7	0.002
1 ap. scru. =	**20**	**1**	0.833 333 3	0.731 428 6	0.333 333	0.045
1 pennyw. =	**24**	**1.2**	**1**	0.877 714 3	**0.4**	0.054
1 av. d. =	**27.343 75**	**1.367 187 5**	1.139 323	**1**	0.455 729 2	**0.062**
1 ap. d. =	**60**	**3**	**2.5**	**2. 194 286**	**1**	**0.137**
1 av. oz. =	**437.5**	**21.875**	**18.229 17**	**16**	**7.291 67**	**1**
1 ap. or ty.o =	**480**	**24**	**20**	17.554 28	**8**	**1.097**
1 ap.or ty.lb =	**5760**	**288**	**240**	210.651 4	**96**	**13.165**
1 av. lb. =	**7000**	**350**	291.6667	**256**	116.6667	**16**
1 mill. =	0.015 432	0.000 771 618	0.000 643 015	0.000 564 383	0.000 257 206	0.000
1 gram =	15.432 356	0.771 618	0 643 014 85	0.564 383 3	0.257 205 9	0 035
1 kilo. =	15 432.356	771.6178	643.014 85	564.383 32	257.205 94	35.273

Units	Apoth. or Troy Ounces	Apoth. or Troy Pounds	Avoirdupois Pounds	Milligrams	Grams	Kil
1 grain..... =	0.002 083 33	0.000 173 611	0.000 142 857	64.798 918	0.064 798 918	0.000
1 apoth. scru. =	0.041 666 7	0.003 472 222	0.002 857 143	1295.9784	1.295 978 4	0.001
1 pennyw't... =	**0.05**	0.004 166 667	0.003 428 571	1555.1740	1.555 174 0	0.001
1 avo. dram. =	0.056 966 146	0.004 747 179	**0.003 906 25**	1771.8454	1.771 845 4	0.001
1 apoth. dram. =	**0.125**	0.010 416 667	0.008 571 429	3887.9351	3.887 935 1	0.003
1 avoir. oz.... =	0.911 458 3	0.075 954 861	**0.0625**	28 349.527	28.349 527	0.028
1 ap. or troy o. =	**1**	0.083 333 33	0.068 571 43	31 103.481	31.103 481	0.031
1 ap. or troy p. =	**12**	**1**	0.822 857 1	373 241.77	373 241.77	0.373
1 avoir lb..... =	14.583 333	1.215 277 8	**1**	**453 592.4277**	**453.592 4277**	**0.453**
1 milligram... =	0.000 032 155	0.000 002 679	0.000 002 201	**1**	**0.001**	**0.000**
1 gram..... =	0.032 150 74	0.002 679 23	0.002 204 62	**1000**	**1**	**0.001**
1 kilogram... =	32.150 742	2.679 228 5	2.204 622 341	**1 000 000**	**1000**	**1**

UNITS OF MASS GREATER THAN AVOIRDUPOIS OUNCES

Units	Avoir. Ounces	Avoir. Pounds	Short Hun. Weights	Short Tons	Long Tons	Kilograms	M T
1 av. oz =	**1**	**0.0625**	**0.000 625**	**0.000 031 25**	0.000 027 902	0.028 349 53	0.000
1 av. lb. =	**16**	**1**	**0.01**	**0.0005**	0.000 446 428	**0.453 592 427**	0.000
1 sh. cwt =	**1600**	**100**	**1**	**0.05**	0.044 642 86	45.359 243	0.045
1 sh. t. =	**32 000**	**2000**	**20**	**1**	0.892 857 1	907.184 86	0.907
1 lg. ton =	**35 840**	**2240**	**22.4**	**1.12**	**1**	1016.047 04	1.016
1 kilo. =	35.273 957	2.204 622	0.022 046 223	0.001 102 311	0.000 984 206	**1**	**0.001**
1 met. t =	35 273.957	2204.622 34	22.046 223	1.102 311 2	0.984 206 40	**1000**	**1**

When the tables do not give the equivalent of any desired quantity directly and completely, the equivalent can usually be obtained, without the necessity of making a multiplication of these reduction factors, by using quantities from several tables, making a shift of decimal points, f sary, and merely adding the results.

The supplementary metric units are fo combining the words "meter," "gram," anc with the six numerical prefixes, as in the f table:

Prefixes		Meaning		Units
milli-	= one-thousandth	$\frac{1}{1000}$	.001	
centi-	= one-hundredth	$\frac{1}{100}$	.01	"meter" for length
deci-	= one-tenth	$\frac{1}{10}$	.1	
Unit	= one		**1**	"gram" for weight or mass
deka-	= ten	$\frac{10}{1}$	10	
hecto-	= one hundred	$\frac{100}{1}$	100	"liter" for capacity
kilo-	= one thousand	$\frac{1000}{1}$	1000	

BASIS OF MEASUREMENT IN PRECEDING TABLES

All lengths, areas, and cubic measures in the tables are derived from the international meter, the basic relation between units of the customary and the metric systems being: 1 meter=39.37 inches.

All capacities are based on the equivalent 1 liter equals 1.000 028 cubic decimeters. The decimeter is equal to 3.937 inches in accordance with the legal equivalent of the meter given above.

The gallon referred to in the tables is the United States gallon of 231 cubic inches. The bushel is the United States bushel of 2 150.42 cubic inches. These units must not be confused with the British units of the same name which differ from those used in the United States.

The British gallon (277.42 cubic inches) is approximately 20 percent larger, and the British bushel (2 219.36 cubic inches) is 3 percent larger than the corresponding units used in this country.

All weights are derived from the Inter Kilogram, as authorized in the Mendenha of April 5, 1893. The relation used is 1 avo pound=453.592 427 7 grams.

A liter (liter) is a unit of capacity equa volume occupied by the mass of 1 kilogram water at its maximum density (at a tem of 4° C, practically) and under the stan mospheric pressure (of 760 mm). It is equiv volume to 1.000 028 cubic decimeters, acco the latest data; the value previously accep 1.000 027 cubic decimeters.

A bushel (bu) is a unit of capacity equa volume of 2 150.42 cubic inches. This is called stricken or struck bushel. A heape for apples of 2 747.715 cubic inches was est by the U. S. Court of Customs Appeals 15, 1912, in United States v. Weber (no. heaped bushel, equivalent to 1¼ stricken is also recognized.

COMPARISON OF TONS AND POUNDS IN USE IN U. S.

roy Lbs.	Avoirdupois Lbs.	Kilograms	Short Tons	Long Tons	Metric Tons
1	0.822 857	0.373 24	0.000 411 43	0.000 367 35	0.000 373 24
2	1.645 71	0.746 48	0.000 822 86	0 000 734 69	0.000 746 48
3	2.468 57	1.119 73	0.001 234 29	0.001 102 04	0.001 119 73
4	3.291 43	1.492 97	0.001 645 71	0.001 469 39	0.001 492 97
5	4.114 29	1.866 21	0.002 057 14	0.001 836 73	0.001 866 21
6	4.937 14	2.239 45	0.002 468 57	0.002 204 08	0.002 239 45
7	5.760 00	2.612 69	0.002 880 00	0.002 571 43	0.002 612 69
8	6.582 86	2.985 93	0.003 291 43	0.002 938 78	0.002 985 93
9	7.405 71	3.359 18	0.003 702 86	0.003 306 12	0.003 359 18
1.215 28	1	0.453 59	0.0005	0.000 446 43	0.000 453 59
2.430 56	2	0.907 18	0.0010	0.000 892 86	0.000 907 18
3.645 83	3	1.360 78	0.0015	0.001 339 29	0.001 360 78
4.861 11	4	1.814 37	0.0020	0.001 785 71	0.001 814 37
6.076 39	5	2.267 96	0.0025	0.002 232 14	0.002 267 96
7.291 67	6	2.721 55	0.0030	0.002 678 57	0.002 721 55
8.506 94	7	3.175 15	0.0035	0.003 125 00	0.003 175 15
9.722 22	8	3.628 74	0.0040	0.003 571 43	0.003 628 74
10.937 50	9	4.082 33	0.0045	0.004 017 86	0.004 082 33
2.679 23	2.204 62	1	0.001 102 31	0.000 984 21	0.001
5.358 46	4.409 24	2	0.002 204 62	0.001 968 41	0.002
8.037 69	6.613 87	3	0.003 306 93	0.002 952 62	0.003
10.716 91	8.818 49	4	0.004 409 24	0.003 936 83	0.004
13.396 14	11.023 11	5	0.005 511 56	0.004 921 03	0.005
16.075 37	13.227 73	6	0.006 613 87	0.005 905 24	0.006
18.754 60	15.432 36	7	0.007 716 18	0.006 889 44	0.007
21.433 83	17.636 98	8	0.008 818 49	0.007 873 65	0.008
24.113 06	19.841 60	9	0.009 920 80	0.008 857 86	0.009
2430.56	2000	907.18	1	0.892 86	0.907 18
4861.11	4000	1814.37	2	1.785 71	1.814 37
7291.67	6000	2721.55	3	2.678 57	2.721 55
9722.22	8000	3628.74	4	3.571 43	3.628 74
152.78	10 000	4535.92	5	4.464 29	4.535 92
583.33	12 000	5443.11	6	5.357 14	5.443 11
013.89	14 000	6350.29	7	6.250 00	6.350 29
444.44	16 000	7257.48	8	7.142 86	7.257 48
875.00	18 000	8164.66	9	8.035 71	8.164 66
2722.22	2240	1016.05	1.12	1	1.016 05
5444.44	4480	2032.09	2.24	2	2.032 09
8166.67	6720	3048.14	3.36	3	3.048 14
888.89	8960	4064.19	4.48	4	4.064 19
611.11	11 200	5080.24	5.60	5	5.080 24
333.33	13 440	6096.28	6.72	6	6.096 28
055.56	15 680	7112.32	7.84	7	7.112 32
777.78	17 920	8128.38	8.96	8	8.128 38
500.00	20 160	9144.42	10.08	9	9.144 42
2679.23	2204.62	1000	1.102 31	0.984 21	1
5358.46	4409.24	2000	2.204 62	1.968 41	2
8037.69	6613.87	3000	3.306 93	2.952 62	3
716.91	8818.49	4000	4.409 24	3.936 83	4
396.14	11 023.11	5000	5.511 56	4.921 03	5
075.37	13 227.73	6000	6.613 87	5.905 24	6
754.60	15 432.36	7000	7.716 18	6.889 44	7
433.83	17 636.98	8000	8.818 49	7.873 65	8
113.06	19 841.60	9000	9.920 80	8.857 86	9

Average Height and Weight of Men and Women

Source: Life Insurance Medical Directors and the Actuarial Society of America

he weights are with shoes on, and usually with coat and vest, which weigh from 3 to 7 pounds

e up	MEN Hgt. 5′	Hgt. 5′ 1″	Hgt. 5′ 2″	Hgt. 5′ 3″	Hgt. 5′ 4″	Hgt. 5′ 5″	Hgt. 5′ 6″	Hgt. 5′ 7″	WOMEN Hgt. 4′ 11′	Hgt. 5′	Hgt. 5′ 1″	Hgt. 5′ 2″	Hgt. 5′ 3″	Hgt. 5′ 4″	Hgt. 5′ 5″
	Wgt.	Wgt.	Wgt.	Wgt.	Wgt.	Wgt.	Wgt.	Wgt.	Wgt	Wgt.	Wgt.	Wgt.	Wgt.	Wgt.	Wgt
19	108	111	114	118	122	126	130	134	105	107	110	113	116	119	123
24	119	121	124	127	131	135	139	142	113	115	117	120	123	126	129
29	124	126	128	131	134	138	142	146	116	118	120	122	125	129	132
34	127	129	131	134	137	141	145	149	119	121	123	125	128	132	135
39	129	131	133	136	140	144	148	152	122	124	126	129	132	136	140
44	132	134	136	139	142	146	150	154	126	128	130	133	136	139	143
49	134	136	138	141	144	148	152	156	129	131	133	136	139	142	146
54	135	137	139	142	145	149	153	157	131	133	135	138	141	144	148
	5′ 8″	5′ 9″	5′ 10″	5′ 11″	6′	6′ 1″	6′ 2″	6′ 3″	5′ 6″	5′ 7″	5′ 8″	5′ 9″	5′ 10″	5′ 11″	6′
19	138	142	146	151	156	161	166	171	127	131	135	139	143	147	151
24	146	150	154	158	163	168	173	178	133	137	141	145	149	153	157
29	150	154	158	163	169	175	181	187	136	140	144	148	152	155	159
34	154	158	163	168	174	180	186	192	140	144	148	152	155	158	162
39	157	162	167	172	178	184	191	197	144	148	152	156	159	162	165
44	159	164	169	175	181	187	194	201	147	151	155	159	162	166	169
49	161	166	171	177	183	190	197	204	151	155	159	163	166	170	173
54	162	167	172	178	184	191	198	205	152	157	162	166	170	174	177

he figures in the above tables (except the 15-19 line in each table) are taken from the "Medico-arial Mortality Investigation" published in 1912.

similar investigation was made in 1929 jointly by the Actuarial Society of America and the ciation of Life Insurance Medical Directors and reported in the "Medical Impairment Study" 9).

he data from this study agreed so closely with those of the previous one that changes in the table e recommended for only those ages below 20.

ccordingly, the figures in both tables (except those in the 15-19 line in each table) represent the lts of the 1912 and 1929 inquiries. The figures for the 15-19 line come from the 1929 study.

Foreign Weights and Measures

Source: National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce,

Denominations	Where Used	American Equivalents
Almude	Portugal	4.423 gal
Arieb	Egypt	5.6189 bu
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre
Arratel or Libra	Portugal	1.012 lb
Arroba	Argentina	25.32 lb
"	Brazil	32.38 lb
"	Cuba	25.36 lb
"	Paraguay	25.32 lb
"	Venezuela	25.40 lb
" (liquid)	Cuba, Spain and Venezuela	4.263 gal
Arshine	U.S.S.R.	28 in.
" (sq.)	"	5.44 sq ft
Artel	Morocco	1.12 lb
Baril	Argentina and Mexico	20.077 gal 20.0787 gal
Barile (for wine)	Malta	11.2 gal
Berkovets	U.S.S.R.	361.128 lb
Bongkal	Fed. Malay States	832 grains
Bouw	Sumatra	7,096.5 sq meter
Bu	Japan	0.12 inch
Bushel	British Empire	1.03205 U. S. bu
Caffiso	Malta	5.40 gal
Candy	Bombay	560 lb
"	India (Madras)	5) lb
Cantar (see Kantar)		
Cantaro	Malta	175 lb
Carat (metric)	World	3.086 grains
Catty	China	1.333⅓ lb
" (see Kin)	Japan	
"	Java, Malacca	1.36 lb
"	Siam	2¼ lb
" (stand)	Siam	1.32 lb
"	Sumatra	2.12 lb
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gal
Centner	Brunswick	117.5 lb
"	Bremen	127.5 lb
"	Denmark, Norway	110.23 lb
"	Prussia	113.44 lb
"	Sweden	93.7 lb
"	Double or metric	220.46 lb
Chetvert	U.S.S.R.	5.957 bu
Ch'ih	China	12.60 in.
" (metric)	China	39.37in.=1meter
Cho	Japan	2.451 acres
Coomb	England	4.1282 bu
Coyan	Siam	24.5.5 lb
Cuadra	Argentina	4.2 acres
"	Paraguay	94.71 yd
" (sq.)	Paraguay	1.85 acres
"	Uruguay	1.82 acres
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cu ft
Cwt. (hund. weight)	British	112 lb
Dessiatine	U.S.S.R.	2.6997 acres
Drachma	Greece	49.38 grains
Dunam	Palestine	0.22239 acre
Fanega (dry)	Ecuador, Salvador	1.5745 bu
"	Chile	2.75268 bu
" (dry)	Guatemala, Spain	1.57744 bu
"	Mexico	2.57716 bu
" (dry)	Spain	1.57501 bu
" (liquid)	Spain	16 gal
" (double)	Uruguay	7.776 bu
" (single)	Uruguay	3.888 bu
"	Venezuela	3.334 bu
Feddan	Egypt	1.04 acres
Frail (raisins)	Spain	50 lb
Frasco	Argentina	2.51 liq qt
Frasila	Zanzibar	35 lb
Fuder	Luxemburg	264.18 gal
Funt	U.S.S.R.	0.9028 lb
Gallon	British Empire	1.20094 U. S. gal
Garnitec	Poland	1.0567 gal
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains
Hectare	"	2.471 acres
Hectoliter: Dry	"	2.838 bu
Liquid	"	26.418 gal
Jerib	Iran (New)	2.471 acres
Joch	Austria	1.422 acres
"	Hungary	1.067 acres
Kantar	Egypt	99.05 lb
"	Morocco	112 lb
"	Turkey	124.45 lb
Ken	Japan	5.97 feet
Kilogram	Metric	2.2046 lb
Kilometer	"	0.62137 mile
Kin	Japan	1.32 lb
Klafter	Austria	2.074 yd
Klafter	Germany	1.90 yd
Koku	Japan	5.119 bu
Kwan	Japan	8.2673 l
Last	Belgium, Holland	85.134 l
"	England	82.56 bu
"	Germany	2 metric
"	Prussia	112.29 l
League (land)	Paraguay	4.633 ac
Li	China	1890 ft,
"	China	0.01260 (1-100
Libra (lb)	Argentina	1.0128 l
"	Central America	1.014 lb
"	Chile	1.014 lb
"	Cuba	1.0143 l
"	Mexico	1.01467
"	Peru	1.0143 l
"	Uruguay	1.0127 l
"	Venezuela	1.0143 l
Liter	Metric	1.0567 l
"	Metric	0.9081 q
Load, timber	England	50 cu ft
Manzana	Nicaragua	1.742 ac
"	Costa Rica and Salvador	1.727 ac
Marco	Bolivia	0.507 lb
Maund	Bengal	82.2-7 l
Meter	Metric	39.37 in
Mil	Denmark	4.68 mil
" (geographic)	Denmark	4.6036 r
Milla	Nicaragua	1.1594 r
"	Honduras	1.1493 r
Mina	Greece	0.95 lb
Morgan	Prussia	0.63 acr
Oka (Oke)	Greece	2.82 lb.
Oke	Egypt	2.7514 l
"	Turkey	2.826 lb
Pic	Egypt	22.83 in
Picul	Borneo and Celebes	135.64 l
"	China	133⅓ lb
"	Java	136.16 l
"	Philippines	139.44 l
Pie	Argentina	0.9471 f
"	Spain	0.91416
Pik	Turkey	27.9 inc
Pood	Russia	36.113 l
Pund (lb)	Denmark	1.102 lb
Quart	British Empire	1.20094
"	"	1.03205
Quarter	Great Britain	8.256 bu
Quintal	Argentina	101.3 lb
"	Brazil	129.54 l
"	Castile, Peru	101.43 l
"	Chile	101.43 l
"	Mexico	101.47 l
"	Metric	220.46 l
Rotl	Palestine	6.35 lb
Sagene	U.S.S.R.	7 feet
Salma	Malta	8.26 bu
Se	Japan	0.02451
Seer	India	2 2-35 l
Shaku	Japan	11.9303
Sho	Japan	1.91 liq
Skalpund	Sweden	0.937 lb
Stone	British	14 lb
Sun	Japan	1.193 in
Tael (Kuping)	China	575.64 g
Tan	Japan	0.25 acr
To	Japan	2.05 pec
Tonde (cereals)	Denmark	3.9480 l
Tonde (land)	Denmark	1.36 acr
"	France	2204.62
Tsubo	Japan	35.58 sc
Ts'un	China	1.26 inc
Tunna (wheat)	Sweden	4 16 bu
Tunnland	"	1.22 acr
Vara	Argentina	34.0944
"	Costa Rica and Salvador	32.913 i
"	Guatemala	32.909 i
"	Honduras	32.874 i
"	Nicaragua	33.057 i
"	Chile and Peru	32.913 i
"	Cuba	33.386 i
"	Mexico	32.992 i
Vedro	U.S.S.R.	3.249 g
Verst	"	0.663 m
Vloka	Poland	41.50 a
Wey	Scotland and Ireland	40 bu

The metric carat of 200 milligrams is now very generally in use. The word also is used the proportion of alloy in a metal. Thus, pure gold is 24 carats fine.

U. S. and British Weights and Measures Compared

Source: National Bureau of Standards

ish Imperial bushel = 1.03205 U. S. (Win-r) bushel.
. bushel = 0.96895 British Imperial bushel.
ish quart = 1.03205 U. S. dry quarts.
. dry quart = 0.96895 British quart.
ish quart (or gallon) = 1.20094 U. S. liquid (or gallons).
. liquid quart (or gallon) = 0.83268 British (or gallon).

British gallon, under the act of 1878, is d as the volume of 10 standard pounds of ed water weighed in air against brass weights, air and water at 62 degrees Fahrenheit with arometer at 30 inches and contains 277.42 inches.

U. S. gallon is defined as containing 231 inches.

re are 39.370113 British inches or 39.37 U. S. s in one meter. This difference between the British and the U. S. inch can therefore be neglected in most cases.

The foot came from the length of the king's foot; the old cubit was the length of a forearm; the grain came from the weight of a single grain of wheat "well dried from the middle of the ear"; and the inch originated as the thickness of a man's thumb. Traditionally the acre was the area of ground that a plowman with one ox could turn over in a day.

Often, neighboring countries assigned slightly different lengths to the same unit, such as the foot —which might equal any length from 11.3 to 14 inches. The Greeks recognized three different feet, which were used for three different purposes. In pre-Elizabethan England, the gallon depended upon the usage, that for wine being considerably smaller than the standard for ale.

The height of horses is measured in hands and their weight in stones; paper by the ream, which may be 480 or 500 sheets.

Household Measures

e teaspoon=1⅓ fluid drams; one tablespoon=spoons (level-full measure in each case).
e teaspoon is the household or culinary tea- and not the medical teaspoon.
e quart U. S. dry measure contains 67.20 cubic s.
e quart U. S. liquid measure contains 57.75 inches. One pound of butter displaces approxi-y 31¼ cubic inches as the average butter n is 2½ x 2½ x 5 inches.
e following tables of equivalents are taken the Fannie Merritt Farmer's "The Boston ng School Cook Book."
ew grains=less than ⅛ teaspoon; 16 table-s=1 cup.
ree teaspoons=1 tablespoon; ½ pint=1 cup.
e fluid oz.=2 tablespoons; 1 qt. jar=4 cups.
o pints=1 quart; 4 gills=1 pint.
ht quarts=1 peck.
ir pecks=1 bushel; 4 quarts=1 gallon.

Taken from Aunt Sammy's Radio Recipes. Revised: Three teaspoons=1 tablespoon; 4 tablespoons =¼ cup; 16 tablespoons=1 cup; ½ cup=1 gill; 2 cups=1 pint; 4 cups=1 quart.

The approximate weights of certain common commodities per cup (½ liquid pint) are:

Granulated sugar, butter, lard, and rice—½ pound.
Flour—¼ pound.
Cornmeal—5 ounces.
Stemmed raisins—6 ounces.

A 1-qt. measure holds 1 lb. of wheat flour, soft butter or broken loaf sugar; 1 lb. 2 oz. of corn meal or brown sugar; 1 lb. 1 oz. of powdered white sugar.

There are as a rule 10 eggs to a pound.

Milk at 68° Fahrenheit, weighs 8.60 lbs. a gallon provided it contains 3 per cent of butter fat; cream 8.37 lbs. a gallon, if it has in it 28 per cent of butter fat. When cream contains 40 per cent of fat it weighs 8.28 lbs. a gallon.

Bushel, Basket, Barrel, Cord

shel—Dry measure in the United States is on the old English Winchester bushel. Both ral and State laws fix the bushel as a unit of 42 cubic inches.

e United States Court of Customs Appeals ed (1912), that a "bushel" under the tariff neans a heaped bushel, and that a heaped el should contain 2747.715 cubic inches. Under decision a heaped bushel is 27.8 per cent larger a struck bushel.

sket—The Federal Standard Container Act of fixes standards for baskets and other contain-or small fruits, berries, and vegetables of the following capacities: ½ pint, 1 pint, 1 quart or multiples of the quart, standard dry measure; and standards for Climax baskets for grapes and other fruits and vegetables of the following capacities: 2, 4, and 12 quart, standard dry measure. This act is interstate in application.

Barrel—The U. S. standard barrel for fruits and vegetables (except cranberries) has a capacity of 7,056 cu. in; the U. S. standard barrel for cranberries has a capacity of 5,826 cu. in.

Cord—A cord of wood contains 128 cubic feet. The standard size of a piled cord of wood is 8 feet long, by 4 feet wide, by 4 feet high.

A board foot is 1 ft. x 1 ft. x 1 in.

Electrical Units

Source: National Bureau of Standards

e watt is the unit expressing electrical power rsepower (hp) represents power in mechanics, equal to the product of the volts (pressure)• amperes (rate of flow). Thus, 2 volts times peres would give in a direct current circuit 4 . Electrical energy is sold at so much per hour or more generally at a given amount ilowatt hour—which means 1,000 watt hours. may represent 1 watt for 1,000 hours or 1,000 for 1 hour. 746 watts are equal to one horse-power or inversely 1 kilowatt (kw) is equal to about 1⅓ horsepower.

The horsepower represents the power required to lift a weight of 33,000 pounds 1 foot in 1 minute or 550 pounds 1 foot in 1 second.

The ohm is the unit of electrical resistance and represents the physical property of a conductor which offers a resistance to the flow of electricity, permitting just 1 ampere to flow at 1 volt of pressure.

Ancient Greek and Roman Weights and Measures

WEIGHTS

an libra (pound) = 10 oz. 18 pwt. 13 5-7 gr., Troy.
mina (pound) = 11 oz. 7 pwt. 16 2-7 gr., Troy.
talent (60 minae) = 56 lbs. 11 oz. 0 pwt. 17 1-7 , Troy.

DRY MEASURE

an modus = 1 peck 2-9 pint.
choenix = 70 cu. in. = nearly 1½ pints.
dimnus = 3360 cu. in. = about 1½ bushels.

LIQUID MEASURE

cyathus = 2.9 cu. in. = nearly ½ gill.
Cotyle = 6 cyathus = 17.5 cu. in. = a little over ½ pint. Chous = 12 cotyles = 210 cu. in. = .909 gall.

LONG MEASURE

Roman foot = 11 3-5 inches.
Cubit = 17.4 inches.
Pace = 4 ft. 10 inches.
Furlong = 604 ft. 10 inches.
Mile = 4,835 feet.

Grecian cubit = 18.25 inches.
Furlong = 504 ft. 4 1-5 inches.
Mile = 4,030 feet.

Weight of Water

Source: National Bureau of Standards

	cubic inch.....	.0360	pound	1	imperial gallon..... 10.0	pounds
	cubic inches.....	.433	pound	11.2	imperial gallons.... 112.0	pounds
	cubic foot.....	62.3	pounds	224	imperial gallons....2240.0	pounds
	cubic foot.....	7.48052	U. S. gals.	1	U. S. gallon..... 8.33	pounds
.8	cubic feet.....	112.0	pounds	13.45	U. S. gallons..... 112.0	pounds
.96	cubic feet.....2240.0		pounds	269.0	U. S. gallons.....2240.0	pounds

International Atomic Weights and Their Discoverers

(THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS)

Source: The Journal of the American Chemical Society. Atomic weight is the average wei atom compared to an atom of oxygen as 16. Hydrogen was the early standard of mass; later o adopted. Starred values are based on theory, not yet confirmed by chemical analysis.

Chemical element	Symbol	Atomic number	Atomic weight	Year discov.	Discover
Actinium	Ac	89	*227	1899	Debierne
Aluminum	Al	13	26.97	1827	Wohler
Americium	Am	95	*241	1944	Seaborg et al
Antimony	Sb	51	121.76	1450	Valentine
Argon	A	18	39.944	1894	Rayleigh, Ramsa
Arsenic	As	33	74.91	13th C.	Magnus
Astatine	At	85	*211	1940	Corson et al
Barium	Ba	56	137.36	1808	Davy
Beryllium	Be	4	9.02	1798	Vauquelin
Bismouth	Bi	83	209.00	15th C.	Valentine
Boron	B	5	10.82	1808	Davy
Bromine	Br	35	79.916	1826	Balard
Cadmium	Cd	48	112.41	1817	Stromeyer
Calcium	Ca	20	40.08	1808	Davy
Carbon	C	6	12.010	B. C.	
Cerium	Ce	58	140.13	1803	Klaproth
Cesium	Cs	55	132.91	1861	Bunsen, Kirchoff
Chlorine	Cl	17	35.457	1774	Scheele
Chromium	Cr	24	52.01	1797	Vauquelin
Cobalt	Co	27	58.94	1735	Brandt
Columbium	Cb	41	92.91	1801	Hatchett
Copper	Cu	29	63.54	B. C.	
Curium	Cm	96	*242	1944	Seaborg et al
Dysprosium	Dy	66	162.46	1886	Boisbaudran
Erbium	Er	68	167.2	1843	Mosander
Europium	Eu	63	152.0	1901	Demarcay
Fluorine	F	9	19.00	1771	Scheele
Francium	Fr	87	*223	1939	Perey
Gadolinium	Gd	64	156.9	1886	Marignac
Gallium	Ga	31	69.72	1875	Boisbaudran
Germanium	Ge	32	72.60	1886	Winkler
Gold	Au	79	197.2	B. C.	
Hafnium	Hf	72	178.6	1923	Coster, Hevesy
Helium	He	2	4.003	1895	Ramsay
Holmium	Ho	67	164.94	1879	Cleve
Hydrogen	H	1	1.0080	1766	Cavendish
Indium	In	49	114.76	1863	Reich, Richter
Iodine	I	53	126.92	1811	Courtois
Iridium	Ir	77	193.1	1804	Tennant
Iron	Fe	26	55.85	B. C.	
Krypton	Kr	36	83.7	1898	Ramsay, Travers
Lanthanum	La	57	138.92	1839	Mosander
Lead	Pb	82	207.21	B. C.	
Lithium	Li	3	6.940	1817	Arfvedson
Lutecium	Lu	71	174.99	1907	Welsbach, Urbai
Magnesium	Mg	12	24.32	1830	Liebig, Bussy
Manganese	Mn	25	54.93	1774	Gahn
Mercury	Hg	80	200.61	B. C.	
Molybdenum	Mo	42	95.95	1782	Hjelm
Neodymium	Nd	60	144.27	1885	Welsbach
Neon	Ne	10	20.183	1898	Ramsay, Travers
Neptunium	Np	93	*237	1940	McMillan and A
Nickel	Ni	28	58.69	1751	Cronstedt
Nitrogen	N	7	14.008	1772	Rutherford
Osmium	Os	76	190.2	1804	Tennant
Oxygen	O	8	16.0000	1774	Priestly, Scheele
Palladium	Pd	46	106.7	1803	Wollaston
Phosphorus	P	15	30.98	1669	Brandt
Platinum	Pt	78	195.23	1735	Ulloa
Plutonium	Pu	94	*239	1940	Seaborg et al
Polonium	Po	84	210.0	1898	M. and Mme. C
Potassium	K	19	39.096	1807	Davy
Praseodymium	Pr	59	140.92	1885	Welsbach
Prometheum	Pm	61	147	1945	Glendenin and M
Protactinium	Pa	91	231	1917	Hahn and Meitn
Radium	Ra	88	226.05	1898	The Curies, Bem
Radon	Rn	86	222	1900	Dorn
Rhenium	Re	75	186.31	1925	Noddack and Ta
Rhodium	Rh	45	102.91	1803	Wollaston
Rubidium	Rb	37	85.48	1861	Bunsen, Kirchof
Ruthenium	Ru	44	101.7	1845	Claus
Samarium	Sm	62	150.43	1879	Boisbaudran
Scandium	Sc	21	45.10	1879	Nilson
Selenium	Se	34	78.96	1817	Berzelius
Silicon	Si	14	28.06	1823	Berzelius
Silver	Ag	47	107.880	B. C.	
Sodium	Na	11	22.997	1807	Davy
Strontium	Sr	38	87.63	1790	Crawford
Sulfur	S	16	32.066	B. C.	
Tantalum	Ta	73	180.88	1802	Eckeberg
Technetium	Tc	43	*99	1937	Perrier and Segr
Tellurium	Te	52	127.61	1782	Von Reichenstei
Terbium	Tb	65	159.2	1843	Mosander
Thallium	Tl	81	204.39	1861	Crookes
Thorium	Th	90	232.12	1828	Berzelius
Thulium	Tm	69	169.4	1879	Cleve
Tin	Sn	50	118.70	B. C.	
Titanium	Ti	22	47.90	1789	Gregor
Tungsten	W	74	183.92	1783	d'Elhujar
Uranium	U	92	238.07	1789	Klaproth
Vanadium	V	23	50.95	1830	Sefstrom
Xenon	Xe	54	131.3	1898	Ramsay, Trave
Ytterbium	Yb	70	173.04	1878	Marignac
Yttrium	Y	39	88.92	1794	Gadolin
Zinc	Zn	30	65.38	B. C.	
Zirconium	Zr	40	91.22	1789	Klaproth

Density (Actual Weight) of Chemical Elements

Smithsonian Institution Physical Tables, grams per cubic centimeter. To reduce to pounds per cubic foot, multiply by 62.4

s in parentheses indicate numbers are doubtful; < indicates value is too high; > value is too alue is greater than number given; — smaller than number given.

n. Element	Grams.	Melting Pt.	Chem. Element	Grams.	Melting Pt.
		Cent.°			Cent.
a, liquid	2.43	659.7	Molybdenum	10.2	2620
, liquid	6.55	630.5	Neodymium	7.00	840
uid	1.40	−189.2	Neon	1.204	−248.67
rystal*	5.73	500	Nickel	8.8	1455
olid	3.78	850	Nitrogen, liquid	0.810	−209.86
solid	9.67	271.3	Osmium	22.5	2700
norph	2.45	2300	Oxygen, liquid	1.132	−218.4
solid	4.2	−7.2	Palladium	11.5	1553
, solid	8.37	320.9	Phosphorus, red	2.20	44.1
olid	1.873	26	Platinum	21.37	1773.5
	1.54	810	Potassium	0.870	62.3
iamond	3.52	3500+	Praseodymium	6.6	940
raphite	2.25	....	Radon	....	−110
ure	7.02	640	Rhodium	12.44	1985
solid	2.2	−101.6	Rubidium	1.532	38.5
n, pure	6.93	1650	Ruthenium	12.30	2450
	8.71	1480	Samarium	7.7	>1300
m	8.4	1950	Scandium	3.00	1200
nnealed	8.89	1083	Selenium	4.82	220
	4.77	....	Silicon, crystal	2.42	1420
solid	1.5	−223	Silver, cast	10.42	960.5
	5.93	29.7	Sodium	0.971	97.5
m	5.46	958.5	Strontium, solid	2.60	800
	1.85	1350	Sulphur, solid	2.0	113
t	19.3	1063	Tantalum	16.6	2996
solid	13.3	(1700)	Tellurium, crystal	6.25	452
olid	0.19	<−272	Thallium	11.86	303.5
, solid	0.763	−259.14	Thorium	11.00	1845
	7.28	155	Tin, solid	7.184	231.89
	4.94	113.5	Titanium	4.5	1800
e	7.86	1535	Tungsten	18.6	3370
solid	3.4	−157	Uranium	18.7	<1150
m	6.15	826	Vanadium	5.6	1710
d	11.005	327.4	Xenon, liquid	3.52	−112
	0.534	186	Ytterbium	....	1800
m	1.741	651	Yttrium	3.80	1490
se	7.3	1260	Zinc, solid	4.32	419.47
liquid	13.596	−38.87	Zirconium	6.53	1900

ic melting point 500° C. under pressure.
n melts at 960° centigrade; carbon, at 3500°.

BOILING POINTS OF THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS (DEGREES, CENTIGRADE)

ent	C.°	Element	C.°	Element	C.°	Element	C.°
	1,380	Chlorine	−34.7	Manganese	1,900	Rubidium	700
	−185.7	Copper	2,300	Molybdenum	3,700.9	Selenium	688
ubi.)	615	Helium	−268.9	Neon	−245.8	Sodium	880
	1,140	Hydrogen	−252.7	Nitrogen	−195.8	Sulphur	444.6
	1,450	Iodine	184.3	Ozone	−112	Thallium	1,650
	58.8	Iron	3,000	Phosphorus	280	Tin	2,260
	767	Lead	1,620	Platinum	4,300	Tungsten	5,900
	(4,200)	Magnesium	1,110	Potassium	760	Zinc	907

Density of Gases

(Weight is Grams per Litre)
Source: Smithsonian Institution

as	Wght. Grams	Specific Grav. Air-1	Specific Grav. O-1	Lbs. per cu. ft.	Gas	Wght. Grams	Specific Grav. Air-1	Specific Grav. O-1	Lbs. per cu. ft.
e	1.173	0.9073	0.8208	0.07323	Hydrogen	0.08988	0.06952	0.06290	0.005611
	1.2929	1.0000	0.9047	0.08071	Hydrogen sulphide	1.539	1.190	1.077	0.09608
	0.7710	0.5963	0.5395	0.04813	Krypton	3.708	2.868	2.595	0.2315
	1.7837	1.3796	1.2482	0.11135	Methane	0.7168	0.5544	0.5016	0.04475
so	2.673	2.067	1.870	0.1669	Methyl chloride	2.3076	1.7848	1.6148	0.1441
ioxide	1.9769	1.5290	1.3834	0.12341	Methyl ether	2.1098	1.6318	1.4764	0.1317
onoxide	1.2504	0.9671	0.8750	0.07896	Neon	0.90035	0.69638	0.63004	0.05621
	3.214	2.486	2.249	0.2006	Nitrogen	1.25055	0.96724	0.87510	0.07807
	2.335	1.806	1.634	0.1458	Nitric oxide	1.3402	1.0366	0.9378	0.08367
	1.3566	1.0493	0.9493	0.08469	Nitrous oxide	1.9778	1.5297	1.3840	0.1235
	1.2604	0.9749	0.8820	0.07868	Oxygen	1.42904	1.10527	1.0000	0.08921
	1.696	1.312	1.187	0.1059	Propane	2.020	1.562	1.414	0.1261
	0.17847	0.1380	0.12489	0.01114	Sulphur dioxide	2.9269	2.2638	2.0482	0.1827
n bromide	3.6445	2.8189	2.5503	0.2275	Xenon	5.851	4.525	4.094	0.3653
n chloride	1.6392	1.2678	1.1471	0.10233					

Names of the Months in Five Languages

glish	Spanish	Portuguese	French	German
	enero	janeiro	janvier	Januar
	febrero	fevereiro	fevrier	Februar
	marzo	marco	mars	Marz
	abril	abril	avril	April
	mayo	maio	mai	Mai
	junio	junho	juin	Juni
	julio	julho	juillet	Juli
	agosto	agosto	aout	August
r	setiembre	setembro	septembre	September
	octubre	outubro	octobre	Oktober
r	noviembre	novembro	novembre	November
r	diciembre	dezembro	decembre	Dezember

It will be observed in the foregoing list that the names of months are capitalized in English man, but are not capitalized in Spanish, Portuguese, and French.

Squares, Square Roots, Cubes and Cubic Roots of Nos. 1

No.	Sq.	Cube	Sq. Root	Cube Root	No.	Sq.	Cube	Sq. Root	Cube Root	No.	Sq.	Cube
1	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	35	1225	42875	5.916	3.271	68	4624	314432
2	4	8	1.414	1.259	36	1296	46656	6.000	3.301	69	4761	328509
3	9	27	1.732	1.442	37	1369	50653	6.082	3.332	70	4900	343000
4	16	64	2.000	1.587	38	1444	54872	6.164	3.362	71	5041	357911
5	25	125	2.236	1.710	39	1521	59319	6.245	3.391	72	5184	373248
6	36	216	2.449	1.817	40	1600	64000	6.324	3.420	73	5329	389017
7	49	343	2.645	1.913	41	1681	68921	6.403	3.448	74	5476	405224
8	64	512	2.828	2.000	42	1764	74088	6.480	3.476	75	5625	421875
9	81	729	3.000	2.080	43	1849	79507	6.557	3.503	76	5776	438976
10	100	1000	3.162	2.154	44	1936	85184	6.633	3.530	77	5929	456533
11	121	1331	3.316	2.224	45	2025	91125	6.708	3.556	78	6084	474552
12	144	1728	3.464	2.289	46	2116	97336	6.782	3.583	79	6241	493039
13	169	2197	3.605	2.351	47	2209	103823	6.855	3.608	80	6400	512000
14	196	2744	3.741	2.410	48	2304	110592	6.928	3.634	81	6561	531441
15	225	3375	3.873	2.466	49	2401	117649	7.000	3.659	82	6724	551368
16	256	4096	4.000	2.519	50	2500	125000	7.071	3.684	83	6889	571787
17	289	4913	4.123	2.571	51	2601	132651	7.141	3.708	84	7056	592704
18	324	5832	4.242	2.620	52	2704	140608	7.211	3.732	85	7225	614125
19	361	6859	4.358	2.668	53	2809	148877	7.280	3.756	86	7396	636056
20	400	8000	4.472	2.714	54	2916	157464	7.348	3.779	87	7569	658503
21	441	9261	4.582	2.758	55	3025	166375	7.416	3.803	88	7744	681472
22	484	10648	4.690	2.802	56	3136	175616	7.483	3.825	89	7921	704969
23	529	12167	4.795	2.843	57	3249	185193	7.549	3.848	90	8100	729000
24	576	13824	4.899	2.884	58	3364	195112	7.615	3.870	91	8281	753571
25	625	15625	5.000	2.924	59	3481	205379	7.681	3.893	92	8464	778688
26	676	17576	5.099	2.962	60	3600	216000	7.746	3.914	93	8649	804357
27	729	19683	5.196	3.000	61	3721	226981	7.810	3.936	94	8836	830584
28	784	21952	5.291	3.036	62	3844	238328	7.874	3.957	95	9025	857375
29	841	24389	5.385	3.072	63	3969	250047	7.937	3.979	96	9216	884736
30	900	27000	5.477	3.107	64	4096	262144	8.000	4.000	97	9409	912673
31	961	29791	5.567	3.141	65	4225	274625	8.062	4.020	98	9604	941192
32	1024	32768	5.656	3.174	66	4356	287496	8.124	4.041	99	9801	970299
33	1089	35937	5.744	3.207	67	4489	300763	8.185	4.061	100	10000	1000000
34	1156	39304	5.831	3.239								

Multiplication and Division Table

A number in the top line (19) multiplied by a number in the last column on the left (18) produces the number where the top line and the side line meet (342), and so on throughout the table. A number in the table (342) divided by the number at the top of that column (19) re number (18) at the extreme left; also, the table (342) divided by the number extreme left gives the number (19) at the column, and so on throughout the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60	63	66	69
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120	126	132	138
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84	91	98	105	112	119	126	133	140	147	154	161
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120	128	136	144	152	160	168	176	184
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108	117	126	135	144	153	162	171	180	189	198	207
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132	143	154	165	176	187	198	209	220	231	242	253
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	240	252	264	276
13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130	143	156	169	182	195	208	221	234	247	260	273	286	299
14	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140	154	168	182	196	210	224	238	252	266	280	294	308	322
15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180	195	210	225	240	255	270	285	300	315	330	345
16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160	176	192	208	224	240	256	272	288	304	320	336	352	368
17	34	51	68	85	102	119	136	153	170	187	204	221	238	255	272	289	306	323	340	357	374	391
18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162	180	198	216	234	252	270	288	306	324	342	360	378	396	414
19	38	57	76	95	114	133	152	171	190	209	228	247	266	285	304	323	342	361	380	399	418	437
20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460
21	42	63	84	105	126	147	168	189	210	231	252	273	294	315	336	357	378	399	420	441	462	483
22	44	66	88	110	132	154	176	198	220	242	264	286	308	330	352	374	396	418	440	462	484	506
23	46	69	92	115	138	161	184	207	230	253	276	299	322	345	368	391	414	437	460	483	506	529
24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216	240	264	288	312	336	360	384	408	432	456	480	504	528	552
25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400	425	450	475	500	525	550	575
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

Areas of Circles

To find the circumference of a circle multiply the diameter by 3.14159265 (commonly expressed as 3.1416). To find the area of a circle multiply the square of the diameter by .785398 (usually expressed as .7854). To find the cubic contents of a cylinder or pipe, multiply the area by the height or depth. Thus, a pipe 1 foot in diar foot in length contains .7854 cubic fe how many gallons are contained in cylinder, divide the cubic contents by 2 the number of cubic inches in a U gallon.

CIRCLE AREAS IN EIGHTHS OF A UNIT

Diameter	Circumference	Area	Diameter	Circumference	Area	Diameter	Circumference	Area	Diameter	Circ fere
1-32	.09817	.0007	9-16	1.76715	.2485	1	3.14159	.7854	2	6.28
1-16	.19635	.0030	19-32	1.86532	.2768	1 1-16	3.33794	.8866	2 3-16	6.87
3-32	.29452	.0069	21-32	2.06167	.3382	1 3-16	3.73064	1.1075	2 5-16	7.26
3-16	.58904	.0276	11-16	2.15984	.3712	1 5-16	4.12334	1.3530	2 7-16	7.65
7-32	.68722	.0375	23-32	2.25802	.4057	1 7-16	4.51604	1.6230	2 9-16	8.04
9-32	.88357	.0621	25-32	2.45437	.4793	1 9-16	4.90874	1.9175	2 11-16	8.44
11-32	1.07992	.0928	27-32	2.65072	.5591	1 11-16	5.30144	2.2365	2 13 16	8.83
13-32	1.27627	.1296	29-32	2.84707	.6450	1 13-16	5.69414	2.5802	2 15-16	9.23

A square is equal in area to a circle when the side of the square equals 0.88623 multiplied by the diameter of the circle; or when the diameter of the circle equals 1.12838 multiplied by the side of

Any straight line extending from t a circle to the circumference is called

Square Roots and Cube Roots, 1000 to 2000

Square Root	Cube Root	No.	Square Root	Cube Root	No.	Square Root	Cube Root	No.	Square Root	Cube Root
31.62	10.00	1255	35.43	10.79	1510	38.86	11.47	1765	42.01	12.09
31.70	10.02	1260	35.50	10.80	1515	38.92	11.49	1770	42.07	12.10
31.78	10.03	1265	35.57	10.82	1520	38.99	11.50	1775	42.13	12.11
31.94	10.07	1275	35.71	10.84	1530	39.12	11.52	1785	42.25	12.13
32.02	10.08	1280	35.78	10.86	1535	39.18	11.54	1790	42.31	12.14
32.09	10.10	1285	35.85	10.87	1540	39.24	11.55	1795	42.37	12.15
32.17	10.12	1290	35.92	10.89	1545	39.31	11.56	1800	42.43	12.16
32.33	10.15	1300	36.06	10.91	1555	39.43	11.59	1810	42.54	12.19
32.40	10.16	1305	36.12	10.93	1560	39.50	11.60	1815	42.60	12.20
32.56	10.20	1315	36.26	10.96	1570	39.62	11.62	1825	42.72	12.22
32.63	10.21	1320	36.33	10.97	1575	39.69	11.63	1830	42.78	12.23
32.79	10.24	1330	36.47	11.00	1585	39.81	11.66	1840	42.90	12.25
32.86	10.26	1335	36.54	11.01	1590	39.87	11.67	1845	42.95	12.26
32.94	10.28	1340	36.61	11.02	1595	39.94	11.68	1850	43.01	12.28
33.02	10.29	1345	36.67	11.04	1600	40.00	11.70	1855	43.07	12.29
33.09	10.31	1350	36.74	11.05	1605	40.06	11.71	1860	43.13	12.30
33.17	10.32	1355	36.81	11.07	1610	40.12	11.72	1865	43.19	12.31
33.24	10.34	1360	36.88	11.08	1615	40.19	11.73	1870	43.24	12.32
33.32	10.35	1365	36.95	11.09	1620	40.25	11.74	1875	43.30	12.33
33.39	10.37	1370	37.01	11.11	1625	40.31	11.76	1880	43.36	12.34
33.47	10.38	1375	37.08	11.12	1630	40.37	11.77	1885	43.42	12.35
33.54	10.40	1380	37.15	11.13	1635	40.44	11.78	1890	43.47	12.36
33.62	10.42	1385	37.22	11.15	1640	40.50	11.79	1895	43.53	12.37
33.69	10.43	1390	37.28	11.16	1645	40.56	11.80	1900	43.59	12.39
33.76	10.45	1395	37.35	11.17	1650	40.62	11.82	1905	43.06	12.40
33.84	10.46	1400	37.42	11.19	1655	40.68	11.83	1910	43.70	12.41
33.91	10.48	1405	37.48	11.20	1660	40.74	11.84	1915	43.76	12.42
33.99	10.49	1410	37.55	11.21	1665	40.80	11.85	1920	43.82	12.43
34.06	10.51	1415	37.62	11.23	1670	40.87	11.86	1925	43.87	12.44
34.13	10.52	1420	37.68	11.24	1675	40.93	11.88	1930	43.93	12.45
34.21	10.54	1425	37.75	11.25	1680	40.99	11.89	1935	43.99	12.46
34.28	10.55	1430	37.82	11.27	1685	41.05	11.90	1940	44.05	12.47
34.35	10.57	1435	37.88	11.28	1690	41.11	11.91	1945	44.10	12.48
34.42	10.58	1440	37.95	11.29	1695	41.17	11.92	1950	44.16	12.49
34.50	10.60	1445	38.01	11.31	1700	41.23	11.93	1955	44.22	12.50
34.57	10.61	1450	38.08	11.32	1705	41.29	11.95	1960	44.27	12.51
34.64	10.63	1455	38.14	11.33	1710	41.35	11.96	1965	44.33	12.53
34.71	10.64	1460	38.21	11.34	1715	41.41	11.97	1970	44.38	12.54
34.79	10.66	1465	38.28	11.36	1720	41.47	11.98	1975	44.44	12.55
34.86	10.67	1470	38.34	11.37	1725	41.53	11.99	1980	44.50	12.56
34.93	10.69	1475	38.41	11.38	1730	41.59	12.00	1985	44.55	12.57
35.00	10.70	1480	38.47	11.40	1735	41.65	12.02	1990	44.61	12.58
35.14	10.73	1490	38.60	11.42	1745	41.77	12.04	1995	44.67	12.59
35.28	10.76	1500	38.73	11.45	1755	41.89	12.06	2000	44.72	12.60

Common Fractions Reduced to Decimals

16ths	32ds	64ths		8ths	16ths	32ds	64ths		8ths	16ths	32ds	64ths	
		1	.015625				23	.359375				45	.703125
	1	2	.03125	3	6	12	24	.375			23	46	.71875
		3	.046875				25	.390625				47	.734375
1	2	4	.0625			13	26	.40625	6	12	24	48	.75
		5	.078125				27	.421875				49	.765625
	3	6	.09375		7	14	28	.4375			25	50	.78125
		7	.109375				29	.453125				51	.796875
2	4	8	.125			15	30	.46875		13	26	52	.8125
		9	.140625				31	.484375				53	.828125
	5	10	.15625	4		16	32	.5			27	54	.84375
		11	.171875		8		33	.515625				55	.859385
3	6	12	.1875			17	34	.53125	7	14	28	56	.875
		13	.203125				35	.546875				57	.890625
	7	14	.21875		9	18	36	.5625			29	58	.90625
		15	.234375				37	.578125				59	.921875
4	8	16	.25			19	38	.59375		15	30	60	.9375
		17	.265625				39	.609375				61	.953125
	9	18	.28125	5	10	20	40	.625			31	62	.96875
		19	.296875				41	.640625				63	.984375
5	10	20	.3125			21	42	.65625	8	16	32	64	1.
		21	.328125				43	.671875					
	11	22	.34375		11	22	44	.6875					

Factors and Prime Numbers

tors are such numbers as multiplied together will produce a required number.
rime Number is one that cannot be resolved into two or more factors; or, it is a number exactly
ple only by itself and unity.
Composite Number is one that can be resolved into factors.

TABLE OF PRIME NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 1000

59	139	233	337	439	557	653	769	883
61	149	239	347	443	563	659	773	887
67	151	241	349	449	569	661	787	907
71	157	251	353	457	571	673	797	911
73	163	257	359	461	577	677	809	919
79	167	263	367	463	587	683	811	929
83	173	269	373	467	593	691	821	937
89	179	271	379	479	599	701	823	941
97	181	277	383	487	601	709	827	947
101	191	281	389	491	607	719	829	953
103	193	283	397	499	613	727	839	967
107	197	293	401	503	617	733	853	971
109	199	307	409	509	619	739	857	977
113	211	311	419	521	631	743	859	983
127	223	313	421	523	641	751	863	991
131	227	317	431	541	643	757	877	997
137	229	331	433	547	647	761	881	

Years in Which a Given Amount Will Double at Interes

Rate	At Simple Interest	At Compound Interest			Rate	At Simple Interest	At Compound Inte		
		Compounded Yearly	Compounded Semi-Annually	Compounded Quarterly			Compounded Yearly	Compounded Semi-Annually	C po Qu
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.		Years.	Years.	Years.	
1	100.00	69.660	69.487	69.237	6	16.67	11.896	11.725	
1½	66.66	46.556	46.382	46.297	6½	15.38	11.007	10.836	
2	50.00	35.003	34.830	34.743	7	14.29	10.245	10.074	
2½	40.00	28.071	27.899	27.748	7½	13.33	9.584	9.414	
3	33.33	23.450	23.278	23.191	8	12.50	9.006	8.837	
3½	28.57	20.149	19.977	19.890	8½	11.76	8.497	8.327	
4	25.00	17.673	17.501	17.415	9	11.11	8.043	7.874	
4½	22.22	15.747	15.576	15.490	9½	10.52	7.638	7.468	
5	20.00	14.207	14.035	13.949	10	10.00	7.273	7.103	
5½	18.18	12.942	12.775	12.689	12	8.34	6.116	5.948	

Thermometers—Comparative Scales

Source—The Smithsonian Institution

Reaumur, 80°	Centigrade, 100°	Fahrenheit 212°		Reaumur, 80°	Centigrade, 100°	Fahrenheit 212°		Reaumur, 80°	Centigrade, 100°	Fahrenheit 212°	
76	95	203	Water Boils at Sea-Level.	29.3	36.7	98	Blood Heat	0	0	32	Wate
72	90	194		28	35	95		— 0.9	— 1.1	30	Fre
68	85	185		25.8	32.2	90		— 4	— 5	23	
63.1	78.9	174		24	30	86		— 5.3	— 6.7	20	
60	75	167	Alcohol Boils	21.3	26.7	80		— 8	—10	14	
56	70	158		20	25	77		— 9.8	—12.2	10	
52	65	149		16	20	68		—12	—15	5	
48	60	140		12.4	15.5	60	Temperate	—14.2	—17.8	0	Zero
44	55	131		10.2	12.8	55		—16	—20	— 4	
42.2	52.8	127	Tallow Melts	8	10	50		—20	—25	—13	
40	50	122		5.8	7.2	45		—24	—30	—22	
36	45	113		4	5	41		—28	—35	—31	
33.8	42.2	108		1.3	1.7	35		—32	—40	—40	
32	40	104									

To reduce Fahrenheit to Centigrade, subtract 32 degrees and multiply by 5/9; to reduce Ce to Fahrenheit, multiply by 9/5 and add 32 degrees; to reduce Reaumur to Centigrade, multiply

Wedding Anniversaries

Source: Jewelry Industry Council

The Jewelry Industry Council, in cooperation with the American National Retail Jewelers tion, the National Association of Credit Jewelers and the National Wholesale Jewelers Asso issued a new and revised wedding anniversary list, effective Jan. 1, 1948. By agreement w American National Retail Jewelers Association the new list replaced the one authorized Association in 1937. The lists follow:

1948	1937
1st—Clocks	Paper
2nd—China	Cotton
3rd—Crystal, glass	Leather
4th—Electrical appliances	Books
5th—Silverware	Wood, clocks
6th—Wood	Iron
7th—Desk, pen and pencil sets	Copper, bronze or brass
8th—Linens, laces	Electrical appliances
9th—Leather	Pottery
10th—Diamond jewelry	Tin, aluminum
11th—Fashion jewelry, accessories	Steel
12th—Pearls or colored gems	Silk or linen
13th—Textiles, furs	Lace
14th—Gold jewelry	Ivory
15th—Watches	Crysta
16th—Silver hollowware	
17th—Furniture	
18th—Porcelain	
19th—Bronze	
20th—Platinum	China
25th—Sterling silver jubilee	Silver
30th—Diamond	Pearl
35th—Jade	Coral,
40th—Ruby	Ruby
45th—Sapphire	Sapph
50th—Golden jubilee	Gold
55th—Emerald	Emera
60th—Diamond jubilee	Diamo

TRADITIONAL LIST RECOMMENDED BY SOCIAL AUTHORITIES

1st—Paper. 2nd—Cotton. 3rd—Leather. 4th—Fruit and Flowers, Silk. 5th—Wooden. 6th—Su Candy, Iron. 7th—Woolen or Copper. 8th—Bronze or Pottery. 9th—Willow or Pottery. 10th— Aluminum. 11th—Steel. 12th—Silk or Linen. 13th—Lace. 14th—Ivory. 15th—Crystal. 20th— 25th—Silver. 30th—Pearl. 35th—Coral. 40th—Ruby. 45th—Sapphire. 50th—Golden. 55th—E 60th and 75th—Diamond.

Birth Stones

Source: American National Retail Jewelers' Association

Month	Ancient	Modern	Month	Ancient	Modern	Month	Ancient	M
Jan.....	Garnet.....	Garnet	May.....	Agate.....	Emerald	Sept.....	Chrysolite..	Sap
Feb.....	Amethyst..	Amethyst	June.....	Emerald...	Pearl or Moonstone	October..	Aquamarine	Op To
March...	Jasper.....	Bloodstone or Aq'marine	July.....	Onyx.....	Ruby	Nov.....	Topaz.....	To
April	Sapphire...	Diamond	Aug.....	Carnelian...	Sardonyx or Peridot.	Dec.	Ruby.....	Tu La

Flower of the Month

January—Carnation or Snowdrop. February—Violet or Primrose. March—Jonquil or Daffodil. Sweet Pea or Daisy. May—Lily of the Valley or Hawthorn. June—Rose or Honeysuckle. July—L or Water Lily. August—Poppy or Gladiolus. September—Aster or Morning Glory. October—Ca or Cosmos. November—Chrysanthemum. December—Narcissus or Holly.

Baby Colors—Blue for boys. Pink for girls.

National Geographic Society

(Prepared by Gilbert Grosvenor, LL.D., Litt.D., President)

National Geographic Society was founded in
for the increase and diffusion of geographic
dge." It has played such an important role
oration and the advancement of science, and
effectively interpreted and illustrated geog-
for the layman, that its membership exceeds
00, its researches and expeditions range to
ds of the earth, and its dissemination of
phic and other scientific knowledge extends
countries of the world.

May 19, 1949, The Society celebrated the
Jubilee of Gilbert Grosvenor, who has
The Society's activities and served as editor
National Geographic Magazine for fifty
In recognition of his work, the Board of
es established the Grosvenor Medal for
ributions to Geography." Dr. Grosvenor
ie first recipient of the medal.

peditions, Explorations and Observations

Society pioneered in the study of Alaska. It
ted Peary in his expedition that culminated
attainment of the North Pole. It sent an
tion to Greenland, with the United States
cooperating, through which Rear Admiral
acquired the far northern flying experience
arried him to both of the earth's Poles.
a series of expeditions led by Dr. Neil M.
the pre-Columbian city of Pueblo Bonito
aco Canyon, N. M., was unearthed and
ed. Other expeditions based on the work
eblo Bonito, led Dr. Andrew E. Douglass to
late a tree-ring calendar which extends the
logy of the southwestern United States back
nt centuries before Columbus.

editions of the Society led by Dr. Joseph F.
explored gorges of the Yangtze River, rivaling
of the Grand Canyon and sent back to Amer-
rich collection of rare, ancient ceremonial
which are now in the Library of Congress.

Society has encouraged public interest in
al Parks and conservation. At a cost of
00 it purchased and presented to the Govern-
2,239 acres of the finest giant sequoia and red
llow pine within the Sequoia National Park.
934, the Society in cooperation with the New
Zoological Society made a series of deep sea
ations off Nonsuch Island, Bermuda, under
adership of Dr. William Beebe. A world
depth of 3,028 feet was attained.

934 the Society and the United States Army
rps jointly sent up from the Black Hills of
Dakota the Explorer, with a gas capacity of
00 cubic feet, the largest free balloon ever
ucted, which reached an altitude of 60,613
On Nov. 11, 1935, the late Lt. Col. A. W.
s and Major O. A. Anderson (now
Gen.), piloted Explorer II, with a capacity
cubic feet greater, to a record height of
feet.

hey W. Stirling, leader of the National Geo-
c Society-Smithsonian Institution Archaeo-
Expedition to Veracruz, Mexico, in
iscovered the oldest dated work of man in
nericas, a Mayan stela bearing a date equiva-
o Nov. 4, 291 B. C. (Spinden correlation).
overies made by annual expeditions to
and Panama since 1939 have included an
t civilization which Dr. Stirling named "La
Culture." The practicality of helicopters in
ological field work was proved in 1949, when
ribbean Air Command, U. S. Air Force, made
achines available. Pottery uncovered in
a suggested an entirely new culture may
been unearthed.

er the direction of Dr. Lyman J. Briggs
ational Geographic Society, the Army Air
; and the Bartol Research Foundation co-
ed in the summer of 1946 in researches on
riation of cosmic ray intensity at various
es over a range of latitude extending from
grees North Latitude to 20 degrees South
de.

oint expedition of the National Geographic
y and the U. S. Army Air Forces observed
tal solar eclipse of May 20, 1947 from a base
near Bocaiuva, Brazil. The expedition ob-
a large number of photographs of the
and the corona including special photo-
c studies of star fields near the limb of the
sun for use in calculations to test the Einstein "Shift" Theory.

The Society in conjunction with the U. S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Bureau of Standards, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and State Department set up seven stations along a 5,320-mile arc from Burma through Siam, China, Korea, Japan and the Aleutian Islands to make observations of the solar eclipse on May 8-9, 1948, in an effort to determine the shape and size of the earth with greater accuracy than has hitherto been possible.

Dr. Arthur A. Allen, leader of an expedition in which The Society, Cornell University, and the Arctic Institute of North America cooperated, in the summer of 1948 located and photographed the nesting place of the bristle-thighed curlew, the only North American bird whose breeding ground had never previously been found. During the same year The Society joined with the Smithsonian Institution and the Australian Government in sending scientists into Arnhem Land, Australia, to study the aborigines in their native environment.

A specimen of Nepal's spinny babbler, the first obtained for science in 106 years, was among the prizes secured by the 1948-49 expedition led by Dr. Dillon Ripley for The Society in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution and Yale University.

Expeditions in 1949

Expeditions in 1949 included one to Venezuela under Dr. Paul A. Zahl to obtain color photographs of the scarlet ibis. Dr. Arthur A. Allen continued recording native birds in color and sound, visiting Georgia, Florida, North Dakota, and New York.

The National Geographic Society-Palomar Observatory Sky Survey was initiated in July 1949. This four-year project is expected to result in the world's first definitive Sky Atlas. Using the Schmidt telescopic camera and a technique similar to that followed by aerial photo mappers in World War II, astronomers can photograph regions 300 million light years from the earth.

In its work of diffusing geographic knowledge, the Society relies principally on its publication, the National Geographic Magazine, which is sent to every member. For the benefit of specialists, The Society has published monographs giving the technical results of expeditions. These supplement the popular narratives in The Magazine.

The Society maintains a Cartographic Division which compiles maps of all continents and oceans and other major regions. These maps are drawn, published and distributed by the Society to its entire membership. During the recent war a number of maps were prepared in close cooperation with American military authorities to incorporate features especially useful to the Army, Navy and Air Forces. The New Map of Europe and the Near East shows the changes in sovereignty authorized by the five World War II treaties signed by April 1, 1949. Of the 8,000 names on the map, 1,000 represent either new spellings or entirely new designations.

Exhibits in Washington

The Headquarters of the National Geographic Society in Washington contains galleries for the exhibition of enlarged photographs taken by its specialists in all parts of the world. The Society maintains a geographic library of 20,000 volumes, including some 300 scrapbooks on the polar regions compiled by the late Maj. A. W. Greely; the publications of the Hakluyt Society; and an extensive collection on national flags.

The Society has awarded the Hubbard Gold Medal for outstanding achievements in the field of geography to Peary, Amundsen, Gilbert, Shackleton, Stefansson, Bartlett, Byrd, Lindbergh, Andrews, Anne Morrow Lindbergh, Stevens, Anderson, Ellsworth and Gen. Arnold. It also awarded special gold medals to Peary, Amundsen, Goethals, Floyd Bennett, Eckener; Byrd, Amelia Earhart and Thomas C. Poulter.

The officers of the Society are: President and Editor, Gilbert Grosvenor; Vice President and Associate Editor, John Oliver La Gorce; Secretary, Thomas W. McKnew; Treasurer, Robert V. Fleming; Committee on Research, Chairman, Lyman J. Briggs; Vice-Chairman, Alexander Wetmore.

Roman and Arabic Numerals

Source: Historical Records

I	1	VI	6	XI	11	XVI	16
II	2	VII	7	XII	12	XVII	17
III	3	VIII	8	XIII	13	XVIII	18
IV	4	IX	9	XIV	14	XIX	19
V	5	X	10	XV	15	XX	20

XXX	30	LXXX	80	CCCC	400	CM	900
XL	40	XC	90	D	500	M	1000
L	50	C	100	DC	600	MCM	1900
LX	60	CC	200	DCC	700	MM	2000
LXX	70	CCC	300	DCCC	800		

—A dash line over a numeral, multiplies the value by 1,000: thus, $\overline{X}$=10,000; $\overline{L}$=50,000; $\overline{C}$=
; $\overline{D}$=500,000; $\overline{M}$=1,000,000; $\overline{CLIX}$=159,000; $\overline{DLIX}$=559,000.

r general rules in Roman numerals are as
: (1), repeating a letter repeats its value—
; CCC=300; (2), a letter placed after one
ater value adds thereto—VI=6; DC=600;
(3), a letter placed before one of greater value subtracts therefrom—IV=4.

Arabic numerals are those now commonly in use —0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, etc.

What Was Said in 1949

"Television is wonderful stuff, now that people can see in person what they only used to dislike by ear."—Arthur Godfrey.

"It is better to marry than to earn."—Harford Powell's advice to young women in "Good Jobs for Good Girls."

"There are more children over 40 in America than anywhere else in the world."—Leonard Wayman, British author, in "Moonshine America."

"The twin blights of a democracy are politicians who scoff at ideals and idealists who sneer at politics."—Paul A. Potter.

"We spent money through pipelines for war, and through eye-droppers for welfare and security."—Louis Wirth.

Author vs. Machine

"Every line I write is in longhand. I have never found a typewriter through which the subconscious seemed able to penetrate, but it seems to flow right through a fountain pen. Besides no typewriter can spell, but I find that my pen spells very well indeed."—W. Somerset Maugham, interview.

Traitors?

"I have no comment to make on the statements by traitors"—President Truman's reply, when asked about declaration of officers of the Communist party that they would oppose "the predatory war aims of American imperialism." Mar. 3.

Functions of a Critic

"Critics are required to be interesting about the uninteresting, to bring literary competence to bear on the literary incompetent, to be readable about the unreadable. The greatest asset a critic possesses is a hard core of plain common sense."—John Crosby, Herald-Tribune, Apr. 13, 1949.

Thirteen Men in the Kremlin

"It is certain that Europe would have been communized and London under bombardment some time ago but for the deterrent of the atomic bomb in the hands of the United States.

"We may well ask why have they (the Russian leaders) deliberately acted so as to unite the free world against them? It is because they fear the friendship of the West more than its hostility. Thirteen men in the Kremlin, holding down hundreds of millions of people and aiming a[t] of the world, feel that at all costs they [must] up the barriers. Self-preservation, not [only] but for themselves, lies at the root a[nd] explanation of their sinister and malignan[t]—Winston Churchill at Massachusetts In[stitute] Technology, March 31, 1949.

The Facts of Life

"I should prefer that my own daughters [learn] facts of life and the literature of the wo[rld] library, than behind a neighbor's barn, [to] face the adversary there directly."—Cu[rtis] judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions, [Philadel]phia, in denying contention of the Comm[onwealth] that certain dealers sold obscene books, [Mar.] 1949.

Aim of a University

"A university aims to advance knowled[ge] improve society, and it aims to do so b[y] center of independent thought . . . In this [age] service-station conception, the vocational conception, the social-ladder conception [and] gladiatorial conception of universities are [ri]lous and irrelevant."—Robert M. Hutchi[ns] cellor of the University of Chicago.

When News Wasn't News

"When all of the New York papers put [on the] front pages a record of the weather, it is i[n] news. I was brought up in an era when [we were] not supposed to notice temperatures. If it [was] you were hot—and that was that. If it [was] and you were cold, that was that, and [our] plaints were allowed on such minor disc[omforts]—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, New York Wo[rld-Tele]gram.

Mary Garden on Singers

"Each great city should have an ope[ra] that plays all the year 'round. America[ns] should train in Europe; they lack fun[ds] training. Singers should choose what [to do] life. They should either choose a great [career] marriage, but not both."—Mary Garde[n] interview, Sept. 13, 1949.

Dictators and Human Nature

"Hitlers stupendous error was to unde[r]estimate the forces of human nature. Dictators are [blind] this error because they are cut off fro[m] and the human world. It happens that n[o] the earth is more full of human nature [than the] Balkans."—Anne O'Hare McCormick, N[ew York] Times, Sept. 19, 1949, in commenting [on] Soviet fight on Tito.

Who Said That? Historic Statements

". . . that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."—Abraham Lincoln, Gettysburg address, Nov. 19, 1863. Originally expressed by Theodore Parker, Boston, whose tract against slavery Lincoln read.

"Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable."—Daniel Webster, Jan. 26, 1830.

"You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."—William Jennings Bryan, Chicago, July 10, 1896.

"I would rather be right than be president."—Henry Clay. He was defeated for president three times.

"The world must be made safe for democracy."—Woodrow Wilson, asking declaration of war against Germany, April 2, 1917.

"If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mouse-trap than his neighbor, though he builds his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his [door]—Ralph Waldo Emerson in lecture at Oakl[and], May 18, 1871.

"They hired the money, didn't they?"—Coolidge, in discussing war debts owed [U.S.] 1925.

"What this country really needs is a g[ood] cigar."—Thomas R. Marshall, vice presid[ent].

"Speak softly and carry a big stick; y[ou will go] far."—Theodore Roosevelt, Sept. 2, [1902] American foreign policy.

Entangling Alliances

"It is our true policy to steer clear of p[ermanent] alliance with any portion of the foreig[n world] Taking care always to keep ourselves, b[y] establishments, on a respectable defensiv[e posture] we may safely trust to temporary allianc[es for] traordinary emergencies."—George Wa[shington] Farewell Address, Sept. 17, 1796.

"Peace, commerce and honest friendshi[p with] nations—entangling alliances with none,"[—Thomas] as Jefferson, Mar. 4, 1801.

HOOVER COMMISSION REPORT

anization of Executive Branch Proposed to End Duplication in Jobs and Expenditures

ommission on Organization of the Execu- anch of the Government was established 1947, by an Act of Congress, passed unani- The commission was composed of 12 mem- Democrats and 6 Republicans, and Herbert only living ex-President, was chosen chair- d Dean Acheson, who later became Secre- State, vice chairman. An appropriation of 50 was voted for expenses, and Chairman recruited 300 political economists and ex- a various fields of government activity who, ed into 24 "task forces," at once began ive studies of the Executive Branch.

one and a half years, the commission, on 1949, issued the first of a series of exten- alyses of the departments and agencies in cutive Branch, together with recommenda- r their reorganization along more modern, and economical lines. The 18th and final was sent to Congress April 1. A summary reports and recommendations follows:

ANAGEMENT OF EXECUTIVE BRANCH

multitudinous departments and agencies, ing 65 and composed of 1,816 component with 2,092,180 employees, have created di- esponsibility, waste and duplication, render- impossible for the President to supervise ffectively. **Recommendations**—The number rtments and agencies should be reduced to 3. Capable junior administrators should be and, as an incentive, the pay of career raised. The President should have a new ecretary, a personnel adviser, an economic to replace the existent three-man Council nomic Advisers, and sufficient funds for ad- commissions, consultants and personal s.

. BUDGETING AND ACCOUNTING

present budgeting and accounting systems iformity and, as a result, appropriations for ne services appear in many different places. **mendations**—Adoption of a "performance " based upon the functions, activities and s of the departments and agencies, to give picture of both accomplishment and cost facilitate Congressional examination of ng requirements. The appropriations should er a single title instead of being scattered a variety of titles. A new accounting service be set up in the Treasury Department with puntant General who, under the Comptroller l, would decentralize auditing.

I. OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES

estimated value of supplies kept by Federal ments and agencies is $27,000,000,000. Each ne Government buys $6,000,000,000 worth of nal supplies and spends $1,000,000,000 for rting its property. Government records in led 18,000,000 square feet of floor space, the ent of six Pentagon buildings and having a value of $20,000,000 a year. **Recommenda-** Creation of an Office of General Services to the purchase of Federal supplies and to take he management of Government records. on of the Federal Bureau of Supplies in the ry and transfer of 50 percent of all public to record centers, cutting storage costs 90 .

IV. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

ralization of personnel supervision in the ervice Commission has resulted in too much e, leading to a turn-over of about 500,000 of vernment's 2,000,000 employees annually and the machinery for recruiting and examin- v workers. The pay rates in many classifica- especially the higher ones, are inadequate. **mendations**—The C. S. C. activities should ricted to setting and enforcing standards, ng procedures and handling appeals. Each ment or agency should have authority to , examine, hire and discharge its own work-

V. FOREIGN AFFAIRS

use conduct of various phases of U. S. policy is assigned to the State Department other major departments and agencies, there h inefficiency, confusion and duplication. The officials in charge of shaping foreign policy are often overworked and uninformed. Another drawback is the semi-independent status of the Foreign Service whose attachés are career men. **Recommendations**—The State Department should be completely reorganized and given authority over the activities of the other governmental units engaged in foreign affairs. Congress should avoid creating new foreign affairs bodies with such exceptions as the Economic Cooperation Administration. The State Department and the Foreign Service should be amalgamated, with their employees available for service either abroad or at home and at the same salary levels. The department should have adequate funds to employ experts as representatives at international conferences or on organizations, making it unnecessary for the Secretary of State and his chief assistants to leave Washington to meet each individual situation. The Secretary's personal staff should be enlarged, and the department should be relieved, in general, of the responsibility of operating specific programs at home and abroad, excepting the Voice of America, the Educational Exchange and similar programs.

VI. NATIONAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION

The Unification Act of 1947, setting up the National Military Establishment, falls short of essential needs. Instead of cooperation and balance among the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, there are interservice rivalries, and teamwork is lacking among such subordinate units as the Research and Development Board, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Central Intelligence agencies. Also, the authority of both the President and the Secretary of Defense is curtailed by the 1947 law. **Recommendations**—The Secretary of Defense should be given full authority over the three armed services, whose heads, to clarify their positions, should be designated as Under Secretaries. He should overhaul the N. M. E.'s budget system by adopting "performance budgets" and introducing uniform budgeting and accounting practices. The Central Intelligence agency should be streamlined, and plans for civilian and industrial mobilization and for defending the country against unconventional warfare should be completed without delay. The Secretary's personal staff should be increased and he should be given authority to appoint a chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

VII. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The department's vast growth during the 1929-1949 period have made its organization and methods obsolete. Revenues have risen from $4,000,000,000 annually to $40,000,000,000 and the national debt has soared from $17,000,000,000 to $252,000,000,000. **Recommendations**—The department should be thoroughly reorganized to work more economically and efficiently. The Bureau of Federal Supplies should be incorporated in the new Office of General Services, the Coast Guard in the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Narcotics in the Department of Justice. On the other hand, the Reconstruction Finance Corp., the Export-Import Bank and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. should be transferred to the Treasury. All officials below the rank of Assistant Secretary should be appointed from career lists, without Senate confirmation.

VIII. POST OFFICE

Except for a few wartime years, the Post Office has been operating at a deficit for 20 years. In 1948 the deficit was $310,000,000, or 22 percent of the total cost of $1,723,795,000, although its profitable services—first class mails, certain categories of foreign mails and the Postal Savings System—showed a surplus of $190,000,000. The administrative structure is out of date. **Recommendations**—The Post Office should be taken out of politics. The tradition of appointing as Postmaster General the chairman of the national party in office should be abolished and the practice of giving top jobs to political appointees—in 1948 there were 22,000 such jobholders among the department's 470,000 employees—should be scrapped and a career service substituted with promotions open to all. The Postmaster General should be relieved of operating details which should be assigned to a Director of Posts. Congress should continue to set rates for

first to fourth class mails, but the Postmaster General should be authorized to set rates for registered, special delivery and insured mails, money orders and other services to make them self-supporting. Mail subsidies to airlines and shipping companies should be paid to the department by open appropriation and not charged to the department and mail users in the former hidden manner.

IX. AGRICULTURE

Because of the Agriculture Department's expansion from 22,000 employees and $25,800,000 in expenditures to 82,000 employees and $834,000,000 within 20 years, some 20 offices have been developed to supervise agricultural activities, causing diffusion of authority, overlapping, duplication and conflicting policies. The establishment of several different farm credit agencies contravenes sound banking principles and costly individual supervision over some loans is required. **Recommendations**—A thorough overhaul of the department should effect savings of $80,000,000 annually. The functional activities should be channeled through eight major divisions, and the department given full authority over all land agencies, such as soil conservation, range, forest and allied services. All regulatory functions relating to food products, now scattered among five departments, should be transferred to the Department of Agriculture and those relating to other products should be placed under a reorganized Drug Bureau administered by the Public Health Agency.

X. INTERIOR

A major conflict between the Department of the Interior and the Army Engineer Corps has resulted in duplication, division of authority and waste of natural resources, particularly in the development of the nation's water basins. **Recommendations**—The department should be vested with full responsibility for development of water and mineral resources, and take over from the Army Engineers the flood control and river-and-harbor programs. Those of the 200 Army Engineers in charge of this work who can be spared from military service should be assigned to the department. The department also should take charge of the public building construction and community services programs from the Federal Works Agency and various other major construction projects from other agencies. The Bureau of Indian Affairs should be transferred to a new department; the Bureau of Land Management (except minerals) to the Department of Agriculture, and the Division of Commercial Fisheries to the Commerce Department.

XI. COMMERCE

Supervision of transportation activities is spread among many separate agencies with the result that there is no coordination of policies. The amounts of subsidies to mail carriers are obscure under the existing system of appropriations and accounting. Research and planning of transportation for national defense are inadequately centralized. **Recommendations**—The operational and promotional activities of the Interstate Commerce and Maritime Commissions and the Civil Aeronautics Board should be placed under the Department of Commerce, but they should retain their regulatory functions. The department should absorb the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Public Roads Administration, Office of Defense Administration and, possibly, some maritime functions of the Customs Bureau. The Secretary of Commerce should have the duty of making over-all route programs for land, water and air transportation.

XII. LABOR

The Department of Labor has been denuded of many of its functions, including the U. S. Employment Service, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Children's Bureau (except labor functions) and its conciliation activities. As a result, it is overmanned at the top level, having a Secretary, an Under Secretary and three Assistant Secretaries, although it has only 3,400 employees and a $16,000,000 annual budget. **Recommendations**—The department should be given additional essential work so that it will regain a significance comparable to other executive departments. It should take over the Selective Service System so that it can observe the effect of the draft on the nation's labor forces, insuring, at the same time, that Selective Service remains in civilian hands instead of being transferred to the Secretary of Defense. The department should take over, from the Federal Security Agency, the Bureau of Employ... pensation, Employees Compensation Appe... Bureau of Employment Security and some of the Division of Industrial Hygiene; Maritime Commission, determination of wages for seamen, and, from various de... and agencies having authority to let con... enforcement of labor standards.

XIII. MEDICAL ACTIVITIES

In the 1947-48 fiscal year, 40 Federa... including the Veterans Administration Armed Services, spent $1,250,000,000 ... some kind of medical care for 24,000,000 ... one-sixth of the population. Althoug... ment hospitals with a capacity of 25... have 100,000 vacant beds, the Veteran... istration alone has contracted for, or is... 38,000 additional beds at a cost ranging ... 000 to $51,000 per bed, compared with ... of $16,500 per bed in voluntary hospitals. **mendations**—A United Medical Adm... should be established to take over th... ment's large-scale activities in the fields ... care, medical research and public health, preventive medicine. The administrat... new agency should be assisted by the ... General of the Army and Navy, the A... and the Veterans Administrator or his ... tive. Congress should define the benefi... titled to medical care from the Govern...

XIV. VETERANS AFFAIRS

The Veterans Administration was unp... handle the 14,900,000 veterans added t... by World War II. Serious organizatio... are due to conflicts of authority between ... ton officials and line officers, a divers... visional units and an excessive numbe... officers, causing divided responsibility, ... and a high personnel turnover. **Recomm... —Establishment of a separate Veteran... surance Corp. to handle 7,000,000 outsta... cies with a face value of $40,000,000,00... Veterans Benefit Service to administer ... retirement benefits, disability compens... guardianships. Also consolidation of ... rehabilitation, education and readjustm... ance programs, as well as the loan gu... service in a Readjustment Service.

XV. REGULATORY COMMISSIO

The nine regulatory commissions— ... Commerce, Federal Power, Federal Tr... Maritime, Securities and Exchange, a... Communications Commissions, Civil A... Board, Federal Reserve Board and Nati... Relations Board—are handicapped by too... tape, insufficient delegation of authori... chairmen to their staffs, and neglect of p... and planning functions as a result of ... concentration on case-by-case activities. **mendations**—All administrative res... should be vested in each commission ... assisted by an executive director. The ... all commissioners and board members ... of staff members should be raised. Th... sions should have a bipartisan membe...

XVI. SOCIAL SECURITY AND EDU...

A Cabinet-rank department should be ... deal with problems of social security a... tion. In 1948, the Federal Old Age and ... Insurance Fund ("social security") col... 688,000,000 in payroll taxes and paid out ... 000. Federal grants-in-aid to States f... assistance, dependents, the blind, educ... other welfare purposes totaled $800,000... new Department of Social Security and ... should be headed by a Secretary, an Un... tary and three Assistant Secretaries. It s... over most of the functions of the existi... Security Agency, including the Bureau ... and Survivors Insurance, Bureau of ... sistance, Children's Bureau, Bureau of ... Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation a... institutions. The department should a... educational programs and expenditures ... $2,500,000,000 annually, and assist the ... in making recommendations to Congres... recting deficiencies and coordinating Fe... activities. Of the total spent, $2,000,00... veterans' education, including institu... farm training, vocational and physical ... tion, and education for non-military sub... in the military establishment; $166,0... activities related to elementary and ...

education, and $257,000,000 for activities to higher education. The department also ake over the Bureau of Indian Affairs from erior Department, to raise the standard of mong 400,000 Indians and gradually inte- em in the mass of the population as full, ing citizens.

VII. OVERSEAS ADMINISTRATION

o conflicting responsibilities between the epartment on one hand and the Army and gencies on the other, the Government's s activities, costing $5,650,000,000 a year, en characterized by confusion, inconsisten- d uncertainty of policy and program. **Rec- dations**—A new Administration of Overseas should be established under the direct con- the President, with the State Department g on policy and the National Military Estab- t on logistics. The new agency's activities embrace occupied areas, the Economic Co- on Administration, foreign property liquida- tion, territories, island possessions and dependent areas.

XVIII. FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

The grants-in-aid system, under which funds derived from Federal taxes are made available to States and their political subdivisions for specified public projects, has provided needed standards for public services throughout the country—services that many States were unable to supply. But this policy has resulted in expansion of the national tax base to an extent that it limits the revenue-raising potentialities of States and localities and restricts their initiative in undertaking public service programs of their own. **Recommendations**—The Federal, State and local tax systems should be overhauled to protect State and local governmental revenues and correct duplication and even triplication of income taxes. The grants-in-aid program should be clarified and systematized, and all grants given to States directly should be budgeted and administered on the Federal and State levels.

Herbert Hoover's Warning Against Excessive Taxation

ug. 10, 1949, Herbert Hoover, 30th President United States, reached his 75th birthday rsary, which was made the occasion of a tribute at Stanford University, Palo Alto, Thousands of messages of congratulation listinguished men were led by one from nt Harry S. Truman, who had appointed oover to the head of the Commission on nization of the Government. Mr. Hoover ed an audience of 10,000 in the Laurence Memorial Amphitheatre of Stanford Uni- from which he was graduated in 1895. Hoover warned his countrymen that al- there has been no great socialization of y in the United States, "through govern- spending and taxes our nation is blissfully down a back road (to collectivization) at ed. In the end these solutions of national is by spending are always the same—power, ower, more centralization in the hands of te. And along this road of spending the ment either takes over, which is socialism, ates institutional and economic life, which sm . . . We're on the last mile to collectivism n Government collection and spending of the of the people."'

zing cost of Government, Mr. Hoover said years ago "all varieties of government, g federal debt service, cost the average less than $200 annually. Today, also omit- bt service, it costs an average family about If various projects for spending are en- ne cost, Mr. Hoover declared, would rise to year in taxes for the average family. Also 20 years ago persons directly or indirectly in the pay of the Government equalled one in 40 of the population; today one out of every seven is a recipient of Government monies. "If all those of age are married, they comprise about one-half of the voting strength of the last presidential election."

Mr. Hoover estimated that to pay the cost of all governments—federal, state and local—the "average working citizen" with about 235 working days in the year, would have to give 81 days a year for taxes or about one week in every month. He stressed the loss in savings, for "it is out of savings that the people must provide their individual and family security. From savings they must buy their homes and their farms and their insurance."

While it is customary to blame administrations or legislatures for excessive taxes and spending, Mr. Hoover declared blame should be placed on "the multitude of pressure groups among our own citizens," including groups that can affect the elections of senators and representatives; also on state and municipal governments that demand money from the federal government. He warned that instead of thinking of ourselves we should provide for the next generation, for "as spend-thrifts we are on our way to rob posterity of its inheritance. We dare not see the birthright of posterity or individual independence, or initiative or freedom of choice bartered away for a mess of collectivism."

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., observed Mr. Hoover's birthday with an exhibit of his letters and state papers.

Progress in Better Race Relations

Source: The Survey

e Institute on Race Relations, held by Fisk ity, Nashville, Tenn., and the American ary Society, at Fisk June 24 to July 9, 1949, S. Johnson, president of the university, revolutionary changes in race relations" in ears. These included: race issues have be- matter of universal concern; civil rights debated on a national political level; race s are recognized by the United Nations as d in the issue of human rights; Supreme ecisions have outlawed white primaries, re- strictions in housing, racial discrimination in labor unions; state courts are recognizing the right to equal salaries for teachers; "insulting epithets and labels" have been banned by public opinion; greater opportunities have arisen in government employment, such as the offer of the position of assistant secretary of state to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, an "offer unprecedented in American history"; the relaxation of tensions by the creation of the state of Israel and end of the Jewish-Arab deadlock, and peaceful adjustment of the Japanese-American minority.

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vailable public documents are listed in the Monthly Catalogue of U. S. Public Documents, which costs $3 a year in the United States and $3.75 for foreign delivery. The Government has available about 2,000,000 publications, many rare. Price lists on application. Remittances must be made in advance by check, money order or postal note (postage stamps are not acceptable in payment for government purchases), or by coupons sold in sets of 20 for $1; deposits of $5 or more may be left with the Superintendent of Documents against future orders. Discounts are available to booksellers and quantity purchasers.

100 Years of Marine Disasters

(Figures show lives lost. Only more serious disasters are included.)

1850—March 30. Steamer Royal Adelaide wrecked off Margate; **400.** June 17. Steamer Griffith burned on Lake Erie; **300.** Nov. 12. Emigrant ship Edmund, Limerick to New York, wrecked off coast of Ireland; **100.**

1852—Jan. 24. Steamer Amazon burned off Scilly Islands; **100.** Feb. 26. Troopship Birkenhead, Queenstown to Cape of Good Hope, wrecked; **454.** July 27. Steamboat Henry Clay, burned on Hudson River; **70.** Aug. 20. Steamer Atlantic sank in collision on Lake Erie; **250.**

Emigrant Ships Lost

1853—Feb. 15. Steamship Queen Victoria, wrecked near Dublin; **67.** Feb. 16. The Independence burned off coast Lower California; **140.** April 11. Steamer Jenny Lind blew up, San Francisco Bay; **31.** May 3. Immigrant ship William and Mary, sank at Bahamas; **170.** Sept. 29. Emigrant ship Annie Jane wrecked off coast of Scotland; **348.** Dec. 24. Steamer San Francisco, bound for California with 700 passengers, including 500 of Third Reg. U. S. Artillery, foundered at sea; **240.** Dec. 30. Ship Staffordshire, Liverpool for Boston, grounded near Seal Island; **178.**

1854—Jan. 20. Emigrant ship Tayleur wrecked off Lambay; **380.** Jan. 28. Steamer Georgia, burned at New Orleans; **60.** March. Steamer City of Glasgow, Liverpool to Philadelphia, with **450** passengers, never heard from. April 15. Steamer Secretary blew up in San Pablo, Calif., Bay; **50.** April 16. Ship Powhatan, Le Havre to New York, grounded on Long Beach, N. Y.; **311.** May 10. Troopship Lady Nugent, from Madras, foundered in a storm; **400.** Sept. 27. Steamer Arctic, from Liverpool, sank in collision in fog, 40 miles off Cape Race, N. F.; **350.** Sept. 29. U. S. sloop of war, Albany, sailed from Aspinwall (now Colon), Panama, for New York; never heard from; **193.** Nov. 13. American-owned immigrant ship, New Era, from Bremen for New York, wrecked on New Jersey coast, 15 miles below Sandy Hook; over **300.** Nov. 13-16. Eleven British Army transports wrecked, six disabled; steamship Prince sank in storm, Black Sea; **500.**

1855—Jan. 27. Steamer Pearl blew up near Sacramento, Cal.; **56.** May 1. Emigrant ship John wrecked off Falmouth; **200.**

1856—Jan. 30. Chilean warship Cazador; wrecked; **314.** Sept. 23. Steamer Pacific, Collins Line, vanished at sea; **288.** Sept. 24. Steamer Niagara, burned on Lake Michigan; **60.** Nov. 2. Steamer Lyonnais sank off Nantucket in collision; **260.**

1857—Feb. 26. Steamer Tempest, Anchor Line, **150** on board; never heard from. May 31. Steamer Louisiana burned near Galveston, Tex.; **55.** June 26. Steamer Montreal, Quebec to Montreal, burned; **250.** Aug. 20. Ship Dunbar, wrecked near Sydney, Australia; **120.** Sept. 12. Steamer Central America, Havana to New York, sank; **400.**

1858—June 13. Steamboat Pennsylvania exploded on Mississippi River, near Memphis; **160.** Sept. 13. Steamer Austria, Hamburg to New York, burned in midocean; **471.**

1859—April 27. American ship Pomona, Liverpool to New York, wrecked; **400.** Oct. 25. Steamer Royal Charter wrecked on the Anglesea coast; **446.**

1860—Feb. 19. Steamer Ondine, sank in collision with Heroine, at Biddeford; **60.** Feb. 19. American ship Luna wrecked off Barfleur, France; **100.** Feb. 19. Steamer Hungaria wrecked near Cape Sable, N. S.; **205.** Sept. 8. Steamer Lady Elgin sank in collision on Lake Michigan; **300.**

1861—June 24. Steamer Ben W. Lewis, blew up at Cairo, Ill.; **50.**

1863—Feb. 7. British steamer Orpheus wrecked off coast of New Zealand; **190.** April 27. Steamer Anglo-Saxon wrecked in fog off Cape Race, N .F.; **237.** Apr. 27. Steamer Ada Hancock blew up, San Pedro, Cal.; **50.**

1864—Sept. 5. Steamer Washoe blew up, Sacramento River, Cal.; **16.** Nov. 4. British steamship Racehorse, wrecked off Chefoo, China; **99.**

Union Soldiers Drown

1865—April 27. Steamboat Sultana with exchanged Union prisoners of war aboard, destroyed on Mississippi River, 7 miles above Memphis, by boiler explosion; **1,450.** Aug. 24. Emigrant ship Eagle Speed foundered near Calcutta; **265.** Oct. 12. Steamer Yosemite blew up, Rio Rista, Cal.; **42.**

1866—Jan. 11. Steamer London foundered in Bay of Biscay; **220.** Jan. 30. Steamer Missouri, boilers exploded on Ohio River; **100.** Jan. 30. Steamer Miami, boilers exploded on Mississippi River; **150.** May. Steamer Gen. Grant, wrecked off New Zealand; **87.** Oct. 3. Steamer Evening Star, New York to New Orleans, foundered; **250.**

1867—Oct. 29. Royal Mail steamers Wye and about fifty vessels driven a wrecked at St. Thomas, West Indies, b cane; **1,000.**

1868—March 18. Steamboat Magnolia on Ohio River; **80.** April 9. Steamer burned on Lake Michigan; **100.** April liner United Kingdom, vanished at sea 4. Steamboats United States and Ameri on Ohio River, near Warsaw, Ill.; **72.**

1869—Oct. 27. Steamer Stonewall bur Cairo, Ill.; **200.**

1870—Jan. 24. American ship Oneida s lision off Yokohama; **115.** Jan. 28. Ir steamer City of Boston, New York (J Liverpool, vanished at sea; **177.** Sept. warship Captain foundered off Finisterr Spain; **472.** Oct. 19. Steamer Cambria l ishtrahull; **170.**

1871—Jan. 14. Steamer T. L. McGill, Mississippi River; **58.** Jan. 27. Steamer ton collided with bark Templar off Cape both wrecked; **150.** Jan. 28. Steamer H. exploded; **87.** July 30. Staten Island Westfield's boilers exploded in New Yo **100.** Dec. 23. Steamer America, Bueno Montevideo, burned; **60.**

Mystery of Mary Celeste

1872—April 11. Steamer Oceanus exp Aug. 30. Steamer Metis sank in collisio Island Sound; **50.** Nov. 7. The brig, Ma left N. Y. harbor, under Capt. Benj. laden with alcohol, bound for Genoa; later, found abandoned in the Atlantic sails set, 300 miles west of Gibraltar. C heard from.

1873—Jan. 22. British steamer North in collision off Dungeness; **300.** April 1. steamer Atlantic wrecked off Nova Sc Aug. 8. Steamboat Wawasset, burned i River; **75.** Sept. 27. Steamship Ismaili liner, lost at sea; **52.** Nov. 23. French Li Ville du Havre, New York to Le Havre, with ship Loch Earn; **230.**

1874—Dec. 6. Emigrant ship Cospatri at sea; **470.**

1875—May 7. Hamburg mail steame wrecked in fog on Scilly Islands; **200** American steamer Pacific sank in co Cape Flattery; **236.** Nov. 9. Steamer Cit burned off Galveston; **53.** Dec. 6. Steame land, Bremen to New York, wrecked at the Thames; **157.**

1877—July 15. British steamer Eten w Valparaiso; **100.** Nov. 24. United States sl Huron wrecked off North Carolina c Nov. Steamer Atacama wrecked off Cald **104.**

1878—Jan. 31. Steamer Metropolis w North Carolina; **100.** New Zealand barque ton, vanished at sea; **22.** March 24, Britis ship Eurydice foundered near the Isle **300.** Sept. 3. British steamer Princess in collision in the Thames; **700.**

1879—Feb. 12-16. Thirteen America schooners foundered off George's Bank, land; **144.** March 19. British steamship left port; never heard from; **45.**

1880—Jan. 31. British training ship A Bermuda with 290 men; never heard 29. Steamer City of Vera Cruz foun Florida coast; **68.** Oct. 16. American st pena foundered on Lake Michigan; **60** French steamer Uncle Joseph sank i off Spezzia; **250.**

Jeanette Crushed in Artic

1881—May 24. Steamer Victoria, c Thames River, Canada; **200.** June. U. vessel Jeanette, crushed in Arctic ice an miles off Siberian coast. Commander Long and 21 others were drowned, starved; 11 survived, including Lieut. C ville. The vessel had been in the ice Sept. 1879. She had sailed from San F July, 1879, for the North Pole, having b and outfitted by James Gordon Bennett Steamer Teuton wrecked off the Cape Hope; **200.**

1882—July 4. Steamer Sciota wreck lision on Ohio River; **57.** Sept. 14. transit service steamer Asia, foundere Ontario and Sault Ste. Marie; **98.**

1883—May 3. Grapples burned near Vancouver Island; **70.** July 3. Steame capsized in the Clyde; **124.**

ſan. 18. American steamer City of Columked off Gay Head Light, Mass.; 99. April er Daniel Steinman wrecked off Sambro . S.; 131. April 18. Bark Pomena in colth steamer State of Florida off coast of both vessels foundered; 150. July 22. steamer Gigon and British steamer Lexcollision off Cape Finisterre; both sank; t. 22. British gunboat Wasp wrecked off 52.

Jan. 20. Steamer Kapunda in collision with a Melmore off coast of Brazil; 300. Nov. ner W. A. Scholten sank by collision in the Channel; 134.

Feb. 27. Steamer Julia blew up, Vallejo,). Aug. 14. Steamship Geiser sank in a colth the Thingvalla; 105. Sept. 12. Italian p and steamship La France collide near Islands; 89.

Warships Wrecked at Samoa

March 16. United States warships Trenton, a and Nipsic and German ships Adler and ecked at Apia, Samoan Islands; 147. Dec. ish steamship Erin of National Line, left ver heard from; 72.

Jan. 2. Steamer Persia wrecked on Island ca; 130. Feb. 17. British steamer Duberg in China Sea; 400. March 1. British ip Quetta wrecked off Cape York; 124. Steamboat Sea Wing, overturned in storm Papin, Minn.-Wis.; 97. Sept. 19. Turkish Ertogrul foundered off coast of Japan; 540. Steamship Viscaya, New York for Havana, collision off Barnegat, N. J.; 70. Nov. 10. cruiser Serpent wrecked in storm off Spain; . 27. British steamer Shanghai burned in ea; 100.

March 17. Steamer Utopia, Anchor Line, collision off Gibraltar; 574. April 16. ship St. Catharis wrecked off Carolina 90. April 22. Chilean warship Blanco Enblown up in Caldera Bay; 200. Sept. 10. steamship Taormina sank in collision in rranean; 50. Nov. 2. Steamship Enterprise Bay of Bengal; 77. Dec. 18. Steamer Abysuion Line, burned at sea.

Jan. 13. Steamer Namchow wrecked in Sea; 414. May 22, Brazilian warship sank outh of La Plata River; 120. Oct. 28. Roumania, Anchor Line, wrecked off ese coast; 113.

Feb. 8. Steamer Trinacria, Anchor Line off coast of Spain; 115. Feb. 11. White amer Noronic, Liverpool to N. Y. on maiden vanished. May 29. British steamship Gerfoundered in Bay of Bengal; 64. June 22. battleship Victoria sank in collision with er ship Camperdown off Tripoli, Syria;

Feb. 2. United States Corvette Kearsarge on Roncadof Reef.—Nov. 1. Steamer wrecked off coast of New Zealand; 134.

Jan. 30. German steamer Elbe sank in with British steamer Crathie in North 5. March 11. Spanish cruiser Reina Reoundered in the Atlantic at entrance to the ranean; 400.

June 17. Steamer Drummond Castle off Brest, France; 250.

Battleship Maine Blown Up

Feb. 15. United States battleship Maine p in Havana harbor; 260. July 4. French amer La Bourgogne, in collision with Britling ship Cromartyshire; 560. Oct. 14. Mohegan, Atlantic Transport Line, off the Lizard; 170. Nov. 26-27. Steamer d, lost off Cape Cod; 157.

June 30. Fire at Hoboken destroyed or d several steamships including the Main, men and the Saale, and damaged North Lloyd and Hamburg American docks; 145 st; property damage over $10,000,000.

Feb. 22. Pacific mail steamer Rio de Jarecked in San Francisco harbor; 128. April ish transport Asian wrecked in Red Sea; g. 14. Steamer Islander, with $3,000,000 in uck an iceberg in Steven's Passage, Alaska, k, dead and missing, 70. Dec. 2. British -war Condor vanished off Esquimalt, B. C.;

July 21. Steamer Primus sank in collision eamer Hansa, on the Elbe; 112.

June 7. French steamer Libau sank in collear Marseilles; 150.

Gen. Slocum Disaster

June 15. Steamship General Slocum took ng through Hell Gate, East River; 1,021.). Russian submarine Dolphin sank; 23. June 28. Steamer Norge, wrecked on Rockall Reef; 590.

1905—May 28. Russian battle cruiser, Admiral Nachimov, sank in fight with Japan's fleet in Bay of Tsushima; loss of life unknown. The vessel carried $53,000,000 in gold. July 21. Boiler explosion on U. S. Gunboat Bennington, San Diego, Calif.; 65. Sept. 13, Japanese warship Mikasa, 599.

1906—Jan. 21. Brazilian battleship Aquidaban sank near Rio de Janeiro by explosion of powder magazine; 212. Jan. 22. American steamer Valencia lost off Vancouver Island; 129. Aug. 4. Italian emigrant ship Sirio wrecked off Cape Palos; 350. Oct. 21.

1907—Feb. 12. Steamer Larchmont sank in Long Island Sound; 131. Feb. 21. British steamer Berlin stranded off the Hook of Holland; 100. Feb. 24. Austrian steamer Imperatrix wrecked; 137. March 12. Explosion on French battleship Jena killed 117. July 20. American steamers Columbia and San Petro collided on the California coast; 100. Nov. 26. Turkish steamer Kaptan in North Sea, 110.

1908—March 23. Japanese steamer Matsu Maru sank in collision near Hakodate; 300.. April 30. Japanese training cruiser Matsu Shima sank in explosion off the Pescadores; 200. July 28. Steamer Ying King foundered off Hongkong; 300. Nov. 6. Steamer Taish sank in storm; 150. Nov. 27. Steamer San Pablo sank off the Philippines; 100.

First Wireless Rescue

1909—Jan. 23. Collision between steamship Florida and the White Star liner Republic off Nantucket Lightship in fog; six. Passengers saved by "CQD" (before SOS) sent by wireless operator Jack Binns; first time radio was used in sea rescue, Aug. 1.

1910—Feb. 9. French Line steamer General Chanzy wrecked off Minorca; 200.

1911—Sept. 25. French battleship Liberte sank in explosion at Toulon; 285. Nov. 23, Steamship Roumania sank in Adriatic; 60.

1912—Jan. 11. Russ, Russian steamer, foundered in Black Sea; 172. March 5. Spanish steamship Principe de Asturias struck rock off Sebastian Point and sank; 500. March 21. Passenger steamship Cachepol sank off coast of Peru, 80. March 28. British steamship Koombana lost in typhoon off Australian coast; 130. April 8. Nile excursion steamer sank in collision near Cairo, Egypt; 200. April 14-15. White Star steamship Titanic sank after collision with iceberg in North Atlantic; 1,517. April 30. Steamer Texas blown up by mine at entrance to Gulf of Smyrna; 64. Sept. 23. Russian steamer Obnevka sank in Dvina River; 115. Sept. 28. Japanese steamer Kickermaru sank off coast of Japan; 1,000.

1913—March 1. British steamer Calvados lost in blizzard in Sea of Marmora; 200. March 5. German torpedo-boat-destroyer S-178 sank in collision with cruiser Yorck, near Heligoland; 66. March 7. British steamer Alum Chive destroyed by dynamite explosion, Baltimore; 50. Oct. 9. Steamship Volturno wrecked by fire and explosion in midocean; 135. Nov. 9. Steam collier Bridgeport wrecked in St. Lawrence River; 44. Also on this day a great storm destroyed, on Lake Superior, the steamer Henry B. Smith, 26; on Lake Huron, the steamers John A. McGean, 23; Charles S. Price, 28; Isaac M. Scott, 26; Hydrus, 24; and Argus, 24, with many small craft.

1914—March 31. Sealing steamer Southern Cross wrecked south of Belle Isle Strait; 173. May 29. Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of Ireland sank in collision with Danish collier Storstad in St. Lawrence, 1,024. Sept. 18. Steam schooner Francis H. Leggett wrecked near mouth of Columbia River, Oregon; 80. Oct. 30. British hospital ship Robrilla wrecked on coast near Whitby, England; 54.

Lusitania a German Victim

1915—April 3. Dutch steamer Prins Mauritz off Cape Hatteras; 51, May 7. Cunard Line steamship Lusitania, bound from New York to England, sank in 18 minutes after attack by German submarine boat, when going 18 knots, 10 miles off the Old Head of Kinsale, southeast tip of Ireland; 1,198 (including 124 Americans). July 24. Steamer Eastland overturned in Chicago River; 812. Aug. 13-14. Steamship Marowijne, in Gulf of Mexico; 97. Aug. 16. Dredge San Jacinto wrecked off Galveston, Tex.; 50. Aug. 16. Dredge Sam Houston wrecked off Galveston, Tex.; 56. Aug. 19. White Star liner, Arabic, sank by German submarine off Ireland; 44. Nov. 7. Italian liner, Ancona, sank in Mediterranean by Austrian submarine; 206.

1916—Jan. 22. Steamship Pollentia foundered in mid-Atlantic. Feb. 3. Steamer Daijin Maru sank in Pacific; 160. Feb. 26. French auxiliary cruiser Provence sank in Mediterranean. Of nearly 4,000 on board 870 were saved. June 5. British cruiser Hampshire sank by German mine in Orkneys: Earl Kitchener and several hundred others lost.

Aug. 29. United States cruiser Memphis wrecked at Santo Domingo; 33. Aug. 29. Chinese steamer Hsin Yu sank off coast of China; 1,000. Aug. 29. Japanese steamer Wakatsu Maru wrecked on coast of Japan; 105. Oct. 20. Steamer Marida lost on Lake Erie; 20. Nov. 3. London and N. W. Railway steamship Connemara and British steamship Retriever collided and sank in Irish Sea; 92. Nov. 21. British hospital ship, Britannic, sank in Aegean Sea by a torpedo; 50.

Submarines Sink U. S. Ships

1917—Jan. 25. British cruiser, Laurentic, sank off Ireland by mine; 350. Feb 8. American merchant ship, California, sunk off Ireland by German submarine; 41. April 15. British troopship, Arcadian, sank in Mediterranean by German submarine; 279. July 9. The British warship Vanguard blown up at her dock in a British port; 800. July 27. Japanese freighter Koto Hira Maru wrecked on island near Alaska; loss, $1,000,000. Oct. 17. U. S. transport, Antilles, torpedoed at sea; 70. Dec. 6. U. S. destroyer, Jacob Jones, sank off Scilly Isles by German submarine; 64. Dec. 30. British transport Aragon sank in Mediterranean by torpedo; 610.

1918—Jan. 21. British troopship, Louvain, sank in Mediterranean by torpedo; 224. Feb. 1. French steamer, La Dive, sank in Mediterranean by torpedo; 110. Feb. 5. Tuscania, British ship with U. S. troops sank off Ireland by torpedo; 213 soldiers. Feb. 24. Red Cross liner Florizel wrecked near Cape Race, N. F.; 92. April 25. Chinese steamship Kiang-Kwan sank in collision off Hankow; 500. May 1. American steamship City of Athens sank in collision off Delaware coast; 66. May 10. British troopship Santa Anna torpedoed in Mediterranean; 638. May 23. Moldavia, British ship with U. S. troops, sank in Atlantic by torpedo; 53. May 26, Leasowe Castle, British troopship, sank in Mediterranean by German submarine; 101. May 31. U. S. troop transport President Lincoln torpedoed by U-boat; 26. June. The U. S. S. Cyclops, 19,300 tons displacement, left the Barbados, West Indies, on March 4, 1918, and never heard of since. She had on board 309. June 27. British hospital ship, Llandovery Castle sunk by submarine off England; 234. July 6. River steamer Columbia sank in Illinois River at Wesley City; 87. July 12. Japanese battleship Kawachi blown up in Tokayama Bay; 500. July 14. French troop ship Djannah sunk by torpedo in Mediterranean; 442. July 19. U. S. cruiser, San Diego, sank by mine, off Fire Island, N. Y.; 50. Aug. 3. British hospital ship, Warilda, torpedoed off England; 123. Sept. 12. British transport, Galway Castle, torpedoed in Atlantic; 189. Sept. 26. U. S. ship Tampa, torpedoed off England; 118. Sept. 30. U. S. ship Ticonderoga torpedoed in Atlantic; 213. Oct. 6. Otranto, British ship with U. S. troops, sunk in collision off Scotland; 431. Oct. 10, Irish mail steamer, Leinster, torpedoed in St. George's Channel; 480. Oct. 25. Canadian steamship Princess Sophia sank on coast of Alaska; 398.

1919—Jan. 1. British steam yacht Iolaire (Eagle), off Stornoway, Scotland; 30 of 300 saved. Jan. 11. Steamer Yuma sank enroute Pedro d'Macoris to New York; 79. Jan. 17. French steamer Chaouia lost in Straits of Messina; 460. Sept. 9-10. Spanish steamer, Valbanera, lost between Havana, Cuba, and Key West, Fla.: 500.

1921—Spanish steamer Santa Isabel stormwrecked near Villagarcia; 214. March 18. Steamer Hongkong hit rock near Swatow, China; 1,000.

1922—Jan. 4. Greek torpedo boat blew up at Piraeus; 55. May 20. British steamer Egypt, in collision off France; 98. Aug. 26. French battleship France, 23,000 tons, hit rock and sank off Quiberon Bay; 3. Aug. 26. Japanese cruiser Niitaka sank in storm off Kamchatka; 300. Aug. 29. Chilian steamer Itata sank in storm off Copumbo; 301.

Seven U. S. Destroyers

1923—March 10. Greek transport Alexander sank off Piraeus; 150. April 23. Portuguese mail steamer Mossamedes went aground at Cape Frio, Africa; 220. July 13. The Mallory liner Swiftstar left Gulf end of Panama Canal, never heard of; 33. Sept. 3. Fleet of seven U. S. destroyers, including the Delphy, S. P. Lee, Chauncey, Fuller, Woodbury, Nicholas, and Young, went on rocks in fog off Honda Point, Cal.; 22.

1924—March 11. Ward Line steamship Santiago sank in storm off Cape Hatteras; 25. June 12. Explosion on U. S. S. Mississippi, at gun practice off San Pedro, Calif.; 48.

1925—March 12. Japanese steamer Uwajima Maru lost in gale off Takashima; 103. Aug. 18. Excursion steamboat Mackinac, on Narragansett Bay, boiler explosion; 47.

1926—April 27. Passenger steamer Chichibu grounded in storm off Horomushiro, Japan; 230. Aug. 28. Passenger steamboat Buryvestnik smashed into a river pier near Cronstadt, Russia, and sank; 300. Oct. 16. Troopship blown up in Yangtse River, at Klukiang, China; 1,200. Oct. 20. British navy sloop, Valerian, sank in storm south of Bermuda; 84. Dec. 20. Oil tug, Linseed King, ov Hudson River at New York City; 45.

1927—Aug. 25. Japanese destroyer V and destroyer Ashi crushed in col cruisers Jiutso and Naka off Bungo S Oct. 25. Italian steamship, Principess blew up and sank, off Porto Seguro,

S.S. Vestris Sunk

1928—July 7. Chilean transport, wrecked in storm in Bay of Araunco; 2 British steamer Vestris, N. Y. for Sou sank in gale off Virginia; 110. Danish iliary sailing ship, Kobenhavn, left Uruguay in Dec. 1928, bound for Aust heard from; 60.

1929—Jan. 2. Steamship Malakoff (f Pannonia), in Mediterranean; 40. Apr nese steamer, Toyo Kuni Maru, crashe Cape Erino; 103. Aug. 30. Coasting st Juan, sank in collision with tanker, Cruz, Calif.; 70. Oct. 7. Norwegian ste kon VII, hit rock in storm and sank r 44. Dec. 21. Chinese steamer, Lee Cheo way from Swabue for Hong Kong; 30

1931—March 11, Chinese steamer Yangtse River; 300. April 1. Collision of migrant steamer, Florida, and British rier, Glorious, off Malaga, Spain; 4 French excursion steamer, upset in Nazaire; 450.

1932—Sept. 9. Steamboat Observatic workmen to Rikers Island, blown to plosion of boiler, in the East River, N. Dec. 5. Japanese destroyer, Sawarab, side down by gale off Formosa; 105.

1933—Jan. 4. New 41,000-ton Fren L'Atlantique, burned in English Chann

1934—Jan. 21. Chinese steamer, W Yangtse River, burned and sank; 216. Japanese torpedo boat Tomozuru ups Nagasaki; 103. Sept. 8. American steam Castle Havana for New York with 318 and crew of 231, took fire off Asbury 134.

1935—Jan. 24. Ward Line steamer collision off New Jersey coast with freighter, Talisman; 45. July 3. Japa steamer, Midori Maru, sank in colli Inland Sea; 104.

1936—Jan. 12. Freight steamer Iowa at mouth of Columbia River, Ore.; German motorship, Isis, sank in storm End, England; 39. Dec. 26, Italian Cesare Battiste, blew up in harbor Eritrea; 36.

1938—May 5. French liner Lafayette dry dock in Havre.

Athenia Goes Down

1939—April 19. French liner Paris Havre. Sept. 3. British merchant shi torpedoed 200 miles west of the Heb the 1,104 passengers lost.

1942—Feb. 9. French liner, Normandi her pier, New York City, later raised a and scrapped. Feb. 18, American dest tun, and cargo vessel Pollux (former S New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.) ran foul weather off coast of Newfoundlan lost. Truxton, 119; Pollux, 85. April 8, Enderania, sank off Turkey; 211. A stroyer Ingraham sank after collision the Atlantic; 218. Oct. 26. American President Coolidge, operated by War Sh ministration for U. S. Army, struck sank in South Pacific; 5.

Munitions Ship Explodes

1943—June 1, explosion of U. S. mu off East Coast; 84. Oct. 20—Collision be tankers off Palm Beach, Fla.; 88.

1944—Jan. 6. Collision between N vessel and freighter off Cape May, N.

1945—Aug. 1. River steamer Ajudante with Colombian gunboat in Amazon Ri 54.

1946—July 31. Brazilian transport Caxias caught fire off Brazilian coa 1,600 saved.

1947—Jan. 19. Greek steamer Himera 20 miles off Athens; 392. April 16. Fren Grandcamp exploded in the harbor of Texas; 433 aboard and ashore.

1948—June 11. Danish passenger vess havn struck mine in Kattegat Sound; Refugee ship Kingya exploded in 6,000.

1949—Jan. 27. Collision between refu Taiping and a collier off South China; 6 British Royal Mail liner Magdalena, bu of $25,000,000 ran aground and broke Brazil on her maiden voyage; no casu

MEMORABLE DATES

Note—Consult also the various other collections of dates, such as Chronology of the Year, Aviation cords, Wonders of the World, Polar Explorations, Fast Ocean Passages, Fast Train Records, Fast ips Around the World, Confederate States of America, Marine Disasters, Political Assassinations, rthquakes, Tornadoes, Amendments to the Constitution, Noted Personalities, Astronomical Data, orting Events, etc.

B. C.

4004

Date set by Archbishop Ussher (1650) for Genesis reation of world. Scientists believe life has sted over 2,000,000 years on earth.

3000

Pyramids begun by kings of Egypt at Sakkara. eops built great pyramid at Gizeh; Chephren ond largest. Sphinx built about 2900 **B. C.**

2067-2025

Hammurabi ruled west Semitic kingdom of Baby- ; wrote great code of laws. Ruled Canaan in ys of Abraham.

1700

Horses for war chariots reached Asia Minor m Asia.

1450

Moses led the Israelites out of Egypt. (approx.)

1360

khnaton introduced monotheistic worship of on, or sun, in Egypt. His successor, Tutank- men, revived polytheistic orthodoxy, 1350. Tut- khamen buried at Thebes, 1344; tomb opened by ward Carter and James H. Breasted, 1923-24.

1184—Homer's Troy

Troy fell to Greeks after 10-year siege, according Homer. While poem is legendary, numerous ttles were waged on site at northeast corner of a Minor, three miles from Hellespont (Dardan- es). Later town of Ilium was visited by Xerxes d exploited by Alexander the Great. Romans, rifying their legendary descent from Aeneas, who aped from Troy, built up Ilium.
n 1871 Henry Schliemann, German archaeologist, avated site of Troy on hill of Hissarlik and nd deposits of seven cities. Dorpfeld found two re. Schliemann identified second city with mer's Troy, but objects found in sixth city cor- pond better with Greek remains of 1200 to 1100 C. found at Agamemnon's Mycenae.

1050

David, king in Jerusalem, Israelite kingdom es- blished. 1030 **B. C.** Solomon king. 1014 **B. C.** aelites divided into Judah and Samaria, 933 **B. C.**

753

Legendary date of founding of Rome by Romulus. ls occupied for centuries by Indo-Europeans and pines, sheepherders.

612

Nineveh, Assyrian capital, destroyed by Baby- lians. Nebuchadnezzar's Babylonians defeated gyptians at Carchemish 605 **B. C.** Built hanging rdens. Destroyed Solomon's temple, 587 **B. C.**

563

Gautama, called Buddha, "the Enlightened," n near Himalayas; died 483 **B. C.**, aged 80. ight to overcome worldly pain by spiritual con- nplation, achieving state of Nirvana.

550

Confucius, Chinese social philosopher, born; died **B. C.** Taught: "Do not do to others what you not wish done to you."

490

King Darius' Persian army landed at Marathon march on Athens. Athenian hoplites (spearmen) nbering 9,000, routed 20,000 Persians, saving eece.

484-480—Thermopylae.

Persian King Xerxes marched a great host 2,000 es to invade Greece. His Phoenicians and Egyp- ns built two ship bridges across Hellespont from rdos (Nagara) to Sestos, 2,000 yards long. One dge of planks and dirt rested on 360 ships; the er on 314. Herodotus says army crossed for en days and seven nights.
t Thermopylae, 480 **B. C.**, Persians suffered huge es in pass held by Leonidas and 300 Spartans, pported by 700 Thespians and 400 Thebans. Per- ns took Athens and Attica. Athenians under emistocles destroyed Persian fleet at Salamis fer eyes of Xerxes, won land battle. Rallying ,000 from Greek states, they routed Persians Plataea.

438

Phidias completed Parthenon at Athens, 228 ft. long, 102 ft. broad, Doric columns, 33 feet high, roof height, 60 ft. One of the great milestones of architecture.

399

Socrates, Greek philosopher, condemned by Athenian state, drank hemlock (dropwort). Plato his disciple, recorded 35 dialogues, great philosophical work. Dialogues recommended: Gorgias, Apology, Crito, Phaedo, Republic, Phaedrus, Banquet. Xenophon, another disciple, recorded memorabilia.

356

Alexander of Macedon "the Great," born. Ruthless and energetic military leader, defeated Persians at Granicus, Issus, Arbela; conquered Asia Minor and Egypt, burned Persian capital, Persepolis, carried war to the Punjab. Founder of Alexandria. Died of fever at Babylon, 323 **B. C.**

322

Aristotle, Greek philosopher with scientific mind, disciple of Plato, died, 62. Demosthenes, Greek statesman, died.

300

Approximate date for invention of Mayan calendar in Yucatan, giving solar year 365.24 days and lunar month 29.52 days. Considered more exact than older calendars of Babylon, Assyria, Egypt, Greece.

264

Rome began first Punic war against Carthage, rich commercial seaport on Bay of Tunis. In 241 Carthage ceded Sicily and Lipari islands; in 239 Rome annexed Sardinia and Corsica.

218-146

Hannibal, young Carthaginian, started war of revenge against Rome (second Punic war). Crossed from Spain to Italy via Mont Genevre in Alps with 20,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and elephants. Defeated Romans at Lake Trasimene, 217 **B. C.**, and Cannae, 216 **B. C.** Victories nullified by Fabius, "the delayer," hence "Fabian retreat." War closed with defeat of Carthage in Africa by Publius Scipio 202 **B. C.** Hannibal, after career in Asia Minor, committed suicide in Bithynia upon betrayal to Romans.
Third Punic war, 149-146 **B. C.**, ended with total destruction of Carthage. Later Roman colony built there; city eventually destroyed by Saracens, 698 **A. D.**

55

Julius Caesar, after conquering Gaul, entered Britain; again in 54 **B. C.** Trading between Britons and Romans in Gaul. Caesar crossed Rubicon 49 **B. C.** to fight Pompey, defeating him at Pharsalus, 48 **B. C.** After tarrying with Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, he defeated Pharnaces at Zela, Asia Minor, 47 **B. C.**; sent "veni, vidi, vici" message—"I came, I saw, I conquered."

44

Julius Caesar assassinated in Senate at Rome. Will made his nephew Gaius Octavian his successor. After brief triumvirate of Octavian, Antony and Lepidus (during which Antony caused death of Cicero) Octavian defeated Antony at Actium, conquered Egypt. Antony and Cleopatra committed suicide. Octavian defeated his rivals Brutus and Cassius at Philippi. Called Augustus, was first Roman Emperor. Died 14 **A. D.**

4

Birth of Jesus Christ in Bethlehem.

1 B. C. and 1 A. D.

The year **1 B. C.** *is the first year before the beginning of the Christian era. The year* **1 A. D.** *is the first year of the Christian Era.* **Jan. 1, 1 B. C.** *is just one year before* **Jan. 1, 1 A. D.** *The elapsed number of years between a date B. C. and the same date A. D. is one less than the sum of the years. The Abbott Dionysius Exiguus decided the year of Jesus' birth should be the first year of the Christian era. He took the Roman year* 754 *as the date of birth. Historians proved him wrong by at least four years, for King Herod, who commanded the Massacre of the Innocents, died in the Roman year* 750. *Since Jesus escaped the massacre he was*

living before Herod died. The calendar was not changed, but the birth of Jesus is now placed at 4 B. C., *and by some historians at* 6 B. C.

A. D.

THE CHRISTIAN ERA

29

Crucifixion of Jesus in reign of Roman emperor, Tiberius; Pontius Pilate pro-consul in Judea. The Roman Catholic church, by designating 1933 as a holy year, adhered to tradition that crucifixion took place Friday, April 3, 33 A. D.

43

Roman Emperor Claudius subdued Britons; occupation of 300 years begun.

64

Persecution of Christians by Nero; burning of Rome. Apostles Paul and Peter martyred.

70

Jerusalem destroyed by Titus. Christians, persecuted, worship in catacombs of Rome. Persecutions continued past 300 A. D. Emperor Galerius, on deathbed, agreed to tolerance.

79

Pompeii, Herculaneum, Stabii, destroyed by eruption of Mt. Vesuvius.

313

Roman Emperor Constantine promulgated Edict of Milan, assuring religious liberty, making Christianity legal.

326

Constantine moved Roman capital to Byzantium, henceforth Constantinople, now Istanbul. Called Council of Nicaea, in Bithnyia, Asia Minor, 325 A. D., to get churchmen to define orthodox Christian belief. Divinity of Christ and Holy Trinity endorsed; minority view of Arius rejected. Baptized on his deathbed by Eusebius, 337 A. D.

379

Theodosius, Roman emperor, made Christianity based on Nicene creed official religion, banned pagan gods.

410

Rome sacked by Alaric, the Goth; by Genseric, the Hun, 455 A. D.

449

Anglo-Saxon migrations from continent to Britain begin at Dover.

432

Bishop Patrick, native of Severn valley, sent as missionary to Ireland; labored 30 years, converting natives to Christianity. In 563 Columba founded church on Iona. In 597 Augustine arrived, founded church at Canterbury. All three made saints.

570

Mohammed, born in Mecca; during his lifetime Saracens began conquests. Died 632, Saracens crossed to Spain 711 A. D., established Moorish kingdom, lasted until 1492 A. D.

731

Great period of Mayan empire began, closed 987.

732

Charles Martel, Frankish ruler, decisively defeated 90,000 Saracens near Poitiers, France, high-water mark of invasion.

800

Charlemagne, king of Franks, proclaimed emperor by Pope Leo III on Christmas day in St. Peter's. Charlemagne fought Saxons, Lombards, Saracens 30 years to Christianize them; extended empire from Atlantic to eastern boundaries of Hungary. Died 814, aged 72, was buried in his cathedral at Aix. His empire broke apart.

1000

Leif Ericson's Norsemen reach Vinland, land of grape vines. Variously identified as Labrador, New England coast and Martha's Vineyard.

1014

Brian Boru, Irish king, defeated Danes at Clontarf.

1027

New empire of Mayas extended north in Mexico. Disintegration accelerated by pestilence, 1480. Destruction of Tayasal, Guatemala, Itza capital, by Spanish governor of Yucatan, 1697, ended Mayan millenium.

1054

Split between religious authority of papacy in Rome and church in Constantinople. Eastern wing became Greek Orthodox church, established religion of Russia under czars.

1066

England conquered by William of Norm Hastings, Oct. 14; Harold, last Saxon England, slain.

1096

First crusade preached by Peter of Amie ported by Pope Urban II, raised 100,000 m tured Jerusalem. Second, 1147, 140,000 mer lost Jerusalem to Saladin, 1190. Fourth, 1 covered Constantinople. Fifth, sixth and lost ground; two last led by King Louis I Louis), who died before Tunis, 1270. Ch crusade, 1212, est. 50,000 children, disba Italy.

1215—Magna Carta

2000 English barons, refusing to fight on soil and demanding end to illegal levies f forced King John to grant the great charter, Carta, at Runnymede. Charter guarantee ileges of nobility, church free from secula ference, right of freemen to legal protectior men were privileged class; common peop villein farmers, practically serfs. But 400 yea Edward Coke and Puritans demanded pr for large numbers of freemen under guarant cluding clause 39, out of which trial by j veloped. It reads:

No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, possessed, or outlawed, or banished, or in a destroyed, nor will we go upon him, nor sen him, except by the legal judgment of his p by the law of the land.

Genghis Khan, Tartar emperor, conquered first to use gunpowder; son led Tartars to Hungary, Silesia.

1271

Marco Polo started with father and un Cathay, Mongol kingdom of Kublai Khan. under Khan, returned to Venice 1295. Travels.

1339

Clement V, French pope, made Avignon church; Urban V returned to Rome, 1367, doned it; Gregory XI finally reentered St. 1377. During the Great Schism, 1378-1417, and Italian factions chose popes for Avign Rome; breach healed by Martin V, 1417.

1382

John Wycliffe, Oxford forerunner of Refor (1320-1384) directed translation of Vulgat into English vernacular. Supported bill in ment declaring it sinful for clergy to hold p By elevating Scriptures above church autho anticipated Lutheran doctrine by 150 yea

1415

John Huss, Bohemian preacher, follo Wycliffe, agitator of ecclesiastic reforms, bu stake in Constance for heresy after Germ peror Sigismund revoked his safe-conduct

1429—Joan of Arc

Joan of Arc, maid of Domremy, France, voices of her saints, rallied French against I raised siege of Orleans, effected corona Charles VII at Reims. Through careless treachery she was captured by Burgundia 24, 1430, and sold to English for 10,000 Placed on trial before Bishop of Beauvais a for (1) magic, (2) disobeying parents, (3) male attire, and (4) heresy, she admitted a 114 days to escape persecution, was given prisonment. Tricked to resume male attire, condemned to death and burned at Ro English May 30, 1431. Sentence revoked 2 later. Joan has been canonized as saint.

1453

Constantinople captured by Turks.

1456—Gutenberg Bible

Johann Gutenberg (Gansfleisch) print Bible (Latin Vulgate, 42-line) from moval at Mainz. With Johann Fust and Peter S produced first color printing, a Psalter, 1

1476

William Caxton, first English printer, nea minister Abbey. His history of Troy, produ in Bruges, Belgium, called first book pri English.

1492—Discovery of America

Christopher Columbus, Genoese navigat lieved to have reached Iceland with British after years of agitation in Spain gained su Queen Isabella for westward voyage. Sail Palos with Santa Maria, 100 tons, 52 men 50 tons, 18 men; Nina, 40 tons, 18 men. Or at 2 a.m., Rodrigo de Triana on Nina di

and. Columbus landed on Guanahoni, Bahamas, lso called San Salvador and Watling Island. Dis-overed Cuba and Hispianola (Haiti or San Do-ingo); built first fort, La Navidad, there. Made dmiral of the Ocean Sea.

Second voyage, **Sept. 24, 1493,** Columbus discov-overed Guadalupe, Antigua, Virgin Islands, Porto ico, Jamaica, Isle of Pines. Returned to Cadiz **une 11, 1496.**

Third voyage, **May 30, 1498.** Columbus reached rinidad and South American mainland. Sent back o Spain in irons, but freed.

Fourth voyage, **May 9, 1502;** returned **1504.** olumbus died **May 20, 1506** at Valladolid, was uried at Seville. In **1542** his body and that of his on Diego, were buried in cathedral of San omingo. When French conquered island, **1795-96,** odies were taken to Havana. In **1898,** after Spain ost Cuba, they were removed to the cathedral n Seville.

1497

John Cabot, Venetian employed by English, eached Canada. His son Sebastian joined second oyage, **1498.** English claim to Canada based on heir discoveries.

Amerigo Vespucci, Italian-born Spanish naviga-or, asserted he reached American mainland (New World) year before Columbus. Martin Waldsee-muller of St. Die in book, **1507,** asked land be alled America "because Americus discovered it." Europe approved.

1498

Savonarola, preacher against luxury and power f clergy, burned as heretic in Florence, **May 23.**

1506

Pope Julius II (della Rovere) started new St. Peter's; employed Michelangelo, Bramante, Raphael.

1509—Henry VIII's Wives

Henry VIII became king of England. Defeated Scots at Flodden Field, **1513.** Named defender of the Faith by Pope Clement VII for attacking Luther, **1521.** When pope refused to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon for lack of male issue, Henry divorced Catherine, married Anne Boleyn, **1533.** Act of Supremacy abrogated pope's authority, made king head of church in England, **1534.** He ordered monasteries closed, **1536.**

Queen Anne Boleyn was tried for adultery on order of Henry VIII in **1536** and beheaded. Henry married Jane Seymour, who died **1537,** after giving birth to son who became Edward VI. Henry married Anne of Cleves, divorced her. Next, Catherine Howard, beheaded **1542.** Next, Catherine Parr, who survived him.

1513

Juan Ponce de Leon, veteran of one Columbus voyage, searched for Bimini, found and named Florida. Died in Cuba, **1521.**

Balboa discovered Pacific at Darien, **Sept. 25.**

1517

Martin Luther, Augustinian monk, preaching faith over works, attacked abuse of papal indulgences by posting 98 theses (propositions) on Wittenberg church-door, **Oct. 31.** Diet of Worms, under Charles V, **January, 1521,** ordered recantation. Luther, backed by German princes, refused; put Scriptures above papal authority. Defended stand in Rome. Translated Greek New Testament into German, **1522.** Became head of German evangelical movement, broke with Rome, married. Augsburg Confession, basic Lutheran creed, presented to diet there by Melancthon, **1530.**

1519

Invasion of Mexico by Cortez; defeat of Montezuma. Magellan's first voyage around world.

1524

Verrazano, Italian employed by French, explored New England coast, reached New York bay.

1526—First New Testament

First printed version of New Testament in English, made by William Tyndale in Cologne, suppressed in England. Tyndale executed for heresy, **Oct. 6, 1536,** at Vilvorde, near Brussels, Belgium.

1531-35

Francisco Pizzaro conquered Peru for Spain.

1534

John Calvin, French-born religious reformer, published his Institutes of the Christian Religion, influential Protestant doctrine. Rejected Lutheran doctrine of consubstantiation; believed in religious base of citizenship, original sin, infant damnation. Influence extended to Scotch Presbyterians, English Puritans and Puritan New England.

1534-35

Jacques Cartier, sent by Francis I of France, in two voyages discovered St. Lawrence, Quebec, reached site of Montreal. Third voyage **1541.** Basis of French claims to Canada.

1535

Miles Coverdale published first complete Bible in English. Also worked on first authorized Bible, "the Great Bible," completed **1539.** Other editions: Whittingham's New Testament, with Calvin's introduction, **1557;** Geneva Bible **1560;** Bishops' Bible, **1568.**

1540

Francisco Coronado, searching for gold and "Seven cities of Cibola," explored Southwest north of Rio Grande with 70 horse, 30 foot soldiers. Hernando de Alarcon discovered Colorado river. Don Garcia Lopez de Cardenas discovered Grand Canyon. Hernando de Soto discovered Mississippi, **1541-42.**

1545

Council of Trent, in Austrian Tyrol, urged on Pope Paul III by Emperor Charles V, to define Catholic dogma and remedy ecclesiastical abuses, opened **Dec. 13;** continued intermittently until **1563;** reiterated supreme papal authority, outlined orthodox faith.

1555

Bishops Ridley and Latimer burned at Oxford, **Oct. 16;** Archbishop Cramner of Canterbury **Mar. 21, 1566;** 277 other religious leaders burned in attempt of Queen Mary Tudor to restore Catholic authority.

1560—Huguenot Persecution

1200 Huguenots hanged at Amboise. Catherine de Medici, Regent of France for son, Charles IX, by Edict of **January, 1562,** granted Huguenots right to worship outside walled towns. Infraction of edict led to massacre of Huguenots at Vassy, **Mar. 1, 1562,** beginning of eight wars of religion. Massacre of St. Bartholomew, **Aug. 24, 1572,** encouraged by Charles IX on marriage of sister, Marguerite de Valois to Henry of Navarre (non-Catholic), Henry III caused assassination of Catholic leaders, Duc de Guise and Cardinal of Lorraine, was himself murdered **Aug. 1, 1589.** Henry IV (of Navarre) first Bourbon king, promulgated Edict of Nantes, **April 13, 1593,** giving Huguenots and Catholics equality before law. Henry converted to Catholicism; assassinated, **May 14, 1609.** Edict revoked by Louis XIV.

1564

William Shakespeare born; traditional date, **Apr. 23;** baptismal record, **Apr. 26.**

1565

St. Augustine founded by Menendez, Spaniard, Attacked by Sir Francis Drake, **1586.**

1566

Duke of Alva persecuted Protestants in Netherlands.

In **1568** Ivan the Terrible of Russia executed hundreds accused of plot to kill crown prince.

1579

Sir Francis Drake claimed west coast (California) for Queen Elizabeth. Left metal plate, found in Marin county, **1936.**

1582

First Catholic New Testament in English issued at Reims; Old Testament translated at Douai, **1609.**

1587

Mary, Queen of Scots, executed for treason; actually, threat to throne of Queen Elizabeth.

Virginia Dare, first white child, born on Roanoke island, Va., Aug. 18, seven days after Sir Walter Raleigh's second expedition arrived. First expedition, landed **1584,** had disappeared, leaving only word "Croatan".

1588

Spanish Armada, 132 ships, 33,000 soldiers and crews, sent by Philipp II of Spain against England, destroyed by Drake's attacks and storms, **July 21-29.** Only 50 ships reached Spain.

1590—Spenser and Shakespeare

Edmund Spenser began The Faerie Queen. First Shakespeare poem, Venus and Adonis, registered **1593.** First play, Titus Andronicus, registered **1594.** Romeo and Juliet performed, **1597.**

1600

Shakespeare's most productive decade opened. Included Henry V, Midsummer Night's Dream, Twelfth Night, Merry Wives of Windsor, Hamlet, Othello, Macbeth, King Lear, Tempest, etc. Shakespeare retired to Stratford 1610; died **Apr. 23, 1616.** First folio of 36 plays published **1623;** second, **1632;** third, **1663;** fourth, **1675.**

1602

Capt. Bartholomew Gosnold, first white man in New England, landed near New Bedford, Mass., **May 15.**

1607

Capt. John Smith and 105 cavaliers in 3 ships started first permanent English settlement at Jameston, Va., **May 13.**

1609—Henry Hudson

Henry Hudson, English explorer of Northwest Passage, employed by Dutch East India Co.; sailed sloop Half Moon into New York harbor, **Sept.**, and up river nearby to Albany. In **1610**, in English ship Discovery, 55 tons, explored Hudson Bay. On return, **1611**, was put into open boat with eight others by mutinous sailors and lost.

Samuel Champlain, French, discovered Lake Champlain.

Spaniards settled Santa Fe, erected presidio.

1611

Authorized version of English Bible, ordered by James I in **1604**, published; it reconciled earlier versions and became basic Protestant Bible.

1618

Thirty Years' War opened in Bohemia between Catholic and Protestant armies; ended **1648** with Peace of Westphalia. Alsace given to France, Holland and Switzerland received independence.

Sir Walter Raleigh, convicted of conspiring in **1603** to remove James I, beheaded **Oct. 29.**

1619

House of Burgesses, first representative legislature, elected by popular vote at Jamestown, established principle of self-government for royal colony. First Negro slaves landed by Dutch at Jamestown, **August.**

1620—Plymouth Pilgrims

Puritan separatists from Church of England, some living in Leyden, Holland, since **1609**, left Plymouth, England, **Sept. 16**, in Mayflower, 101 passengers, 48 crew. Original destination Virginia, they reached Cape Cod **Nov. 9-19**, explored coast, landed **Dec. 21** at Plymouth, so named for Plymouth Co. on map made **1614** by Capt. John Smith. Mayflower Compact, signed on shipboard, endorsed will of majority. Started first common house, **Dec. 25.** Half of colony perished during hard winter.

Gov. Bradford's comment "they knew they were pilgrims" (on religious journey), later led them to be called Pilgrims, as distinct from Puritans of Massachusetts Bay Colony **(1630).**

1624

Dutch landed eight men from ship, New Netherland, on Manhattan, **May.** Proceeded to Albany. Peter Minuit, **May 6, 1626**, bought Manhattan from Indians for trinkets worth $24. Dutch traders had visited Manhattan since **1613**, called outpost Fort Nassau, **1615.**

1638

Peter Minuit landed two shiploads of Swedes and Finns at site of Wilmington, Del.

1642—Charles and Cromwell

King Charles I of England started war against Puritan parliament at York, **Aug. 22.** His tax exactions and attempts to force Anglican ceremonials on Scotch and Puritan clergy had wrecked his regime. After calling no parliament for 11 years he reconvened one in **1640.**

Oliver Cromwell led army of Roundheads for parliament, defeated Charles' Cavaliers at Marston Moor and Naseby, **1644.** Charles delivered to parliament by Scots, **1648.**

1649

Charles I condemned by House of Commons, sitting as High Court; beheaded **Jan. 20.**

Commonwealth ruled by Commons and Council of State (John Milton, Latin secretary) with Cromwell at head. Cromwell annihilated Scots at Worcester, **1651.** Puritans controlled Virginia and Maryland, **1652.** Cromwell made protector for life, actually dictator, **1653.** Admiral Blake took Jamaica from Spain, **1655.**

Cromwell died **1658.** His son, Richard, resigned rule. Puritan government collapsed and parliament called Charles II.

1660

Restoration under Charles II, "Merry Monarch." Charles' Cavalier parliament, restored Anglican church and refused freedom of worship to dissenters, promised by king in Declaration of Breda.

1664—New York

King Charles II ordered Col. Nicolls and 300 men to seize New Netherland (Manhattan and environs) from Dutch, granted territory to his brother James, Duke of York. Dutch unable to resist and New Amsterdam became New York.

1656

Anne Hibbins hanged as witch in Salem, Ma

1660

John Bunyan, a tinker, imprisoned at Bedfo England, **November**, for unlawful preaching, leased **1672**, after having written part of Pilgri Progress.

1665

Great Plague in London killed 68,000. In 1 great fire destroyed 13,200 houses, 89 churches.

1676

Nathaniel Bacon led planters, oppressed by tax against Gov. Berkeley at Jamestown; burned to Bacon died suddenly; 23 followers executed.

Bloody Indian war in New England ended **Aug.** King Philip, Wampanog chief, and 4,000 India chiefly Narragansetts, killed by Gov. Winslow 1,000 men. Springfield and Providence destroyed

1682

Explorer LaSalle took possession of lower Missi ippi river country for Louis XIV, called it Lou ana, **Apr. 9.** Previously had begun French outpo in Illinois. Established fort at Lavaca, Texas, w expedition of 400 men, **1684**, most of whom di Was killed by his own men on Trinity river, Tex **Mar. 19, 1687.**

1692—Salem Witchcraft

Witchcraft delusion at Salem, Mass., inspired preaching; 19 women hanged. Executions in Eur of women for witchcraft between **1484** and 1 believed to have reached 300,000. Last in Engla **1716**; in Scotland, **1722.**

1696

Capt. William Kidd, American, hired by Brit king and nobles to fight pirates and take boo became pirate. Returned to New York with tre ure, **1698**, buried it on Gardiner's island. Arres by Earl of Bellamont, governor of Massachuse and sent to England for trial, he was hanged, 17 for killing sailor. Treasure of gold, silver and ge turned over to Bellamont by Lord of Gardine island.

1704

Gibraltar taken by England from Spain, **July** formally ceded by Treaty of Utrecht, **1713.**

1712

Slaves revolted in New York **April 6.** Six co mitted suicide, 21 were executed. Second risi **1741**; 13 slaves hanged, 13 burned, 71 transport

1720

John Law, Scot, comptroller of finance in Fra issued paper currency without security to b trading scheme, "Mississippi Bubble." Sha reached $4,000 before collapse. Many ruined; Fra assumed debt of $340,000,000.

1725-28

Capt. Vitus Bering, Dane employed by Peter Great, discovered Alaska (Eskimo: the Gr Lands). Named Mount St. Elias.

1735—Freedom of the Press

Freedom of the press recognized in New Y by acquittal of John Peter Zenger, editor Wee Journal, on charge of libelling British gover Cosby, by criticizing conduct in office.

1746

English defeated Scots at Culloden, **April** routing Stuart pretender, Prince Charles.

1752

Benjamin Franklin, flying kite in thunderst proved lightning is electricity.

1754—French and Indian War

Seven Years' War between England and Fra for Canada and Ohio valley. Washington, majo Virginia militia, with 350 men, defeated by French at Fort Necessity, Great Meadows, (Confluence, Pa.) **July 3, 1754**, forced to surren

On **July 9, 1775**, Gen. Braddock's army, Washington as his personal aide, was ambus 10 miles from Fort Duquesne. Braddock die wounds. British took fort **1758**, called it Fort (now Pittsburgh). Gen. Wolfe captured Qu **1759**. Montreal fell, **1760**. By Treaty of **1763** Fr lost Canada to British.

1755

Samuel Johnson issued English Dictionary.

1756

Viceroy of Bengal, attacking British East I Co., threw 146 English into prison, Black Hol Calcutta, 20 ft. square; only 23 survived overni

ord Clive with 3,000 troops defeated 50,000, une, 1757.

1765—Taxation without Representation

Parliament passed **Stamp Act**, one of several renville projects to tax Americans for British oops, etc., including Sugar Act of 1764 and Currency Act. Nine colonies, led by Massachusetts and ew York, called Stamp Act Congress at New York, ct. 7-25, adopted Declaration of Rights, protested ck of representation in Parliament, and use of dmiralty courts without juries to try offenders. amous protest by Patrick Henry in Virginia House f Burgesses: "If this be treason, make the most of ." Parliament repealed Stamp Act, **Mar. 17, 1766**, ut retained principle of taxation.

1769

Napoleon Bonaparte born **Aug. 15**, Ajaccio, orsica.

1770

Boston massacre—British troops killed 3, wound- d 8, **Mar. 5.**

Townshend Duty Act, tax on paper, glass, ainter's lead and tea imports, repealed **Mar. 5**, xcept for tax on tea.

1773

Tea ships of East India Co., sent to America in lay, turned back at Boston, Philadelphia, New ork; tea confiscated at Charleston. Cargo and ip burned at Annapolis, **Oct. 14.** Cargo thrown nto harbor at Boston "Tea Party" **Dec. 16**, by Indians." Parliament ordered Boston port closed ntil tea was paid for; suppressed town meetings nd elective representation in Massachusetts; sent our British regiments to Boston.

1774

Continental Congress, called by Virginia and pported by Samuel Adams' Committees of Corespondence met in Philadelphia, **Sept. 5-Oct. 26.**

1775—American Revolution

April 18-19: Paul Revere and William Dawes arned Middlesex of approach of British troops; attles of Lexington and Concord, **April 19.** Ticonderoga captured by Ethan Allen, **May 10.** Bunker ill battle, **June 17.** Washington took command, uly. Montgomery and Arnold led campaign against anada; took Montreal **Nov. 13**, repulsed at Quebec, ec. 21. Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence dopted at Charlotte, N. C. **May 20.**

1776—Declaration of Independence

British Gen. Howe evacuated Boston, **Mar. 17**; ontinental Congress proposed central authority, lay 15; Richard Henry Lee introduced resolution hat these united colonies are and of right ought o be free and independent states", **June 7**; resoluon adopted, **July 2**, declared, **July 4.** (See Declaraon of Independence article). British repulsed, harleston, **June 28.** Washington lost battle of Long sland, **Aug. 27** evacuated New York. New York urned, **Sept.**

Nathan Hale executed as spy by British, **Sept. 22** aid: "I regret that I have but one life to give for y country." Benedict Arnold's fleet on Lake hamplain defeated, **Oct. 11.** Battle of Harlem eights, **Oct. 28**; White Plains, **Oct. 28**; Hessians orced Continentals out of Fort Washington, Manattan, **Nov. 16**; Fort Lee, N. J., **Nov. 18.**

Washington, having withdrawn into New Jersey, crossed Delaware, **Dec. 25-26**, defeated British at renton, **Dec. 26.**

1777

Washington defeated British at Princeton, **Jan. 3.** tars and Stripes adopted by Continental Congress, une 14. Fighting at Ticonderoga, **July 6**; Oriskany, . Y., **Aug. 6**; Bennington, Vt., **Aug. 16.** Howe deeated Washington at Chads Ford on the Brandyine, **Sept. 11**, occupied Philadelphia **Sept. 26.** ongress moved to Lancaster. Gen. Burgoyne deeated by Gens. Gates and Arnold at Bemis Heights battle of Saratoga) **Sept. 19-Oct. 7.** Surrendered ntire army. Battle at Germantown, Pa., **Oct. 4.** Vashington's army in Valley Forge for winter.

Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union dopted by Continental Congress, **Nov. 15**; not atified by all states until **Mar. 1, 1781.**

1778

France recognized independence of the 13 colnies, signed treaty of aid with Benjamin Franklin, llas Deane and Arthur Lee **Feb. 6**, equipped fleet. ritish evacuated Philadelphia, **June**; Battle of onmouth, N. J., **June 28**; massacre at Wyoming, a., **July 3**; British took Savannah, **Dec. 29.**

1779

George Rogers Clark, sent by Virginia to clear entucky frontier, won Cahokia and Kaskaskia ith French help, **1778**; defeated British at Vincennes, **Feb. 1779.** French fleet repulsed at Savannah, **Sept.**

1780—Arnold-Andre Treason

Three Continental soldiers, Paulding, Williams and Van Wart, captured Major John Andre, adjutant general of the British army, in disguise at Tarrytown, N. Y., **Sept. 23**, finding papers betraying West Point, signed by Gen. Benedict Arnold, in his socks. He had lost way after rendezvous with Arnold at Haverstraw, N. Y. Arnold, informed of Andre's capture, escaped from headquarters in Highlands, near present Garrison, N. Y., by barge to British sloop Vulture off Verplanck's Point.

Andre was found guilty by board of American officers at Tappan, N. Y., hanged as spy **Oct. 2.** Washington, at Tappan headquarters, refused to intercede. Arnold made brigadier general in British army. Burned New London, Conn. His wife, Peggy Shippen, of Philadelphia, adjudged innocent by Washington and so considered for 150 years, was implicated by original documents now in William L. Clements Historical Library, Ann Arbor, Mich. Arnold died in London. Andre's body was removed to Westminster Abbey, **1821.**

Battles at Camden, S. C., **Aug. 16**, King's Mountain, **Oct. 7** impeded Cornwallis.

1781

Bank of North America incorporated in Philadelphia, **May 26.** First chartered bank. Bank of Pennsylvania **(Mar. 1, 1780)** operated **1782-1784.**

Cowpens, **Jan. 17**; Guilford Court House, **Mar. 15**; Eutaw Springs, **Sept. 8.** French under Rochambeau reinforced Washington, besieged Cornwallis at Yorktown, while Admiral De Grasse guarded ports. Cornwallis surrendered **Oct. 19.**

1782—Independence Won

Preliminary peace articles between U. S. and Great Britain, signed in Paris **Nov. 30**; definitive treaty signed **Sept. 3, 1783**; Congress ratified, **Jan. 14, 1784.** George III of England paid about $6,000,000 to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel for the use of nearly 30,000 Hessian troops in his war with the American Colonies. Of this number 12,500 were killed or they deserted; 17,000 went back to their homes. The Revolution had driven 40,000 loyalists from the United States into Canada.

1783

Congress demobilized American Army, **Oct. 18-Nov. 3**; British evacuated New York, **Nov. 25**; Washington bade farewell to his officers at Fraunce's Tavern, New York City, **Dec. 4**; resigned his army commission, **Dec. 23** and retired to Mt. Vernon, Va.

Massachusetts Supreme Court outlawed slavery because of the words in the State Bill of Rights, "all men are born free and equal."

New Quebec formally ceded to the United States, but not actually until **1796** when northwest military posts were evacuated by the British.

First U. S. Government Post Office opened in New York City, **Nov. 28.**

First free hydrogen balloon ascension, in France, by P. de Rozier and Marquis d' Arlandes, in Paris, **Nov. 21**, in a Montgolfier, holding 60,000 cubic feet of gas.

1784

The first successful daily paper in the United States, the "Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser," appeared in Philadelphia, **Sept. 21.** "The Pennsylvania Evening Post and Daily Advertiser," founded as a tri-weekly, 1771, acquired by Benjamin Towne, 1775, published daily at intervals until its suspension, 1782. The first Sunday paper, the "Sunday Monitor," appeared **Dec. 18, 1796**, in Baltimore. "The Hartford Courant" appeared **Oct. 26, 1764**, as a weekly. It became a daily **1837.**

1786

James Rumsay ran steamboat with power pump on Potomac, **1786**, 4 mi. an hour.

1787

Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts, led by Capt. Daniel Shay; the attempt to seize U. S. Arsenal in Springfield failed **Jan. 25.**

Northwest Ordinance, **July 13**, determined government of Northwest Territory, north of Ohio river, west of New York: 5,000 male voters could establish legislature; 60,000 inhabitants could get statehood. Guaranteed freedom of religion, support for schools, no slavery. Was preceded by Ordinance of **1785**, dividing land into townships of 36 sections of 640 acres each; allocated four to U. S.; one to school maintenance.

John Fitch operated steamboat with 12 mechanical oars on Delaware river, **Aug. 22, 1787**, 3 mi. an hour. In 1796 he allegedly ran one on Collect pond, New York City, now Foley Sq.

Constitution Adopted

U. S. Constitution drawn up at a convention of delegates from the States in Philadelphia, **May 14,** ratified by convention, **Sept. 17.**

1788

Warren Hastings, Gov. Gen. of India, put on trial before the Peers in London, **Feb. 13;** acquitted **April 23, 1795.**

Australia settled by the British, **Jan. 26,** at Port Jackson. The name of the continent up to 1814 was New Holland.

1789—French Revolution

First U. S. Congress met, New York City, **March 4, 1789-March 3, 1791.** The sessions did not actually begin until **April 6, 1789.** There were three sessions.

Washington inaugurated President, **April 30,** in Federal Hall, New York City.

The French Revolution began **June 20,** when the delegates to the Third Estate (Commons) met in the tennis court and took an oath not to disband until the King had granted France a constitution; Bastile stormed, **July 14,** and prisoners of state released. France was declared a limited monarchy, under Louis XVI; Mirabeau died **April 2, 1791;** the King and family arrested **June 21, 1791;** Revolutionary Tribunal set up on **Aug. 19, 1792.** National Convention opened **Sept. 17, 1792,** and a republic was established on **Sept. 22.** King Louis was beheaded **Jan. 21, 1793;** the Reign of Terror began **May 31, 1793;** Charlotte Corday stabbed Marat **July 13, 1793;** the Queen was beheaded **Oct. 16, 1793.** Danton on **April 5, 1794,** Robespierre on **June 4, 1794.** Revolutionary Tribunal abolished **Dec. 15, 1794;** Louis XVII died in prison, **June 8, 1795,** peace was made with Prussia, the great revolution ended. Napoleon was declared First Consul **November 10, 1799** and **Aug. 2** was made Consul for Life.

U. S. Supreme Court created, **September.**

Mutiny on the British ship Bounty, **April 28;** Capt. William Bligh and 18 sailors set adrift in a launch. They rowed 3,618 miles to Timor, near Java. The Bounty, in command of Fletcher Christian, rebel mate, sailed to Tahiti, where some of the mutineers stayed. The ship, with eight of the crew and 18 Polynesians of whom 12 were women, went to Pitcairn Islands, arriving there **1790.** They burned the vessel after landing the food and tools.

1791

Anthracite discovered in Carbon County, Pa. James Boswell published Life of Samuel Johnson.

1792

U. S. Congress established the mint, in Philadelphia, **April 2.**

1793

First balloon ascent made in America, **Jan. 9.**

1794

Gen. Anthony Wayne routed Ottawas, Miamis, Iroquois, etc., at Fallen Timbers on the Maumee, **Aug. 20.** Peace signed at Fort Greenville, **1795.**

U. S. suppressed rebellion against tax on whiskey, west Pennsylvania, **Sept.**

1795

Triple Alliance formed by Great Britain, Russia, and Austria, **Sept. 28.**

1796—Farewell Address.

Washington, retiring from Presidency, issued Farewell Address, **Sept. 19.** Gave strong warnings against permanent alliance with foreign powers, partiality toward favorite nation, big public debt, large military establishment and devices of "small artful, enterprising minority" to control or change government; praised reciprocal checks of Constitution; stressed need of enlightened public opinion; declared "religion and morality lead to political prosperity."

Vaccination discovered by Jenner.

1797

U. S. Frigate, Constellation, launched at Baltimore. **Sept. 7.** Frigate, Constitution (Old Ironsides), launched at Boston, **Sept. 20;** reconditioned **1930.** The Frigate, United States had been launched at Philadelphia **July 10, 1797.**

1798

Irish rebellion broke out in **May.** It cost 150,000 fatalities among the Irish and over 20,000 among the English; suppressed in **1799.**

1800

Sixth Congress (2nd session) met for first time in Washington, **Nov. 17.**

1802

U. S. Military Academy at West Point established, **March 16;** opened **July 4.**

1803

England and France renewed war.

Robert Emmet convicted of treason; executed Dublin, **Sept. 19.**

1803—Louisiana Purchase

President Thomas Jefferson sent James Monroe Paris to join Robert R. Livingston, American minister, in offering up to $10,000,000 for the isle Orleans (New Orleans) and West Florida. Napoleon who had recovered Louisiana from Spain by secret treaty, offered all of Louisiana for $11,250,000 bonds, plus indemnities to American citizens claims against France. U. S. took title **Dec.** (See Territorial Expansion Since 1790).

1804

Alexander Hamilton (ex-Secretary of the Treasury) and Vice-President Aaron Burr (former U. S. Senator from N. Y. State but a native Newark, N. J.), fought a duel, **July 11,** on the Hudson Palisades, Weehawken, N. J. Hamilton, had fired in the air, was fatally shot.

1805—Napoleonic Campaigns

Napoleon, emperor since May 18, 1804, defeated Austrians at Ulm, **Oct. 17;** Russo-Austrians at Austerlitz ("masterpiece of battles") **Dec. 2.** Dissolved Holy Roman Empire. Made brothers Joseph, king of Naples, Louis, king of Holland.

Lord Nelson defeated French fleet at Cape Trafalgar, **Oct. 26;** lost own life.

1806

Napoleon defeated Prussians at Jena, **Oct. 14;** 1807 he defeated Russians at Eylau; signed peace Tilsit with Czar Alexander I. Made brother Jerome king of Westphalia; alloted Finland to Russia.

1807

Robert Fulton's first practical steamboat trip Clermont, New York to Albany, **Aug. 17.**

Aaron Burr was arrested in Mississippi on federal charge of treason and was put on in Richmond, Va., **May 22,** and was acquitted **Sept. 1.** He was charged with having organized an expedition of about a hundred men, who embarked in flatboats at Blennerhasset Island in the Ohio River, and made their way to New Orleans, to establish an empire that was to comprise the Louisiana Territory, a large section of the Western States and Mexico.

1808-09

French occupied Madrid, March; Rome, **A**. Napoleon made brother Joseph king of Spain. French defeated in Spain and Portugal; Peninsular war begun by British. Napoleon defeated Austria at Wagram, **July 6, 1809.** Annexed Papal States.

Phoenix, first American-built steamboat, by John Stevens, left New York **June 8, 1809,** for Philadelphia.

1810

Napoleon annulled marriage with the Empress Josephine, who retired to Malmaison. Married Austrian Archduchess Maria Louisa, March. Son born **Mar. 20, 1811,** called King of Rome. As Duke of Reichstadt, he died in Vienna **July 22,** Called L'Aiglon (the Eaglet) by French, he inspired Edmond Rostand's drama.

1811

Earthquakes in bed of Mississippi River, **Dec.**

William Henry Harrison, governor of Indiana territory, defeated Indians under the Prophet, brother of Tecumseh, Tippecanoe, **Nov. 7.**

War of 1812

Second United States war with Great Britain declared, **June 18,** by Congress (Senate, 19 to 13; House, 79 to 49); garrison at Ft. Dearborn (Chicago) massacred by Indians, allies of the British, **Aug. 15;** Detroit surrendered to British, **Aug.** mass meeting in New York City denounced war, **Aug. 19;** frigate Constitution captured Guerriere, **Aug. 19;** frigate United States, commanded by Stephen Decatur, defeated the British frigate, Macedonian, off the Azores, **Oct. 25.**

1812

Napoleon invaded Russia with conscript army of 500,000; defeated Russians at Borodino, **Sept.** took Moscow, **Sept. 14.** Russians burned 3/4 houses in Moscow. Napoleon ordered retreat **Oct.** meeting huge losses from cold, famine and guerillas.

1813

U. S. N. Chesapeake captured by H. M. S. Shannon after gruelling 15-minute encounter 30 miles Boston, **June 1**; James Lawrence, commander, ing, ordered "Don't give up the ship!" This gan unfurled by Oliver Hazard Perry at battle of ke Erie, **Sept. 10**, after which he reported to Gen. H. Harrison: "We have met the enemy and they ours: 2 ships, 2 brigs, 1 schooner, and 1 sloop." ttle of the Thames, Ont., **Oct. 15**, Harrison ited enemy, killing Tecumseh, Shawnee leader. Napoleon decisively defeated at Leipzig by armies Russia, Prussia and Austria **Oct. 16-19**; French ven from Spain by Wellington.

1814—Burning of Washington

Battle of Niagara Falls or Lundy's Lane, fought Gen. Winfield Scott, **July 25**. Americans routed Bladensburg, Md., by troops of Admiral Sir Geo. ckburn, **Aug. 24**; Cockburn entered Washington, rned Capitol, library of Congress, White House, . Dolly Madison saved original declaration of dependence and Stuart's potrait of Washington. ctory at Plattsburg **Sept. 11**.

British fleet bombarded Fort McHenry, Baltimore, r 25 hours **Sept. 13-14**; Francis Scott Key, dened on vessel, wrote Star-Spangled Banner. ee article). Treaty of peace signed at Ghent, lgium, **Dec. 24**.

1815

Allies entered Paris, **March 31**; Napoleon abdited, **April 11**; Louis XVIII, restored to throne, ay 3; Congress of Vienna opened, **Nov. 3**.

Gen. Jackson defeated the British at New Orans, **Jan. 8**. This was the news that was received the signing of the peace treaty, which was tified by Congress **Feb. 17, 1815**.

Napoleon returned from Elba to France **March 1**; e "Hundred Days," **March 20, June 22**; Napoleon feated at Waterloo, **June 18**; sent to St. Helena, nded **Oct. 16** and died there **May 5, 1821**.

Holy Alliance, so-called, formed by Russia, ustria and Prussia; signed in Paris, **Sept. 26**; omulgated in Frankfort, **Feb. 2, 1816**, and acded to **1818** by the rulers of England and France. ne of the results was the Monroe Doctrine.

1817

Rush-Bagot treaty signed, **April 28-29**, limiting val armaments of the United States and Canada the Great Lakes. First poems by John Keats.

1820

Congress, **March 3**, passed Henry Clay's Missuri Compromise bill, by which slavery was alwed in that State, but not elsewhere west of the ississippi River north of 36° 30' Latitude (the uthern boundary of Missouri). Congress realed **1845** the Missouri Compromise bill, and thorized the people of Kansas and Nebraska to cide for themselves for or against slavery. This ened the territories to slavery by setting up the inciple of "squatter sovereignty."

1822

Revolution in Portugal. Separation of Brazil nich proclaimed independence **Sept. 7**; Dom Pedro as crowned emperor **Dec. 1**; he abdicated **1831**; sceeded by his son; a republic proclaimed **1888**; nperor banished in **1889** and died in Paris, **1891**.

1823

Monroe Doctrine declared, **Dec. 2** (*see Monroe octrine*).

First steamboat, the Virginia, ascended the ississippi River as far as Fort Snelling, Minn., ril 21-May 10, 729 miles.

Gas vacuum (internal combustion) engine opered successfully by Samuel Brown, London.

1824

Marquis de Lafayette returned to this country d visited each of the 24 states; went back 1825 France.

1825

Trade unions allowed in England.

Erie Canal opened, first boat left Buffalo, **Oct.** , and reached New York City, **Nov. 4**.

Codorus, first iron steamboat built in America, York, Pa., by John Elgar.

1827

Slavery abolished in New York State by the gislature, **July 4**.

The steamship Curacao first European-built eanic vessel to use steam power alone crossed e Atlantic **April** from Antwerp to Paramaribo, utch Guiana. The Royal William, launched in ontreal, **April 29, 1831**, left there **Aug. 18, 1833**, d crossed to Europe in 25 days, using no power t steam.

1828

First passenger railroad in United States (the altimore and Ohio) was begun **July 4**, first 14 iles opened to (horse-drawn, railcar) traffic **May** , **1830**.

1830

Revolution in France, Charles X abdicated, **Aug. 2**, and was succeeded by the Duke of Orleans as Louis Philippe I. There were revolutions, too, in Germany (Brunswick and Saxony), and Belgium. Holland became an independent country. Mormon church organized by Joseph Smith, in Fayette, Seneca County, N. Y., **April 6**. He and his brother, Hyrum, were killed by a mob in Carthage, Ill., **June 27, 1844**.

First railway abroad opened, between Liverpool and Manchester, England, **Sept. 15**.

1831

First train drawn in U. S. by steam locomotive, Albany to Schenectady, N. Y., **Aug. 9**.

1832

South Carolina Legislature **Nov. 1832**, passed an ordinance of nullification of the tariff, declaring that if the federal government attempted to enforce the law the State would consider itself no longer a member of the Union. Congress, **Feb. 1833**, passed a compromise tariff act, whereupon South Carolina repealed act.

1833

The British Parliament, **Aug. 28**, outlawed slavery in the Empire as of **Aug. 1, 1834**. About 700,000 were liberated at a cost of £20,000,000. Slavery has been unlawful in the British Isles since **June 22, 1772**, by a decision of the Court of Kings Bench.

1835—Texas Independence

Fire in New York City, **Dec. 16-17**, destroyed 674 buildings.

Texas proclaimed its independence of Mexico, **Nov. 13**; Garrison of Texans at the Alamo mission, San Antonio, besieged 11 days, then butchered and the bodies burned by Mexican troops, **March 6, 1836** (among the victims was Davy Crockett); Constitution adopted for the Republic of Texas, **March 17, 1836**; battle of San Jacinto, **April 21, 1836**, in which 800 under Gen. Sam Houston defeated 3,000 Mexicans under Gen. Santa Anna, who signed two treaties recognizing the independence of Texas with borders reaching to the Rio Grande river.

1837

Victoria, 18, niece of William IV, became queen of England. Married her first cousin, German Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, **1840**. He died **1860**.

1838

Fire destroyed 1,158 buildings in Charleston, S. C., **April 27**.

The Great Western, 236 ft. long, 450 horsepower, 1340 gross tons, left Bristol, England, **April 8**, and arrived in New York City, **April 23**. The Sirius, 178 ft. long, 703 tons, left Liverpool **March 28**, and Queenstown, **April 4**, and reached New York City **April 22**. She had used steam only.

1839

Belgium and the Kingdom of the Netherlands were separated by treaties signed by those two countries and by Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia (at London, **April 19**.) To the treaties was annexed a document declaring Belgium an independent and "perpetually neutral" state.

1840

Uniform penny postage rate begun in England, **Jan. 10**; stamped postage covers **May 6**.

1844

First message over first telegraph line (authorized **1843**) sent from U. S. Supreme Court room in Capitol, **May 24**, to Baltimore by inventor S. F. B. Morse: "What hath God wrought!"

1845

U. S. Naval Academy in Annapolis opened, **Oct. 10**. Congress voted Texas into Union, **Dec. 29**, 28th state.

1846—Mexican War

President James K. Polk ordered Gen. Zachary Taylor to seize disputed Texan land settled by Mexicans. After border clash U. S. declared war, **May 13**; Mexico **May 23**. Capt. John C. Fremont, U. S. Engineers, proclaimed bear-flag republic of California at Sonoma, **June 14**. Commodore Sloat, U. S. N., took Monterey, Cal. **July 7**. Taylor defeated Mexicans at Buena Vista, **Feb. 23, 1847**. Gen. Winfield Scott with 12,000 troops (est.) took Vera Cruz **Mar. 27**; Mexico City, **Sept. 17**. Dictator Santa Anna captured. Serving during war were Col. Jefferson Davis, Capt. Robert E. Lee, Capt. Geo. B. McClellan, Lieut. U. S. Grant. By treaty, **Feb., 1848**, Mexico ceded rights to Texas, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah. U. S. assumed $3,000,000 American claims and paid Mexico $15,000,000.

Mormons, after violent clashes with settlers over polygamy, proclaimed by leader Joseph Smith, left

Nauvoo, Ill., for West under Brigham Young. Settled, **July, 1847**, at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Potato famine in Ireland, resulting in emigration of over 1,000,000 to United States in five years.

1847

First adhesive postage stamp placed on sale, **July 1.** The first were five and 10 cent stamps with portraits of Franklin and Washington.

Great period of Victorian writing opened. Jane Eyre (C. Bronte); Wuthering Heights (E. Bronte); Vanity Fair (Thackeray). **1848:** Pendennis (Thackeray). **1849:** David Copperfield (Dickens); Seven Lamps of Architecture (Ruskin). **1850;** Sonnets (Rossetti); In Memoriam (Tennyson). **1851:** Lavengro (Borrow). **1852:** Bleak House (Dickens); Henry Esmond (Thackeray). **1853:** The Newcomes (Thackeray). **1854:** Hard Times (Dickens). **1855:** Little Dorrit (Dickens). **1856:** History of England (Macaulay).

1848

Louis Philippe dethroned in France; Second Republic set up, **Feb. 26.**

In Austria, Ferdinand I abdicated, **Dec. 2,** in favor of his nephew, Franz Josef; in Hungary, freedom was declared under Kossuth; revolts in Ireland, Lombardy, Venice, Denmark, and Schleswig-Holstein.

Gold discovered in California, **Jan. 24.**

First Woman's Rights Convention, Seneca Falls, N. Y., **July 19.**

1849

Astor Place riots in New York City against Macready, English actor, 34 killed, **May 10.** The outbreak was in retaliation for the treatment of Edwin Forrest, American actor, in London, **1845.**

The Roman National Assembly, **Feb. 8,** divested the Pope of all temporal power and proclaimed a republic; French troops captured the city, and restored the keys to him, **July 4;** his temporal power was re-established, **July 15.** It was in this year that Pope Pius IX proposed that the doctrine of the immaculate conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary be adopted as an article of Catholic belief. It was announced **Dec. 8, 1854,** in a papal bull, as so adopted.

1850

Consult Panorama of Events in 1850—One Hundred Years Ago, in this issue of World Almanac

1851

Gold discovered in Australia, **Feb. 12.**

New York Central Railroad, New York City to Albany, opened **Oct. 8.**

First International Exhibition, London (Crystal Palace).

1853

World's Fair opened in Crystal Palace, New York City, **July 14.** The building was destroyed by fire **Oct. 5, 1858.**

Commodore Matthew C. Perry, U. S. N., met the Lord of Toda on Kurihama Beach, **July 14,** and gave him President Fillmore's letter to the Emperor, which resulted, **March 8, 1854,** in a treaty of peace and amity that gave American ships (whaling, the China trade, etc.) access to Japanese ports.

Crimean War

Crimean war opened when Turkey declared war on Russia to stop aggression. France, Britain joined, **1854,** Sardinia later. Sevastopol, Russian arsenal, fell, **1855.** Charge of British light brigade against artillery through mistake at Balaklava, made famous by Tennyson's poem. Peace treaty, **Mar. 30, 1856,** neutralized Black Sea. Russia denounced this treaty during Franco-Prussian war.

Florence Nightingale (**1820-1910**) organized dressing stations with nurses during war. Awarded £50,000 by Britain, she gave it to hospital.

1854

Henry D. Thoreau published Walden.

1855

Walt Whitman issued Leaves of Grass. Emerson wrote: "I greet you at the beginning of a great career."

International Fair in Paris.

First Atlantic cable was laid between Cape Breton, N. S., and Newfoundland.

1857—Atlantic Cable

Cyrus W. Field started with cable from Ireland, **Aug. 5;** cable parted 400 miles from land. For second attempt Niagara, U. S. N. and Agamemnon, R. N., met **June, 1858,** in midocean; spliced cable, sailed in opposite directions; cable parted three times. On third attempt Niagara reached Newfoundland, Agamemnon reached Valentia Harbor, Ireland with cable ends, **Aug. 5.** Queen Victoria and President Buchanan exchanged greetings. Cable failed; too high voltage. Field's next attemp
S. S. Great Eastern, from Ireland, **July,**
failed. Final attempt with Great Eastern, Irela
Newfoundland, succeeded **July, 1866.** Ship
recovered lost cable of **1865** in mid-ocean
30 attempts, spliced it, connected it with
foundland.

Dred Scott decision by Supreme Court, **Ma**
Roger B. Taney, chief justice, declared, 5
Scott could not be a citizen because Negro
was not freed by two residences on soil guara
free by Missouri Compromise of **1820.**

A great mutiny in India broke out **Ma**
cost more than 100,000 lives, and was succe
by famines, in one of which, **1866,** in Be
1,500,000 persons perished.

Mountain Meadow Massacre, 120 emigrants
by Indians led by Mormons in Utah, **Sept. 16.**

1858

East India Company dissolved, **Aug. 2;** go
ment of India transferred to the British Cr

1859

John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry, Va.,
16; his band killed five. Brown was hange
Charlestown, Va., **Dec. 2.** His purpose was t
cite a slave revolt in Virginia.

First petroleum well opened, Titusville, Pa
Edward L. Drake, **Aug. 28.**

Dan Emmett, blackface minstrel, com
"Dixie."

1860—Lincoln Elected

Abraham Lincoln, Republican, elected pres
by 1,866,452 popular and 180 electoral v
Stephen A. Douglas had 1,375,157 and 12;
C. Breckinridge, 847,953 and 72; John Bell 59
and 39. Lincoln took office **Mar. 4, 1861;** Bre
ridge and Bell supported secession.

Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) visited
U. S. First Pony-Express between Sacram
Calif., and St. Joseph, Mo., 1,980 miles a
started from each place at 5 p.m., **April 3;**
were 80 riders, and 420 horses, and they
changed every 10 miles. There were 190
stations. The service ended **Oct., 1861.**

South Carolina seceded from Union **Dec. 2**

1861—Civil War

Confederate States of America formed at M
gomery, Ala., **Feb. 4-9;** Jefferson Davis, presi
Gen. Beauregard attacked Fort Sumter, Charle
April 12; fort surrendered **April 14.** Lincoln
for volunteers **April 15.** Union army defeat
Bull Run, **July 21.** Geo. B. McClellan given
mand of Army of the Potomac, **Nov. 1.**

1862

Grant captured Forts Henry and Donelson,
6 and **Feb. 16;** the Confederate ironclad,
ginia (rebuilt from the 40-gun steam frigate,
rimac) destroyed, **March 8,** at Hampton Road
Union frigates Cumberland and Congress; N
9, the Virginia fought the Union ironclad,
itor, built by John Ericsson; Farragut cap
New Orleans, **April 25;** McClellan's Peni
Campaign. **March-August;** Battle of Anti
Sept. 17; Fredericksburg, **Dec. 13.**

Preliminary proclamation, **Sept. 22,** by Pres
Lincoln announcing that **Jan. 1, 1863,** slaves
be declared free in territory then in rebe
Slavery in the District of Columbia was abo
by Congress **April 16.**

1863—Emancipation Proclamation

Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, **Ja**
In this proclamation he declared free foreve
slaves in Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (e
parishes excepted); Mississippi, Alabama, Fl
Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and
ginia (West Virginia and other portions exce
About 3,120,000 slaves were thus freed; 8
slaves in the excepted parts were not freed
the proclamation.

Gen. Jos. E. Hooker defeated at Chance
ville, **May 2-4;** Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall"
son died **May 10.** Lee defeated at Getty
July 1-3; Grant captured Vicksburg, **July 4;** B
of Chickamauga, **Sept. 19-20;** Lookout Mou
Nov. 24; Missionary Ridge, **Nov. 25.** Lincoln
address at Gettysburg, **Nov. 19.**

Draft riots in New York City, **July 13-16,**
killed.

1864

Grant made Commander-in-Chief, **Marc**
Battles of the Wilderness, May 5-6; of Sp
vania, **May 8-21;** Cedar Creek, **Oct. 19;** Sher
March to Atlanta, **May-July;** he captured Sav
Dec. 21; U.S.S. Kearsarge sank the raider
bama, **June 19.**

International Workingmen's Assn. ("Firs
ternationale") organized by Marx, Engels
socialists. Lasted until **1874.** Second, **1889,**
by World War I, held congress in Hamburg

hird, called by Russians in Moscow. 1919, re-
cted parliamentarian principles, endorsed prole-
rian dictatorship. Became Comintern, dedicated
world revolution; succeeded by Cominform.

1865

Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered to Grant at
ppomattox, Va., **April 9.** Gen. Joseph E. Johnston
rrendered at Durham, N. C. **April 26.**
Lincoln shot by J. Wilkes Booth, in Washington,
pril 14, died, **April 15;** Booth was shot to death in
ie pursuit, **April 26,** at a burning barn, on farm
ear Port Royal, Va. Those hanged for com-
icity were Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, David E.
erold, George A. Atzerodt and Lewis Payne (Pow-
l). **July 7.** Michael O'Laughlin, Samuel Arnold,
nd Dr. Samuel A. Mudd were sentenced to life im-
risonment; Edward Spangler, to six years in
rison. Arnold, Mudd and Spangler were pardoned
869. John H. Surratt, son of Mrs. Mary E., fled
Europe but was brought back and tried, **1867.**
ury disagreed. He was reindicted, but not tried.
ooth's body, identified by a number of persons,
as buried under the floor of the prison, in Wash-
gton; several years later the body was given to
elatives, reburied in Baltimore.
Slavery abolished in the United States by adop-
on, by more than three-fourths of the states, of
he 13th amendment to the Constitution, pro-
aimed as in effect, **Dec. 18.**

1866

Ku Klux Klan formed secretly in South to ter-
orize Negroes who voted. Disbanded, **1869;** revived
920, later suppressed. Its method (burning crosses,
ight conclaves) used sporadically in South.

1867—Alaska Purchase.

Alaska, exploited for furs by Russians since 1728,
old to United States for $7,200,000 (2 cents an
cre) **Mar. 30,** through efforts of Wm. H. Seward,
ecretary of state, and Senator Charles Sumner.
alled Seward's Folly by opposition.
Dominion of Canada established, **July 1.**
Abolition of the Shogunate and restoration of
he Mikado in Japan; feudalism abolished, **1871;**
onstitution promulgated, **1889.**

1868

President Andrew Johnson, blocked by Senate in
ttempt to remove Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of
ar, for opposing his policies, was impeached for
olation of tenure of office act by radical Senators.
ried and acquitted, **March-May.** Stanton resigned.

1869

Financial "Black Friday" in New York. **Sept.**
4; caused by gold corner.
Golden spike driven at Ogden, Utah, **May 10,**
arking the junction of Central Pacific and Union
acific and the completion of the first trancon-
nental railway.
Suez Canal opened, **Nov. 17.**
Woman's suffrage law passed, guaranteeing
omen in the territory of Wyoming the right of
ffrage, **Dec. 10.**
Memorial Day first observed, **May 30.**

1870—Franco-Prussian War

Napoleon III, French emperor, tricked into de-
aring war on Prussia by Bismarck, Prussian chan-
llor, over Spanish succession issue, surrendered
ith large army at Sedan, **Sept. 4.** Nationalists
eclared republic, **Sept. 4.** Leon Gambetta, bitter-
nder, escaped from Paris in balloon **Oct. 7** to
arry on war.
Doctrine of papal infallibility adopted by the
cumenical Council in Rome **July 18,** by vote of
7 to 2. There were 764 prelates at the council.
he only American objector was Bishop Fitzgerald,
Little Rock, Ark.
The troops of Victor Emmanuel II, under Gen.
adorna, took possession of Rome, **Sept. 20,** in the
ame of the Kingdom of Italy; Rome and the rest
the Papal State then were annexed by a plebis-
te, taken **Oct. 2.** The Italian Parliament, which
ad meanwhile transferred the national capital
om Turin to Rome, passed, **May 13, 1871,** the Law
Guarantees, allowing to the Pope and his
ccessors forever the possession of the Vatican,
he Lateran palaces and the Villa of Castel Gon-
olfo and a yearly allowance of 3,225,000 lire, or
bout $645,000, for their upkeep. The money was
ot claimed.

1871

Court of Arbitration awarded United States dam-
ges of $15,500,000 gold against Britain because
ritish equipped Alabama and 12 other Confederate
iders. After sinking 65 U. S. ships Alabama was
estroyed by Kearsarge off Cherbourg, **1864.**
William I, of Hohenzollern, proclaimed German
mperor at Versailles, **Jan. 18.** Paris "red republi-
ns," supporting Internationale, organized Com-
une, **Mar. 18-May 29;** burned Hotel de Ville,
uileries palace, executed 67 hostages. Commun-
ards overcome by French army; deaths est. 20,000;
many deported to New Caledonia.
Treaty of Frankfort, **May 10,** ended war. France
ceded Alsace, most of Lorraine, paid 5 billion
francs indemnity.
Henry M. Stanley, sent by James Gordon Ben-
nett, owner of New York Herald to find David
Livingstone, missionary, greeted him **Nov. 10** at
Ujiji, Tanganyika, Central Africa with "Dr. Liv-
ingstone, I presume?"
Great fire destroyed heart of Chicago, **Oct. 8-11;**
loss est. $196,000,000. Started in Mrs. O'Leary's
barn, 137 De Koven St. by cow kicking over lantern,
according to legend.
Pestigo forest fire Wisconsin, burned six counties,
killed 1,152.

1872

Col. James Fisk, Jr., shot in New York City by
Edward S. Stokes, **Jan. 6;** he died two days later;
Stokes got four years in prison.

1873

Panic in New York City began with bank
failures, **Sept. 20.**

1874

Charley Ross, 4, kidnapped in Germantown, Pa.,
July 1.
"Boss" W. M. Tweed in New York City, con-
victed of fraud. **Nov. 19,** and sentenced to 12 years
in prison; the court released him from Blackwells
Island prison **June, 1875,** on a technicality; he was
committed to Ludlow St. jail in a civil suit;
escaped, **Dec. 4, 1875,** and went to Cuba, then to
Spain, brought back to New York City, **Nov. 1876;**
he died in Ludlow St. jail, **April 12, 1878.**

1876

Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, received majority of
250,000 popular votes for President over Rutherford
B. Hayes, Republican, and had 184 electoral votes
against 163, with returns from South Carolina,
Florida, Louisiana and Oregon, 22 electoral votes,
in dispute. Bitter contest for delegates, with
charges of corruption, gave matter to Congress,
which appointed electoral commission, 8 Repub-
licans, 7 Democrats. Hayes given presidency by
strict party vote.
Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia; opened
May 19; closed **Nov. 10.**

Massacre of Gen. Custer

Battle of the Little Big Horn in Montana in
Sioux Indian war; massacre of Gen. George A.
Custer and 276 soldiers of the Seventh Cavalry
by Indians under Sitting Bull, **June 25.**
James Butler (Wild Bill) Hickok, killed David
McCanles and two pals in Rock Creek Station,
Nebr. in **June.** Jack McCall, a desperado, shot
Hickok dead from behind in Deadwood, S. D.,
Aug. 5. A vigilance committee acquitted McCall
but the United States Court in Yankton, S. D.,
found him guilty and he was hanged.
Brooklyn Theater fire, **Dec. 5;** 289 lives lost.

1877

Russia declared war on Turkey, **April 24;** peace
treaty signed, **March, 1878.**
Eleven Molly Maguires were hanged in Pennsyl-
vania for murders in coal region.
Strike on Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsyl-
vania, and other railways, **July 1,** many killed.

1878

First telephone exchange opened in the United
States in Hartford, Conn., **Jan. 28.**
Congress in Berlin, **June 13-July 13,** dealt with
the Turkish question, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Ser-
bia and Rumania made independent.

1879

F. W. Woolworth opened his first five-and-ten
store, Utica, N. Y., **Feb. 22.**

1881

Alexander II, Czar of Russia, assassinated in St.
Petersburg, **March 13,** by Nihilists.
President James A. Garfield shot in Washington,
July 2; died in Elberon, N. J., **Sept. 19.**

1882

Panama Canal begun by the French, **Jan. 20;**
the United States bought, **1904,** for $40,000,000,
the uncompleted water-way from the de Lesseps
successors, and the canal was finished and opened
to traffic, **Aug. 15, 1914.**
Prof. Robert Koch announced, in Berlin, dis-
covery of the tuberculosis germ, **March 24.**

1883

Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy.
Renewed **1887, 1891** and **1896;** denounced by Italy,
1914.
Brooklyn Bridge opened, **May 24;** panic on it,
May 30; twelve trampled to death.

1884

Panic in New York, **May 5-7.** U. S. Grant ruined by failure of Grant & Ward. To gain nest-egg for family he wrote his "Personal Memoirs," while ill of cancer. Marketed after his death **(July 23, 1885)** by Mark Twain's firm, book yielded $450,000.

1885

Gen. Charles G. ("Chinese") Gordon, British governor of the Sudan, was slain, **Jan. 26,** by a Mohammedan soldier, who stuck the head on a spear, at Omdurman. Several thousand whites were massacred by the Mahdi's troops. Gen. Kitchener defeated the Mahdi's army **Sept. 2, 1898.**

First electric street railway in United States, in Baltimore, opened by Leo Daft, **Aug. 10.**

1886—Haymarket Bomb

Bitter labor battles for eight-hour day in Chicago; attacks on strike-breakers, police violence and attempts of anarchists to incite workers, led to Haymarket riot, evening of **May 4.** A bomb killed seven police and wounded 66. Eight anarchists found guilty; August Spies, Adolph Fischer, George Engel and Albert R. Parsons were hanged; Louis Lingg committed suicide. Samuel Fielden, Michael Schwab, Oscar Neebe, sent to prison, were pardoned seven years later by Gov. John P. Altgeld who denounced trial as unfair. Bomb believed thrown by Rudolph Schnaubelt, who disappeared.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle invented famous detective, Sherlock Holmes, in story, "A Study in Scarlet."

1887

Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, unveiled, **Oct. 28,** in presence of 1,000,000 people, after successful money-raising campaign by New York World.

Flood in Hoang-Ho River, China; 900,000 persons perished. Opera Comique, Paris, burned, **May 25;** 200 lives lost; theater, Exeter, England, fire, **Sept. 4;** 200 died.

1888

Great blizzard in New York City and in eastern part of the United States, **March 11-14.** Roscoe Conkling was a victim of exposure, dying **April 18.**

1889

Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria and Baroness Maria Vetsera found slain in his hunting lodge, Mayerling, near Vienna, **Jan. 29.**

Mrs. Florence Maybrick (born Florence Chandler Mobile, Ala.) convicted of poisoning husband, Liverpool cotton merchant, and sentenced to be hanged, **Aug. 26.** Sentence commuted to life. Mrs. Maybrick released **July 20, 1904.** She lived at South Kent, Conn., as Mrs. Florence Chandler; died there **Oct. 23, 1941.**

Johnstown, Pa., flood, **May 31;** 2,200 lives lost.

World's Fair, in Paris, **May 6—Nov. 6.** Eiffel Tower opened (985 ft. high). First automobile exhibited, a Benz.

1890

First electrocution for murder in New York; Wm. Kemmler at Auburn prison, **Aug. 6.**

Ellis Island opened as Immigration Depot, and Castle Garden closed as such, **Dec. 31.**

1891

Park Place disaster, New York City, 64 killed, **Aug. 22,** by the collapse of upper floor.

Henry L. Norcross, of Somerville, Mass., threw a bomb, with poor aim, at Russell Sage, in financier's office, New York City; he blew himself to pieces, **Dec. 4.**

1892

Royal Hotel fire, New York City **Feb. 6;** 28 lives lost. At St. John's N. F., **July 8;** 600 in city-wide conflagration.

Dr. Rudolf Diesel patented internal combustion engine operating with pulverized fuel and air compression, built **1895.**

Conflict between 300 Pinkerton guards and strikers at steel mills, Homestead, near Pittsburgh, Pa.; seven guards and 11 strikers and spectators shot to death, many wounded, **July 6.** The strike had been set for **July 3,** but the mills shut down **July 1;** the National Guard arrived **July 12** and the town and mills were put under martial law. Henry C. Frick wounded in Pittsburgh, **July 23,** by Alexander Berkman, anarchist; who after a term in prison, married Emma Goldman.

1893

America's first gasoline buggy was operated in Springfield, Mass., by J. Frank Duryea, **Sept. 21.** The buggy was invented by the Duryea Brothers, Charles E. and J. Frank.

World's Fair (Columbian Exposition) in Chicago, opened **May 1.**

1894

Chinese-Japanese War began, **July 25.** Battle of Yalu, **Sept. 17,** treaty of Shimonoseki, **April 17, 1895,** gave Japan Liaoutung Peninsula, Formosa and the Pescadores.

Jacob S. Coxey led 20,000 unemployed from the mid-west into Washington, **April 29.**

Strike of mine workers throughout Un States, followed by that of Pullman Car ma factory workers and then by order from Eu V. Debs for general strike of American Rail union men; trouble centered in Chicago wh after Federal Court had enjoined strikers, Pr dent Cleveland sent Federal troops, **July 2.** M died in conflict, vast property loss. U. S. tr withdrawn, **July 19;** Gov. Altgeld recalled S militia, **Aug. 7,** a day after union called strike

First public showing of Thos. A. Edison's Kin scope, 1155 Broadway, New York, **April 14.** patented **1891** for U. S. only.

Dreyfus Trial

Capt. Alfred Dreyfus found guilty of betra French army secrets **Dec. 22,** in sensational fra up; real culprit, Major Esterhazy, acquitted; D fus condemned to Devil's island, off French Gui Recalled for second trial by efforts of E Zola and Clemenceau, again condemned **Sept 1899.** Public clamor led to pardon, **Sept. 19.** Fur proofs of innocence led to complete rehabilitat **1906,** with rank of major. He served as li colonel in World War I.

1895

Cuban Revolution began, **Feb. 20;** Gen. Ant Maceo, leader of the insurrection, was kille action, **Dec. 7, 1896.**

X-rays discovered by Wilhelm Konrad Roent a German physicist; Nobel prize winner, **1901.**

1896

President Cleveland appointed Venezuela Bo dary Commission, **Jan. 1;** treaty signed, **Feb 1897.**

Ethiopians under King Menelik took the Ital by surprise at Adowa, **Feb. 28.** The Italians 4,600 white and nearly 3,000 native troops k and wounded.

"Greater New York" bill signed, **May 11;** City of Five Boroughs came into corpo existence, **Jan. 1, 1898.**

1897

Turco-Greek war.

Salomon August Andree, Swedish explorer, two companions, left Danes Island, Spitzber in a balloon, **July 11,** for the North Pole, were not heard of until **Aug. 6. 1930,** when t remains were found on White Island. T balloon had grounded after drifting 117 miles.

1898—Spanish-American War

Revolts in Cuba against Spanish administra under Gov. Gen. Weyler led Spain, under Amer urging, to grant autonomy in **1897,** too lat appease insurgents. The U. S. N. Maine (C Sigsbee), sent to Havana, January, to pro Americans, blown up by external mine, **Feb.** 260 dead. Congress voted $50,000,000 for def **Mar. 9.** President McKinley asked withdrawa Spain from Cuba on humanitarian grounds **Apr** Spain declared war **Apr. 24;** U. S. **Apr. 25.** On 1 Commodore George Dewey with six warships one revenue cutter destroyed Spanish fleet in nila Bay (7 ships), occupied Cavite. First tr reached Philippines **June 30.** Regular army 12 by **May.** Spanish Admiral Cervera with four c ers, three destroyers, reached Santiago wit interference **May 19.** U. S. N. Oregon made 16 mile trip around Cape Horn, joined Admiral Sa son **May 26.** Collier Merrimac ineffectively sun entrance Santiago harbor by Lieut. Richmond P son Hobson. Marines landed at Guantanamo 11. Major Gen. Shafter landed 10,000 men Daiquiri and Siboney, including Rough Ri recruited by Lt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, manded by Col. Leonard Wood. Gens. Law Chaffee, etc., with 6,654 men attacked El Ca defended by 500 Spaniards **July 1;** Gens. Wh and Kent carried San Juan hill with 8,336 day. Admiral Cervera's fleet left Santiago ha **July 3,** was destroyed by combined ships of Sa son and Commodore W. S. Schley; 353 Spa killed, 151 wounded; 1 American killed. Sant surrendered **July 14.** Porto Rico attacked, July Gen. Nelson A. Miles. Armistice **Aug. 12.** P treaty, signed in Paris **Dec. 10,** eliminated S from lands discovered by Columbus. U. S. acq Porto Rico, Guam and Philippines, paying $20,(000 for all Spanish claims; exercised superv over republic of Cuba until **1934.**

Empress Elizabeth of Austria-Hungary, wif Franz Josef, assassinated, **Sept. 10,** by an a chist in Geneva, Switzerland.

Radium discovered by Pierre Curie, Mme. C and G. Bemont, Paris.

1899

Treaty with Spain ratified **Feb. 6.**

Universal Peace Conference in The Hague c by Czar, **May 18.**

Boer War

outh African (Boer) war began Oct. 11; Lady-th relieved, Feb. 28; Pretoria surrendered, e 5, 1900; war ended, May 31, 1902, with loss of ependence of Boer republics, Transvaal and nge Free State, now in Union of South Africa, ish Dominion. British losses: 5,773 killed; 71 died of wounds or disease; 22,829 wounded. rs engaged est. 65,000, losses unknown.
ilipino insurgents (est. 12,000 under arms) un-e to get recognition of independence from S. A., started guerrilla war, Feb. 4. Crushed n capture, Mar. 23, 1901, of leader, Emilio inaldo, by Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.
Vindsor Hotel Fire, New York City, March 17; lives lost.

1900

aris Exposition opened, April 15.
umbert, King of Italy, assassinated, July 29, Monza, by Angelo Bresci.
arry Nation, Kansas anti-saloon agitator, be-raiding bars with her hatchet. Died June 9, 1.
oxer insurrection in China, June; Peking cap-ed by foreign allies, Aug. 14, including 2,000 rines.
oboken docks and ships fire, June 30; 145 lives ; $10,000,000 property destroyed.
alveston hurricane and tidal wave, Sept. 8; 00 lives lost.
ampaign began, June 26, by Drs. Walter Reed, stides Agramonte, Jesse Lazear and James Car-to wipe out yellow fever.

1901—President McKinley Shot

orthern Pacific Railway stock "corner" and ic, May 9.
an-American Exposition (Buffalo, N. Y.), May ov. 2.
resident William McKinley shot in Buffalo, v York, Sept. 6 (died Sept. 14) by Leon Czol-z, an anarchist, who was executed. Theodore osevelt, vice pres., became President.
Marconi signalled letter "S" across Atlantic m England to Poldhu, Newfoundland, Dec. 12.

1902

t. Pierre, Martinique, destroyed by eruption Mt. Pelee, May 8; about 30,000 lives lost.
ennsylvania coal strike of 145,000 anthracite ers, May 12. Settled by President Roosevelt's mission, Oct. 15-23.
uban Republic inaugurated. American occupa-n under Gen. Leonard Wood, ended May 20.
irst International Arbitration Court opened in e Hague, Holland, October.
irst radio message, Dec.

1903

Kishinev (Russia) massacre of Jews, April 19-47 slain, several hundred wounded, 700 houses troyed, 600 stores looted.
he first successful automobile trip across the rth American continent, from San Francisco to w York, was made, May 23-Aug. 1, by Dr. H. son Jackson and Sewall K. Crocker.
Henry Ford, having withdrawn from the Detroit tomobile Co. in 1901, organized Ford Motor Co.
King Alexander of Serbia, and Queen Draga, assinated by army officers, in Belgrade, June 11.

Republic of Panama

reaty between U. S. and Colombia to have U. S. Panama canal, signed Jan. 22, 1903, ratified by ate, rejected by Colombia, in hope of better ms. Panama declared independence Nov. 3. ombian troops, stopped by 47 Marines from U. S. iser Nashville, on basis of older treaty, sailed home. President Theodore Roosevelt recognized nama, Nov. 8. New treaty with Panama, to have S. dig canal, pay Panama $10,000,000 gold and 0,000 annual rent, signed; ratified by Senate ., 1904. U. S. paid original French company ,000,000 for all claims. Canal zone made U. S. itary zone by President Taft, Dec. 5, 1912. First p through canal, Aug. 3, 1914. U. S. paid Colom-$25,000,000 for all claims, 1923.

Wright Airplane Flight

On Dec. 17, 1903, Orville Wright (1871-1948) de first successful flight in heavier-than-air, hanically propelled airplane, rising from base of Devil hill, four miles south of Kitty Hawk, C., 120 feet in 12 seconds, in 27-mile wind. irth flight, same day, by Wilbur Wright (1867-2) 852 ft., in 59 seconds. Plane patented May 1906.
Fire killed 602 in Iroquois Theater, Chicago, c. 30. Most of the victims were trampled to th.

1904

Great fire in Baltimore, Feb. 7; 2,500 buildings troyed.
Russo-Japanese War began, Feb. 6. Port Arthur surrendered to Japanese, Jan. 2, 1905. Peace treaty signed in Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 5, 1905.
St. Louis Exposition (Louisiana Purchase) opened, May 1. New York subway opened, Oct. 27.

1905

Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, Portland, Oreg.
Duma, first Russian parliament, opened.
The Norwegian Storthing declared the union between Sweden and Norway dissolved. The Swedish Parliament concurred.

1906

San Francisco earthquake and conflagration; 452 lives were lost; property loss $350,000,000; April 18-19. Earthquake had killed many thousands in Formosa, April 17.

Trial of Harry K. Thaw

Harry K. Thaw, Pittsburgh millionaire, shot and killed Stanford White, famous architect, on the roof of Madison Square Garden (26th and Madison, N. Y.) June 25, on ground of avenging honor of wife, Evelyn Nesbit. Prosecuted by Wm. Travers Jerome, D. A., he was committed to Matteawan State hospital, 1907. Escaped 1913. Declared sane and freed, he was indicted, 1917, for kidnapping; pronounced insane; declared sane, 1924. Died. Miami, Feb. 22, 1947.

1907

Jamestown (Va.), Exposition opened, April 26.

1908

Financial panic in the United States.
Theater fire, Jan. 13, Boyertown, Pa., 169 dead.
In a fire and panic at the Lake View School in Collinwood, O., near Cleveland, March 4, 174 children and two teachers lost their lives.
Chelsea (Mass.) destroyed by fire; loss more than $6,000,000, April 12.
An American car, the E. R. Thomas "Speedway Flier," was the only one of six entries to finish the first New York-to-Paris automobile "race," July 30. The cars traveled westward around the world, being shipped from Seattle, Wash., to Kobe, Japan.

1909

Louis Bleriot flew across the English Channel, from Calais to Dover 31 miles in 37 minutes, July 25.
Hudson-Fulton celebration, New York, Sept.-Nov.
Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, Wash.

1910

Dynamite explosion, Oct. 1, at Los Angeles Times caused fire killing 21. Building contractors, in labor strife with structural iron workers, hired William J. Burns to find perpetrators. In sensational trial J. B. and J. J. McNamara pleaded guilty through Clarence Darrow, defense attorney, and were sentenced to San Quentin. Darrow tried twice for suborning juror, juries disagreed. Lincoln Steffens, "muckraking" journalist, conciliator.
Boy Scouts of America formed by union of Woodcraft Indians of Ernest Seton-Thompson and Sons of Daniel Boone, of Dan C. Beard.

1911

Supreme Court ordered Standard Oil combine dissolved, May 15; same decree as to American Tobacco Co., May 29.
Italian-Turkish War began, Sept. 29.
Triangle shirt waist factory fire; New York City, 145 killed, March 25.
Flood in Yangtze River, China; 100,000 drowned.
Leonardo da Vinci's painting, "Mona Lisa" (La Giaconda), stolen from the Louvre Gallery, Paris, Aug. 22, recovered in Florence, Italy, Dec. 12, 1913, and restored to the Louvre.
C. P. Rogers left New York City, Sept. 17, in an airplane and made the first transcontinental flight, landing in Pasadena, Calif., Nov. 4; actual flying time 84 hours 2 minutes.

1911—Mexican Revolution

Porfirio Diaz, president of Mexico since 1877, (except 1880-1884), resigned May 25, after successful revolt by Francesco I. Madero, who succeeded him. People living in poverty, wanted restoration of communal lands (ejidos) better conditions. In 1912 Madero, supported by Gen. Huerta, put down revolts by Gens. Orozco, Reyes and Felix Diaz. In Feb., 1913, Reyes was killed; Huerta helped depose Madero. Madero, his brother and Vice President Suarez were murdered. President Wilson refused recognition to Huerta and "government by assassination." Venustiano Carranza, rallying Maderos, was opposed by Gen. Francisco (Pancho) Villa in north. When American sailors were arrested at Tampico, April 9, 1914, U. S. sent Atlantic fleet to Vera Cruz. Marines landed and snipers killed 19. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston was sent April 27. Huerta resigned July 14, 1914, Carranza occupied Mexico City Aug. 20. Villa, supported by Zapata, forced Carranza to leave for Vera Cruz. U. S.

WORLD WAR I
Summary of Events
(1914-1918)

1914—Archduke Francis of Austria and wife assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia, **June 28** (St. Vitus Day) by Gavrillo Princip, a Serb student; Austria declared war on Serbia, **July 28**. Germany invaded France at Cirey, Russian troops invaded Germany, **Aug. 2**; Germans entered Liege, **Aug. 7**; British Expeditionary Force landed in France, **Aug. 16**; Germans occupied Brussels, **Aug. 20**; Japan declared war on Germany, **Aug. 23**; Austria declared war on Japan, **Aug. 25**; Louvain bombarded and damaged, **Aug. 25**; Germans under von Hindenburg, Ludendorff, Hoffman and Francois, defeated Russians under Samsonov, at Tannenberg, in East Prussia, **Aug. 26-31**. Samsonov killed himself. One of the Russian armies, under Rennenkampf, fled. Battle of the Marne, **Sept. 6-10**. Germans occupied Antwerp, **Oct. 9**; De Wet's rebellion in South Africa, **Oct. 28**; Japanese captured Tsingtau, **Nov. 7**; First Battle of Ypres, **Nov. 9**; German cruiser Emden destroyed at Cocos Island, **Nov. 10**.

Liner Lusitania Sunk

1915—British naval victory. North Sea, off Dogger Bank, **Jan. 24**. German official submarine "blockade" of Great Britain began, **Feb. 18**; British "Orders in Council" to prevent commodities reaching or leaving Germany, **March 1**; second Battle of Ypres, **April 22-28** (first poison gas attack of war); **April 30-May 1**, a German submarine fired on the Gulflight, American-owned, killing 2. Italy renounced treaty of Triple Alliance, **May 4**; steamship Lusitania sunk by German submarine off Head of Kinsale, Ireland, **May 7**; 1,198 lives lost, of which 124 were Americans. The submarine was the U-20, commanded by Capt. Schweiger. The identity of the ship was not known to those on the submarine, it was stated at Berlin, **May, 1935**, by Capt. Karl Scherb, the officer who first sighted the British liner. Only one torpedo was fired, he said; steamship Arabic sunk, **Aug. 19**; Allied forces land at Salonica, **Oct. 5**; Nurse Edith Cavell shot in Brussels, **Oct. 12**.

Verdun and the Somme

1916—Germans attacked Verdun, **Feb. 21-28**; rebel rising in Dublin, **April 24** (Patrick H. Pearse and others were executed, **May 3**; Sir Roger Casement was hanged, **Aug. 3**); the German submarine, Deutschland, arrived at Norfolk, Va., **July 9** (on her second trip she reached New London, Conn., **Nov. 1**); naval battle off Jutland, **May 31**; Third Battle of Ypres, **June 2**; sinking of British warship Hampshire, with Lord Kitchener aboard (12 sailors saved), by German mine in Orkneys, Scotland, **June 5**; Battle of Somme, **July 1-10**; Second Battle of Somme, **July 14-Aug. 5**; Capt. Fryatt executed, **July 27**; David Lloyd George became British premier, **Dec. 6**; Wilson's peace note published, **Dec. 20**.

U. S. Enters War

1917—Germany began unrestricted submarine warfare, **Feb. 1**; United States broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, **Feb. 2**; by Executive Order the United States began to arm merchant ships, **March 12** (the Senate had killed a bill to that effect **March 4**). United States declared a state of war existed with Germany, **April 6**; Russian Czar abdicated, **March 15**. President Wilson signed the Selective Military Conscription **May 18**; registration (ages 21-30) **June 5**; American troops landed in France, **June 26**; sia proclaimed a republic, **Sept. 15**; first Amer killed in battle in World War I by airplane b (1st Lieut. W. T. Fitzsimmons, M.R.C.) U. S. entry, **Sept. 4**; Mata Hari, Dutch dancer spy, shot in France by firing squad, **Oct. 15**; shot by American troops, in France, **Oct. 27**; American casualties in France, **Nov. 3**; Bolshe under Lenin seized supreme power in Russia, 7 (Gen. Ludendorff in his memoirs says that German government had sent Lenin from Swit land, after the Russian Revolution, across many and Sweden to Russia to propagate Bol vism); Battle of Cambrai, **Nov. 20-Dec. 4**; Un States declared a state of war existed with Aus **Dec. 7**; Jerusalem captured, **Dec. 9**; U. S. Gov ment took over control of railroads, **Dec. 28**. fax disaster, **Dec. 6**; explosion of a munitions in harbor in collision caused fire that laid in one-third of the city; killed 1,226, with 400 ot missing; destroyed 3,000 houses.

Russia Makes Separate Peace

1918—President Wilson made 14 Points of P speech in Congress, **Jan. 8**. A peace treaty signed in Brest-Litovsk between the Bolsheviki the one side, and Germany, Austria-Hungary, garia and Turkey on other, **March 3** (by it Ru gave up the Baltic provinces, Lithuania and land); peace signed between Germany and Finl **March 7**; Battle of the Somme, **March 21**, to 6; Paris bombarded by long range guns at dist of 75 miles, **March 23**; British naval forces ra Zeebrugge and Ostend, **April 22**; pro-German discovered in Ireland. Sinn Fein leaders arre **May 17**; Battle of the Aisne, **May 27-June** German submarine, the U-156, disguised a freighter, shelled a tug drawing barges along Cape Cod, Mass., shore near Orleans, Mass., 2. German retreat across the Marne began, 19; Battle of St. Mihiel, **Sept. 12-16**; United S troops took St. Mihiel, **Sept. 13**; Battle of Me Argonne, **Sept. 20-Nov. 11**; Franco-American tack in Argonne, **Sept. 26**; British attack h Hindenburg line, **Sept. 27**; Bulgaria signed a tice and surrendered, **Sept. 29**; Ferdinand of garia abdicated, **Oct. 5**; United States troops tured St. Etienne, **Oct. 6**. Allies captured Cam le Cateau and Roncroy **Oct. 9**; Allies occupied tend, Bruges and Lille **Oct. 17**.

Germans Surrender

Germans in third peace note accepted Presi Wilson's terms and recalled submarines, **Oct** British and Italians crossed the Piave, **Oct** armistice granted to Turkey, **Oct. 30**; Hung Republic proclaimed in Budapest, and Republ German Austria in Vienna, **Nov. 1**; Austria acc truce terms, **Nov. 4**; United States troops rea Sedan, **Nov. 7**; revolution in Kiel and Hamb **Nov. 7**; Bavaria proclaimed a republic, **Nov. 8** Kaiser abdicated, **Nov. 9**; he fled to Holland, 10; armistice in World War signed in Ma Foch's railway coach, near Compiegne, Fr **Nov. 11**; bugles sounded "cease firing" at 11 German fleet surrendered to British, **Nov** United States troops entered Mainz, **Dec. 6**; A ican troops crossed Rhine, **Dec. 13**.

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recognized Carranza, **Oct. 19, 1915**, placed embargo on arms to other generals. Villa raided Santa Isabel, **Jan. 10**, killing 18; Columbus, N. M., **Mar. 9, 1916**, killed 17. Gen. James J. Pershing with 12,000 sent into Mexico **Mar. 15**. Fight at Parral, Durango, **April 12**. Carranza's troops attacked **June 21**. U. S. troops withdrawn, **Nov. 24**. Carranza called constitutional convention, **Feb. 15, 1917**, became legal president **May 1, 1917**. He restored some of the land, nationalized coal and oil, expropriated some foreign holdings. Discontent caused new rising and he was ambushed and killed. Obregon became president **Dec. 1, 1920**. Villa was killed in ambush at Parral, **July 18, 1923**.

1912

China became a Republic, **Feb. 12**; Yuan Shi Kai elected President, **Feb. 15**.

War in Balkans, against Turkey, by Montenegro, Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece, **Oct. 8-Dec. 3**.

S. S. Titanic Sunk

White Star liner Titanic wrecked on maiden trip, from Southampton to New York, by iceberg Newfoundland, **April 14-15**; 1,517 lost of w 103 were women and 53 were children. Passe and crew were 2,207. The ship was 882½ ft. and cost $7,500,000.

Herman Rosenthal, gambler, assassinated in York City, **July 16**. Police Lieut. Charles Be "Gyp the Blood" Horowitz. "Lefty Louis" R berg, "Whitey Lewis" Seidensher, and " Frank" Cirofici were convicted of the m and executed at Sing Sing—Becker **July 30**, the others **April 13, 1914**.

Camp Fire Girls founded by Dr. and Mrs. L Gulick. Girl Scouts of America founded by Juliette Low.

1913

Ohio and Indiana floods, March 25-27; 732 lost. In Brazos, Tex., floods, 500 died.

Peace Palace at The Hague dedicated.

President Francisco I. Madero of Mexico, Vice President Jose Piño Suarez, assassinated, 23.

King George of Greece assassinated, **March**

1914

nited States marines landed at Vera Cruz, ico, **April 21.**
re destroyed a large part of Salem, Mass.; 00 homeless; $12,000,000 loss, **June 25.**
rst ship passed through Panama Canal, **Aug. 15.**
alveston hurricane, with an estimated 275 dead, . 17.
ternational Socialist Bureau of Second Inter- onal met in Brussels, **July.** Members included men later heads of governments: Lenin (Rus- ; Ebert (German Republic); Stauning (Den- k); Branting (Sweden); MacDonald (Britain).

1915

anama-Pacific International Exposition opened n Francisco), **Feb. 20,** the Panama-California osition was held in San Diego.

1916

regory Rasputin, confessor to Czarina, killed in rograd (Leningrad) **December.**
uring Preparedness Day parade, San Francisco, 12, a bomb exploded, killing 10, wounding 40. mas J. Mooney, 33, labor organizer; Mrs. ney, Warren K. Billings, shoe worker; Israel nberg and Edward D. Nolan were charged with der. Mooney was sentenced to death, Billings fe imprisonment; others went free. President on interceded for Mooney, who got life, 1918. rts to get new trials on ground testimony was ured unavailing. Mooney was pardoned by . C. L. Olson, **Jan. 7, 1939,** Billings freed **Oct. 1939.**
ack Tom explosion at munitions docks, Jersey , N. J., **July 30;** 2 killed, $22,000,000 damages. ed to German saboteurs.

1917

Prohibition Amendment

he 18th (Prohibition) Amendment to the Con- tution was submitted to the States by Congress, 18. The first State (Mississippi) ratified it **Jan. 918,** and **Jan. 16, 1919,** the 36th State (Nebras- ratified it, whereupon, by proclamation of Secretary of State, **Jan. 29, 1919,** it became tive one year from that date, **Jan. 16, 1920. Feb. 25, 1919,** the Legislatures of 45 States had ied it; the 46th State, New Jersey, ratified it **ch 9, 1922.** It was not ratified by Connecticut Rhode Island. The Volstead (Prohibition orcement) Act was passed by Congress **Oct.,** , vetoed by President Wilson, passed over his ; in effect **Jan. 17, 1920.** New York, Montana Wisconsin cancelled their enforcement acts by . Franklin D. Roosevelt, presidential candi- , 1932, endorsed repeal; 21st amendment, re- ing 18th prohibition amendment to Constitu- , but guaranteeing dry states against liquor ortation, became law, **Dec. 5, 1933.**

1918

Romanovs Killed by Bolsheviki

fth All Russian Congress adopted a written con- tion of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet ublics, **July 10,** and put in operation without a ular vote or referendum. Czar Nicholas of Rus- the Empress Alexandra; the daughters, Olga, ana, Marie, Anastasia; the son, Alexis; ce Dolgorolkoff, Dr. Bodkin, a lady-in-waiting a nurse were shot by Bolshevik orders in Eka- nburg, **July 6;** in Perm, also, **July 12,** the Bol- ists assassinated the Czar's brother, Grand e Michael, and in Alapallevsky, north of Eka- nburg, they killed the Grand Dukes Sergius halliovitch, Igo Constantinovich and Ivan Con- tinovich.
albone St., Tunnel rail wreck (Brighton line, klyn); 97 killed, 100 hurt, **Nov. 2.**

1919

ace Conference opened in Paris, **Jan. 18;** ty signed in Versailles, **June 28;** by the y plenipotentiaries of Germany and the Allied ers; President Wilson gave the treaty to the te, **July 10;** ratified by the German National mbly, **July 10;** by the British Parliament, **July** and by King George, **July 31;** by the King aly, **Oct. 7;** by France, **Oct. 13,** and by Japan, 27; defeated in the United States Senate, 19.
he German National Assembly, in Weimar, **Aug.** promulgated the Constitution, which, in Article provided that the President's control of the y was subject to the responsibility of the Chan- r. However, in the event of civil disorder the ncellor could act on his own initiative "if ssary, with the help of the armed forces." It also provided that the Chancellor could suspend mber of the articles of the Constitution which vanteed the liberties of the citizens, freedom of ch, writing and public meeting. This Adolf er was able to do upon the burning of the hstag; and his dictatorship thereafter was ded on Article 48.

In Amritsar, India, during the anti-British demonstration, Gen. Dyer led a section of Gurkha soldiers to the palace and fired into the crowd, killing 379 and wounding about 1,200.
Three U. S. Navy seaplanes left Trepassy, Newfoundland, **May 16;** one, the N-C 4, reached the Azores, **May 17;** Lisbon, **May 27;** Plymouth, England, **May 31;** Harry C. Hawker and MacKenzie Grieve fell in mid-ocean on an attempted flight, **May 18,** from Newfoundland to Ireland, but were rescued; John Alcock and A. W. Brown made, **June 14-15,** a non-stop air flight from Newfoundland to Ireland; a British dirigible balloon, R-34, left Scotland, **July 2,** and descended in Mineola, N. Y., **July 6.** It left for England, **July 10,** and arrived there, **July 13.** The United States transcontinental air flight, New York to San Francisco and return, **Oct. 8-18,** was won by Lieut. W. B. Maynard and Lieut. Alex Pearson.
Steel workers struck all over the United States beginning **Sept. 22;** railway strike in England began Sept. 27; soft coal miners in United States began strike, **Oct. 31.**

1920

The League of Nations came automatically into existence under the Versailles (World War) Peace Treaty when representatives of 13 nations met in Geneva, **Jan. 10** and began the organization. The first Assembly met **November,** that year, when delegates from 42 countries admitted six others.

Sacco-Vanzetti Case

Nicola Sacco, 29, fish peddler and philosophical anarchist, and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, 32, shoe factory employe and radical agitator, were arrested for the murder on **April 15** of Fred Parmenter, paymaster, and Alex Berardelli, helper, who were carrying two boxes of payroll money in South Braintree, Mass. Vanzetti, accused also of holdup in Bridgewater, was convicted in Plymouth before Judge Webster Thayer, given 12 to 15 years. Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee raised $50,000 for defense. Trial of Sacco and Vanzetti began before Judge Thayer in Dedham, **May 31, 1921.** The accused presented alibis, but their testimony was confusing because they tried to cover up radical activities; testimony for the Commonwealth was weak and inconclusive. Both accused had guns, but ballistics experts could not relate them to killers' bullets. Found guilty, they appealed. Supreme Judicial Court, Boston, reviewing law and not evidence, affirmed convictions, **May 12, 1926.** C. Medeiros, convicted of murder, testified he had taken part in Braintree attack, that Sacco and Vanzetti were not present. New appeal rejected by Judge Thayer **Oct. 23, 1926** in 25,000 word argument, which Felix Frankfurter, then of Harvard Law faculty, denounced for inaccuracies. Judge Thayer sentenced the men to die week of **July 10, 1927.**
Writers and others, including Robert Benchley, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Heywood Broun, appealed to Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, who appointed A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, S. W. Stratton, president, Mass. Institute of Technology, and Robert Grant, former judge, to review case; they reported the trial fair. Gov. Fuller endorsed convictions. An appeal based on the judge's prejudice failed. A reprieve was granted to **Aug. 22** when the two men were executed at Charleston, while sympathizers throughout the country condemned the verdict. In 1931 the Wickersham Commission on court procedure condemned Judge Thayer for having denied six motions for a new trial and then refused to have the question of his prejudice submitted to another judge. In 1932 Judge Thayer's home in Worcester was wrecked by a bomb.
International Court of Justice adopted by League of Nations, **Aug. 2.**
The Nineteenth Amendment, giving suffrage to women, was proclaimed in effect, **Aug. 26.**
Wall St., New York City, bomb explosion, killed 30; injured 100; did $2,000,000 damage, **Sept. 16.**

1921

President Harding signed joint resolution (passed by House, **June 30,** by Senate **July 1**) of Congress declaring peace with Germany and Austria, **July 2.** The treaty was signed **Aug. 25,** in Berlin, by United States and German representatives; was ratified **Sept. 17** by the German National Council, ratified by the United States Senate (66 to 20) **Oct. 18.**
Collapse and explosion of dirigible balloon, ZR-2, over Hull, England; 62, including 17 United States Naval men, were killed, **Aug. 24.**
Limitation of Armaments Conference met in Washington, **Nov. 11, 1921-Feb. 6, 1922.**

1922

Roof of Knickerbocker (movie) Theatre collapsed in Washington, D. C., 98 died from injuries, **Jan. 28.**
The Portuguese aviators, Admiral Cago Coutinho and Commander Saccadura Cabral, left Lisbon, Portugal, **March 22,** arriving at Rio de Janeiro,

Brazil, **April 19**, with stops at Cape Verde and Natal, covering 4,293 nautical miles. This was the first airplane crossing of the South Atlantic.

In a battle at Herrin, Ill., **June 22-23**, between strikers, sympathizers and coal mine strike breakers, 26 persons, including 21 non-union miners, were killed. No convictions ever were obtained.

1923

French and Belgian troops began occupation of the Ruhr, **Jan. 11**, to enforce reparations.

Seventy-six persons, 41 of them children, were burned or crushed to death, **May 17**, in the Cleveland Rural Graded School in Camden, S. C.

A revolt in Bavaria, organized by Gen. Ludendorff and Adolf Hitler, ended **March 9**, when the Beer Putschists marched in Munich. Ludendorff was captured but later was paroled. Hitler was wounded, several others died in the fighting. Hitler was captured **Nov. 12** and imprisoned.

1924

Nikolai Lenin (M. Vladimir Ilrich Ulianov-Lenin), 54, head of the Soviet Russian government, died **Jan. 21**, of apoplexy.

Allies and Germany, in Agreement of London, accepted Dawes Reparation Plan, **Aug. 16**; French troops began evacuation of the Ruhr **Aug. 18**; the Agreement was formally signed **Aug. 30**, in London by Germany and the powers concerned, and Owen D. Young of the United States assumed duties as Agent General of Reparation Payments.

N. F. Leopold, Jr., 19, and Richard Loeb, 19, kidnapped for ransom and killed Robert Franks, 13, in Chicago, **May 22**; they pleaded guilty, **July 21**, and were sentenced to prison for life. Loeb was killed by a fellow convict, **Jan. 28, 1936.**

The ZR-3, dirigible (Los Angeles), left Friedrichshafen, Germany, **Oct. 12, 12:35 A. M.**; arriving in New York City, **Oct. 15, 8:3:40 A. M.**; reaching Lakehurst, N. J., **9:55 A. M.**

Nellie Tayloe Ross elected Governor of Wyoming **Nov. 9** after death of her husband **Oct. 2**; installed **Jan. 5, 1925**; first woman so honored. Miriam (Ma) Ferguson elected Governor of Texas **Nov. 9**; installed **Jan. 20, 1925.**

1925

A storm in Missouri, Southern Illinois and Indiana killed more than 830, **Jan. 20.**

Scopes Evolution Trial

John T. Scopes, in court in Dayton, Tenn., was found guilty of having taught evolution in the local High School and was fined $100 and costs, **July 24.** William Jennings Bryan, chief counsel for the prosecution, died in Dayton **July 26.** Clarence Darrow, chief defense counsel, died **March 13, 1938.**

Two Nine Power Treaties of the Limitation of Armaments Conference were ratified in Washington by the United States, France, Japan, Italy, Great Britain, China, Portugal, Belgium and Holland, **Aug. 5.**

The United States Navy rigid dirigible airship Shenandoah (which had left Lakehurst, N. J., **Sept. 2**, bound for St. Paul) was torn to pieces at **5 A. M., Sept. 3**, by a thunder squall while passing over Ava, Ohio; 14 of the crew were killed, including Lieut. Comdr. Zachary Lansdowne.

1926

The anthracite strike, which began **Sept. 1, 1926**, was secretly settled, in Philadelphia, **Feb. 12**; work resumed **Feb. 18.**

The Sesquicentennial Exposition, in Philadelphia, opened, **May 31**; closed **Nov. 30.**

First talking picture shorts shown in New York City, **Aug. 6.**

Germany admitted to the League of Nations, **Sept. 8.**

Locarno treaties with Germany (1925) went into effect, **Sept. 14.**

Tropical hurricane, **Sept. 18**, killed 372 in Florida and Gulf states, destroyed 5,000 houses. Another, **Oct. 20**, killed 600 in Cuba.

1927

600 United States Marines and several war vessels were ordered to Nicaragua, **Jan. 6**, to protect American interests. The Marines were withdrawn, **1933.**

1,000 U. S. Marines landed in China, **Mar. 5**, to protect property in civil war; Standard Oil plant burned at Nanking, **Mar. 23.**

Albert Snyder, art editor, killed **Mar. 20**, by his wife, Ruth Brown Snyder, and Henry Judd Gray, corset salesman. Both confessed and were executed at Sing Sing, **Jan. 12, 1928.**

Heavy floods in Mississippi river destroyed 4,000,000 acres of crops, 148,000 hogs, 50,000 cattle, 25,000 horses. Several hundred persons drowned, thousands made homeless, **April-May.**

Lindbergh Non-Stop Flight

Capt. Chas. A. Lindbergh, U. S. air mail pilot, left Roosevelt Field, L. I., N. Y., at 7:52 a **May 20** alone in monoplane, Spirit of St. Lo competing for Raymond Orteig's offer of $25 for first New York-Paris non-stop flight. Reac Le Bourget air field, Paris, 5.21 p.m. (10.21 p Paris time); 3610 miles in 33 hours, 29 minu 30 seconds. Returned on cruiser Memphis, U. S. with plane; welcomed by President Coolidge Washington, **June 11**, with rank of colonel. T mendous demonstration, New York, **June 13.**

Part talking pictures demonstrated in New Y City in The Jazz Singer, **Oct. 6.**

Vermont floods drowned 120, **Nov. 2.**

1928

Trotsky, Kamenev, Zinoviev, Rakovsky, Radek exiled from White Russia, **Jan. 16.**

The St. Francis water-supply dam, 40 m north of Los Angeles, Calif. collapsed; 450 lives l 700 houses swept away, **March 13.**

First all-talking picture, Lights of New Y presented at Strand Theater in New York C **July 6.**

A hurricane swept over the West Indies Florida, **Sept. 12-17**, killing 60 on the Leew Isles, 660 on Guadeloupe, 200 on Puerto Rico, 1500 to 2500 in Florida. Damage, $85,000,000 Puerto Rico, $25,000,000 in Florida, $7,000 elsewhere.

The balloon, Graf Zeppelin, under Capt. H Eckener, with crew of 38, and 20 passengers, Friedrichshafen, Germany, **Oct. 11**, and **Oct.** reached New York City, and anchored at Le hurst, N. J. She left there **Oct. 29**, and reac Friedrichshafen **Oct. 31.**

Arnold Rothstein, sporting man, was shot New York City, **Nov. 4**, and died **Nov. 6.**

1929

The Jones Law, an amendment making m drastic the National Prohibition Act, enacted M 2.

The Papal State, extinct since 1870, was created under the name of the State of Vati City, at Rome **June 7.**

In Mexico a revolution under Gen. J. G. Esco began **March.** The rebellion ended **May**; 4 killed, 11,000 wounded.

Fire, explosion and chemical fumes from X films (nitrogen-dioxide) killed 124 in the Cl land, O., Clinic Hospital of Dr. George W. C **May 15.**

President Hoover, **July 24**, proclaimed Kellogg-Briand Anti-War Treaty in effect u which 62 powers pledged themselves to renou war as an instrument of national policy.

The Graf Zeppelin dirigible balloon with 20 sengers left Friedrichshafen, Germany, **Aug.** and went east around the world, over Russia, Asia, at Tokyo (**Aug. 19**), over the Pacific at Angeles (**Aug. 26**); at Lakehurst, N. J. (**Aug.** She had left Lakehurst **Aug. 8.** She left t **Sept. 1**, and landed at Friedrichshafen **Sept. 4.**

Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Inte was convicted of accepting a bribe of $100,000 f Edward L. Doheny in the leasing of the Elks l naval oil reserve during the Harding Adminis tion. He was sentenced, **Nov. 1**, to $100,000 and a year in prison.

Stock Market Crash

"Coolidge prosperity" collapsed in stock ma crash, **Oct. 29**, when 16,000,000 shares cha hands, including unrestricted short selling. De in value estimated at $15,000,000,000 by en 1929; stock losses, 1929-1931, estimated at $50,0 000,000 affecting 25,000,000 persons, accordin testimony before Senate committee. Biggest Am ican depression began.

Comdr. Richard E. Byrd started from his l Little America, in the Antarctic, **Nov. 28**, o 1,600-mile flight to the South Pole and back, Bernt Balchen as pilot, Harold I. June as r operator, and Capt. Ashley C. McKinly as pho rapher, in the tri-motored airplane he took to Antarctic. The party returned **Nov. 29**, and ported that they reached the Pole, droppe United States flag there (it was 16° below z circled over the polar plateau, and on the re journey, landed once in the mountains to ref

1930

Fire, **April 21**, killed 320 convicts in the State Penitentiary, Columbus.

The London Naval Reduction Treaty was si there, **April 22**, in effect **Jan. 1, 1931.** Its t expired **Dec. 31, 1936.**

The Bolivian Government was overthrown, 22, by rebels; the Peruvian Government, **Aug.** 27; the Argentine Government, **Sept. 6**; the zilian Government, **Oct. 24.**

The last French soldiers of the Army of C pation at the Kehl bridgehead of the Rhine withdrawn, **June 28**, to Strasburg, and Baden entirely freed. Evacuation of the Rhineland completed **June 30.**

oseph F. Crater, a justice of the State Supreme rt in New York City vanished **Aug. 6.**
hurricane, **Sept. 3**, struck the City of Santo hingo and nearby country; 2,000 were killed. 0 injured, with damages estimated at $40,000,-

ritish dirigible balloon, R-101, destroyed, 47 ed **Oct. 5.**

1931

he Panama Republic's government, headed by I. Arosemena, was overthrown; 10 were killed. 2.
onstitutional guarantees were restored, **Feb. 8**, Spain. They had been suspended by Premier era **Sept. 23, 1923**; the national election was **April 12**; King Alfonso fled from Madrid il 14; and a republic was proclaimed; a new liament was elected **June 28**, and Alcalo Za- a was chosen president.
he Peruvian Government was upset by revolu- , **March 1**; that of Chile, **July 24**; Paraguay, . 26; Salvador, **Dec. 3.**
nute Rockne, Notre Dame football coach, was ed in plane crash near Bazaar, Kans., **March 31.**
reat Britain, **Sept. 21**, suspended the gold ndard for six months. Denmark followed **Sept.** Finland, **Oct. 12**; Japan, **Dec. 13.**

1932

n Shanghai, Chinese gangsters, **Jan. 15**, slew Buddhist priest from Japan, Hideo Minakami. s was the first of a series of troubles which **Jan. 27**, to the landing of Japanese marines, warfare.

Lindbergh Kidnaping

harles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr., 19 months old rn in Englewood, N. J., **June 22, 1930**), was napped **March 1**, from the new Lindbergh home r Hopewell, N. J., in the Sourland Mountain on, northwest of Princeton, N. J. The body re- ed almost to a skeleton, was found **May 12**, in hicket near a roadway, fewer than five miles n the baby's home, between Hopewell and nceton. Meantime, John F. Condon, for Col. dbergh, had paid $50,000 to an alleged agent he kidnappers, and Gaston B. Means, Washing- , had collected $100,000 from Mrs. Evalyn Walsh Lean, on the promise to restore the Lindbergh y. Means was sent to prison. Bruno Richard uptmann, 35, paroled German convict, who entered the United States unlawfully, **Sept. 1923**, in New York City, was arrested near his ne in the Bronx, after he had passed a ransom knote at a gasoline filling station; over $14,000 the ransom money was found hidden in his age. He was put on trial in New Jersey, con- ed and put to death in the electric chair in nton, N. J., prison, **April 3, 1936.**
var Kreuger, 52, Swedish "match king" shot iself to death, **March 12**, in Paris.
he Lausanne Reparations Conference ad- rned, **July 9**, after agreeing that Germany could le in full for $714,000,000.
treaty was signed in Washington between ada and the United States, **July 18**, for the posed development of the St. Lawrence water- into an ocean lane and power project.
ames J. Walker, resigned, **Sept. 1**, as Mayor of York City, and went to Europe. That ended charges on which he was being tried before . Roosevelt on removal proceedings, initiated Samuel Seabury, counsel to the legislative com- tee in its inquiry into the city government.

1933

dolf Hitler named Chancellor of Germany, . 30.
n epidemic of "bank holidays" in the United tes began **Feb. 14**, when Gov. W. A. Comstock Michigan ordered all banks in that State closed eight days. All banks in the United States e closed by proclamation of President Roosevelt inning **March 6.**
he Stock and Commodity Exchanges in New k City and elsewhere also closed, beginning rch 6, and most of them reopened **March 15.** resident Roosevelt broadcast his first "fireside t" **March 12.**
ouse legalized 3.2 beer **March 14.** President ed it **March 22**, to be effective **April 7.**

Gold Payments Outlawed

he movement to collect hoarded gold from the ple commenced **March.** Congress on **March 9**, special session granted the President dicta- al power over all forms of money. A presiden- ban on gold exports began **April 19.** The sident signed **June 5** an Act of Congress out- ing the gold-payment clause in all monies, other public and private contracts. The Gov- ment commenced **Oct.** to buy domestic and eign gold above the market price.
he German Reichstag (Parliament) Building, in Berlin, was destroyed **Feb. 27** by fire believed set by Nazis. The Supreme Court found Marinus van der Lubbe, Dutch Communist, guilty; he was beheaded **Jan. 10, 1934**, in Leipzig.
The United States Navy dirigible balloon, Akron, was beaten down in a storm, **April 4**, off Barnegat, N. J.; 73 persons were drowned, including Rear Admiral W. A. Moffett, the Aviation Chief.
Spain, by Parliamentary edict, **May 17**, disestab- lished the Church.
The Century of Progress Exposition opened in Chicago, **May 27**, and closed at midnight, **Nov. 12**; it reopened **1934, May 26** and closed **Oct. 31.**
Congress, **June 13**, passed the National Indus- trial Recovery Act (signed **June 16**) which, with the Agricultural Adjustment Act (signed **May 12**) gave the President control of agriculture and in- dustry. The NRA was voided by the Supreme Court **May 27, 1935**, and the A. A. A. processing taxes **Jan. 6, 1936.**

Jews Persecuted by Nazis

In Germany, **June 22**, the Hitler Government began to proscribe all political parties except the National Socialist German Labor Party (Nazi), beginning with the Social Democratic Party. At the same time the campaign was under way to reduce by law the percentage of Jews in govern- ment life, in industry, and in the professions. The Reichstag, elected **March 5**, had voted absolute power to Chancellor Hitler.
An army revolt in Cuba caused President Machado, **Aug. 12**, to resign and flee. Carlos Ces- pedes became Provisional President, **Aug. 13**, but another army revolt, **Sept. 5**, put Ramon Grau San Martin in the presidency. He resigned **Jan. 15, 1934**, and the Junta put in Carlos Hevia, who was succeeded **Jan. 18**, by Col. Carlos Mendieta.
Germany, **Oct. 14**, quit the League of Nations and withdrew from the disarmament conference. President Roosevelt, **Nov. 16**, declared renewal of normal diplomatic relations between the United States and Soviet Russia.
Prohibition ended in the United States as Utah, 36th State, ratified repeal, **Dec. 5.**

1934

Dillinger Killed

In Tucson, Ariz., **Jan. 25**, police captured John Dillinger, Charles Makley, Russell Clark and Harry Pierpont, with $36,000 in money, and they were returned to jail, Dillinger to Crown Point, Ind., and the others to Lima, O. Dillinger and a Negro felon, Herbert Youngblood, escaped from the Crown Point Prison **March 3**, Dillinger was shot to death **July 22**, outside a movie house in Chicago by Department of Justice agents. Youngblood was shot to death **March 16** in Port Huron, Mich.
Jan. 26, Germany signed non-aggression pact with Poland.
Jan. 31, The U. S. Government reduced the dollar's gold weight from 25.8 grains to 15.5 21 grains 9/10 fine, making its gold value 59.05+ per cent of the par fixed by the 1900 Act.
Albert I, 58, King of the Belgians, noted moun- tain climber, was killed **Feb. 17** in a fall from a cliff overlooking the River Meuse, east of Namur.

Independence for Philippines

Congress, **March 22**, granted Philippine inde- pendence, later ratified by the Philippine Legis- lature, effective **1945.** The Republic of the Philip- pines was proclaimed **July 4, 1946.**
In Buenos Aires, Argentina, anti-war pact, pre- viously agreed on at the Pan-American confer- ence in Montevideo, was signed **April 27** by the United States, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Hon- duras, Nicaragua, Panama and Venezuela. It was signed **Oct. 10, 1933**, by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay, in Rio.
The Treaty of Relations between the United States and Cuba was signed **May 29** abrogating the Treaty of Relations concluded **May 22, 1903.** It was ratified **May 31**, by the U. S. Senate and was put in force on **June 9.**
The U. S. Senate ratified **June 17, 1925**, the Geneva convention for the supervision of interna- tional trade in arms, ammunition and implements of war, including aircraft and airships, **June 15.**
The U. S. Treasury banned silver exports **June 28.**
In Germany, a plot by Nazi leaders and Storm Troop commanders to overthrow the regime of Chancellor Adolf Hitler was discovered **June 30.** Ex-Chancellor Gen. Kurt van Schleicher, 51, was shot to death resisting arrest. His wife also was killed. Gen. Roehm was killed.
Nazis in Vienna, Austria, seized **July 25** the building used by the Cabinet, shot Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, 41, to death. The police and loyal troops soon recaptured the Chancellory.

Hitler Becomes Sole Ruler

The German people approved **Aug. 19** the consolidation of the offices of President and Chancellor in a single Leader-Chancellor, Adolf Hitler, which followed the death of President von Hindenburg, **Aug. 2.**

In Spain, a revolutionary general strike was called **Oct. 5** by Communist and Socialist leaders in protest against the inclusion by Premier Alejandro Lerroux of three Catholic Popular Actionists in his new cabinet. Churches were burned by anti-Catholics. King Alexander I (45) of Yugoslavia and Foreign Minister Jean Louis Barthou (72) of France, were assassinated **Oct. 9,** in Marseilles, on the way to a diplomatic conference in Paris. The slayer, Valada G. Chernozensky, born in Bulgaria, was killed.

Italo-Ethiopian War

First clash between Ethiopian and Italian soldiers at or near Wai Wai on the disputed frontier of Italian Somaliland, **Dec. 9.** Italy refused arbitration as to the frontier and demanded reparations and an apology, **Dec. 19.** Fighting was resumed, **Jan. 10, 1935;** Italy mobilized 70,000 troops; a committee of conciliation was agreed to; **May 13,** Ethiopia protested to the League of Nations; Italian forces invaded Ethiopia **Oct. 3.** Adowa bombed; Adigrat occupied **Oct. 6,** Adowa occupied; **Oct. 14,** Aksum, the Holy City, taken; **Nov. 6,** Makale and Gorahia occupied. **1936—March 29,** Harar destroyed; **April 13,** Italian forces on North Shore of Lake Tana (Tsana); **April 15,** Dessie taken **May 1,** Emperor Haile Selassie and family fled from Addis Ababa to Jibuti whence they went on a British cruiser to Palestine; **May 5,** Premier Benito Mussolini, in Rome, announced the war over, Ethiopia annexed, and King Victor Emmanuel had become Emperor of Ethiopia; so decreed, **May 9.**

1935

The Saar Territory taken from Germany by the Versailles World War Treaty, voted, **Jan. 13,** to return to German ownership, **March 1.**

The $4,000,000 U. S. Navy dirigible balloon Macon sank in Pacific several miles off Point Sur, Calif.; 83 of 85 aboard rescued, **Feb. 13.**

The Supreme Court, 5 to 4, held **Feb. 18** that Congress was within its power in abrogating the gold clause in private contracts, but had gone too far in doing so in government obligations.

On **March 16** Adolf Hitler broke Versailles Treaty. Ordered conscription in Germany; began expansion of army.

The $4,880,000,000 works relief bill was passed by both branches of Congress **April 5.** The House approved by 317 to 70. The Senate adopted it 66 to 13. The bill was signed by the President **April 8.**

The Supreme Court upset, **May 6,** the Railroad Pension Act.

Near Moscow, the airplane Maxim Gorky, the world's largest land plane, crashed, killing 48, all aboard **May 18.** The pilot of another plane, which collided with the Gorky in midair was killed.

Bolivia-Paraguay war in the Chaco ceased **June 14** by truce, officially over, **Oct. 28.**

Adolf Hitler signed treaty with England **June 18,** promised not to expand German navy beyond 35 per cent of England's.

President Roosevelt signed, **Aug. 14,** the Social Security Bill.

Will Rogers Dies in Plane

Will Rogers, 56, comedian, and Wiley Post, 36, aviator, were killed **Aug. 15** when Post's rebuilt airplane fell 60 feet in a fog 15 miles from Point Barrow, Alaska.

The Queen of the Belgians, 29 (Princess Astrid of Sweden), was killed **Aug. 29** by skull fracture when an automobile in which she and the King were riding, left the road skirting Lake Lucerne.

Jews in Germany lost citizenship with political right **Sept. 15.**

A proclamation certifying the freedom of the Philippine Islands and the election of officials chosen by ballot in the islands **Sept. 17** was signed **Nov. 14** by President Roosevelt.

Economic sanctions against Italy went into effect **Nov. 18,** supported by 52 nation-members of the League of Nations, and by one non-member, Egypt. The sanctions ended **July 15, 1936.**

Federal dole (direct relief) ended **Nov. 29.** It had cost $3,694,000,000 since **May 1933.**

1936

The Federal Act creating job-insurance went into effect **Jan. 1.**

The Supreme Court, 6 to 3 (Stone, Brandeis, Cardozo), in an opinion read by Justice Roberts, **Jan. 6,** upset the Agricultural Adjustment Act, declaring it to be an invasion of rights of the States to regulate their local activities. It specifically banned the use of processing taxes to regulate crop production. The minority termed the decision a "tortured construction of the Constitution." The Court ordered **Jan. 13,** $200,000,000 impounded processing taxes returned to the processors, and, **Jan. 20,** peremptorily ordered taxes returned at once.

Edward VIII Abdicates

King George V, 70, died **Jan. 20** on his e at Sandringham, England, and was succeede his eldest son, Prince of Wales, 42, who took title of King Edward VIII. He abdicated **Dec. 1936,** and was succeeded by his brother, the D of York, who became King George VI. The ruler was created Duke of Windsor with the of His Royal Highness which was not exte to his wife. He gave up the throne, he said, cause he could not marry "the woman I lo Mrs. Wallis Warfield of Baltimore, Md., who, 27, had gotten a divorce in Ipswich, England, Ernest A. Simpson, an insurance agent. The de became absolute **May 3, 1937.** The couple married **June 3, 1937,** in Monts, France, by mayor of Monts, and again with the Church England service by the Rev. R. Jardine, vicar o Paul's, Darlington, England.

In Paraguay a revolution deposed Presi Eusebio Ayala, **Feb. 17.**

United States renounced **March 2** its guara of the independence of Panama.

German troops began to reoccupy the der tarized Rhineland zone, **March 7,** breaking the carno pact.

The United States, Britain and France sig in London, **March 25,** a naval arms limita treaty to go in effect **Jan. 1, 1937** and to sta force until **Dec. 31, 1942.**

In Spain the Parliament deposed President N Zamora, **April 7.**

In France the first Socialist government office, **June 4,** under Leon Blum.

Adolf Hitler signed treaty with Austria **Jul** and promised to recognize Austrian frontier.

Civil War in Spain

Revolt against Spain's Republican Governm began **July 17** in Morocco and spread to Sp including much of the Army and Air Force half of the Navy; Jose Giral became Lo premier; **July 18,** Loyalists defeated Insurgent Madrid and **July 19** Insurgents gained contro Cadiz, Huelva, Seville, Cordoba and Gran Insurgents set up own government **July 24;** In gents took Badakoj **Aug. 16;** began aerial bom of Madrid **Aug. 24;** captured Irun **Sept. 4;** San Sebastian and Toledo, **Sept. 12;** Gen. Fra co Franco proclaimed head of the National (Insurgent) government, **Oct. 1;** siege of Ma begun by Insurgents, **Oct. 21;** Loyalist Governm moved from Madrid to Valencia, **Nov. 6.**

In Brussels, King Leopold announced, **Oct** Belgium had severed her military alliances was resuming her pre-war neutrality.

Rome-Berlin axis formed **Oct. 25.**

Waterfront activity in all American ports of Pacific Coast came to a halt **Oct. 30** as 39,000 m time workers went on strike. The strike sprea New York and other Eastern and Gulf Ports.

In London, a protocol laying down rules for conduct of submarines was signed **Nov. 6** on be of all signatories of the Washington Naval T of 1922. No submarines may sink or disab merchant vessel unless all the passengers and first are placed in "a place of safety."

Japan and Germany signed, **Nov. 25** "A Comintern pact." Italy joined **Nov. 6, 1937.**

In Buenos Aires, President Roosevelt in a sp **Dec. 1** at the opening of the Inter-American ference for the Maintenance of Peace called the nations of the New World to unite to hel Old World avert war. The conference, Dec adopted the collective security convention, non-intervention protocol, and the resolution ing upon republics that have not already do to ratify existing peace treaties. The body ad (**Dec. 19**) a neutrality convention that obli all the American countries to take a con joint attitude as neutrals in case of an outl of hostilities among any two of them. The ga ing ended **Dec. 23,** as the Foreign Ministe Paraguay and Bolivia pledged that their cour would settle the Chaco dispute by pacific m

In Flint, Mich., backed by the John L. L Committee for Industrial Organizations (C. the United Automobile Workers of America st strike at General Motors **Dec. 30** to unionize industry.

1937

Insurgents took Malaga **Feb. 8.** Warshi Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany, M **13,** began to police the coasts of Spain unde 27-nation neutrality agreement. Gen. Fr **April 19,** set up a one-party State, dissolvin Fascist and Carlist organizations. New Lo Government formed **May 17** under Premier Negrin; Loyalists shifted government to B

a, **Oct. 28**; Insurgents proclaimed blockade of Loyalist ports **Nov. 28.**

The Supreme Court unanimously upset **Jan. 4** e conviction and jail sentence of Dirk de Jonge, egon Communist, accused of violating the ate's Criminal Syndicalism Law. The Court as- ted that the right of peaceable assembly was fundamental as the constitutional guarantees of edom of speech and freedom of the press.

Floods in the Mississippi, Alleghany and Ohio vers. In Kentucky more than 225 persons were owned; in Illinois, 15; in Missouri, 17; in Ten- ssee, 10; in Arkansas, 28; more than 500,000 mes were flooded.

The Army-supported Japanese Cabinet of Hay- ni resigned **May.** Fighting in China, west of lping, was renewed by Japanese, **July**; Tung- ow was attacked **July 27**; the Japanese **July 29,** mbed Tientsin, destroying Nankai University; g. 9, they took formal possession of Peiping; g. 11, they landed marines at Shanghai and elled Nankow. Thereafter there was almost con- uous fighting in Shanghai, where **Aug. 14,** Chi- se misdirected bombs killed several hundred villians, and **Aug. 22,** an artillery shell fell in the ternational Settlement, destroying a department re and killing 400 persons. The Japanese block- e of the East Coast of China began **Aug. 25,** vering 800 miles and was extended **September** cover 2,700 miles. The Dollar Line ship, Presi- nt Hoover, and other vessels on the Yangtze, re hit by stray Chinese or Japanese shells. nking, Canton, and many other places in the stern provinces of China were attacked by Japa- se planes. **Oct. 23,** Suiyuan Province declared dependence from China. The Chinese abandoned anghai as an administrative point, and the panese took control **Nov. 8.** Premier Chiang i-shek moved his headquarters to Hankow. On c. 12.

Japanese Bomb U.S.N. Panay

Japanese shells sank the United States gun- at Panay, with loss of two lives; and several nerican oil carriers (the captain of one died) the Yangtze River above Nanking. Several Brit- craft were hit by the shells. Several lives re lost. For these and other "accidental" bomb- gs, the Japanese apologized and assumed finan- l responsibility. The United States and Britain d made strong protests. The pro-Japanese ad- nistration in Peiping announced **Dec. 14** it had stored the city's old name, Peking.

Hitler Repudiates War Guilt

Chancellor Adolf Hitler told the Reichstag **Jan.** , that Germany annulled and repudiated the ad- ission implied in her signature of the Versailles eaty fixing upon her responsibility for the World ar, and, from this time onward the German rail- ys and the German Reichsbank were free from e obligations imposed upon them by that treaty d were restored to the complete sovereignty of e Reich. He issued a decree forbidding Ger- ans to accept any Nobel prize in the future and tablishing rival prizes for Germans only.

General Motors Corporation signed a strike set- ment with its employees, **Feb. 11,** with increase five cents an hour in wages. In some of the ichigan strikes, court injunctions were defied. ost of the big steel mills signed up. Police and epublic Steel strikers clashed **May 30** in South icago, Ill.; 16 workers shot and killed.

An explosion of natural gas, which had been ped-in for heating purposes, destroyed the Con- lidated Public School in New London, Tex., **arch 18.** The dead numbered 294.

The dirigible balloon, Hindenburg, on its first 37 trip from Germany was destroyed by fire and plosions **May 6** as it was about to tie up at the S. Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J.; 36 of the passengers were fatally burned, including the mmander, Capt. Ernst Lehmann.

George VI and his wife, Elizabeth, were owned in Westminster Abbey, London, **May 12,** King and Emperor and Queen and Empress.

A soviet airplane made a landing, **May 21,** at the rth Pole and established a permanent weather d scientific station for regular air communica- n between Russia and America by way of the lar region.

The International Paris Exposition of 1937 was ened **May 24.**

Amelia Earhart Lost

Amelia Earhart Putnam, on an equatorial air p around the world, who had left Lae, New inea, **July 1,** radioed **July 2** that she was over e Pacific with a half hour's fuel supply and not sight of land, "position doubtful." That was e last message. United States government war ips and airplanes searched in vain for the plane d its two occupants.

Italy gave notice **Dec. 11** of withdrawal from the ague of Nations.

The Supreme Court ruled, 7 to 2, **Dec. 20,** that the government has no right to divulge intercepted phone messages.

The Lincoln Vehicular Tunnel under the Hudson River, between New York City and Weehawken, N. J., was opened (one tube) **Dec. 21** to traffic.

The Irish Free State became the State of Eire (Ireland), **Dec. 28.**

1938

Spanish insurgent planes from Majorca began daily bombing of Barcelona **Jan. 16.** Insurgent cruiser, Baleares, sunk off Cartagena **March 6** by Loyalist gunboat; air raids killed 1,000 in Barcelona **March 7**; insurgents took Lerida; they reached the sea at Lerida cutting Loyalist Spain in two, **April 15.** Italy began token withdrawal of 10,000 troops, **Oct. 10**; Insurgents began final campaign **Dec. 23** against Barcelona, which fell **Jan. 10, 1939.**

The first session of the U.S.S.R.'s "Red Parliament," the supreme Soviet, elected under the new constitution, opened in the Kremlin Great Palace **Jan. 12.** Joseph Stalin was among the delegates.

A commission of the Church of England reported that the creation narrative in Genesis is mythological, with a symbolic rather than a historic value, **Jan. 13.**

Hitler Takes Austria

In Austria, after the resignation of Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg and President Wilhelm Miklas, **March 13,** the new Chancellor, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, proclaimed the political and geographic union of Germany and Austria. This was ratified by a popular vote excluding Jews, in Austria, **April 10.** Meantime, Chancellor Adolf Hitler, at the head of German troops, which began to cross the frontier **March 11,** had taken possession of Austria. The Italian Grand Council, headed by Premier Benito Mussolini, voted approval.

Mexico nationalized the petroleum industry, **March 18.**

Britain (The United Kingdom) and Eire (Ireland) signed an accord, **April 25,** under which Britain gave up naval control (Admiralty property and rights) of the ports of Cobh (Queenstown), Bere Haven, and Lough Swilly, and Eire agreed to pay £10,000,000 by Nov. 20, 1938, in final settlement of Britain's claim to land annuities, default of which since 1932 led to the tariff war that has hurt Irish agriculture. These tariffs are now thereby abolished; Eire agreed to continue until 1987 annual payments covering damage to property during the land troubles, as provided in the Anglo-Irish agreement of 1925. The Dail Eireann approved, **April 29,** the pact.

Douglas G. Corrigan, of Los Angeles, flew from Brooklyn across the Atlantic to Dublin, without permit or passport, **July 17.**

High winds swept the Atlantic Coast from the Carolinas to Maine. Thousands were made homeless and property valued at $40,000,000 destroyed, **Sept. 21.**

Chamberlain at Munich

A 15-day international crisis, during which Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Britain made two flying visits to Chancellor Adolf Hitler, ended, **Sept. 30,** when Britain and France yielded at a conference in Munich, Bavaria, to Nazi demands for the cession of the Sudetenland to Germany by Czechoslovakia. Premier Mussolini of Italy backed Hitler's territorial demands. Hitler signed a "Peace Declaration" with Britain, **Sept. 30.**

German troops, under the command of Colonel-General von Leeb, crossed the German-Czechoslovak frontier in the Bohemian Forest between Helfenberg and Finsterau in accordance with the terms of the agreement covering Sector Number 1, **Oct. 1.** The outgoing Czech troops kept about 1¼ miles ahead of the advancing German soldiers. The whole ceded area was occupied successively, to **Oct. 10.** The arrangements followed conferences between Hitler and Chamberlain and agreements reached by Daladier and Mussolini; marked also by cable appeals from President Roosevelt, done to "preserve the peace of Europe." President Eduard Benes resigned **Oct. 5.**

Japanese troops marched **Oct. 21** into Canton, China; they occupied Hankow, **Oct. 26.**

The German-Italian arbitrators (Foreign Ministers Joachim von Ribbentrop and Galeazzo Ciano), in Vienna, awarded to Hungary about 4,000 square miles of Czechoslovak territory lying along the northern Hungarian border from Rumania to Germany, **Nov. 2.** The award covers areas populated by Hungarians and contains 860,000 persons. With the new cessions to Poland agreed on between Prague and Warsaw, the partition of Czechoslovakia was completed. The Hungarians marched in, **Nov. 5**; the Polish troops completed occupation, **Nov. 27.**

The German government decreed, **Nov. 12,** a fine of a billion marks on Jews, to aid the poor among those who have suffered losses in the outbreaks against them.

The one-day general strike against the 40-hour week in France was thwarted **Nov. 30** by govern-

ment decrees nationalizing armament industries, and by use of the Army and Navy in place of strikers.

France and Germany signed **Dec. 6**, a pact for "pacific and good neighborly relations."

The Italian Parliament dissolved **Dec. 14** to be succeeded by the Chamber of Fasces and Corporations.

The Insurgent (Franco) Government in Spain restored citizenship and property to ex-King Alfonso, **Dec. 15.**

World War II

Sept. 1, 1939-Sept. 2, 1945

For Complete Summary Consult Index

Day by Day Summary in previous Almanacs.

1949 Edition on Pages 667 to 676.

1939

The Loyalist Spanish government surrendered Barcelona to the Insurgents, **Jan. 26.** President Manuel Azana left the country, **Feb. 1.** Madrid surrendered, **March 28**; the last nine of the 52 provincial capitals in Spain surrendered to or were seized by Insurgent troops—Valencia, Almeria, Marcia, Ciudad Real, Jaen Cuinca, Guadalajara, Slicante, and Albacete, **March 29.** The Nationalists officially announced "The war has ended. Total victory is Franco's."

Pope Pius XI (81) died **Feb. 10** and was succeeded, **March 2**, by Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, Papal secretary of State, who became Pius XII. He was crowned **March 12.**

Golden Gate International Exposition San Francisco, **Feb. 18-Oct. 29.**

The Republic of Czechoslovakia was dissolved, **March 14**; Hungarian troops seized Carpatho-Ukraine, **March 14**; German troops began occupancy, **March 15**, of Czech Bohemia and Moravia, which became a German protectorate, **March 16.** Chancellor Hitler and his troops entered the port of Memel and it was annexed to the German Reich, **March 22**; Lithuania, **March 30**, formally agreed.

Italian troops invaded Albania, **April 7**; King Zog fled, and a provisional regime was set up by Premier Mussolini of Rome; the Albanian crown passed to King Victor Emmanuel.

House of Commons voted conscription **April 27.**

The New York World's Fair opened **April 30**, closed **Oct. 31**; reopened **May 11, 1940**; closed **Oct. 21.**

The Soviet Government announced **May 2** Maxim Maximovitch Litvinov, 59, Commissar for Foreign Affairs, since 1929, had retired at his own request and had been succeeded by Vyacheslav M. Molotov, 49, President of the Council of People's Commissars.

An open military as well as a political alliance between Germany and Italy was announced **May 7** in Berlin and Rome; in Berlin, Germany and Italy signed **May 22** in the presence of Chancellor Adolf Hitler, a 10-year military pact.

Fighting began **May 11** between Japanese (Manchukuo) and Mongol (Soviet) troops on the border southeast of Lake Bor. This frontier fight lasted for six months and cost more than 20,000 lives before the border agreement was reached.

The Canada-United States tour of King George and Queen Elizabeth began, **May 17**, when the royal party landed in Quebec from the steamship, Empress of Australia. They entered the United States at Niagara Falls, **June 7**, visited the White House **June 8-9**; saw New York City and the World's Fair **June 10**; were lodged by the Roosevelts at Hyde Park, **June 10-11**; returned to Canada by Rouses Point, continued by train to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, and returned to London, **June 22.**

The Townsend old-age pension bill was defeated in the House, 302 to 97, **June 1.** Those in favor of the plan included 40 Democrats, 55 Republicans, 1 Farmer-Laborite, and 1 Progressive.

Soviet-German Pact

While the British and French military missions still were in Moscow, the German Government announced **Aug. 21** the trade agreement of **Aug. 19** between the Reich and Soviet Russia had been followed by an agreement to conclude a mutual non-aggression pact. The pact was put in official form under date of **Aug. 23**, in Moscow, and was signed there **Aug. 24.** The treaty runs for 10 years. Each country is bound to refrain from any act of force against the other and will not support warlike acts against either by a third power.

A military court **Oct. 5** (court martial) found Grover C. Bergdoll, Philadelphia World War draft dodger, guilty of escape and desertion and fixed his sentence at three years in prison at hard l in addition to the five-year term he is working

Pius XII returned the visit of King Victor Em nuel to the Vatican **Dec. 28.** It was the first P appearance in the Quirinal in more than 70 y

1940

The Spanish Government restored to the Je **Jan. 27**, their property, confiscated by the Rep 1932 when they were expelled.

At Chungking, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Nat Government named Lingerh Lamutanchu, six, covered last year at Chinghai and recently tak Lhasa, Tibet, the 14th Dalai Lama **Feb. 5.** C "Ehrling," or "divine child," he was selecte Tibetan lamas as possessing all the attribut reincarnation of the 14th Dalai Lama. He was at the moment his predecessor died and he enthroned **Feb. 22.**

Finnish-Russian peace treaty signed in Mc **March 12.**

The Japanese-supported government of the quered area in China was inaugurated **March** Nanking, under Wang Chingwei, with jurisdi in the Province of Hopei, Shansi and Shan

The United States Senate, 45 to 36, passed 23 the bill terminating the authority of the P dent under the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 to foreign silver.

President Roosevelt on **May 17** pardoned an stored all civil rights to Dr. Frederick A. C polar explorer, who, in 1923, was fined $1 and costs and was sentenced to 14 years months in a Federal prison. He had been conv in Texas of using the mails to defraud. He released on parole in 1930 and was discha from parole 1935.

Spanish troops took control of Tangier North Africa, opposite the Straits of Gibra with consent of France **June 14.** International was restored **Oct. 11, 1945.**

The Duke of Windsor was appointed Gov of the Bahama Islands **July 9.**

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania annexed by sia **July 14.** They were voted into Union of S Socialist Republics and occupied **Aug. 8.**

Leon Trotsky (Leba Bronstein), 63, exiled sian ex-War Minister, was beaten on the he his gun-guarded villa on the outskirts of M City **Aug. 20.** His skull was broken and he **Aug. 21.**

Fire and explosions wrecked several units o Hercules Powder Company's plant at Kenvil, **Sept. 11**, causing the death of 51 persons.

President Roosevelt signed **Sept. 16** the Sele Service Act and proclaimed **Oct. 16** as registr day.

Japanese troops from their Canton army tacked Dong Dang on the French Indo-C border, 120 miles north of Hanoi **Sept. 22.** next day they attacked French troops at La in French Indo-China, with artillery and bon planes. Meantime an agreement had been re at Hanoi, 82 miles distant, allowing "lim Japanese forces to enter the country.

The first United States peacetime compu military service was inaugurated **Oct. 29** Secretary of War Stimson, blindfolded, drew a glass bowl, in the War Department Audite in Washington, the number 158—first of 16,3 cards for young men who had registered unde Selective Service and Training Act.

First Third Term President

Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected **Nov. 5** third term as President of the United State other president ever was chosen for more tha four-year terms.

The $58,000,000 Manhattan-Queens Mi Vehicular tunnel, was opened **Nov. 15.**

In New York City, the Communist party o United States voted **Nov. 16** to dissolve all a tion with the Communist International an other foreign organizations.

John L. Lewis resigned, **Nov. 18**, the presi of the Congress of Industrial Organiz (C.I.O.) which he founded **1935.**

1941

The Thai (Siamese) flag was raised **Jan. 1** the French Protectorate of Cambodia, in F Indo-China, for the first time in over 50 yea

President Roosevelt was inaugurated, Ja for the third time.

President Roosevelt signed **March 10** the Lease Bill.

Strand Theatre fire, Brockton, Mass., Mar 12 firemen lost lives when roof collapsed.

Seventeen-year-old Peter enthroned, Mar as Yugoslavia King.

Japan signed five-year neutrality pact Russia, **April 13.**

Soft coal strike ended after President Roo intervened **April 28.**

President Roosevelt proclaimed **May 21** "a limited state of national emergency," s

nting "a limited national emergency," pro-
imed on **Sept. 8, 1939.**
President Roosevelt ordered **June 14** immediate
ezing of United States assets of Germany and
ly and all invaded or occupied countries.
The old United States submarine, O-9, went down
ne **16** with 33 men, in a deep-diving test off the
ast of Maine, 24 miles east of Portsmouth, N. H.
Jnited States Marines occupied Iceland, **July 7,**
invitation from that country.
Japanese Cabinet of Prince Konoye resigned
t. 16. Gen. Tojo appointed premier **Oct. 18.**
John L. Lewis called strike in "captive" coal
nes of the seven largest steel companies **Oct. 25,**
defiance of President Roosevelt. Called it off
til **Nov. 5,** pending mediation.

Billion for Russia

President Roosevelt pledged **Nov. 6** $1,000,000,000
lend-lease aid to Russia.
Officials of United Mine Workers Union ordered
000 men in captive mines to strike at midnight
v. 16 and threatened to call out 400,000 more
mbers in all bituminous coal mines.
President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull
ceived **Nov. 17** special Japanese envoys, Saburo
rusu and Admiral Nomura, for conference on the
r Eastern situation.
John L. Lewis accepted proposal **Nov. 22** of
esident Roosevelt for arbitration of the union
op issue and called off coal strike.
President Roosevelt sent **Dec. 6** a proposal ap-
al to Emperor Hirohito of Japan to avoid a con-
ct in the Pacific caused by an attack on Thai-
nd, the strategic gateway to the Burma Road
d the Malay Peninsula. Finland and Rumania
clared war on Great Britain.

For Pearl Harbor and other events of U. S. war with the Axis consult World War II.

1942

The Supreme Court ruled unanimously **Jan. 12,**
at the Georgia Contract Labor Law violated the
ti-Slavery Amendment and an Act of Congress
rbidding peonage. The 40-year-old State statute
erefore was declared unconstitutional.
Peru and Ecuador signed an agreement **Jan. 29**
ding their boundary dispute.
Wilhelm II, former German Kaiser (Emperor)
d King of Prussia (Wilhelm Hohenzollern), died
exile in the Netherlands, **June 29.**
Congress passed, **Oct. 2,** and President Roosevelt
gned the anti-inflation bill, authorizing him to
abilize prices, wages and salaries affecting the
st of living at figures of Sept. 15, 1942.
A cyclone in the Midnapore district of Bengal
t. 15-16 killed 11,000 persons; a tidal wave
owned 10,000 **Nov. 6.**
In Boston, 491 persons were killed and scores
jured **Nov. 28** in a fire which swept through the
coanut Grove, a night club.
Liquidation of the Works Projects Administra-
n was ordered **Dec. 4** by President Roosevelt.
In St. John's, Newfoundland, fire and panic
lled 100 persons.
The Supreme Court ruled **Dec. 21** that Nevada's
t-weeks-notice divorces are valid.

1943

A Pan-American plane, the Yankee Clipper,
ashed **Feb. 22** in the Tagus River near Lisbon;
persons drowned, including Leslie Howard.
President Roosevelt permitted **April 11** the bill
creasing the debt limit to $210,000,000,000 and
rrying with it a "rider" abolishing the $25,000
t income executive order to become law without
s signature.
President Roosevelt ordered **May 1** Solid Fuels
ministrator Ickes to take over all the bitumi-
us and anthracite properties when 450,000 soft
al and 80,000 hard-coal miners did not return to
rk.

U. S. Withholding Tax

President Roosevelt signed **June 10** the pay-as-
u-go income tax bill. Starting **July 1,** wage and
lary earners were subject to a 20 per cent with-
lding tax, including a three per cent returnable
ctory tax.
The Trans-Canada Highway was opened **June 12.**
Race riots in Detroit **June 21** caused 34 deaths
th more than 700 injured and 1,300 arrests.
In Harlem section, New York City, Negroes
ecked **Aug. 1** hundreds of stores, property
mage estimated about $1,000,000. Six Negroes
re killed. The disorder was caused by false
mors.
Chicago's first subway was opened **Oct. 16;** it is
miles long.
President Roosevelt ordered Secretary of the
terior Harold L. Ickes **Nov. 1** to take immediate
ssession of the coal mines as a result of the
urth war strike of 530,000 mine workers.

Earthquakes in Turkey **Nov. 28** destroyed 29 villages and killed more than 4,000 persons.
President Roosevelt signed **Dec. 17** the bill repealing the Chinese Exclusion Act (60 years old).
Seventy-three passengers were killed **Dec. 16** in a collision of the 18-car southbound and the 16-car northbound Tamiami Champion trains near Lumberton, N. C., on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

1944

Earthquakes in the Province of San Juan, Argentina, **Jan. 11** killed more than 1,900.
A million Chinese died of famine and cholera **Jan. 29** in the Kwangtun Province.
Earthquakes in North Turkey **Jan. 31** in the Geredi Boli area killed more than 2,000 persons.
President Roosevelt vetoed **Feb. 15** the $2,315,000,000 tax bill. The House and the Senate overrode **Feb. 22** the veto and it became a law **Feb. 25.**
"Gen." Jacob S. Coxey, 90, from the steps of the Capitol in Washington, made the address he, as head of "Coxey's Army," had been barred from delivering there 50 years ago. **May 1.**
The Supreme Court upheld its **April 3** decision that Negroes had a constitutional right to vote in State primaries. **May 8.**
The Communist Party of the United States dissolved, becoming the Communist Political Association, **May 20.**
President Roosevelt signed, **May 29,** the simplified tax bill passed by Congress **May 23.**
President Roosevelt signed the bill raising the National Debt limit to $260,000,000,000, **June 10.**
A tornado swept Western Pennsylvania, North Central West Virginia and Maryland, killing 153 persons, **June 23.**
Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus fire in Hartford, Conn., caused a stampede in the main tent, killing 107 persons and injuring 412, **July 6.**
At Port Chicago, Calif., 322 persons were killed by a double explosion which shattered two munitions ships and wrecked a Navy loading pier, **July 17.**
Prince Charles of Belgium took the oath as "Regent of the Realm" to serve in the absence of his brother, King Leopold III, a prisoner of the Germans, **Sept. 21.**
Liquid gas tank explosions in Cleveland, O., killed at least 135 persons, **Oct. 21.**
Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected for a fourth term as President of the United States, **Nov. 7.**

1945

The North tube of the Lincoln Tunnel under the Hudson river connecting New York City and Weehawken, N. J., was opened to traffic, **Feb. 1.**
Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York signed a bill to set up a special State Commission on a permanent basis to eliminate discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color or national origin, **March 12.**
The Inter-American Conference on the Problems of the War adopted in Mexico City the Act of Chapultepec, which pledges American Republics to joint action against an attempt by a Continental or non-Continental power at the territorial or political independence of any Western Hemisphere nation, **April 4.**

Death of President Roosevelt

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 63, died in Warm Springs, Ga., of a cerebral hemorrhage, **April 12.** Vice President Harry S Truman was sworn in as President.
The United Nations Conference on International Organization, designed to draft a charter to insure all nations against war, opened in San Francisco, Calif., with 46 nations represented, **April 25.**
Secretary of the Interior Ickes seized Pennsylvania's anthracite mines on order of President Truman, who called on miners who struck **May 1** to resume the production of coal, **May 3.** They resumed work **May 21.**
The Supreme Court upheld, 5 to 4, portal to portal pay for bituminous miners, **May 7.**
A British Air Forces plane passed over the geographical North Pole, **May 17.**
The Supreme Court ruled that each State had the right to decide whether the six weeks residence clause under which Nevada grants divorces constitutes a legal domicile, **May 21.**
The Coalition Government of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, formed **May 10, 1940,** came to an end in Great Britain, **May 23.**
President Truman signed legislation reducing the required gold reserve of the Federal Reserve Banks to 25 per cent of the deposits and federal notes in circulation, **June 12.**
The Free State of Dade, a county in northwest Georgia, raised the United States flag for the first time in 85 years, ending its "secession" from the Union, **July 3.**
The Labor Party won an overwhelming victory in the general elections in Great Britain. Winston Churchill resigned as Prime Minister and was suc-

ceeded by Clement R. Attlee of the Labor Party which gained 390 seats out of total of 640 in Parliament, **July 26.**

An Army B-25 bomber, New Bedford, Mass., to Newark, N. J., crashed into the Empire State Building, New York City, 915 feet above the street, killing three occupants of the plane, 10 in the building and injuring 25 others, **July 28.**

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, pardoned Bertram M. Campbell, a former Wall Street stock salesman, who had been unjustly convicted and served three years and four months in prison, **Aug. 28.** The New York State Court of Claims awarded Campbell $115,000, **June 17, 1946.** He died **Sept. 7.**

The naval bastion of Singapore was restored to the British, **Sept. 3.**

United States forces began the occupation of Korea, **Sept. 8.**

Gen. Douglas MacArthur took over supervision of the Japanese government, **Sept. 9;** arrested 40 as war criminals, **Sept. 11;** disbanded the Black Dragon society, **Sept. 12;** received a call from Emperor Hirohito, **Sept. 26.**

The Ford Motor Company halted all production and laid off 50,000 workers and said the action was caused by "crippling and unauthorized strikes" against companies supplying Ford with parts, **Sept. 14.** Reopened **Oct. 8.**

William Joyce, Lord Haw Haw of the German radio, was found guilty of "adhering to the King's enemies," in London and was sentenced to death, **Sept. 19.** He was hanged **Jan. 3, 1946.**

Henry Ford II, 28, was elected president of the Ford Motor Company, **Sept. 21.**

A typhoon swept over Hiroshima prefecture, Japan, killing 1,068 persons with 981 missing, **Sept. 21.**

The first peace conference of World War II, the Foreign Ministers Council, ended its session in London, a failure after 22 days, **Oct. 2.**

United States troops uncovered more than $250,000,000 in gold, silver and platinum reserves secreted in Japanese vaults, **Oct. 9.**

Gen. Anton Dostler, of the German General Staff, was found guilty in Rome of ordering the shooting of 15 American soldiers without trial **Oct. 12.** He was put to death **Dec. 1.**

The Japanese Cabinet extended suffrage to women and lowered the voting age of men to 20 years, **Oct. 13.**

A revolt by young Army officers unseated President Isaisas Medina Angarita of Venezuela, **Oct. 19.**

Vidkun Quisling, traitor premier of Norway, was put to death by a firing squad in Oslo, **Oct. 23.**

William O'Dwyer, Democrat, was elected Mayor of New York City by the greatest majority ever received by a mayoralty candidate, **Nov. 6.**

Joseph Kramer, "The Beast of Belsen" and 10 others were convicted by a British military court of atrocities in Belsen and Oswiecim concentration camps and sentenced to death, **Nov. 16.** He was hanged, **Dec. 14.**

United Automobile Workers, CIO, went on strike against the General Motors Corporation, **Nov. 21.**

Rationing of meat, butter and other red point foods ended, **Nov. 23.**

Nationalization of the Bank of France and four other major banks ordered by French Assembly, **Dec. 2.**

The United States wrote off $25,000,000,000 of lend-lease aid to the British Commonwealth, also agreed to grant Britain $4,400,000,000 in credits, **Dec. 6.** Agreement ratified by Commons, **Dec. 13;** by House of Lords, **Dec. 18.** The United States Congress approved it **July 13, 1946.**

Gen. Patton Dies

Gen. George S. Patton Jr., commander of 15th U. S. Army, was injured in automobile crash at Mannheim, Germany, **Dec. 9;** died, **Dec. 21.**

The United Nations preparatory commission in London chose the United States as the permanent seat of the U. N., **Dec. 15.**

Gen. Douglas MacArthur abolished Shinto as Japan's national religion, **Dec. 15.**

The Big Three Foreign Ministers' conference opened in Moscow, **Dec. 16;** adjourned, **Dec. 27,** after agreeing on major points.

The United States recognized Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Republic, **Dec. 22.**

The United States and 27 other nations signed an agreement setting up the World Bank, **Dec. 27.**

1946

The first World War II peace treaty was signed between Britain and Siam, **Jan. 1.**

The Polish Government nationalized all basic industries, **Jan. 6.**

The first Assembly of the United Nations opened in London, **Jan. 10.**

Slaughtering and meat processing was halted by a strike of 250,000 A. F. L. packinghouse employees, **Jan. 16;** work was resumed, **Jan. 28.**

Steel plants in 29 states were closed by a strike of 750,000 members of the United Mine Work C. I. O., **Jan. 20;** they were reopened **Feb. 15-**

Red Army troops seized the Standard Oil C New Jersey oil fields in Hungary, **Jan. 20.**

The U. S. Army Signal Corps reported a r beam had reached the moon, **Jan. 24.**

The A. F. L. executive council voted to rea John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers into federation, **Jan. 25.**

Secretary of State Byrnes revealed **Jan. 29** the late President Roosevelt had agreed at Yalta Conference that Soviet Russia should get southern half of Sakhalin Island and the Kur

The Supreme Court upheld the death sent imposed on Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, comma of Japanese forces in the Philippines, **Feb. 4.** was hanged **Feb. 23.**

Rumania's reorganized Government was re nized by the United States and Britain, **Feb.**

The Case strike control bill was passed by House, **Feb. 7;** it was vetoed, in amended form President Truman, **June 11.**

Stalin's regime was upheld by a large majo of 99,000,000 Russian voters in the first ger election held in Russia since 1937, **Feb. 10.**

A Military Court in Manila condemned Lt. Masaharu Homma, Japanese commander of Bataan Death March, to death, **Feb. 11;** he executed **April 3.**

The United Nations Security Council meetin London adjourned after the Soviet Union veto proposal to withdraw British and French tr from Syria and Lebanon, **Feb. 16.**

Chinese Government troops entered Muk Manchuria, after evacuation of the city by Rus troops, **March 1.**

The Supreme Court ruled, 5-3, that labor u leaders could not be prosecuted for withhol funds collected from members, **March 25.**

Tidal waves towering 100 feet swept the Pa from the Aleutians to Hawaii, **April 1;** dea Hawaii, 113.

The League of Nations in Geneva, Switzerl voted itself out of existence and turned ove physical assets to the United Nations, **April**

Generalissimo Joseph V. Stalin charged broadcast that the "international reaction" making plans for a new war, **April 30.**

The Office of Defense Transportation ord coal-burning railroads to cut passenger servic 50 per cent because of a strike of soft coal mi **May 2.** The mine strike was ended **May 29** und contract signed between John L. Lewis and Government which had seized the mines.

King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy abdicate favor of his son, Crown Prince Humbert, **May**

Congress passed a bill continuing the Sele Service Act for six weeks, but exempting 18-19-year-olds from the draft, **May 13.**

President Truman ordered seizure of the c try's railroads as engineers and trainmen thr ened to call a strike, **May 17.** The strike was ca **May 23,** but was settled, **May 25,** on terms posed by President Truman.

Marshal Ion Antonescu, wartime dictato Rumania, was convicted of war crimes, **May 1** was executed, **June 1.**

An Army C-45 plane crashed into the 58th of the Bank of Manhattan Building in New City's financial district, **May 20;** dead, five.

Karl Hermann Frank, Nazi ruler of Cze slovakia, was hanged in Prague after being victed of the massacre of the inhabitants of Li **May 22.**

An agreement granting France $1,400,000,0 credits was signed in Washington by Secreta State Byrnes and Leon Blum, special French e sary.

In elections for the Constituent Assembl France, the Popular Republican Movement first place over the Communists, winning 160 to 142, **June 2.**

A fire in the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, kill persons, **June 5.**

A nine-day strike of anthracite miners ended by an agreement granting them an cent-an-hour increase in wages, **June 7.**

Fred Rose, only Communist member of Canadian Parliament, was convicted in Mon of membership in a Moscow-directed spy **June 15.** He was sentenced to six years, Jun

The Senate passed a House-approved bill tending the life of the Office of Price Admini tion for a year, **June 28;** the measure was ve **June 29,** by President Truman. The O.P.A. out of existence temporarily. **July 1.**

Atom Bombs at Bikini

The fourth atom bomb ever to be exploded dropped from a superfortress on an armada ships in Bikini Atoll in the Pacific, **June 30** fifth bomb was detonated under water in atoll, **July 25.**

In Mississippi Negroes voted for the first in the Democratic primaries, **July 2.**

President Truman signed the Hobbs bill making a felony for unions to interfere with interstate ommerce, **July 3.**
The Republic of the Philippines became an inependent nation, **July 4.**
Pope Pius XII canonized Mother Frances Xavier abrini, first American citizen to be granted aintship, **July 7.**
Miguel Aleman was elected President of Mexico, **uly 7.**
Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, leader of the Chetiks, was executed by a firing squad in Belgrade, ugoslavia, **July 17,** for alleged treason.
The Congressional committee which investigated he Pearl Harbor attack absolved, by a vote of eight two, the late President Roosevelt of blame, **uly 20.**
The King David Hotel in Jerusalem was bombed terrorists: dead, 91; **July 22.**
The first World War II peace conference opened n Paris, **July 29.**
Soviet Russia sent a note to Turkey demanding share in the control of the Dardanelles Straits, **ug. 12.**
The "repeated abuse and misrepresentation" of he United States policy by the Soviet Union was ssailed by Secretary of State Byrnes at the Paris eace Conference, **Aug. 15.**
Rioting between Moslems and Hindus in Calutta took a death toll of 3,000, **Aug. 19.**
The United States sent a 48-hour ultimatum to ugoslavia, **Aug. 21,** demanding an explanation of he shooting down of two unarmed Army transport anes en route from Austria to Italy. The Belade Government released the occupants of the anes, **Aug. 22,** but five American airmen were lled, **Aug. 23,** when another unarmed plane was ot down. The Yugoslav Government later gave ssurance there would be no recurrence of the indents and that it would pay indemnity for the ves lost and damage caused.
A strike of 15,000 truck drivers was called in ew York City, **Aug. 31.** It was broken, **Sept. 17.**
The Greek people, in a plebiscite under American d British supervision, voted to recall King eorge II to the throne, **Sept. 1.** He returned to thens, **Sept. 27.** He had been in exile in England.
A strike of 150,000 American Federation of Labor eamen paralyzed shipping in all salt water ports, **ept. 5.** It was ended, **Sept. 13.**

Secretary Wallace Ousted

Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace warned gainst a "get tough with Russia" policy in New ork speech **Sept. 12,** President Truman explained hat when he approved the speech, he merely meant he secretary had the right to speak. On **Sept. 20** he President asked for Mr. Wallace's resignation ecause of a fundamental conflict in their views n foreign policy.

Nazi Leaders Found Guilty

The International Military Tribunal in Nuremerg found 22 top Nazi leaders guilty of war imes, **Sept. 30.** Eleven Nazis were sentenced to eath by hanging, **Oct. 1.** No. 2 Nazi Hermann oering, committed suicide by poison in Nuremerg Prison, two hours before he was scheduled be hanged, **Oct. 15.** The other 10 top Nazis were anged individually. They were: Hans Frank, Wilelm Frick, Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl, Gestapo Chief rnst Kaltenbrunner, Field Marshal Wilhelm eitel, Alfred Rosenberg, Fritz Sauckel, Arthur eyss-Inquart, Julius Streicher and Foreign Minter Joachim von Ribbentrop.
Licensed officers, including masters, and engieers left their vessels and struck for higher wages, ct. 1. The strike was ended on the Atlantic Coast, ct. 26, by a compromise agreement. It was ended n the Pacific Coast, **Nov. 23,** by an agreement with e Pacific American Shipowners Ass'n.
The United States Army B29 Pacusan Dreamoat landed in Cairo after a 9,422-mile non-stop ght from Honolulu to Cairo via the North Pole. ct. 5.
The Lower House of the Japanese Parliament ssed a new constitution, previously approved the House of Peers, which abolished the armed rces and reduced the Emperor's status from ivinity" to a "national symbol," **Oct. 7.**
Archbishop Aloysius Stepinatz, Roman Catholic rimate of Yugoslavia, was sentenced to 16 years hard labor by a Zagreb court after being conicted of collaboration with the Nazis, **Oct. 11.**
By a vote of 9,002,467 to 7,790,676, the French ople approved the nation's new Constitution, arter of the Fourth French Republic, **Oct. 13.**
The Paris Peace Conference closed after sitting r 11 weeks, **Oct. 15.**
A strike of 1,400 pilots and co-pilots of the ranscontinental & Western Line, Inc., grounded 5 planes between the Pacific Coast and Cairo, randing 3,000 passengers, **Oct. 21.** They resumed eir jobs, **Nov. 15,** after agreeing to arbitration.

President Truman opened the meeting of the United Nations General Assembly at Flushing Meadow, New York City, **Oct. 23.**
Generalissimo Stalin denied to Hugh Baillie, president of the United Press, that Russia had the secret of the atom bomb, **Oct. 28.**
The Big Four Foreign Ministers held their first meeting in New York City, **Nov. 4.**
Republicans gained control of both Houses of Congress in a 47-State election, **Nov. 5.**
President Truman dropped all controls on prices, wages and salaries with the exception of ceilings on rents, sugar and rice, **Nov. 9.**
Communists captured the largest number of seats in the new French National Assembly in an election in which 19,000,000 voters took part, **Nov. 10.**

John L. Lewis Fined

Federal Judge T. Alan Goldsborough in Washington issued an order directing John L. Lewis to cancel the soft coal strike notice he had served on the Federal Government, **Nov. 18.** Lewis defied Judge Goldsborough's anti-strike injunction and called out 400,000 soft coal miners, **Nov. 20.** Judge Goldsborough issued an order, **Nov. 21,** directing Lewis and the United Mine Workers to show cause why they should not be held in contempt of court. Judge Goldsborough ordered Lewis and the U.M.W. to stand trial for contempt of court, **Nov. 25.** Lewis and the U.M.W. were found guilty of contempt **Dec. 3.** Lewis was fined $10,000 and the Union $3,500,000 **Dec. 4.** The Supreme Court, **March 6, 1947,** affirmed the fine against Lewis, but reduced the fine against the union to $700,000 on condition that it cancel its strike notice to the Federal Government as operator of the mines.
The Lea Act, aimed at employment practices used by James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, against radio stations, was declared unconstitutional by Federal Judge La Buy in Chicago, **Dec. 2.**
The United States and Britain signed an agreement, **Dec. 2,** for the economic merger of their occupation zones in Germany.
The most disastrous hotel fire in American history took the lives of 121 persons when flames swept the 15-story Winecoff Hotel in Atlanta, Ga., **Dec. 7.**
John D. Rockefeller Jr. offered, **Dec. 11,** an $8,500,000 plot of land in mid-town Manhattan, New York City, as the site of the U. N. world capitol. The offer was accepted **Dec. 12.**
The Big Four Foreign Ministers ended their meeting in New York City, **Dec. 12,** after drafting peace treaties for Hitler's European satellites, imposing $1,330,000,000 in reparations.
Former Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for President, **Dec. 17.**
An earthquake and tidal wave killed 1,172 persons in Southern Japan, **Dec. 21.**
President Truman proclaimed the cessation of hostilities of World War II, **Dec. 31.**

1947

Control of U. S. atomic energy secrets was transferred from the Army to the Atomic Energy Commission, a civilian body, **Jan. 1.**
The British Government, under its nationalization program, took possession of the country's coal mines, cables and wireless communications, **Jan. 1.**
The 80th Congress convened in Washington, **Jan. 3,** but proceedings were delayed by Republican objections to the seating of Sen.-elect Theodore G. Bilbo (D.-Miss.) because of his "white supremacy" campaign. Bilbo died in New Orleans, **Aug. 31,** without having taken his seat.
Secretary of State James F. Byrnes resigned and President Truman appointed Gen. George C. Marshall to succeed him, **Jan. 7.**
Election of Herman Talmadge, son of the late Gov.-elect Eugene Talmadge, as Governor of Georgia gave the state two Governors, the other being the incumbent, Ellis G. Arnall, **Jan. 15.** Arnall resigned, **Jan. 19,** and the Georgia Supreme Court, **March 19,** recognized Lt. Gov. Melvin E. Thompson, as Governor.
President Truman announced, **Jan. 16,** that an agreement had been reached by the Army and the Navy for merger of the armed services under a Secretary of Defense.

Higher Wages for Steel Workers

The United States Steel Corp. and the United Steelworkers of America, C. I. O., signed an agreement reclassifying jobs, which gave the workers $32,000,000 in back pay and $17,000,000 in wage increases, **Jan. 25.**
Alphonse (Scarface) Capone, Chicago underworld boss during the dry era, died in Miami Beach, Fla., **Jan. 25.**
Bernard M. Baruch told a Congressional committee that Soviet Russia had obtained some U. S. atomic bomb secrets, but lacked the knowledge to make use of them, **Feb. 3.**

Gerhart Eisler, alleged Moscow agent in the U. S., was arrested as an enemy alien, **Feb. 5.**

Federal Judge Picard in Detroit dismissed as "picayunish" a suit brought by a pottery workers' union for portal-to-portal pay, **Feb. 8.**

The World War II peace treaties were signed in Paris, **Feb. 10,** by representatives of Hitler's five European satellites.

Mrs. Martha E. Truman, President Truman's 94-year-old mother, fractured her hip in a fall in her home in Grandview, Mo., **Feb. 14.** She died, **July 26.**

Most of the public schools in Buffalo, N. Y., were closed by a strike of 2,400 teachers for a cost-of-living bonus, **Feb. 24.** The strike ended, **March 3,** after the teachers accepted salary increases.

A German denazification court convicted Franz von Papen as a leader of the Nazi party and sentenced him to prison for eight years, **Feb. 24.**

The House passed a bill to quash $5,785,000,000 in retroactive portal-to-portal wages, **Feb. 26.** The Senate approved the measure, **March 21,** and it was signed by President Truman, **May 14.**

The British Goldsmith Officers Club in Jerusalem was bombed by Jewish terrorists, killing 16 persons, **March 1.**

The State of Prussia was formally abolished and carved into several smaller states by the Allied Control Council in Berlin, **March 1.**

President Truman paid a state visit to President Aleman of Mexico, **March 3-5.** President Aleman returned it **Apr. 29-May 2.**

Paul Baudouin, Foreign Minister in the Vichy Government, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment by the French High Court of Justice for collaborating with the Nazis, **March 3.** Fernand de Brinon, the Vichy regime's Ambassador to Occupied France, was sentenced to death, **March 6,** and executed, **April 14.**

Britain and France signed a 50-year treaty of alliance, **March 4.**

Members of Local 180, United Automobile Workers, C. I. O., ended their 440-day strike against the J. I. Case Co. in Racine, Wis., **March 9.**

The conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers Council on peace terms for Germany and Austria opened in Moscow, **March 10.** It adjourned, **April 24,** without reaching an agreement on any of the major issues. In a broadcast, **April 28,** Secretary of State George C. Marshall told the American people that Generalissimo Stalin had assured him that differences between the Western Powers and Russia could be adjusted by compromise.

U. S. to Oppose Communism

President Truman outlined to a joint session of Congress, **March 12,** a new United States foreign policy authorizing the Federal Government to intervene in the affairs of foreign nations threatened by Communism or other forms of totalitarianism. As the first step, he recommended $400,000,000 in economic and military aid to Greece and Turkey. The new policy became known as the "Truman Doctrine."

The Chinese Nationalist Government reported capture of Yenan, former capital of the Chinese Communists in Shansi Province, **March 19.**

President Truman ordered a strict checkup on the loyalty of employees in all Federal departments and agencies, **March 22.**

In Centralia, Ill., 111 miners were killed when they were trapped in a gas-filled mine by an explosion, **March 25.** John L. Lewis proclaimed, **March 29,** a six-day shutdown of soft coal mines as a memorial to the victims.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York signed a law outlawing strikes by public employees, including teachers, and fixing dismissal as the penalty for violations, **March 27.**

The Selective Service Act, inaugurated **Oct. 29, 1940,** expired, **March 31.**

King George II of Greece died in Athens, **April 1.**

The United Nations Security Council voted unanimously to place under U. S. trusteeship the Pacific islands formerly mandated to Japan **April 2.**

More than 300,000 telephone workers in 39 states walked out in the first nation-wide strike in the industry's history **April 7.** The strike was settled **April 30.**

Henry Ford Dead

Henry Ford, pioneer in the automobile industry and originator of mass production methods, died in Dearborn, Mich., at 83, **April 7.** He left his fortune, estimated between $500,000,000 and $700,000,000 to his widow, four grandchildren and the Ford Foundation.

A tornado swept across Western Texas and Oklahoma, killing 134 persons and injuring 1,300, **April 10.**

A nitrate-laden French freighter exploded in the ... of Mexico, off Texas City, Tex., killing 512 ...ns, **April 16.** Property damage was $50,000,000.

British Nevy blew up the North Sea island ...land, German stronghold, **April 18.**

King Christian of Denmark, 76, died in Co... hagen, **April 20.** He had reigned for 35 years.

Using hand grenades and bombs, 100 Jewish ...rorists blasted open the gates of ancient Acre P... in Palestine, liberating 33 Jewish and 183 ... prisoners, **May 4.** British troops and police op... fire, killing 15 Jews and an Arab. Three leade... the prison break were hanged, **July 29.**

The Senate approved the Taft-Hartley Labor ... 68 to 24, **May 13.** The House concurred, **June ...** a vote of 320 to 79. The measure was vetoe... President Truman, **June 20,** but the House over... the veto, 331 to 83, on the same day. The Se... overrode the veto, 68 to 25, **June 23.**

The U. N. General Assembly, at a special se... on Palestine at Flushing Meadow, N. Y., appoi... an 11-member commission for an on-the-spot s... of the Holy Land question, **May 15.**

Both Houses of Congress passed, without op... tion, President Truman's $400,000,000 aid pro... for Greece and Turkey, **May 15.**

The U. N. Balkan Investigating Committe... Geneva, Switzerland, charged that Yugosl... Bulgaria and Albania had violated the U. N. C... ter by giving aid to Greek guerrillas, **May 23.**

American soldiers hanged in Landsberg, ... many, 48 Nazi guards and officials of the Maut... sen concentration camp for mass murders, **May 28.**

Thirty-eight passengers and crew members ... killed outright and five others died later in ... crash of a four-engined DC-4 airliner at La Gua... Field, N. Y., **May 29.** Another DC-4 crashe... flames at Port Deposit, Md., **May 30.** All 49 ... sengers and four crew members were killed.

In a bloodless coup d'etat, Hungarian C... munists ousted the moderate regime of Pre... Ferenc Nagy and installed a pro-Communist ... ernment, **May 30.**

Secretary of State Marshall, at Harvard Uni... sity, promised aid to free nations striving to... rehabilitation, **June 5.**

The Senate ratified the World War II p... treaties with Italy, Hungary, Rumania and ... garia, **June 5.**

President Truman paid a three-day state vis... Canada, **June 9-12.**

The national charter of the Ku Klux Klan ... revoked by the Superior Court in Atlanta, ... **June 13.**

A four-engined DC-4 transport plane with ... passengers and crew members crashed in the ... Ridge Mountains in West Virginia en route ... Chicago to Washington, **June 14.** All on b... were killed.

President Truman vetoed a Republican-spons... bill for an immediate cut of $4,000,000,000 in ... eral income taxes, **June 16.** A move to overrid... veto failed in the House by two votes, **June 17.**

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston entered ... Federal Correctional Institution in Danbury, C... after being convicted of mail fraud, **June 26.** ... was paroled, **Nov. 26,** after serving five month... a six-to-eighteen-month sentence.

Operation of the nation's coal mines was ... stored by the U. S. Government to private ow... ship, **June 30.** The mines had been seized (**Ma... 1946**) during a strike of soft coal miners.

The Treasury reported a Federal surplus fo... 1946-47 fiscal year of $753,787,660, the first su... in 17 years, **July 1.**

Molotov Attacks Marshall Plan

A conference of the Foreign Ministers of Bri... France and the U.S.S.R. on the Marshall ... in Paris broke up, **July 2,** when Soviet Fo... Minister V. M. Molotov charged a plot to co... smaller nations.

A Federal Court jury in Washington conv... former Rep. Andrew May (D.-Ky.) and his ... defendants, Henry and Murray Garsson, muni... manufacturers, of bribe conspiracy charges, **Ju...** They were sentenced to from eight months to ... years in prison, **July 25.**

The Greek Government ordered the arres... 11,500 persons on charges of plotting a Comm... revolution, **July 9.**

Sixteen nations were represented at the ope... in Paris of the Conference for European Econ... Cooperation, called to implement Secretary ... shall's European Recovery Program, **July 12.**

President Truman vetoed a second Republi... sponsored bill to cut Federal income taxes ... $4,000,000,000, **July 18.** The House overrode ... veto, but it was sustained by the Senate.

President Truman signed a bill design... Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Speaker of the Hou... Republican, as his successor if he should be un... to complete his term, **July 18.**

The Premier of Burma's Interim Governmen... Aung San, and five members of his Cabinet ... killed by assassins in Rangoon, **July 19.**

Dutch East Indian troops launched an offe... against the Indonesian Republic in Western ... **July 20.** The U. N. Security Council at Lake

N. Y., ordered both sides to cease fire, **Aug. 1,** hostilities were halted, **Aug. 4.**

esident Truman signed a bill unifying the ed services and appointed James Forrestal, ner Secretary of the Navy, as the nation's first etary of Defense, **July 26.**

oslem Pakistan, formerly part of India, and du India became autonomous Dominions with- he framework of the British Commonwealth, 14.

eorge Atcheson Jr., chairman of the Allied trol Commission in Japan and adviser to Gen. gias MacArthur, was among 10 persons lost n an Army B-17, en route from Tokyo to Wash- on, crashed into the Pacific, **Aug. 17.**

ne Inter-American Defense Conference, meet- in Petropolis, Brazil, unanimously adopted a .-sponsored resolution for hemispheric defense, . **30.** President Truman, who flew to Brazil, the conference the United States would remain tarily strong in the interests of peace, **Sept. 2.** he 16 nations participating in the Marshall opean Recovery Plan reported in Paris, **Sept. 7,** $20,600,000,000 would be needed to carry out ur-year economic aid program.

he U. N. Atomic Energy Commission, at Lake cess, N. Y., approved a plan for an interna- al agency to have control over the world's ces and production of atomic energy, **Sept. 11.** tropical hurricane killed more than 100 in ida, Mississippi and Louisiana, **Sept. 16-19.**

oviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vishinsky charged re the U. N. General Assembly that American rmongers" were instigating a war psychosis inst the U. S. R. to promote a "crazy plan" world domination, **Sept. 18.**

Cominform Organized

he Communist International (Comintern), sup- dly dissolved (1943), was revived at a secret ting in Poland at which Communist delegates n nine European nations were present, **Oct. 5.** new International, called the Communist In- nation Bureau (Cominform), announced it ld fight "American imperialism."

he Saar region in Western Germany, which 5) voted to join Hitler's Third Reich, entered an economic union with France, **Oct. 5.**

he Arab League Council, meeting in Lebanon, ered its seven member nations to station troops g Palestine's borders to be ready for action if attempt were made to partition the Holy Land, 9. The United States, **Oct. 11,** and Soviet sia, **Oct. 13,** indorsed the U. N. plan to parti- Palestine.

he bodies of 3,028 Americans, the first war dead n the Pacific, arrived in San Francisco on the asport Honda Knot, **Oct. 10.** The first war dead n Europe arrived in New York on the transport eph V. Connolly which had 6,248 coffins on d, **Oct. 26.**

committee of six neutral consuls in Java re- ed to the U. N. Security Council that the Dutch e responsible for violations of the cease-fire er in Indonesia, **Oct. 14.**

former Army photographer, Arnold F. Kivi, sentenced to 18 months in prison in Federal rt, Brooklyn, for stealing secret photographs n the Los Alamos (N. M.) atomic project, **Oct.**

hree Hollywood producers testified before the se Un-American Activities Committee that ut 20 higher-ups in the motion picture indus- principally writers, held "un-American" views, 20.

ol. Gen. Andrei A. Zhdanov, a member of the tburo, issued a call in Moscow to all Com- nists and their sympathizers in all countries to d together to defeat the Marshall European Re- ery Program, **Oct. 22.**

orest fires destroyed a large part of Bar Harbor, ne, and several other communities, causing nage estimated at $30,000,000, **Oct. 23.**

Los Angeles-to-New York United Air Lines nsport plane crashed in flames in Bryce Can- , Utah, killing all 52 persons on board, **Oct. 24.** ov. Earl Snell of Oregon and two of his top ials, Senate President Marshall Cornett and retary of State Robert S. Farrell Jr., were killed he crash of a private plane, **Oct. 29.**

an o'War, best-known American race horse of present generation and winner of 20 of the 21 s in which he started, died in Kentucky, **Nov.** He was 30 years old.

oviet Foreign Minister Molotov asserted in Mos- that the secret of the atom bomb, which he ribed as "imperialist" America's chief weapon, d long ceased to exist," **Nov. 6.**

r. Juliu Maniu, leader of the oppositionist sant party in Rumania, was convicted in Bu- rest of plotting to overthrow the Communist- inated government and sentenced to life im- onment, **Nov. 11.**

wo hundred carloads of food contributed by the erican people on a journey from the West Coast ved in New York on the Friendship Train to help feed the hungry French and Italian people, **Nov. 18.**

Princess Elizabeth, heiress to the British throne, and Lt. Philip Mountbatten, newly created Duke of Edinburgh, were married in Westminster Abbey, London, amid old-fashioned pomp, **Nov. 20.**

After the French National Assembly had rejected former Premier Leon Blum, President Auriol of France named Robert Schuman, a leader of the Popular Republican party, as Premier to succeed Paul Ramadier who resigned as a result of opposition to his labor policy, **Nov. 22.**

Another conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers opened in London to discuss peace terms for Germany and Austria, **Nov. 25.**

Only four of the 53 crew members of the Army freighter Clarksdale Victory survived when the vessel sank in the Pacific off the coast of British Columbia, **Nov. 25.**

By a vote of 33 to 13, with 10 abstentions, the U. N. General Assembly at Flushing Meadows, N. Y., approved the plan to partition Palestine into sovereign Jewish and Arab States, **Nov. 29.** The Assembly's decision resulted in widespread rioting and bloodshed throughout the Middle East.

At the Big Four Foreign Ministers Conference in London, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov demanded four-power control of the industrial Ruhr district and $10,000,000,000 reparations for Russia from Germany, **Dec. 8.** The demands led to the breaking down of the meeting, **Dec. 21.**

Lewis Quits A. F. L.

John L. Lewis "disaffiliated" his United Mine Workers from the A. F. L., **Dec. 12.**

The last of 500,000 U. S. troops who served in Italy during and after World War II embarked for home, **Dec. 14.**

Congress voted $540,000,000 in stop-gap aid for France, Italy, Austria and China, **Dec. 19.**

Gen. Hideki Tojo, Japan's wartime Premier, stated at his trial in Tokyo as a war criminal that his country had attacked Pearl Harbor (Dec. 7, 1941) "in self defense," **Dec. 26.**

A record snowfall of 25.8 inches, or 4.9 inches more than the blizzard of '88, blanketed New York City and wide areas from Washington, D. C., to Maine, paralyzing railroad, airplane and bus travel and delaying shipping, **Dec. 27.**

King Michael of Rumania abdicated and the Communist-controlled Government in Bucharest proclaimed a "People's Republic," **Dec. 30.**

1948

Great Britain nationalized her railways, merging the four parent systems into a single network, **Jan. 1.**

Jewish terrorists bombed the headquarters of the Arab Higher Command in Jaffa and the Semiramis Hotel in Jerusalem, killing 34 Arabs, **Jan. 4.**

The second session of the 80th Congress opened in Washington, **Jan. 6.** In his State of the Union message, President Truman asked a $40-cost-of-living credit for every taxpayer and an additional $40 credit for each dependent, **Jan. 7.**

British armored units and Jewish volunteers repelled an organized invasion of Northern Palestine by Arab forces, **Jan. 9.**

The Army transport Joseph V. Connolly, bound for Belgium with 6,445 coffins to bring back the bodies of U. S. war dead, was swept by flames at sea, but the 46 members of the crew were rescued, **Jan. 12.** The transport sank, **Jan. 29.**

The annual convention of the Progressive Citizens of America in Chicago endorsed former Vice President Henry A. Wallace for President, **Jan. 17.**

Gen. of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower announced he would not run for President on any ticket or under any circumstances, **Jan. 23.**

Gandhi Assassinated

Mohandas K. Gandhi, Hindu spiritual leader and champion of freedom for India, was shot and killed by a Hindu fanatic in New Delhi, **Jan. 30.** Communal rioting took the lives of nearly 100 leaders and members of the Mahasabba, politico-religious group to which Gandhi's assassin belonged, **Jan. 30-Feb. 2.**

In a general election in Eire for the Dail Eireann (Parliament), Prime Minister Eamon de Valera's party, the Fianna Fail, lost its majority, winning only 66 seats as against 79 for coalition parties, **Feb. 6.** The Dail elected John A. Costello, member of the Fine Gael, as Prime Minister, 75 to 68, **Feb. 18.**

The Senate approved a resolution to cut President Truman's proposed 1948-49 budget by $2,500,000,000—from $39,700,000,000 to $37,200,000,000, **Feb. 18.** The House concurred, **Feb. 27.**

President Benes of Czechoslovakia yielded to a Communist ultimatum to install a pro-Soviet Cabinet and join the Russian bloc in Eastern Europe, **Feb. 25.**

Alarmed by the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia, the Premiers and Foreign Ministers of Bel-

gium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg agreed at a conference in Brussels to accept an Anglo-French proposal for a union of Western European nations, **Feb. 29.** A five-nation, 50-year security pact was signed, **March 17.**

In a message from Tokyo, Gen. Douglas MacArthur warned Congress that peace in China was the keystone of any Pacific policy and that a "fragmentary" military aid program would prove of little value, **March 3.**

President Truman announced his candidacy for election to a full term, **March 8.**

The Communist-controlled Government of Czechoslovakia reported that Jan Masaryk, non-partisan Foreign Minister, had committed suicide in Prague, **March 10.**

Mine Workers Strike

About 350,000 soft coal miners went on strike in support of a demand by John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, for a guaranteed $100-a-month pension for retired mine workers, **March 15.** After defying a summons to appear before a Presidential fact-finding board, Lewis, obeying a court order, testified behind closed doors, **March 30.** After Lewis and the union had been fined $20,000 and $1,400,000, respectively, on charges of criminal contempt of court, **April 20,** most of the miners returned to the pits, **April 22.**

The ninth International Conference of American States opened in Bogota, Columbia, **March 30.** The conference was interrupted, **April 9 to 15,** by rioting following the assassination of Jorge Eliecer Gaitan, leader of the anti-Government Liberal party. The conference closed, **May 2,** after adopting a charter creating the Organization of 21 American States as a permanent legal entity.

Soviet "Land Blockade" of Berlin

The Soviet Military Government in Berlin opened a "land blockade" of the Allied sectors of the former German capital by refusing to permit United States and British supply trains to pass through their zone, **April 1.**

Congress Cuts Taxes Over Veto

A Republican-sponsored bill reducing Federal income taxes by $4,800,000,000 annually was vetoed by President Truman, but his veto was overridden in both Senate and House by Republican-Democratic majorities, **April 2.**

Congress completed action on the Administration's $6,098,000,000 omnibus foreign aid bill, **April 2.** The measure was signed, **April 3,** by President Truman who appointed Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corp., as Economic Cooperation Administrator.

A United States resolution for unrestricted world-wide gathering and transmission of news was approved, over Soviet opposition, at the U. N. Conference on Freedom of Information, **April 3.**

Premier Alcide de Gasperi's Christian Democratic party polled 48.7 percent of the popular vote in parliamentary elections in Italy, capturing 307 seats in the Chamber of Deputies; the Communists won 182 seats, and Right-Wing Socialists, 85, **April 19.**

Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers, C. I. O., was seriously wounded by a gunshot blast through the window of his home in Detroit, **April 20.**

Members of the Stern Gang, Jewish terrorists, raided Barclays Bank in Tel Aviv and escaped with $1,000,000, **April 27.**

British reinforcements were rushed from Mediterranean bases to Palestine to maintain order until Britain's mandate expired, **May 2.**

Gen. Weygand Acquitted

The French High Court of Justice acquitted Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander of the French armies until France's collapse in 1940, of charges of collaboration with the enemy, **May 6.**

The Moscow radio disclosed discussions between Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov and U. S. Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith on improving relations between the two nations, **May 10.** President Truman commented, **May 11,** that he contemplated no changes in American foreign policy.

On the eve of a threatened nation-wide strike of engineers, firemen and switchmen, President Truman ordered Secretary of the Army Royall to seize and operate the railroads, **May 10.** The strike threat was ended, **July 8,** when the three operating brotherhoods accepted a compromise award of a 15½-cent hourly wage increase.

A special session of the U. N. General Assembly voted to send a mediator to Palestine to seek settlement of the Israeli-Arab fighting, **May 14.** Count Folke Bernadotte, head of the Swedish Red Cross, was named mediator, **May 20.**

The birth of the Free State of Israel was proclaimed in Tel Aviv, **May 14,** as the British evacuated Palestine. Dr. Chaim Weizmann was e
Provisional President of Israel. First de fact
ognition of the new state came from the U
States, **May 14,** and Soviet Russia, **May 17.**

President Truman signed a bill, approv
both Houses of Congress, authorizing $3,198,1
for the procurement of a 70-group up-to-da
Force, **May 21.**

Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty, Primate of
gary, called on Catholics to stop reading
papers and listening to radio stations supp
the Communist government, **June 6.**

Benes, Czech President, Resigns

Dr. Eduard Benes resigned as President o
choslovakia, **June 7.** The Assembly in P
elected Klement Gottwald, Communist Premi
Benes' successor, **June 14.** Dr. Benes died
tirement, **Sept. 3.**

After a 20-hour filibuster by Sens. Taylo
Idaho) and Langer (R.-N. Dak.), the S
adopted a stop-gap peacetime selective servic
previously approved by the House, for the indu
of men between 19 and 25 for 21 months' mi
training, **June 19.** The measure was signed
President, **June 24.**

The Senate concurred with the House in p
a bill admitting 205,000 displaced persons and
gees during a two-year period, **June 19.** Pre
Truman, in signing the measure, called it
rantly discriminatory," **June 25.**

The Republican National Convention oper
Philadelphia, **June 19,** with Sen. Taft of Ohi
former Gov. Stassen of Minnesota heading a
Dewey" movement. Gov. Thomas E. Dew
New York, who ran unsuccessfully in 1944
nominated for President on the third ballot,
24.

The Communist Information Bureau (C
form), at a meeting in Prague, denounced M
Tito and other leaders of the Yugloslav Comm
party as deserters from the Marxist-Leninis
trine and threatened them with expulsion
they admitted their "errors," **June 28.**

Robert H. Best, former American news
correspondent, was sentenced to life imprisoi
in Boston for having served as a Nazi radio
caster, **June 30.**

A federal surplus of $8,419,469,843 for the
year 1948-49, the largest in history, was re
by Secretary of the Treasury Snyder, **July 2**

Fighting between Jews and Arabs flared up
in Palestine as the Arab nations rejected an
by U. N. Mediator Bernadotte to extend the
fire for four weeks, **July 8.**

The Democratic National Convention oper
Philadelphia, **July 12,** and nominated Pre
Truman for a full term on the first ballot, J
Sen. Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky was nam
Vice President.

An attempt to assassinate Palmiro To
Communist leader, in Rome set off a ser
riots in Italy, in which 21 persons were
July 14.

States Rights Party

At a convention in Birmingham, Ala., 6,0
bellious Southern Democrats organized the
Rights party in opposition to the regular
cratic ticket and nominated Gov. J. Strom
mond of South Carolina for President, **July**

William Z. Foster, chairman of the Comm
party, and 11 other party leaders were indi
New York City on charges of conspiring to
throw the government of the United States.

President Truman submitted an eight-poin
inflation program to a special session of th
Congress, **July 27.** The extra session was adjo
Aug. 7, after acting on only two points
President's program.

A series of mysterious explosions wreck
I. G. Farben plant, formerly operated by th
chemical trust, in Ludwigshafen, Germany,
184 persons, injuring 2,500 and causing $15,
damage, **July 28.**

The 4,900-acre New York International
at Idlewild, Queens County, was dedica
President Truman before a crowd of 215,00
sons, **July 31.**

Communists Endorse Wallace

The Communist Party of the United Sta
its first national convention in three yea
dorsed Henry A. Wallace for President, **Aug**

President Truman denounced Congressio
vestigations into alleged Soviet spy rings
"red herring" designed to distract attentio
the record of the Republican-controlled
Congress, **Aug. 5.**

Mrs. Oksana Stepanova Kasenkina, a R
school teacher sought as a witness by the
Un-American Activities Committee, leaped
a third floor window of the Soviet Consulat
eral in New York City and suffered serio
juries, **Aug. 12.** The State Department, A

manded recall of Soviet Consul General Jacob . Lomakin, whom Mrs. Kasenkina had accused having held her a prisoner, for abuse of his plomatic privileges.

Following a Labor Department report that the nsumers' price index had reached a new high of 3.7 percent of the 1935-39 average, General Mo- rs announced wage increases for its 333,000 em- oyees, **Aug. 24.**

Henry A. Wallace, Progressive candidate for resident, was heckled and pelted with eggs by a owd in Durham, N. C., **Aug. 29.** The anti-Wal- ce demonstration was denounced by President ruman as "highly un-American," **Aug. 31.**

Truman Asks Labor Law Repeal

President Truman, in a Labor Day speech, called r repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, asserting it nfairly restricts labor unions and their mem- rs," **Sept. 1.**

New York City's industrial and commercial ma- inery was slowed up by a strike of 9,400 truck ivers, **Sept. 1.** The walkout was settled, **Sept.** , when the strikers accepted a 17½-cent hourly age increase.

Shipping on the Pacific Coast was tied up by a rike of members of C. I. O. longshoremen's and aritime unions, **Sept. 2.** The strike, in which F. L. longshoremen on the East Coast joined, ov. 12, was ended by compromise, **Nov. 25.**

Princess Juliana was crowned as Queen of the etherlands in Amsterdam, succeeding her moth- , Queen Wilhelmina, who abdicated after a reign 50 years, **Sept. 6.**

Forty American soldiers on their way home were lled in a train collision in South Korea, **Sept. 14.**

Terrorists Slay Bernadotte

Count Folke Bernadotte, U. N. Mediator for alestine, was assassinated in the Jewish-held ction of Jerusalem, **Sept. 17.** The Israeli Govern- ent rounded up 200 members of the Stern Gang n suspicion of complicity in the slaying.

The life sentence of Ilse Koch, widow of the ommandant of the Buchenwald concentration mp, was commuted to four years' imprisonment Gen. Lucius D. Clay, U. S. Military Governor r Germany, who held that evidence of her par- cipation in inhumane practices in the camp had en inconclusive, **Sept. 17.**

Chinese Communists captured Tsinan, capital of nantung Province, **Sept. 24.**

Negotiations in Moscow between the Western Powers and the Soviet Union for lifting the land blockade of Berlin were broken off by the United States, Britain and France which announced they would ask the United Nations to act in the dispute, **Sept. 26.**

At the opening in Paris of a U. N. Security Council discussion of the Berlin situation, Russia objected that the issue belonged before the Big Four Foreign Ministers Council, **Oct. 4.** The rep- resentatives of the Western powers rejected such a course while the Berlin blockade was main- tained, **Oct. 6.**

The first shipload of homeless Europeans ad- mitted to the United States under the Displaced Persons Law arrived in New York, **Oct. 30.**

Israeli forces from Northern Palestine crossed the border into Lebanon and advanced three miles, defying a U. N. order to withdraw, **Nov. 1.**

Truman Elected to Full Term

President Truman was elected to a full term in the White House, carrying 28 states and capturing 304 electoral votes to 16 states and 189 electoral votes for his Republican rival, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, **Nov. 2.** Dewey said, **Nov. 6,** that Republi- can over-confidence had caused his defeat.

The U. N. General Assembly approved, 40 to 6, a U. S. resolution for controlling atomic energy and rejected a Soviet counter-plan calling for out- lawing of the atomic bomb, **Nov. 4.**

Gen. de Gaulle's Reunion of the French People won 107 seats in the Council of the Republic, upper house of the French Parliament, in general elec- tions, while the Communists lost 72 of the 88 seats they had held, **Nov. 7.**

The Federal grand jury of the District of Colum- bia indicted Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (R.-N. J.), chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government by padding his office payroll, **Nov. 8.** Thomas pleaded innocent, **Nov. 15.**

After a trial which lasted two and a half years, an 11-nation International Military Tribunal in Tokyo found Hideki Tojo, Japan's wartime Premier, guilty of waging aggressive war and of atrocities against Allied nations, **Nov. 12.** He was sentenced to death by hanging. Six of his 24 co-defendants also were condemned to death and the others to 20 years to life imprisonment.

A son was born to Princess Elizabeth, heiress- presumptive to the British throne, in London, **Nov. 14.**

Great Earthquakes

Source: United States Coast and Geodetic Survey

ear—Date	Place	Deaths	Year—Date	Place	Deaths
356, Dec.	Greece, Corinth	45,000	1822, Sept. 5	Asia Minor, Aleppo	22,000
038	China, Shansi	23,000	1828, Dec. 28	Japan, Echigo	30,000
057	China, Chihli	25,000	1868, Aug. 16	Ecuador; Peru	70,000
268	Asia Minor, Silicia	60,000	1875, May 16	Venezuela; Colombia	16,000
290, Sept. 27	China, Chihli	100,000	1883, Aug. 27	Java, Krakatoa Volcano	35,000
293, May 20	Japan, Kamakura	30,000	1886, Aug. 31	U.S., Charleston, S. C.	27
531, Jan. 26	Portugal, Lisbon	30,000	1896, June 15	Japan, Sea wave	22,000
366, Jan. 24	China, Shensi	830,000	1899, Sept. 10	Alaska, Yakutat Bay	none
667, Nov.	Caucasia, Sherzaka	80,000	1906, April 18	Calif., San Francisco	700
693, Jan. 11	Italy, Catania	60,000	1908, Dec. 28	Italy, Messina	75,000
737, Oct. 11	India, Calcutta	300,000	1915, Jan. 13	Italy, Avezzano	39,000
755, June 7	Persia, northern	40,000	1920, Dec. 16	China, Kansu	180,000
755, Nov. 1	Portugal, Lisbon	60,000	1923, Sept. 1	Japan, Tokyo	143,000
783, Feb. 4	Italy, Calabria	50,000	1932, Dec. 26	China, Kansu	70,000
797, Feb. 4	Ecuador, Quito	41,000	1935, May 31	India, Quetta	60,000
811, Dec. 15	U.S., S. E. Missouri	several	1939, Dec. 27	Turkey, Erzingan	23,000

Tornadoes in U. S., Loss of Life, Property Damage

Source: United States Weather Bureau

Year	Number reported	Total loss of life	Property losses	Year	Number reported	Total loss of life	Property losses
916	86	140	$2,511,500	1934	147	47	$4,424,950
917	121	508	15,007,700	1935	182	70	4,732,930
918	81	134	7,631,200	1936	159	552	26,228,550
919	65	205	6,861,500	1937	148	29	3,155,875
920	87	498	15,205,000	1938	220	183	8,796,257
921	106	202	5,406,300	1939	154	87	5,891,930
922	108	133	6,630,000	1940	128	65	6,015,320
923	100	109	2,958,750	1941	117	53	4,492,650
924	130	376	26,120,850	1942	170	384	15,268,950
925	119	794	24,023,900	1943	144	58	11,579,400
926	111	144	4,318,950	1944	160	273	21,173,850
927	164	540	43,445,650	1945	136	198	22,166,800
928	203	92	13,235,600	1946	107	78	12.127.015
929	197	274	10,049,400	1947	169	313	23,990,280
930	192	179	12,289,100	1948*	195	141	53,977,650
931	94	36	3,215,400				
932	152	394	8,988,525	Total	4,712	7,651	448,112,372
933	260	362	16,190,640	Average	143	232	13,579,163

*Preliminary.

Tornadoes in the United States with heavy loss lives were: Feb. 9, 1884, from Illinois south to e Gulf of Mexico in which 800 were killed; Aug. 28 to Oct. 2, 1893, when 3,000 lost their lives; St. Louis, Sept. 29, 1927, in which 87 were killed and the Higgins, Texas-Woodward, Oklahoma tornado April 9, 1947, in which 167 were killed.

Chief Political Assassinations, 1865-1948

1865—April 14. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in Washington: died April 15.

1876—June 4. Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey.

1881—March 13. Alexander II, of Russia.—July 2. James A. Garfield, President of the United States, in Washington; died Sept. 19; Guiteau hanged, June 30, 1882.

1893—Oct. 28. Carter H. Harrison, Sr., Mayor of Chicago.

1894—June 24. Marie Francois Sadi-Carnot, President of France.

1896—May 1, Nasr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia.—Aug. 25. Juan Idiarte Borda, President of Uruguay.

1898—Feb. 18. Jose Maria Reyna Barrios, President of Guatemala.—Sept. 10. Empress Elizabeth of Austria.

1899—July 26. General Ulisses Heureauax, President of the Dominican Republic.

1900—Jan. 30. William Goebel, Governor of Kentucky.—July 29. Humbert, King of Italy.

1901—Sept. 6. William McKinley, President of the United States, in Buffalo; died Sept. 14. Leon Czolgosz executed, Oct. 29.

1903—June 11. Alexander, King of Serbia, and his wife, Queen Draga, by army officers.

1904—June 16. Bobrikoff, Governor-General of Finland.

1905—Feb. 17. Sergius, Grand Duke of Russia.—Dec. 30. Ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg, Idaho.

1908—Feb. 1. Carlos, King of Portugal, and Louis Phillippe, Crown Prince.

1909—Oct. 26, Prince Ito, of Japan.

1911—Sept. 14. Peter Stolypin, Premier of Russia.—Nov. 19. Ramon Caceres, President of the Dominican Republic.

1912—Nov. 12. Jose Canalejas, Prime Minister of Spain.

1913—Jan. 23. Nazim Pasha, Turkish Minister of war.—Feb. 23. Francisco I. Madero, President of Mexico, and Jose Pino Suarez, the Vice-President.—March 18, George, King of Greece.

Ignited World War I

1914—June 28. Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and his wife, Countess Sophie Chotek, Duchess of Hohenberg, in Sarajevo, Bosnia (later part of Yugoslavia), by Gavrillo Princip.

1915—July 28. Guillaume Sam, President of Haiti.

1916—Oct. 21. Count Carl Sturgkh, Austrian Premier, in Vienna.

1918—July 5. Gen. Count von Mirbach, German Ambassador to Russia, in Moscow,—July 18. Czar of Russia and family, in Ekaterinburg; at Perm, July 12, the Czar's brother, Grand Duke Michael Alexander.—July 31. German Field Marshal von Eichhorn, in the Ukraine.—Nov. Count Tisza, Hungarian premier, by two soldiers.—Dec. 14, Sidonio Paes, President of Portugal.

1919—Feb. 20. Habibullah Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, in Laghman.—Feb. 21. Kurt Eisner, Bavarian Premier, in Munich; April 12, War Minister Neuring, in Dresden, Saxony; Oct. 8, Hugo Haase, President German Socialist Party, in Berlin.

1920—May 20. Gen. Venustiano Carranza, President of Mexico, in Tiaxcaltenago.

1921—March 8. Dato, Premier of Spain, in Madrid.—Aug. 26. Mathias Erzberger, ex-German Vice-Chancellor, near Offenburg, Baden.—Oct. 19. Portuguese Premier Antonio Granjo, former President Machado dos Santos, and two other high officials, Lisbon.—Nov. 4. Ta Kashi Hara, Japanese Premier, in Tokyo, by Japanese fanatic (named Kon-ichi-Nakaoka).

1922—June 22. Field Marshal Sir Henry H. Wilson, by two Irishmen in London.—June 24. Dr. Walter Rathenau, German Foreign Minister, by two German youths, in Berlin.—Aug. 22. Gen. Michael Collins, Irish Free State Prime Minister, by rebels, near Bandon, County Cork.—Dec. 16, Gabriel Narutowicz, first President of the Polish Republic; by Capt. Niewadomski, in Warsaw.

1923—May 10. Vaslov Vorovsky, Soviet Russia's Minister in Rome, by M. A. Contradi, ex-Russian Army officer, Lausanne.—June 4. Cardinal Soldevilla y Romera, Archbishop of Saragossa, near that city, in Spain.—June 29. Gen. J. C. Gomez, first Vice-President of Venezuela, in Caracas.—July 20. Gen. Francisco "Pancho" Villa, ex-rebel leader, in Parral, Mexico.

1924—June 10. Giacomo Matteotti, moderate Socialist leader in Italian Parliament, kidnapped near Rome, slain body found, Aug. 15.

1926—May 25. Gen. Simon Petlura, ex-President of Ukrainian Republic, in Paris, by a compatriot.

1927—June 7. Peter Lazarevitch Voikoff, S Russian Minster to Poland, in Warsaw, by a year-old Russian monarchist.—July 10. K O'Higgins, Vice-President of the Irish Free S

1928—May 20. Gen. Luis Mens, ex-Presider Nicaragua, in Ponelova, by a countryman.— 20. Stephan Raditch, leader of Croatian Pea Party. Paul Raditch, his nephew; and Dr. Ge Basaritchik.—July 17. Ex-President and Presid elect. Gen. Alvaro Obregon of Mexico, in Angel near Mexico City.

1930—June 7. Dr. Albert von Baligand, Ger Minister to Portugal, Lisbon.—Nov. 14. Pre Hamaguchi, Tokyo.

1932—May 6. Paul Doumer, President of French Republic, by Paul Gorgulov, a Rus exile, Paris.—May 16. Ki Inukai, 77, Japa Premier, Tokyo.

Attack on Roosevelt

1933—Feb. 15. In Miami, Fla., Joseph gara, anarchist, shot at President-elect Frankli Roosevelt, but a woman seized his arm, and the let fatally wounded Mayor Anton J. Cermak Chicago, who died March 6. Zangara was elec cuted on March 20, 1933.—April 30, Luis chez Cerro, president of Peru, shot to d in Lima by Abelardo Hurtado de Mendoza, who killed by guards.—June 6. Assis Khan, 56, brother of King Nadir of Afghanistan, shot to d in Berlin by an afghan student.—Nov. 8, Nadir of Afghanistan, killed in Kabul by A Khalliq, a student.—Dec. 29, Ion G. Duca, Pre of Rumania, in Sinai, by a student.

1934—July 25. In Vienna, Englebert Doll Chancellor of Austria, by Nazis in the chancel Otto Planetta convicted as the actual sla was hanged.—Oct. 9, in Marseilles, King A ander I of Yugoslavia, and French Foreign M ister Jean Louis Barthou, by Vlada Chernozem Bulgarian of Macedonian birth.—Dec. 1, Se Mironovich Kirov, of the Communist Poli Bureau, friend of Stalin, in Leningrad, by Le V. Nikolaev, a former Soviet official. He an others were tried and shot.

1935—Sept. 8. U. S. Senator Huey P. Long, in Baton Rouge, La., by Dr. Carl Austin W who was slain by Long's body guards.

1936—Feb. 26. Finance Minister Kore Kiyo kahashi, 82; Admiral Makoto Saito, 78, ex-Prem and Gen. Jotaro Watanabe, 58, in Tokyo.

1939—Sept. 21. Armand Calinescu, Prime ister of Rumania, in Bucharest, by members o Iron Guard, who were executed.

1940—Aug. 20. Leon Trotsky (Lev Bronstein exiled Russian war minister, by Frank Jac (Jacques M. van den Dreschd), near Mexico

1942—May 27. Reinhardt Heydrich, 38, De Protector of Bohemia-Moravia, in bomb expl near Lidice; hundreds of Czechs were execut reprisal by the German authorities, and L levelled.—Dec. 24. Admiral Jean Francois Da 61, in Algiers, by a Frenchman.

1944—June 27. In Paris, Philippe Henroit, Minister of Propaganda in the cabinet of P Laval, in the Ministry of Information.—No Lord Moyne (Walter E. Guinness) British Res Minister in the Middle East, and his chauffe Cairo, Egypt. Two assassins, members of Fighters for Freedom of Israel, were put to d

1945—Feb. 24. Premier Ahmed Maher Pas the Egyptian Parliament, at Cairo, after decl war against Germany and Japan.

1946—June 9. Ananda Mahidol, 20-year-old of Siam, was found in the royal palace in Ban dead of a bullet wound.—July 21, Gualberto V roel, President of Bolivia, in La Paz when students stormed the palace.

1947—March 27. Col. Gen. Karl Swiercze Polish Vice Minister of National Defense Ukrainian fascists near the town of Sanok.— 19. U Aung San, de facto Premier of the Bu Interim Government, and five top aids by a led by U Saw, former Premier. U Saw an accomplices were hanged (May 8, 1948.)

1948—Jan. 30—Mohandas K. Gandhi, 78, in New Delhi, India by Nathuran Vinayak G 36, a Hindu. May 1, Christos Ladas; Communist, by bomb in Athens.

Count Folke Bernadotte

1948—Count Folke Bernadotte, U. N. me for Palestine, ambushed in Israeli-held ar Jerusalem, Sept. 17; Col. Andre Serot, of F Air Force, also killed.—U Tin Tut, inspector eral of Burmese Auxiliary Force, anti-Comm slain by bomb at Rangoon.

CHRONOLOGY

Dec. 1, 1948, to Dec. 1, 1949

Classified by months under:
WASHINGTON—FOREIGN—UNITED NATIONS—POLITICS—BUSINESS, FINANCE AND GENERAL EVENTS

1948—December

WASHINGTON

ec. 1—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek arrived by plane ek financial and military aid against the Chi- Communists. She went to Secretary of State hall's home in Leesburg, Va., before calling on ident Truman.

ec. 3—The House Un-American Affairs Com- ee reported its agents had found microfilm s of "documents of tremendous importance," h had been removed from State Department and given "Russian Communist agents." The ofilms were found in a hollowed-out pumpkin he farm at Westminster, Md., of Whittaker nbers, New York magazine editor, who previ- had accused Alger Hiss, former State De- ment official, of passing the documents to him. document was dated later than 1938.—The ed services announced support of President nan's unified military budget of $15,000,000,- for the 1949-50 fiscal year, and agreed not to nt their cases separately.—The Treaty of Rio aneiro (1947), which unites the 21 American blics in defense against outside aggression, be- e effective when the 14th nation, Costa Rica, ied it.

ec. 4—Robert E. Stripling, chief investigator he House Un-American Activities Committee, rted new evidence revealed the identity of the on who passed to Whittaker Chambers State rtment secrets for transmission to a Soviet t. Members of the committee were recalled to hington. The committee issued a pamphlet al- g the existence in the United States of a ret army" of American Communists "now be- drilled to overthrow our Government," directed 00 Moscow-trained officers.

Grand Jury Investigates Spying

ec. 6—Sworn testimony by Whittaker Cham- made public by the House Un-American Ac- ies Committee, charged that the restricted e Department documents had been passed to by Alger Hiss, for transmission to Col. Boris ov, chief Soviet agent in the United States.— nbers and Hiss appeared before the Federal nd Jury in New York City, which resumed its rate investigation of the Communist spy ring. later denied he gave any secret documents to nbers.—In a report to Congress, President Tru- described the Greek army's campaign against guerrillas as "a military stalemate," despite ery of $170,000,000 American arms and sup- .—The United States Supreme Court, 5 to 4, ted the petition of two of the seven Japanese leaders for a review of their trial and convic- s by an International Military Tribunal.

ec. 7—John E. Peurifoy, Assistant Secretary of e for Administration, testified before the se Un-American Activities Committee that dur- 1937-38 the State Department's secret diplo- c codes were open to foreign governments due spying in Washington.—Secretary of State rge C. Marshall underwent an operation for oval of a diseased kidney in Walter Reed Hospi-

ec. 8—Greeting Dr. Carlos Prio Socarras, a's new President, at Washington Airport, ident Truman declared that no two countries he Western Hemisphere were bound together e closely.

ec. 9—On the ground that the answers might riminate and degrade" him, Henry Julian leigh, a former State Department economist, sed to tell the House Un-American Affairs mittee whether he had given secret Govern- t documents to a go-between for delivery to et Russia, or was acquainted with Whittaker mbers. President Truman renewed his charge, the committee's investigation was a "red her- " used by the Republicans for political pur- s. Attorney General Tom Clark asserted the mittee's "ill-advised and premature" disclos- hurt the Government's chances of successful ecution of the suspected spies.—Before the Far ern Commission, the United States announced adonment of its policy of deconcentration of nese industry because of progress made in this ction by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

ec. 10—The United States, Canada and the five Brussels Treaty nations resumed their negotiations for a North Atlantic security pact. The talks began in July, 1948, in conformity with a Senate resolution authorizing United States participation in regional security arrangements under the United Nations.—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek submitted to President Truman the Nationalist Chinese Government's plea for long-range financial and military support.—The Un-American Activities Committee reported that the Chambers microfilms had been hidden for 10 years in the closet of Chambers' nephew, Nathan L. Levine, a Brooklyn attorney, who testified Chambers, a former Communist, had "a morbid fear of being liquidated by the Communists." Chambers resigned as a senior editor of Time magazine.

Dec. 11—Twelve reports from United States diplomats to the State Department on international developments in 1938 which were marked "strictly confidential," were made public by the House Un-American Activities Committee. They were given the committee by Whittaker Chambers. The committee said handwriting experts thought one of the documents copied from department files was in the writing of Alger Hiss.—The Rumanian Government asked the State Department to recall two officials in the American Legation in Bucharest, charging them with having plotted the overthrow of the Communist regime. The department termed the charges "ridiculous," and asked for the recall of two members of the Rumanian Legation staff in Washington.

Dec. 13—Through his budget director, James E. Webb, President Truman urged increases in Cabinet salaries from $15,000 to $25,000 a year and corresponding rises for other executive officials, before the Senate Post Office and Civil Service subcommittee. Webb personally suggested increases in the salaries of the President, Vice President and Speaker of the House.

Dec. 14—Acting Chairman Mundt of the House Un-American Activities Committee said Soviet agents, during 1937-38, obtained from trusted Government employees at the Army's proving grounds at Aberdeen, Md., "formulae, descriptions and leading information involving our hitting and defensive power," including the formulae of the Norden bomb sight.

Alger Hiss Indicted

Dec. 15—Alger Hiss was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in New York on two counts of perjury.—Acting Secretary of State Lovett reported that the Soviet Union had agreed to return three American icebreakers and 28 frigates lent during the war.—Secretary of Defense Forrestal announced military sea transport would be consolidated under the Department of the Navy and that recruiting for the Army, Navy and Air Force would be unified.

Dec. 16—The national security organization was called "huge, sprawling and wasteful" by the security committee of the Hoover Commission on the Reorganization of the Executive Department, which urged tightening of the Unification Act and strengthening of the central authority in the National Military Establishment.—Additional secret documents pilfered from State Department files in 1937-38 showed that Nazi Germany sought an understanding with the United States, but was rebuffed because of distrust of the Hitler regime, the House Un-American Activities Committee reported.—Alger Hiss pleaded not guilty of perjury in United States District Court, New York, and was released in $5,000 bail.

Dec. 18—In a statement to the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the State Department reported that, since V-J Day, the United States provided the Chinese Nationalist Government with $2,884,065,000 in aid, of which more than $2,000,000,000 was in military supplies.

Dec. 20—Laurence Duggan, former high State Department official, whose name had been mentioned in secret hearings of the House Un-American Affairs Committee, plunged to his death from his 16th floor office in West 5th St., New York. Former Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles and Rep. Mundt, acting chairman of the House committee, suggested foul play.—The Atomic Energy Commission gave complete "security clearance" to Dr. Frank Porter Graham, president of the University of North Carolina and president of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Energy, after investigating his former membership in Commu-

nist front organizations.—The U. S. Supreme Court declined to consider appeals from condemned Japanese war lords because of the international character of the tribunal which sentenced them.

Dec. 21—A $70,000,000 reconstruction and replacement program for China was suspended by the Economic Cooperation Administration. Administrator Paul G. Hoffman said relief activities would be continued.—A booklet issued by the House Un-American Affairs Committee listed 562 Communist and Communist front organizations and 190 publications.—In a statement deploring the use of force to overthrow popularly elected governments in the Western hemisphere, the State Department declared that if the wave of military coups continued "it cannot fail to become a sufficiently serious issue to engage the attention of the American republics as a whole."

Dec. 22—Rep. Nixon (R.-Calif.), a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee, reported he had been assured by Whittaker Chambers that Laurence Duggan, former State Department official who "fell or jumped" to his death, had never given him any secret documents and that this cleared Duggan of suspicion of espionage. An autopsy revealed no evidence of foul play in Duggan's death.—The Economic Cooperation Administration suspended further aid to Indonesia.

Dec. 23—After testifying for three hours before the House Un-American Activities Committee, former Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre said he had identified three of the secret documents in the Hiss-Chambers case as from confidential files to which only four persons had access—himself, Alger Hiss, and Miss Eunice Lincoln and Miss Anna Belle Newcomb, secretaries in Sayre's office in 1937-38.

Dec. 26—After a three months' inquiry, the Senate Executive Investigating Committee declared the commutation of the life sentence of "bestial" Frau Ilse Koch, widow of the commandant of the Buchenwald concentration camp to four years' imprisonment was unjustified and that she should be tried again by a U. S. Army court if charges could be found that did not involve double jeopardy. Also, if she could not be tried by a U. S. tribunal, she should be turned over to the German courts.—Former Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles suffered a heart attack while walking after midnight near his home at Oxon Hill, Md., and lay for several hours in a field in a semi-conscious condition. His toes and fingers were frozen but amputation was not necessary.

Dec. 27—Without mentioning names, President Truman, in Kansas City, Mo., asserted there were Russian leaders "who are exceedingly anxious to have an understanding with us." The President denounced the prevailing Soviet foreign policy which, he said, blocked the peaceful aims of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements.

Dec. 29—In his first annual report, Secretary of Defense Forrestal urged that his office be given greater authority over the three armed services and that a chairman or director be appointed for the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He recommended that wider "discretion" be granted the President and the Government in providing military assistance and missions to friendly nations, saying it was not enough to devise an impregnable defense, but that every effort should be made to prevent war anywhere in the world.—President Truman directed that all departments and agencies concerned "coordinate all related aspects of foreign economic and military programs." The task of coordinating overseas military assistance programs was assigned to the State Department.

Dec. 30—For three years, from 1935 to 1938, Whittaker Chambers microfilmed secret documents and passed them to Soviet agents, the House Un-American Activities Committee reported.—President Truman, back at the White House, denied that Vice President-elect Barkley, who spent Christmas with the airlift in Berlin, had been sent to Europe to prepare for new talks with Moscow.

Dec. 31—The Republican-controlled 80th Congress passed into history after President Truman had sent word he had no more matters to present.

FOREIGN

Dec. 1—At a conference of Palestine Arab leaders in Jericho, King Abdullah of Transjordan was proclaimed "King of All Palestine." Serious rioting broke out in Damascus, Syria, in protest against the Arab League's policy in Palestine, particularly its cessation of active fighting. The cabinet of Premier Jamil Mardam Bey resigned.—Provisional President José Figueres announced in San José that Costa Rica had disbanded her army, saying his country was not a military nation.

Dec. 2—The Soviet Military Government in Berlin pledged its "full support" to the Communist-controlled new city government for the city's Eastern sector which split the former German cap
two.—After setting fire to the airfield and b
up ammunition dumps, the 250,000 Chinese N
alist troops abandoned Suchow in Northern
su Province, to Communist forces.

Dec. 4—Cairo's Chief of Police, Selim Zaki
was killed by a hand grenade hurled from th
of the Medical College where 5,000 student
tested against the trial in the Sudan o
Egyptian leaders and the refusal of the Bri
permit Egyptian lawyers to defend them.
arrested 400 and occupied the school. Twel
lice officers and 80 students were injured. A
el Awal University students fired on the polic
university was closed.

Berlin Voters Defy Soviets

Dec. 5—Disregarding Communist propa
which sought to frighten them from the po
370,000 of the 1,586,000 registered voters,
percent, participated in municipal elections
three Western sectors of Soviet-blockaded
The Social Democrats polled 65.5 percent
total vote, the Christian Democrats, 19.4 p
and the Liberal Democrats, 16.1 percent. Th
tions were boycotted by the Communists w
1946, received 12.2 percent of the vote. Wi
exception of a few Communist-provoked inc
the elections were quiet. The elections were
new City Assembly of 98 members.

Dec. 8—Premier Mahmoud Fahmy Nokrash
sha of Egypt proclaimed a state of eme
throughout the country and ordered dissolut
the Moslem Brotherhood (1,000,000 member
cause of a six months' campaign of bombin
sassinations and riots.

Dec. 9—A tribunal in Budapest sentence
Simon Papp, Hungarian citizen, former
manager of the Hungarian-American Oil
subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. of New
to death after convicting him of attempt
overthrow state authority by sabotage. The
pany's American officials were expelled Se
after having been detained for a week.

Dec. 10—Winston Churchill, in the Ho
Commons, called on the Labor Governm
abandon its "sulky boycott" of Israel and
the new state conditional recognition; t
speedily the dismantling of non-warlike ind
in Germany, and support admission of Spain
United Nations.—In Seoul, Korea, represen
of the United States and the South Korean
ernments signed an agreement providing
least $300,000,000 in ECA aid to South Ko
three years.

Dec. 11—In a message to all other Arab
tries except Transjordan, King Farouk of
asked that the Jericho resolution calling
merger of Israel and Transjordan with King
lah as ruler be revoked because it did not re
the decision of all the Palestinian people.—C
and Newfoundland signed an agreement at
by which Newfoundland became a province
Dominion.

Dec. 12—Costa Rica reported invasion by
rebels from Nicaragua, opponents of Prov
President José Figueres, and protested to
ragua and to the Council of the Organiza
American States in Washington, charging vi
of the Rio de Janeiro Hemispheric Mutual
Treaty of 1947. Nicaragua denied the charg

Hoffman Promises China Aid

Dec. 13—The newly elected municipal g
ment for Western Berlin proposed a merger
three sectors occupied by the United States,
and France into a single administrative uni
more equitable distribution of consumer g
Paul G. Hoffman, Economic Cooperation Ad
trator, announced in Shanghai that aid to
would continue even if the existing Gove
fell, but said this would be conditional on pr
tion of the essential freedoms and establis
of a coalition government. Nanking heard
of "peace" with the advancing Chinese
munists.—Three of President Juan D. Peron
fidants were among 14 persons arrested in
Aires on charges of having defrauded the
tin's Government of 11,000,000 pesos ($2,3

Dec. 14—Following a three-week inquiry
judicial tribunal into allegations of fraud
British Board of Trade, John W. Belcher,
mentary Secretary of the board, resigned.
admitted having accepted gifts from busines
but denied they were intended to influen
actions as a Minister.—Palestinian Arabs
notice they would carry out the Jericho deci
merge Palestine with Transjordan and ma
dullah ruler.—A military revolt in San Sa
the capital, resulted in the resignation of Pr
Castaneda Castro of El Salvador, and the
lishment of a revolutionary junta under Col
ual de Jesus Cordoba.

Dec. 15—In answer to a United States

st the seizure of the Hungarian-American o., and coercive methods used in obtaining confessions from two Americans, the Com-st-controlled regime in Budapest told the Department to "mind its own business" and the "notorious third degree" of the United s.—Princess Elizabeth's infant son was christ-Charles Philip Arthur George in Buckingham e, London.

. 16—Two towers of Radio Berlin, controlled e Soviet Military Government but situated in rench zone, were blown up by the French, lescribed them as obstacles in the path of the l airlift. The Soviet authorities called the n "arbitrary and illegal."—The Netherlands rnment rejected a proposal of arbitration by ndonesian Republic, insisting on full accept-of Dutch sovereignty in the period before ation of a United States of Indonesia.

. 18—Completing their encirclement of Peip-Chinese Communist forces captured the city's airfield. They also closed in on Tientsin.—vestigating committee of the Organization of ican States arrived in San José, Costa Rica, dy charges by Costa Rica that Nicaragua was ase of a rebel invasion.

Dutch Advance in Indonesia

. 19—Dutch parachute and airborne troops Jogjakarta, Java, capital of the Republic of nesia, meeting with little resistance. The re-tion of warfare was termed a "police action" st terrorists. The Dutch arrested the repub-eaders, including President Achmed Soekarno, ier Mohammed Hatta and Foreign Minister Agus Salim. They reported wide advances e interior of Java and the landing of rein-ments on Sumatra.

. 20—Dutch troops and marines continued occupation of Java and Sumatra without op-on. Indonesia appealed to the United States lt the Dutch invasion, and asked India and Asian nations for material and moral support. ew Chinese Nationalist Cabinet was formed in ing by Premier Sun Fo who announced his rnment would "fight on until we can obtain onorable peace."—The 16 European countries cipating in the Marshall Recovery Plan esti-d their needs for the 1949-50 fiscal year at a of $4,636,800,000, or $238,200,000 less than the 5,000,000 provided for 1948-49, the first year.

. 21—Chinese Communist forces captured the tsin airfield and advanced into the city's sub-

. 22—Dutch forces took most of the remaining nesian cities, including Surakarta on Java, the olic's second largest city, and Bukittinggi, tain capital of Sumatra.—The French High t of Justice in Paris acquitted Marcel Peyrou-Minister of the Interior in the Vichy Govern-, of a charge of treason in recognition of his o the Allies, including the arrest of Pierre l.

Japanese War Lords Hanged

. 23—Former Premier Hideki Tojo and six Japanese war leaders were hanged in Sugamo n, Tokyo. The sentences pronounced Nov. 12 e International Tribunal were carried out by S. Eighth Army. The condemned men went eir deaths with defiant shouts of "Banzai!" ed with Tojo were Gen. Kenji Doihara, Gen. e Matsui, Lt. Gen. Akira Muto, Gen. Seishiro ki, ex-Premier Koki Hirota and Gen. Heitaro ira.

. 24—After a day of fighting in which Israe-anes bombed Egyptian positions, peace re-ed to the Negeb desert. Six civilians were d by bombs in Gaza, the sector's principal city. pe Pius XII, in a Christmas Eve message, d on all Christian nations to unite and resist ession "by force of arms" if necessary.—All of n's remaining Class A war criminals were ed released by Gen. Douglas MacArthur. The risoners, former Cabinet Ministers and high ing army officers, had been charged with wag-aggressive war and violating the rules of war, ges of which former Premier Tojo and his co-ndants had been cleared.

. 25—All of Israel was blacked out following air raids on Northern Palestine. At Nazareth Christian Church of the Annunciation was ed out during the annual Christmas midnight .—Despite a United Nations cease fire order, h troops continued mopping up operations in , gaining control of the entire island.—Gen-ssimo Chiang Kai-shek and 44 other Nation-leaders were called war criminals by the ese Communist radio, which said they "should ve the just penalty."

. 26—Chinese Nationalist forces under Gen. Tso-yi evacuated Kalgan, capital of Chahar ince. Gen. Fu left behind a group of officers rn over industrial properties and mines intact to the advancing Communist armies.—Israeli planes dropped bombs near the winter palace of King Abdullah at Shune, Transjordan, and on Egyptian positions in the Negeb, while unidentified planes bombed an area close to Tel Aviv, capital of Israel.

Dec. 27—Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty, Roman Catholic Primate of Hungary, was arrested by the Communist-dominated Government in Budapest on suspicion of plotting against the Government, spying, and black market money dealings. His arrest followed an official warning that the "liquidation of the clerical reaction" was imminent. (*See Feb. 8, p. 325*)

Marshal Tito told the Yugoslav Parliament that he would divert the country's large resources of ferrous and non-ferrous metals to the Western capitalist countries if the Cominform bloc continued their "hostile" economic pressure.

Dec. 28—Mahmoud Fahmy Nokrashy Pasha, Egyptian Premier, was assassinated in Cairo by a medical student who belonged to the outlawed Moslem Brotherhood. The assassin, Abdel Meguid Ahmed Hassan, said he killed Nokrashy Pasha because the latter had caused Egypt to lose the Sudan, surrendered Palestine to the Jews and dissolved the Moslem Brotherhood. King Farouk, expressing deep shock over the "foul crime," called on Ibrahim Abdul Hadi Pasha to form a new cabinet.—The United States joined with five Western European nations in an agreement to establish an international authority to supervise the industries of the Ruhr. The European countries were Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg. Soviet Russia, left out, demanded a voice in control of the Ruhr.

Dec. 29—The Hungarian Government charged that Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty was a "sponsor of Hungarian Fascism" and had been negotiating with former Archduke Otto of Hapsburg for restoration of the monarchy.

Dec. 30—The Vatican announced that it had excommunicated all those responsible for the arrest of Cardinal Mindszenty, Roman Catholic Primate of Hungary.

Chiang Kai-shek offers Peace

Dec. 31—In a New Year's message to the Chinese people, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek declared his Government ready to open peace negotiations with the Communists if they gave proof of their desire to end hostilities and guaranteed to preserve the Constitution, the democratic form of government and national integrity. "Whether I stay or go, it makes no difference," he added. The Communist radio promised that the Red forces would win even greater victories in 1949 than in 1948 and that all reactionary elements would be rooted out and a coalition government organized.—The Dutch announced in Batavia that all hostilities in Indonesia had ceased except for guerrilla fighting.—The Israeli Government reported in Tel Aviv its forces had captured the border town of El Auja in the Negeb desert from the Egyptians.

UNITED NATIONS

Dec. 1—The three Western Powers—the United States, Britain and France—informed Dr. Juan Atilio Bramuglia of Argentina, President of the United Nations Security Council, that they accepted "in principle" his proposal for a study of the Berlin currency question by a commission representing six member nations not directly involved in the dispute, but emphasized they would not be bound to submit to all Soviet measures because of Russia's continued obstructionist tactics.—A convention outlawing genocide—destruction in whole or in part of a national, ethnical or religious group—was adopted by the General Assembly's Legal Committee after two years' work by various U. N. bodies.

Dec. 3—Over the opposition of Soviet Russia and her satellites, the General Assembly voted, 40 to 6, to continue the all-year round Little Assembly for another year.

Dec. 5—In a joint note to the commission of six "neutral" nations named by the Security Council to study the Berlin crisis, the United States, Britain and France insisted that as a prerequisite to any settlement the Soviet Union must disavow the Communist municipal administration in its sector and permit elections on a city-wide basis.

Dec. 8—The Netherlands delegation withdrew from the conference of the U. N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in Lapstone, Australia, after the Indonesian Republic and Indonesia had been separately admitted as associate members.

Declaration of Human Rights

Dec. 10—The General Assembly adopted a 31-article Declaration of Human Rights guaranteeing

essential freedoms to the populations of the signatory nations. The vote was 48 to 0, with the Soviet bloc, Saudi Arabia and the Union of South Africa abstaining. The Assembly accorded an ovation to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, chairman of the commission which drafted the declaration.

Dec. 12—The General Assembly ended its Paris meeting after recognizing the Seoul regime as the only legal Government of the Republic of Korea. The vote was 48 to 6, with the Soviet bloc in opposition. The Assembly also voted, 35 to 15, with 8 abstentions, for a conciliation commission to settle the Palestine problem. The United States, France and Turkey were named to the commission.

Dec. 14—Dr. Herbert Evatt of Australia, president of the General Assembly, blamed Greece's refusal "to treat existing boundaries between Albania and Greece as definitive" for the failure of the U. N. conciliation committee there.

Dec. 15—The Soviet Union cast its 29th veto in the Security Council to block admission of Ceylon to the United Nations. The dominion's application had been approved, 9 to 2, with the U. S. S. R. and the Ukraine voting in opposition.

Dec. 17—Israel's application for membership was rejected in the Security Council when only five nations, including the United States and Soviet Russia, supported it. Five nations—Britain, Canada, France, China and Belgium—abstained, while Syria voted in opposition.

Dec. 20—The U. N. Committee of Good Offices in Indonesia told the Security Council that the Dutch surprise attack on Java and Sumatra violated the truce agreement between the Netherlands and the Republic of Indonesia. The committee called for speedy action by the Council.

Dec. 22—A resolution sponsored by the United States, Colombia and Syria called on the Security Council to order an immediate cease-fire in Indonesia and restoration of the positions held by the Dutch and the Indonesians under the truce of Jan. 17, 1948.

Dec. 23—In an attack on Netherlands policy in Indonesia, Col. William R. Hodgson of Australia told the Security Council it was worse than Hitler's treatment of the Netherlands and suggested that the nation be expelled from the U. N.

Dec. 24—By a vote of 7 to 0, with France, the Soviet Union, the Ukraine and Belgium abstaining, the Security Council adopted a resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire in Indonesia and the release by the Dutch of President Soekarno and other officials of the Indonesian Republic.

Dutch Defy Security Council

Dec. 29—The Netherlands rejected the Security Council's directive for an immediate cease fire in Indonesia, but promised to end hostilities in two days. In reply to the Council's demand for the release of President Soekarno and other Indonesian officials, the Dutch said they would be freed following the termination of fighting.

POLITICS

Dec. 6—The United States Supreme Court denied two petitions to order Alabama's 11 Presidential electors to cast their ballots for President Truman, as the only duly nominated candidate of the Democratic party, instead of for Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, States Rights candidate.

Dec. 13—A conference of Southern Governors in Savannah, Ga., adopted a resolution expressing "continued opposition" to President Truman's civil rights program, and calling on members of Congress from the South to oppose such legislation.

Dec. 16—President Truman and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, traded charges that each was trying to make political capital out of the St. Lawrence River hydro-electric project.

Dec. 19—Referring to the 1948 Presidential election in an informal talk to the Arkansas State Society in the Senate Office Building, President Truman called it "the late unpleasantness," adding that it was "not so unpleasant for me, however, because I came out all right."

Dec. 24—In a message to The Democratic Digest, a party publication, President Truman said he felt "it was the American people who won the election," adding, "I merely reminded them of the issues at stake."

BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Dec. 1—After hearing Paul G. Hoffman, Economic Cooperation Administrator, declare that the Marshall Plan would prevent World War III if the free nations remained united, delegates to the National Assn. of Manufacturers' annual Congress of American Industry, meeting in New York City, adopted a resolution calling for continued international cooperation through the Europe[an] covery Program and the United Nations. Mosher, N. A. M. finance committee cha[ir]declared election returns showed that the wanted the Government to stay in busine[ss] predicted it would stay for a long time.—F first time since the Nov. 4 election, shares New York Stock Exchange showed general rising from 1.50 to 3 points.

Dec. 2—N.A.M. urged that if Congress e new economic controls, their scope should ited to national defense and they should be to periodical review to determine whethe tinuation was essential.

Dec. 3—Secretary of Commerce Charles assured N.A.M. that business had no reason apprehension over the President's economi gram, but said further military expenditures make more economic controls and higher necessary.—The Kaiser-Frazer Corp. boug Willow Run plant in Ypsilanti, near Detroit, the Government built during the war at a $100,000,000 for the construction of bo from the War Assets Administration for $[1] 000.

Dec. 9—The Department of Justice filed complaint against the Chicago Mortgage [A]Assn. and 35 of its member banks on cha conspiring to suppress competition in the m loan business in the Chicago area.

Dec. 23—The consumers' price index drop percent between mid-October and mid-Nov the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. O 15 the index was 172.2 percent of the 1933-3 age and 4.4 percent higher than Nov. 15, 1

Dec. 26—The Council of Economic A[d]headed by Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, reported to dent Truman that recurrent strikes in criti dustries formed a perennial threat to atta of economic stabilization and maximum tion.

Dec. 30—The New York State Public Commission ordered a 10 percent cut in th solidated Edison Co.'s electricity rates York City.—In its 15th annual report, th nessee Valley Authority stated that power r in 1948 totaled $48,770,000 representing a come of $17,176,000 or 4.5 percent on an ment of $405,000,000. The report also the economic progress of the region, with in per capita income from 40 percent of tional average in 1933 to 60 percent.

Dec. 31—The New York Stock Exchange r that 302,218,965 shares were traded in 194[8] pared with 253,623,894 in 1947, but the vol the year was smaller than for 1946 or 1945. dealings totaled $1,013,829,210, the smallest since 1915.

GENERAL

Dec. 3—More than 1,100 refugees from N China lost their lives when the 2,100-ton Kiangya, southbound from Shanghai, sank China Sea following an explosion. Rescue[rs] picked up 1,000 survivors.

Dec. 4—A severe earthquake rocked S[an] California, causing damage in Los Ange other cities. No casualties.

Dec. 5—A U. S. Air Force C-54 transpo[rt] with 30 passengers and a crew of seven, e from Okinawa to Spokane, Wash., was down in the Pacific 1,000 miles southwest o lulu. Following a wide search by 19 other two life rafts were sighted and the Navy carrier Rendova picked up 33 survivors.

Dec. 10—A four-engine B-50 bomber fle stop from Fort Worth, Tex., to the Hawa lands and back, 9,400 miles, in 40 hours. refueled at three points by B-29 Superfo which had been converted into "flying tan

Dec. 17—On Kitty Hawk Day, the 45th s sary of the first flight by the Wright broth heavier-than-air machine, Lawrence D. Be ducer of the rocket plane X-1—first plan faster than sound—predicted that in the ture planes twice or three times as fast X-1 would be built. The X-1 attained sp ceeding 700 miles, the speed of sound at s

Dec. 18—Gov. Dewey reported in Alba[ny] as of Dec. 15, New York State had paid $ 176 in bonuses to 1,422,464 veterans of Wo II.

Dec. 19—The New York metropolitan ported a 19.6-inch fall of snow and five d

Dec. 22—Quentin Roosevelt, wartime fl grandson of President Theodore Roosev among 35 passengers and crew killed when nese National Airlines C-54 crashed on B and, near Hong Kong. Another victim w Hsueh-pei, Chinese U. N. delegate.

Flyers Marooned on Greenland

c. 23—The Navy ordered the aircraft carrier
n out of Norfolk, Va., to Greenland to attempt
escue of 11 Air Force flyers marooned on a
-foot icecap. Seven of the flyers made a crash
ng on the icecap Dec. 9 when their C-47 cargo
was wrecked and the other four were ma-
d in rescue attempts.—Ten Air Force men
killed 10 miles from the Eielson air base in
a when their B-50 bomber crashed and
ed.

c. 25—Myron C. Taylor, President Truman's
nal representative to the Vatican, made a
tmas gift of $1,500,000 to Cornell University,
lma mater.

c. 26—Accidents took the lives of 396 persons
the Christmas weekend, the Associated Press
ted.

c. 28—Twelve Air Force members marooned
7,700-foot Greenland icecap were rescued by
o-engine transport plane equipped with skis
jet-assisted take-off units. The C-47 trans-
was piloted by Lt. Col. Emil G. Beaudry of
hester, N. H., who made the rescue after
earlier attempts had failed. The third at-
t was made Christmas Day in a glider whose
joined the other 11 airmen.

1949—January

WASHINGTON

n. 1—President Truman granted full recogni-
to the Republic of Korea, seconding similar
n taken by the United Nations General As-
ly Dec. 12, 1948.

n. 3—At the opening session of the 81st Con-
, Administration forces in the House won pass-
275 to 142, of a bill curbing the power of the
s Committee to block legislation. Under the
the chairman of the committee which orig-
y approves a measure can ask the House to
on bringing it to floor debate if the Rules
mittee fails to act after 21 calendar days.
ty-one Southern and border-state Democrats
d with 111 Republicans against the bill.—De-
"liberal" opposition, the old guard leadership
ed by Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio retained
rol of the Republican Policy Committee in the
te by 28 to 14.—The United States, in a note
ered in Moscow, charged that the Soviet Un-
was still holding 400,000 German prisoners of
in violation of an agreement by the Council
oreign Ministers in April, 1947.

n. 5—In his annual State of the Union mes-
to a joint session of the Democratic-controlled
Congress, President Truman recommended an
-point program to control inflation, the main
being authority for the government to build
ts in such industries as steel if private indus-
"fails to meet our needs." He called for
der social security measures; outlined a seven-
plan for the construction of 1,000,000 low-
public housing units; again urged universal
ary training; advocated repeal of the Taft-
ley Labor Act, and also renewed his plea for
ncrease of the minimum wage from 40 cents
our to 75 cents.—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey asked
higher taxes as he proposed a record $900,000,-
budget to the New York State Legislature in
ny at its opening session.

Secretary of State Marshall Resigns

n. 7—President Truman announced that he
accepted the resignation, because of ill health,
en. George C. Marshall as Secretary of State
appointed former Under-Secretary Dean G.
eson to his post. He also accepted the resigna-
of Under-Secretary of State Robert A. Lovett
named James E. Webb, Director of the Budget,
ucceed him.—In a message on the country's
omic condition, the President said that 1949
perity could be insured if 1,000,000 new jobs
provided for the nation's youth, higher pro-
ion achieved, and purchasing power increased.
lenied at a press conference that he planned to
the Government into the steel industry, but
that if the necessary expansion were not forth-
ing the Government might have to build plants
e "integrated" with private industry.

n. 8—Early action by Congress was urged by
ident Truman to restore the Reciprocal Trade
ements Act to the full force of the original
sure through elimination of "hampering re-
tions" enacted by the Republican-controlled
Congress, and to extend the Act to June 12,
.—A plea to bring the Air Force to 70 groups
952 and develop its striking power for full-
e war instantly was made by W. Stuart Syming-
Secretary of the Air Force.

Highest Peacetime Budget

n. 10—President Truman presented to Congress a budget of $41,858,000,000 for the 1949-50 fiscal year, highest in peacetime history. He pointed out that on the basis of estimated revenues totaling $40,985,000,000, expenditures would exceed receipts by $873,000,000. To meet this deficit and additional military aid to Western Europe later, he asked for $6,000,000,000 in additional taxes, including a $2,000,000,000 increase in payroll taxes on incomes in the higher brackets. Included in the proposed budget were $15,900,000,000 for national defense, a new peacetime high, and $6,700,000,000 for foreign assistance.—The U. S. Supreme Court rejected petitions by 12 top Communists to intervene in their scheduled trial in New York City on indictments charging conspiracy to overthrow the Government. The defendants contended that the trial Judge Harold R. Medina, was prejudiced and that the panel from which a "blue ribbon" jury would be drawn was made up of "the rich, propertied and well-to-do."

Jan. 11—The Air Force announced that in line with President Truman's budget recommendations it would shift $300,000,000 earmarked for the construction of jet fighters, light bombers and "flying wings" to the purchase of B-36's and B-50's, the big, long-range strategic bombers.

Jan. 13—Dean G. Acheson, nominated by President Truman to succeed Gen. George C. Marshall as Secretary of State, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he was no appeaser and would follow toward Russia and other foreign countries the policy laid down by President Truman. He promised to keep subversive elements out of the State Department.—President Truman explained that he proposed higher income taxes on earnings from $6,000 to $25,000 or $30,000 a year.—The Senate approved a bill increasing President Truman's salary from $75,000 to $100,000 a year, also granting him a $50,000 tax-free expense allowance.

Jan. 14—Removal of the ban on wire-tapping and elimination of the statute of limitations in espionage cases were asked of Congress by Attorney General Tom Clark. Referring to the Chambers-Hiss case, Clark also asked that persons found in possession of secret state documents be prosecuted and that officials who permitted such documents to pass to suspected spies be fined or sent to jail.—The State Department declared the Soviet Union's oppressive and obstructionist tactics in Europe and the United Nations had necessitated formation of the North Atlantic Security Pact. The department advised nations still outside the pact to join up if they expected military aid.

Jan. 16—Chairman David E. Lilienthal, in a speech in Rochester, N. Y., cautioned the American people against placing implicit trust in the atomic bomb for protection, warning that it might be fatal if the United States relaxed its "eternal vigilance."

Jan. 17—In his first special message, President Truman asked the 81st Congress for broad powers to reorganize agencies within the Executive Branch of Government permanently, instead of temporarily, as under the Reorganization Acts of 1939 and 1945. He proposed that plans submitted by him should remain before Congress for 60 calendar days of continuous session before becoming effective unless they were rejected by a concurrent resolution adopted by a majority vote in each house.—The House voted to remove Reps. John E. Rankin of Louisiana and F. Edward Hebert of Mississippi, both active in the States Rights Democratic party campaign in 1948, from the Un-American Activities Committee.—Both houses completed action on a bill raising the salaries of President Truman, Vice President-elect Barkley and Speaker Sam Rayburn.—Martin James Monti, former lieut., A.A.F., was sentenced to 25 years in prison after he pleaded guilty to treason in Federal Court, Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1944 Monti stole a P-38 from the U. S. air base near Naples, Italy, and surrendered himself and the plane to the Nazis. He broadcast propaganda to the U. S. forces in Europe and joined the Nazi SS (elite guard).—In New York City, 400 police were on duty at the Federal Courthouse as the trial of 11 Communist leaders on charges of conspiracy to overthrow the Government opened. The case of the 12th leader, William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist party, was severed because he was ill.

Jan. 18—By a vote of 83 to 6, the Senate confirmed President Truman's appointment of Dean G. Acheson as Secretary of State. Sen. Wherry of Nebraska, one of six Republicans voting against confirmation, declared it was "common knowledge" that the new Secretary "has been an appeaser of Russia."

Credit to Israel Authorized

Jan. 19—At a dinner given in his honor by members of the Electoral College, President Truman announced his opposition to any change in the electoral college system, which had been attacked because there was a possibility that the 1948 choice of a President would be thrown into the House.—

The Export-Import Bank authorized an immediate credit of $35,000,000 for the State of Israel and earmarked $65,000,000 to be available until Dec. 31, 1949.—President Truman signed the bill raising his own and other salaries.

President Truman Inaugurated

Jan. 20—Before a crowd estimated at 130,000, President Harry S. Truman, who served in the White House for three years, nine months and three weeks after the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt April 12, 1945, was sworn in at the Capitol for a full four-year term. In addition to hundreds of thousands who packed all approaches to the Capitol, the ceremony and inaugural parade were witnessed for the first time by 10,000,000 persons over television. The inaugural speech was heard by an estimated 100,000,000 American radio listeners and by millions in all parts of the world to whom it was beamed in "Voice of America" broadcasts. In his speech, heard clearly in Moscow, the President promised full support of democracy's battle against the forces and "false philosophy" of communism. He pledged his administration's "unfaltering support" of the United Nations; continued aid in bringing about world economic recovery; American military and other assistance to "freedom-loving nations against the dangers of aggression," and American scientific and industrial help in developing the world's needy areas. He asked private capital and business to cooperate in achieving the fourth objective, suggesting government guarantees of investments. A few minutes before the President was sworn in by Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson of the U. S. Supreme Court, Sen. Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky took the oath of office as Vice President, the oath being administered by Associate Justice Stanley F. Reed.

Jan. 21—Dean G. Acheson was sworn in as Secretary of State by Chief Justice Vinson of the U. S. Supreme Court in a ceremony in the office of President Truman in the White House, attended by the President, members of the Cabinet and the Supreme Court, and Democratic and Republican Congressional leaders.—Put in the witness box in Federal District Court, New York City, three members of the special Federal Grand Jury which indicted 12 top Communist leaders for conspiracy against the Government denied they had been actuated by bias. The jurors said officials had never asked about their race, religion, income or political affiliation.

"Axis Sally" Trial Opens

Jan. 24—A jury of six men and six women was chosen in District of Columbia Federal Court to try Mildred Gillars ("Axis Sally") on a treason indictment for having broadcast Nazi propaganda from Germany to the United States and to GI's on the battlefields of Africa and Europe. (*See Mar. 25, p. 330*)

U. S. Court of Appeals affirmed conviction, July 3, 1947, of former Rep. Andrew J. May, Kentucky Democrat, and of Henry and Murray Garsson, wartime munitions contractors, of conspiracy to defraud the Government.

Jan. 25—The Munitions Board of the National Military Establishment, in its semi-annual report, announced civilian needs would no longer have priority in the purchase of scarce materials and that stock-piling of strategic items, such as rubber and lead, would begin without "limitation."—President Truman asked Congress for a deficiency appropriation of $480,702,340 to meet unforeseen expenditures in the 1948-49 fiscal year. Of the total, $321,000,000 was requested for the Social Security Administration, the Veterans Administration and the Post Office Department.—Walter Gieseking, German pianist, was placed on an Air France plane by U. S. immigration officials and sent back to Paris 48 hours after he arrived in New York City for a scheduled concert tour. A concert at Carnegie Hall the previous evening was called off when the building was picketed because of his appearances before Hitler and other Nazi leaders.

Jan. 26—Secretary of State Acheson said at his first press conference that President Truman's proposal to make American industrial and technological skill available for the improvement and growth of the world's "under-developed areas" was aimed at enabling "the individual to attain the freedom and dignity and fullness of life which should be the purpose of all government and of all life on this earth."—Representatives of 50 nations gathered in Washington to seek an agreement on fixing minimum prices for 500,000,000 bushels of wheat moving in international trade in 1949-50.

F.B.I. Agents Seize Alleged Spy

Jan. 27—The House Un-American Activities Committee reported its investigations of two years showed that the primary purposes of the Communist party, its front organizations and controlled unions was to build up an "underground espionage apparatus."—Sam Carr, former Communist party organizer in Canada, a fugitive for three after the uncovering of a Soviet espionag there, was seized by F. B. I. agents in a Ne City rooming house.—Transcriptions of casts alleged to have been made by Mildred ("Axis Sally") from Nazi Germany to dem U. S. troops and their families were played treason trial of the Maine-born defendant i eral Court in Washington.

Jan. 28—U. S. Immigration agents picked u Julia Carr, wife of Sam Carr, on a cha overstaying her leave in the United State was taken to Ellis Island where her husba was being held pending extradition proceed The Soviet Union, charging that the Western bers of the Allied Control Commission in had blocked a general repatriation plan, r the State Department's request for a report number of German war prisoners still h Russia.

Jan. 31—Secretary of Labor Maurice J. was the first witness before the Senate Lab Public Welfare Committee on the Truma ministration's new labor bill. The propos would drop court injunctions to halt thre major strikes, but would give the President a ity to order a 30-day cooling off period i labor disputes. Tobin endorsed proposals voke the ban on the closed shop and aboli requirement of non-Communist affidavits union officials.—The United States extend diplomatic recognition to the governme Israel and Transjordan.—In a report to Co the Atomic Energy Commission said that p tion both of the most destructive atomic bom of by-products beneficial to mankind was new records.—Urging complete reorganiza he 1,800 Federal agencies to achieve mo ciency and reduce Government spending, President Hoover told the House Expen Committee that the country had reache saturation point in the way of taxation."

FOREIGN

Jan. 1—In a pre-dawn raid, Egyptian vessels shelled Tel Aviv for 20 minutes, but little damage and no casualties.

Jan. 2—Unidentified planes made two r the Jewish section of Jerusalem, woundi civilians. The Egyptian Ministry of War in Cairo that Israeli planes had bombed Ara gee camps.—The Vatican announced it had an offer by the Communist-controlled Hu Government to negotiate an agreement status of the Roman Catholic Church in H declaring that no negotiations would be und so long as Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty re in jail.

Jan. 5—An Israeli armored column th miles into Egypt, captured and wrecked thi fields, and seized several fighter planes an war material before withdrawing after thre taking with them a large number of prison Israeli Army reported in Tel Aviv.

Jan. 6—Following the resignation of Muzahim Amin el-Pachachi and his Cabinet Iraqi government was formed by Gen. N Said, who promised to support the libera Palestine and the emergence of an Arab n Maj. Oscar Oscrio, former military attaché ico, became head of the Revolutionary Juni Salvador, replacing Lt. Col. Manuel de Jes doba who fled the country after being fo resign.

Jan. 7—Eight columns of Chinese Com troops smashed into Tientsin and heavy developed near Nankai University, with se tionalist divisions offering strong resistan

British Planes Shot Down Over Egyp

Jan. 8—The Air Ministry in London r that five British reconnaissance planes h shot down by Israeli fighters over Egypt a as a result, British aircraft had been in "to regard as hostile any Jewish aircraft tered over Egyptian territory." Two of th Air Force pilots were captured, one was bu death in his wrecked plane, another ba over Egyptian territory, and the fifth was r Israeli military authorities asserted that counter took place over the disputed Negeb London announced that, under an agreeme Transjordan. British troops had been sent Red Sea port of Aqaba on the Trans Palestine frontier, to prevent Israeli raids.

Jan. 10—The British Cabinet's Defens mittee held an emergency session in Lo consider the shooting down of five R.A.F. by Israeli fighters over Egypt. The Unite urged Britain to regard the air clash as "a table incident only" so as not to interfe proposed armistice talks between Israel

nations. Israeli military authorities in Tel reported that all their troops had been with- n from Egyptian soil.

n. 11—A temporary truce was granted by the ese Communists on an appeal by the City cil of Tientsin, whose representatives met Gen. Lin Piao to discuss the city's peaceful nder.—President Juan Peron of Argentina osed to the Constitutional Conventional a law h would force aliens to become citizens after years' residence or leave the country. For- rs representing business firms and other rec- zed international interests would be exempt.

n. 12—Former Foreign Secretary Anthony , Conservative leader, charged in a speech in wick, England, that the R. A. F. reconnais- e mission over Egypt, on which five planes shot down by Israeli fighters, had been "en- y purposeless and deplorable."—The Chinese munists claimed "liquidation" of two Na- alist Army groups trapped southwest of Suchow capture of their commander, Gen. Tu Yu-ming, of the leaders on their "war criminals" list.

Chinese Communists Shell Peiping

n. 13—Chinese Communists artillery shelled heart of Peiping, causing some casualties and age. The battle was resumed after the Com- ists had broken off a truce following rejection he city's Nationalist commander of the sur- er terms.

n. 14—After a two-day conference in London een British Foreign Secretary Bevin and ch Foreign Minister Schuman, Britain and ce announced they had agreed, in principle, policy of close cooperation not only in Europe, in Middle East and Far East.—In Warsaw, ain and Poland signed a five-year treaty under h the two countries pledged themselves to ex- ge £260,000,000 (about $1,000,000,000) in s.—Greek guerrillas captured the town of ssa in central Macedonia after killing all but n of the garrison of 400.

n. 15—Chinese Communist columns under Liu Ya-lou occupied Tientsin after a final ult which lasted 27 hours. The occupation completed after the commander of the Na- alist garrison, Gen. Chen Chang-chieh, in- ed the Communists in a broadcast that his ps were laying down their arms.—Rioting be- n African natives and Indians took a toll of lives in Durban, South Africa. More than) persons were injured and heavy property caused.

n. 16—Israeli troops evacuated four Lebanese tier towns, seized in October, 1948, as Israel ed preliminary armistice talks with Lebanon Transjordan.

n. 17—The Western Allies—the United States, ain and France—announced in Berlin the nation of a three-power Military Security rd to supervise and control German industries scientific research, both during and after the pation, to prevent "the resurgence of military nizations and the militaristic spirit."—The ese Communists occupied Tangku, Tientsin's ort, without opposition.

Israel Rejects British Protest

n. 18—Israel rejected Britain's protest over shooting down of five R. A. F. planes, charg- Britain with having been guilty of "a grave ch of neutrality."—Pope Pius XII, in a talk fficials of the Economic Cooperation Adminis- ion, praised the "noble ideals" which had in- ed the Marshall Plan and paid tribute to the e generosity of the American people."

n. 19—The Chinese Central Government an- nced that the Nationalist capital would be ed from Nanking to Canton. The Cabinet later d an immediate cease-fire and peace negotia- s between the Government and the Com- ists.—In a Yellow Book on the case of Joseph dinal Mindszenty, arrested Dec. 27, 1948, on son charges, the Hungarian Government as- ed the Cardinal had "confessed" he had been lose contact with Selden Chapin, U. S. Minister udapest, who had sought information on Soviet p movements in Hungary and on political and nomic developments.

n. 20—Premier Themistocles Sophoulis, 88, who gned Jan. 15 when his demand for a free hand he formation of a new Greek Government met n opposition, was instructed by King Paul to n a new Cabinet and announced a five-party ional Union coalition regime.—At the opening ion of a conference of 19 Asian countries in Delhi, India, called by Prime Minister Nehru, delegates adopted a proposal to call on the U. N. rity Council to order complete independence Indonesia by the end of 1949 and the withdraw- within two months of Dutch forces to the lines held before their "police action" began Dec. 1948.

Chiang Kai-shek Retires

Jan. 21—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek announced, in Nanking, his retirement as President of China to facilitate peace negotiations. He was succeeded by Vice President Li Tsung-jen, a former General who won renown for his campaigns against the Chinese warlords. Chiang, who had been China's "strong man" for 22 years, flew from Nanking to his ancestral home in Fenghwa, Chekiang Province, 230 miles southeast of Nanking.—United States constabulary exchanged 200 shots with Czech border guards on the Czech-German frontier as they sought to stop a contraband-laden truck. The truck escaped across the frontier and Czech authorities refused to release it.—Greek guerrillas captured Karpenision, 125 miles southwest of Athens after a three-day attack. The government reported that the entire garrison of 550 men was missing.

Jan. 22—The 40-day siege of Peiping was ended when Gen. Fu Tso-yi, Nationalist commander for North China, reached an armistice with the Communists, under which Gen. Fu's army of 125,000 was allowed to march out of the city. Acting President Li Tsung-jen in Nanking appointed five delegates to open peace negotiations with the Communists to cover all of China.—Lt. Col. Selden R. Edner of San Jose, Calif., a U. S. air observer, and his Greek pilot were killed when their unarmed plane was shot down by Greek guerrillas near the battlefield of Karpenision. The guerrillas asserted the plane had taken part in a strafing-bombing mission.

Jan. 23—Premier Shigeru Yoshida's Democratic Liberal party won an overwhelming victory in Japan's general election for the Diet, Lower House of Parliament. The party polled 43.8 percent of the total vote of 30,509,179 and captured 264 Diet seats, compared with 132 in the 1947 general election. The Democrats polled 15.8 percent of the vote and won 68 seats, a loss of 54. The Socialists dropped from first place to third, receiving 13.5 percent of the vote and retaining only 49 of the 143 seats they previously held. The Communists polled 9.6 percent and captured 35 seats, a gain of 31.—At the conclusion of a four-day conference of 19 Asian and African nations in New Delhi, India, on the Indonesian issue, Prime Minister Nehru of India told the delegates that the meeting had marked the opening of a new role for Asia, based upon the close cooperation of the participating nations.

France Recognizes Israel

Jan. 24—France granted de facto recognition to Israel after having received assurances that French public and private interests in Palestine would be protected. Action on Israel's territorial claims and the status of Jerusalem was deferred by the French Foreign Office pending decisions on these issues by the United Nations.—The first 1,500 of 11,000 Jews released by the British from Cyprus detention camps after they had tried to run the anti-immigration blockade in 1947 embarked on the steamship Galilah for Haifa, Israel.—Pukow, a railroad terminal on the Yangtze, across from Nanking, was abandoned by Nationalist forces as Chinese Communist armies advanced to a point only 10 miles away.

Jan. 25—The new State of Israel held its first general election, with 427,027 voters, including 30,000 Arabs, casting ballots. The Mapai, or Socialist Labor party, headed by Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion, polled the heaviest vote, 35.8 percent of the total, and won 44 seats in the 120-member Assembly. The Mapam, a Leftist labor party, was second with 14.7 percent of the vote and 18 seats. The United Religious ticket, a coalition of four orthodox parties, ran third with 12.3 percent of the vote and 17 seats, while the Right Wing Heruth, or Freedom Movement, sponsored by Irgun Zvai Leumi, militant underground organization, was fourth with 11.5 percent of the vote and 14 seats. The Communists received 3.51 percent of the vote and won four seats. The balance of the vote went to 15 Jewish and Arab splinter groups. One of those elected to the Assembly was Friedman Yellin, former head of the terrorist Stern gang, who was in Acre Prison awaiting trial.—A Moscow communiqué announced the formation of a Council of Mutual Economic Aid to offset the effects of the Marshall European Recovery Plan on the Soviet bloc's economy. The Council was organized by the Soviet Union, with five of its satellites—Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Rumania—as member nations. Yugoslavia, at odds with the Cominform, Communist international, was not invited to join.—The Tribunal of Inquiry, which investigated charges of corruption in the British Board of Trade, reported it had found only petty graft and impropriety. The report censured John W. Belcher, the board's Parliamentary Secretary, and George Gibson, a director of the Bank of England and chairman of the Northwestern Electricity Board, for allowing their actions to be influenced by gifts. Both Belcher and Gibson resigned their posts.

Bevin's Palestine Policy Upheld

Jan. 26—Despite severe criticisms by Winston Churchill and other opposition leaders, Foreign Secretary Bevin's Palestine policy was upheld in the House of Commons, 283 to 193. More than 50 members of Bevin's own Labor party abstained from voting.—As acting President Li Tsung-jen of China renewed his appeal to the Communists to send delegates for the immediate opening of peace negotiations, the Communist radio called on Li to prove his "sincerity" by surrendering Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, former Premier T. V. Soong and other Nationalist leaders named as "war criminals."—A German denazification court in Nuremberg released Franz von Papen, Hitler's Vice Chancellor, who had been found guilty as a major offender by an international tribunal.—The German court held von Papen was only a Class 2 offender and that the four years he had served of an eight-year prison sentence imposed by the first court was sufficient punishment. The German court also ordered restoration of his properties, but fined him 30,000 Deutsche marks (about $9,000).

Jan. 27—The Greek guerrillas, over their radio, proposed to the Athens Government peace negotiations on condition that all foreign military and other aid ceased, that a new coalition government be formed and that general elections be held within two months after the signing of an armistice.

Jan. 28—The Consultative Council of the Brussels Treaty Permanent Commission, after a two-day meeting in London, announced creation of a Council of Europe composed of Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg. The five nations agreed to integrate the Council into the United Nations as a regional arrangement, and to join the proposed North Atlantic defense pact.—In Moscow, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs denounced the projected North Atlantic pact as a "plot" by the "ruling circles" of the United States and Britain to "wreck and undermine" the United Nations so that they could embark upon "an openly aggressive course" to achieve "Anglo-American world domination."

Jan. 29—Great Britain announced she had accorded de facto recognition to the State of Israel. The other Brussels Treaty nations, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg (France had taken a similar step Jan. 24), also granted recognition, as did Australia and New Zealand. In Tel Aviv, the Jewish Agency for Palestine launched a $225,000,000 housing program for 1949 to provide homes for 180,000 refugees.

Stalin Would Meet Truman

Jan. 30—In answer to questions submitted by an American correspondent, Kingsbury Smith of the International News Service, Premier Stalin declared he had "no objections" to meeting with President Truman "at a mutually acceptable place" to discuss a joint declaration that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union had any intention of "resorting to war against one another." Stalin said his Government was prepared to cooperate with the U. S. Government in carrying out measures "designed to implement this pact of peace and leading to general disarmament." Soviet Russia, he added, was ready, under these conditions, to lift the Berlin blockade if the Western Powers lifted transport and trade restrictions at the same time.—Talks among the Foreign Ministers of Norway, Sweden and Denmark on establishing a Scandinavian mutual defense alliance collapsed in Oslo after the Soviet Union had warned Norway her joining in the North Atlantic defense pact would be regarded as an unfriendly act and Sweden announced her determination to adhere to her policy of neutrality.—After having been in office for less than six months, President Juan Natalicio Gonzalez of Paraguay was ousted in a bloodless coup d'état in Asuncion, the capital, by leaders of his own cabinet. The National Assembly named Gen. Raimondo Rolon, former Minister of Defense, as Provisional President.

Jan. 31—In his first post-election speech, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion declared in Tel Aviv that Israel would cooperate with the United States and the Soviet Union, was ready to enter into an alliance with the Arab nations, and would support the United Nations.—Gen. Hsueh Yueh, Governor of Kwantung Province, announced in Canton that, regardless of peace negotiations, the four southern provinces—Kwantung, Kwangsi, Hunan and Fukien—would wage a last-ditch fight against the Communists.—Rangoon, capital of Burma, was menaced by rebellious Karen tribesmen seeking autonomy. The rebels captured several railway centers and cut the rail line line to Mandalay.

UNITED NATIONS

Jan. 1—Under terms of a tentative agreement reached through mediation of a U. N. commission, India and Pakistan ordered a cease-fire in State of Kashmir, scene of an undeclared war 14 months. Kashmir was divided into two zones each having its own interim government.

Jan. 4—A committee of experts representing member nations of the Security Council not directly involved in the Berlin dispute recommended that two separate banking and credit systems be set up there and a new bank be established under four-power control for the issue of the Soviet zone for the entire city.

Jan. 6—Israel and Egypt informed the United Nations that they would cease fire on all fronts within 24 hours and would enter into direct negotiations to establish an armistice throughout Palestine.—The United States recalled H. Cochran, American delegate to the Security Council's Committee of Good Offices in Indonesia, to show its disapproval of the Netherlands attack against the Indonesian Republic.

Jan. 7—At its first session at Lake Success since the Paris meeting, the Security Council was told by T. K. Critchley of Australia, chairman of the Good Offices Committee in Indonesia, that the committee had been unable to stop the fighting because of Dutch obstruction. He proposed that the committee be dissolved.

Bunche Goes to Rhodes

Jan. 9—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Acting U. N. Mediator for Palestine, directed U. N. observers in the Holy Land to make a full investigation of the Arab-Israeli air clash in which five R. A. F. planes were shot down. Leaving Lake Success, N. Y., for the island of Rhodes to preside over Israeli-Egyptian armistice negotiations, Dr. Bunche said that the Negeb truce applied to the British as well as the Egyptians and the Israelis.

Jan. 11—The Israeli representative, Aubrey Eban, filed charges with the Security Council that Britain's "imposing display of military and political activity" in the Near East was directed against his country and its continuance was likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security." In a message to the Council the British Foreign Office accused Israel of "aggression" and called on the United Nations to exercise its authority firmly, contending the world had been "losing control over events."—Dr. Herbert C. Jessup, U. S. delegate, accused the Netherlands of violating the U. N. Charter by ignoring Security Council's cease-fire in Indonesia, and called for early withdrawal of Dutch troops from Indonesian Republican territory.

Jan. 13—Under U. N. auspices, Israel and Egypt opened direct armistice negotiations on the island of Rhodes. It was the first time representatives of an Arab state met with those of Israel on a face-to-face basis. Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, U. N. Mediator, said the main objective was to carry out Security Council resolutions calling on both sides to withdraw to positions they held Oct. 14, 1948.

Jan. 24—The Security Council's Committee of Good Offices in Indonesia reported from Batavia, Java, that guerrilla activities had flared up on a wide scale and that the Dutch lacked sufficient troops to protect the civilian population.

Israel and Egypt Extend Cease-Fire

Jan. 25—Israeli and Egyptian armistice negotiators on the island of Rhodes signed a formal agreement to extend the cease-fire in Palestine until talks, held under U. N. sponsorship, produced either positive or negative results.

Jan. 28—By a vote of 8 to 0, with the Soviet Union, the Ukraine and France abstaining, the Security Council, at Lake Success, N. Y., adopted a resolution calling on the Netherlands Government to transfer sovereignty over Indonesia to the United States of Indonesia in gradual stages by July 1, stop all fighting, release imprisoned Indonesian leaders and reestablish Jogjakarta, Java, as the administrative center of the Indonesian Republic. The resolution, sponsored jointly by the United States, Cuba, Norway and China, was assailed by the Netherlands delegate as "imposing a new Nations guardianship" over his country.

POLITICS

Jan. 6—Philip H. Willkie, son of the late Wendell L. Willkie, Republican candidate for President in 1940, was sworn in as a member of the Indiana House of Representatives in Indianapolis, and proposed that Republican organizations throughout the country should hold a series of "grass-roots" meetings to revitalize the party.

Jan. 18—In a talk to 2,500 members of the Truman-Barkley Clubs, President Truman urged the clubs to start working at once for the election of the Democratic-controlled Congress in 1950. "We don't want to elect another 80th Congress," he added.

.. 22—Republican National Chairman Hugh D. Jr. appointed a new G. O. P. Executive Com- e from which Rep. Clarence Brown of Ohio, r committee chairman and Sen. Taft's former aign manager, and two other veterans, Sin- Weeks of Massachusetts and Ralph H. Cake, regon, were dropped.

n. 23—In Omaha, Neb., for the first post-elec- meeting of the Republican National Commit- Chairman Hugh D. Scott Jr. rejected a demand n. Taft of Ohio that he should resign either tional party chairman or from the House.— declared Gov. Dewey "should not, could not will not be a candidate for President in 1952."

n. 27—With the support of Dewey followers the blican National Committee defeated, 54 to 50, ve to unseat Rep. Hugh D. Scott Jr. as Na- l Chairman. The opposing faction, which in- d Sen. Taft of Ohio and former Gov. Harold assen of Minnesota, accused Scott of having icated" his powers to Herbert Brownell, Gov. ey's personal campaign manager, in the 1948 aign.

BUSINESS AND FINANCE

n. 3—The Bank of America National Trust and ngs Assn. of California reported that its re- es, as of Dec. 31, 1948, were $6,072,913,000. It the first time that a bank reached $6,000,000,- n a non-war year.

n. 7—In reply to President Truman's criticism eel production, Walter S. Tower, president of American Iron and Steel Institute, reported production in 1948 had reached 96,120,930 net of raw steel, the largest volume in any war or e year and 1,800,000 tons more than in 1947.— es on the New York Stock Exchange rose 1 to nts, or on an average of 2.17 points, in the st rally in eight months.

n. 10—Anticipating a buyers' market, 7,000 ex- ves attended the opening of the Third onal Materials Handling Exposition in Phila- hia at which $5,000,000 worth of new devices ned to cut production costs were exhibited. ng the displays were trucks, elevators, hoists, eyors and power shovels.

Unemployment Rises in New York

n. 11—The New York State Industrial Com- ion reported an increase during the preceding of 45,000 in the number of persons receiving nployment insurance, bringing the total to 00, a rise of 65 percent in three months.

n. 13—Beardsley Ruml, economist, told a meet- of business executives in Atlantic City that e was no necessity for the $4,000,000,000 in ad- nal taxes (exclusive of a $2,000,000,000 payroll increase) proposed by President Truman. In- d of raising taxes, the Administration should r them, particularly excise taxes, and concen- on the sale of U. S. Savings Bonds, Ruml said.

n. 14—The U. S. Government filed a civil suit ederal Court, Newark, N. J., to compel the rican Telephone & Telegraph Co. to drop its idiary, Western Electric Co., Inc., charging iple violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law ne manufacture and sale of telephone equip- t and supplies.

n. 18—World economic recovery was in full g as a result of aid and cooperation by the ed States, Thomas C. Blaisdell Jr., acting As- nt Secretary of Commerce, said in an address ew York City. Successful completion of the schedule of the Marshall Plan, he declared, d make possible an international trade system a minimum of controls.

n. 19—Federal Judge Philip Forman in Tren- N. J., found the General Electric Co. and eight r manufacturers guilty of violating the Sher- Anti-Trust Act by maintaining a monopoly of incandescent electric lamp industry.

n. 20—The opening of the first show in nine s of new models by General Motors Corp. at Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, at- ed 65,000 visitors.

Meat Prices Drop 15 to 20 Percent

n. 21—Declines of from 15 to 20 percent in t prices from the peak index in September, were reported in Chicago by the National . of Retail Meat Dealers and the American t Institute.

n. 25—The United States Steel Corp. an- ced a plan for a three-to-one split of its com- stock, raising the number of shares from 8,- 52 to 26,109,000 in line with a new policy of lining "greater distribution of stock as a result ne lower margin price."

n. 26—United States Steel Corp. common es climbed 4⅝ and closed at 77½ on the New k Stock Exchange, and other steel stock rose from fractions to three points. But losses outnumbered gains with a drop of 0.58 point for the day.

Jan. 27—For the third successive month, the retail price index dropped in December, 1948, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in Washington. Retail and chain stores announced drastic price cuts in men's and women's apparel, shoes, radios and other appliances. Eggs dropped 11 percent, meats 3.2 percent and fresh fruit and vegetables an average of 2 percent. Even the five-cent cigar made its first appearance since the war.—Gov. Dewey and other high officials of New York and New Jersey broke ground in mid-Manhattan, New York City, for a $20,000,000 union bus terminal to be constructed and operated by the Port of New York Authority.

Jan. 30—Pittsburgh reported a new high record for the production of steel ingots during the week ended Jan. 29. The national steel output reached 101 percent of rated capacity, or 1 percent higher than the previous week. Annual production at this rate, experts said, would be 97,000,000 tons, or 5,- 000,000 tons more than earlier estimates.

GENERAL

Jan. 2—The New Year's weekend took a death toll of 257 throughout the nation, 183 fatalities resulting from traffic accidents, the Associated Press reported.—Large sections of New England, New York and New Jersey were inundated by floods caused by snow-swollen rivers. Damage was estimated at $2,500,000 and several hundred families were made homeless.—Luis Munoz Marin, formerly a writer in Greenwich Village in New York City, was inaugurated in San Juan as Puerto Rico's first elected Governor.

Jan. 3—The Cunard luxury liner Queen Mary ran aground in Cherbourg Harbor, France, while en route from Southampton to New York. She was refloated after 12 hours.

Jan. 4—Blizzards and tornadoes swept the Southwestern and Rocky Mountain states, paralyzing road and air traffic and causing 59 deaths. A record freezing spell, with temperatures down to 14 degrees, hit Southern California and destroyed one-fifth of the $100,000,000 annual citrus fruit crop.— A chartered DC-3 transport plane crashed at the take-off at Boeing Field, Seattle, Wash., killing 11 Yale University students on their way back to school and three crew members. Fourteen other students escaped serious injury. The crash was blamed on ice conditions.

Hawaiian Volcano Erupts

Jan. 7—The 13,680-foot volcano of Mauna Loa, on the island of Hawaii, erupted for the first time in seven years. The flow of lava stopped at the 8,000-foot level following heavy rains and fog. A sharp earthquake rocked the vicinity of Hawaii National Park Volcano House, 22 miles away, but no damage was reported.—John F. Noxon, formerly a lawyer in Pittsfield, Mass., was released from State Prison in Norfolk, Mass., where he had been serving a life sentence for the mercy killing of his mentally deficient son in 1943. He was freed by the Parole Board after his sentence had been commuted by Gov. Robert F. Bradford, the outgoing Governor. He was sentenced to death after a jury had found him guilty of murder on July 7, 1944, but was saved by former Gov. Maurice J. Tobin in 1946.

Jan. 9—A gift "in excess of $8,000,000" was donated by the Samuel H. Kress Foundation for the development of the new New York University-Bellevue Medical Center.

Jan. 11—The 34,183-ton Cunard liner Caronia, largest passenger ship built after the war, arrived in New York on her maiden voyage.—A heavy snowfall covered large sections of Southern California, including Los Angeles, San Diego, Palm Springs and Pasadena, for the first time in the history of the local weather bureaus.

Jan. 17—A U. S. Air Force B-29 bomber, en route from Lincolnshire, England, to the United States, crashed in Argyllshire, Scotland. All 20 crewmen and passengers, Air Force men going home on leave, were killed.—A British four-engine Tudar plane, en route from London to Santiago, Chile, disappeared over the Caribbean between Bermuda and Jamaica. A search by 72 planes and by U. S. and Cuban naval vessels proved futile. The airliner carried a crew of seven and 13 passengers.

Icebreaker Collides With Tanker

Jan. 19—Eleven members of the crew of the Coast Guard icebreaker Eastwind were killed and 20 others injured when the ship collided with the 10,000-ton oil tanker Gulfstream in a heavy fog off the south coast of New Jersey. Two freighters, the Suzanne of the A. H. Bull Steamship Co., and the Junior of the United Fruit Co., took 100 men off the Coast Guard vessel, but Capt. John A. Glynn and 47 of his men remained on board to

fight a fire which swept the superstructure and threatened to reach the ammunition magazines. After the fire had been brought under control, the icebreaker was towed to Brooklyn by the Coast Guard cutter Sassafras. The tanker's bow was stove in, but it reached Staten Island under its own power.

Jan. 24—The Air Force, using 17 C-82 "Flying Boxcars," began "Operation Haylift" to feed 2,000,000 cattle and sheep snowbound on the Western ranges. The big planes, each carrying five tons of hay, dropped their cargoes over Nevada, while Utah National Guard planes flew hay and fodder concentrates to stranded livestock in that area. President Truman made $100,000 available for relief, half of the sum for thousands of Indians on Western reservations, the other half for feed.

Jan. 26—Another grant, this time for $200,000, was allocated by President Truman for relief of the snowbound cattle and sheep country in Nevada, Utah, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming. The Air Force extended its haylift to Utah, Colorado, South Dakota and Nebraska, dropping 95 tons of feed. Snow-removal equipment was rushed to the blizzard-stricken areas by the Army and the Navy, while the Red Cross opened food and fuel distributing centers in 59 counties.—P. James Pellecchia Jr., former chief justice of the Newark (N.J.) Police Court, was sentenced to 10 to 15 years in state's prison by Judge E. Conlon in County Court, Newark, on his plea of guilty to charges of embezzling $663,850 from the Columbus Trust Co., controlled by his family. He lost most of the money on racing bets.—Gov. Dewey dedicated the New York State Freedom Train in Albany on the eve of its departure for a year's tour of the state with 89 documents pertaining to New York's history.

Jan. 27—Continuing blizzards hampered the Air Force's "Operation Haylift" in carrying fodder to starving snowbound cattle and sheep in the Western ranges. Congress appropriated $500,000 for relief of the storm-stricken areas and the Red Cross allocated $250,000.

Freedom of the Press Abridged

Jan. 28—After a three-day trial in Criminal Court, Baltimore, Judge John B. Gray Jr. found three local broadcasting companies and the news editor of one guilty of violating court restrictions on the publication of crime news by reporting a murder case before the suspected slayer was tried. Judge Gray agreed with the defense that the court rule, adopted nine years before, was an "abridgment of freedom of the press," but held such abridgment justified on the ground that it safeguarded the fair administration of justice. The three companies and the news editor, James P. Connolly, were fined. *(See June 10).*

An extensive hunt by United States, British and French planes and naval vessels for an Air Force B-29, missing with 15 men on board on a flight from Dakar, French West Africa, to England, proved futile.

Jan. 30—The 52,000-ton North German Lloyd liner Bremen, one-time holder of the trans-Atlantic speed record, was scrapped in Nordenham, Germany. The big ship was bombed and irreparably damaged in the war.

1949—February

WASHINGTON

Feb. 1—Urging support of proposals for streamlining the Federal Government structure made by his administration and by former President Hoover, President Truman told the National Planning Assn. that these proposals were "planned economy" for the welfare of the people and not "controlled economy", which he called totalitarian.

Feb. 2—In the first official comment on Premier Stalin's offer to meet President Truman in some city behind the Iron Curtain, Secretary of State Acheson declared the President would not go again "half-way around the world" to confer with Stalin nor discuss any issues affecting other nations or the United States without representation of those other countries.

Feb. 3—President Truman declared that, although he would welcome Stalin to the White House, the United States would not enter into any negotiations with the Soviet Union, bilaterally or jointly with other powers, outside the U. N.—President Truman asserted that he had inherent powers, both as chief executive and commander in chief, to halt strikes affecting the nation's health and security and that a specific injunction clause was not needed in the proposed Labor Relations Act.—For the first time, enlisted men sat beside officers on general courts martial, in the United States and Germany.

Feb. 4—A long-time employee of the U. S. Embassy in Berlin before World War II, Herbert John Burgman, a native of Minnesota, was flown from Germany to face treason charges for allegedly broadcasting for Hitler during the war.

Feb. 5—A joint report by the Economic Cooperation Administration and the Department of Commerce cleared Britain, Belgium and the Netherlands of a published charge that they had shipped back to the United States aluminum and other goods received under the Marshall Plan.

Feb. 7—A bill giving the President broad new permanent powers to initiate administrative reorganizations to promote efficiency and economy in the Federal Government was passed by the House of Representatives, 372 to 9.—The administration introduced bills to authorize expenditures of $5,430,000,000 for ERP during 15 months, April 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950.

Feb. 9—The House, acting on a request by President Truman, restored the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934 to its original terms, eliminating restrictions enacted by the 80th Congress, and extended it to June 12, 1951. The vote was 318 to 69, with 63 Republicans and six Democrats opposed.—The trial of Cardinal Mindszenty in Communist court in Hungary was denounced by Secretary of State Acheson as "wanton perversion" and a "conscienceless attack upon religion and personal freedom."—The House passed a resolution calling for action on the Mindszenty case by the U. N. or by other "appropriate" means.

Feb. 10—A report by Gen. MacArthur's intelligence staff, made public by the Army, described a Soviet spy ring which, under the leadership of a German Communist posing as a Nazi, operated in China and Japan before and during the war. The leader, Dr. Richard Sorge, was able to warn Moscow of the impending German invasion in 1941. He was hanged by the Japanese in 1944.—An Army report named Agnes Smedley, American writer, and Guenther Stein, German-born journalist, as members of the spy ring. Both Miss Smedley and Stein denied the charges. Miss Smedley, threatening suit for libel if the Army would waive immunity, appealed to President Truman to clear her name. The Army Public Information Division declared (Feb. 18) there was no evidence of spying against Miss Smedley and that publication of the report in Tokyo was a "mistake."—A government loyalty review board cleared William W. Remington, suspended Department of Commerce official, of Communist charges made against him by Elizabeth Bentley, admitted former Communist, in July, 1948, Remington was suspended.

Feb. 11—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, on leave from his duties as president of Columbia University, was named by President Truman as head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and principal consultant to Secretary of Defense Forrestal. The general's chief mission was to seek to reconcile differences among the armed services on strategic and other military questions.—In retaliation for a demand by Hungary for the recall of two United States Legation attachés in Budapest, the State Department asked the early departure of John G. Hohman, first secretary of the Hungarian Legation in Washington.—A non-committal answer was given to Foreign Minister Lange of Norway by Secretary of State Acheson on the extent of military aid this country could count on if it joined the North Atlantic defense pact.

Hungary Asks Recall of U. S. Envoy

Feb. 12—The Communist Government of Hungary demanded the recall of United States Minister Selden Chapin in Budapest, and charged President Truman with "brutal attempts" to interfere in the country's internal affairs. The demand followed charges at the trial of Cardinal Mindszenty that Selden had conspired against the Communist regime.

Feb. 13—In its annual report to Congress the Veterans Administration said there were 18,8[illegible] living veterans in the United States June 30[illegible] and that its disbursements during the fiscal year 1947-48 were $6,896,264,628 or about $1,000,0[illegible] less than the previous year.

Feb. 14—Sen. Connally (D.-Tex.) and Sen. Vandenberg (R.-Mich.), leading members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee assured the Senate that the proposed North Atlantic defense pact carried no automatic obligation for the United States to go to war if a member nation were attacked and that the legal right of Congress to determine—morally, legally and constitutionally—what course to take would remain unimpaired.—On his return from a three-week inspection trip to Japan, Secretary of the Army Royall declared a report ascribed to him that the United States would withdraw from that country in the event of war with Russia.—The U. S. Supreme Court refused the appeal of former Maj. Gen. Bennett E. Meyers for a review of his conviction on charges of perjury and subornation of perjury before a Senate committee.

President Urges New Taxes

15—Despite criticism in Democratic ranks ent Truman introduced in Congress his point anti-inflation program, including con- er wages, prices and production, and a $4,- 0,000 increase in general taxes.—After ob- a demonstration of the Air Forces latest bombers at Camp Springs, Md., the Presi- expressed uneasiness over where the cost of aining adequate air power would end.

16—Secretary of State Acheson declared he goal of the proposed North Atlantic de- pact was to provide "unmistakable proof of int determination of the free countries to armed attack from any quarter."

17—The President asked Congress to ap- ate $5,400,000 for reconstruction of the White to remedy its "truly appalling weaknesses."

18—Opposition to repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act was voiced before the Senate Labor and re Committee by representatives of the Na- Assn. of Manufacturers and the U. S. ber of Commerce, who urged that controls aintained on compulsory unionism and in- -wide bargaining.

20—Republican support of a strong North ic security pact, as advocated by the Demo- administration, was announced by Sen. f Ohio. Taft said he favored an agreement to the Western Hemisphere defense pact.

21—The Truman administration intro- bills in Congress which proposed to add 20,- 0 workers to the 30,000,000 already eligible ld age retirement and survivors' benefits, ng Social Security taxes and benefits.

23—Democratic Senators refused to shelve sure to curb filibusters pending action on a sed reciprocal trade program bill.—Treasury ary Snyder declared that in spite of soft in the nation's economy, including unem- ent in some localities, "the trend is toward nued prosperity."—Henry A. Wallace told the Foreign Affairs Committee that the Mar- European Recovery Program had failed in jective, but had served to intensify the "cold against the Soviet Union.

President Hits "Special Interests"

24—In talks at two Jefferson-Jackson Day rs, President Truman declared he would another nation-wide speaking tour, if neces- to fight the "special interests" opposed to gislative program in behalf of "all the peo- on which he was elected.

25—Dr. James G. McDonald, former head e Foreign Policy Assn., was named by Presi- Truman as the first U. S. Ambassador to . Israel appointed Eliahu Elath, a native of Ukraine, as her first envoy to the United s.—Anna Louise Strong, American-born r, deported by Soviet Russia for alleged spy ties, was summoned before the Federal Grand in New York City following her arrival at uardia airport. She was asked about sub- e activities in the United States.—Arriving ew York City after his recall had been re- ed by the Communist-dominated Hungarian rnment, Selden Chapin, U. S. Minister in pest, expressed the view that the Hungarian e was "sorely beset" as a result of popular ion to the trial and subsequent life sentence ted on Cardinal Mindszenty.

28—By President Truman's direction, the e opened a debate on strengthening the clos- anti-filibuster) rules. The President had the rt of the Republicans, but met with deter- i resistance from the Southern Democratic —The U. S. Supreme Court ruled the Navy d jurisdiction in courtmartialing Chief Sig- an Harold E. Hirshberg, and set aside a ver- imposed August, 1947, sentencing him to dis- rable discharge, 10 months' imprisonment and tion in rank for allegedly maltreating two Americans in a Japanese prison camp.

FOREIGN

1—In reply to a Soviet note asking for ication of Norway's stand on the proposed n Atlantic defense alliance, the Oslo Foreign informed the Kremlin that, while inter- in a regional security pact under the terms ne U. N. charter, it would sign no treaty ing military bases to foreign nations unless ay was attacked or threatened.—The Tel Government terminated military control over nodern section of Jerusalem and incorporated New City in the State of Israel under civilian nistration. The Old City remained in Arab s.

Stalin Proposes Truman Meeting

Feb. 2—Answering another inquiry by Kingsbury Smith, American news agency representative, Stalin said he had hoped to visit President Truman in Washington, but his doctors strongly objected to his making "any long journey, especially by air or sea." He proposed Moscow, Leningrad or some other place in the U. S. S. R. as a meeting place or, if President Truman objected, some city in Poland or Czechoslovakia.—Istvan Barankovics, leader of the Democratic People's party, last opposition group in Hungary, fled from his country after ordering dissolution of his party. The Communists had demanded that the strongly Catholic party should remain in existence until after the trial of Cardinal Mindszenty.

Cardinal Mindszenty Trial Opens

Feb. 3—The trial of Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty, Roman Catholic Primate of Hungary, on charges of treason, espionage and black market dealings—the first Cardinal to face civil charges in modern times—opened in Budapest before a five-judge Communist People's Court. He admitted that he was "guilty in principle and in detail of most of the accusations made," but denied he had taken part in a plot to overthrow the Hungarian Government. He also acknowledged he had written a letter, produced as evidence, to the United States Legation 10 days previously, asking that a car and an airplane be held in readiness for his escape and suggesting that the plane pilot be paid $4,000.—John W. Belcher, who resigned as Parliamentary Secretary of the British Board of Trade while under fire for having accepted gifts from businessmen, gave up his seat in Parliament.

Feb. 4—Cardinal Mindszenty retracted at his treason trial in Budapest a letter he had written before his arrest in which he repudiated in advance any statement he might make while in custody. He said the letter was "outdated" and that his confession of guilty "in principle" to part of the government's charges expressed his true point of view.—The Communist "Free Greece" radio announced Gen. Markos Vafiades had been relieved of his responsibilities as political chief of the Greek guerrillas because illness had prevented him from carrying out "important tasks assigned to him."—The U. S. and British Military Governments in Germany tightened the counter-blockade against the Soviet zone by closing their sectors to trucks going to or coming from the Russian side.—The Shah of Iran, Mohammed Riza Pahlevi, was slightly wounded in Tehran when a newspaper reporter, Fakhr Ralee, fired five shots at him after a student demonstration against granting a concession to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

Death Asked for Mindszenty

Feb. 5—The death sentence by hanging was demanded by the State Prosecutor in the trial of Cardinal Mindszenty and six co-defendants on charges of treason in Budapest. The Cardinal said all his actions had been motivated by goodwill for the Hungarian people and he prayed for peace for the Catholic Church and for Hungary.—The security police of Poland's Communist-dominated government reported in Warsaw they had crushed a plot by members of the former anti-Nazi Home Army to assassinate government leaders. The alleged plot was said to have been financed with funds from abroad.

Feb. 6—Roman Catholics throughout the world offered prayers for Cardinal Mindszenty. In New York City, Francis Cardinal Spellman denounced the Budapest proceedings as a "mock trial" and warned that if the American people and the Government "fail to learn a lesson from Cardinal Mindszenty's martyrdom, we shall fail ourselves and ourselves face Communist conquest and annihilation."—The Soviet Union proposed a nonaggression pact to Norway after warning the Scandinavian country it would regard her joining the projected North Atlantic defense alliance as a move to circumvent the United Nations in tacit abetment of "the aggressive policy of certain great powers." Norway's Foreign Minister, Halvard M. Lange, flew from Oslo to Washington to confer with Secretary of State Acheson on the terms of the proposed defense union.

Feb. 7—The Vatican newspaper l'Osservatore Romano stated that Cardinal Mindszenty was "morally and civilly innocent." British Foreign Secretary Bevin denounced his trial as "utterly repugnant to our conception of human rights and liberties." In New York City, Mayor O'Dwyer called on Secretary of State Acheson to help prevent the "lynching" of Cardinal Mindszenty.

Life Term Imposed on Cardinal

Feb. 8—The Communist People's Court in Budapest found Cardinal Mindszenty guilty of treason, conspiracy to overthrow the government and foreign currency speculation, and condemned

him to life imprisonment. In answer to the presiding judge's question, he announced he would seek a review from the Appeals Court which had the power either to reduce the sentence or decree the death penalty. Six codefendants were convicted and sentenced as follows: Rev. Bela Ispanyi, life imprisonment; Prince Paul Esterhazy, royalist, 15 years; Prof. Justin Baranyai, royalist, 15 years; Laszlo Toth, editor, 10 years; Rev. Andras Zakar, six years, and Rev. Miklos Nagy, three years.—The news of the Cardinal's sentence stirred Pope Pius XII to tears. In the House of Representatives in Washington, Rep. Andrew L. Somers (D.-N. Y.) introduced a resolution urging President Truman to sever diplomatic relations with the Hungarian government. Nine Hungarian officials in the United States, including Acting Consul General Bela Balassa in New York City, resigned and asked asylum as political refugees.—A veteran revolutionary, John Ioannides, became commander of the Greek guerrillas, replacing Markos Vafiades.

Feb. 10—In an election in Northern Ireland (Ulster), the Unionists, Loyalists and Protestants, all opposed to a union with Eire, polled 234,202 votes and won 37 seats in the Northern Ireland House of Commons to 101,445 votes and 11 Commons seats for the Nationalists.—Fifteen members of the High Council of Unified Evangelical Churches in Bulgaria were indicted by the Communist-controlled government on charges of espionage and political intrigues for the United States and Britain.—The Provisional Government of Israel granted amnesty to more than 200 imprisoned terrorists, except those under life or death sentence. Among those freed was Nathan Friedman-Yellin, leader of the Stern Gang.—Two of the principals in the plot to assassinate Mohandas K. Gandhi, Hindu spiritual leader, Jan. 30, 1948, were sentenced to be hanged and five others to life imprisonment by a court in New Delhi, India.

Feb. 11—An anti-Communist coalition in the Japanese Parliament reelected Shigeru Yoshida as premier by votes of 350 out of 451 in the House of Representatives and 167 out of 218 in the House of Councillors.

Feb. 12—The Sacred Consistorial Congregation in Rome, headed by Pope Pius XII, excommunicated and declared "infamous" all persons taking part in the prosecution and sentencing of Cardinal Mindszenty in Budapest. In an apostolic exhortation, the Pope condemned the Soviet Union and her satellites, without referring to them by name, as "enemies of the name of God" and as being guilty of "a heinous crime."—Sheikh Hassan el banna, head of the outlawed Moslem Brotherhood, extremist Egyptian nationalist organization, was assassinated in Cairo.

Israeli Assembly Meets

Feb. 14—The first session of the Israeli Constituent Assembly was opened by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, the provisional president, in Jerusalem with an address in which he declared that, because "the institution of kingship was hateful" to them, the people of Israel had chosen the free republican form of government.—In an allocution to a secret consistory of the Sacred College of Cardinals in Rome, Pope Pius condemned the conviction of Cardinal Mindszenty as "captiously and deceitfully contrived."—Anna Louise Strong, American-born writer on Russia, was arrested by Soviet security police in Moscow for deportation as a spy.

Feb. 15—The Vatican confirmed a statement by Joseph Revai, chief spokesman of the Communist-controlled Hungarian government, that Cardinal Mindszenty would not have been brought to trial if he had been removed from office. "The Vatican never descends to such compromises," an official statement said.

Feb. 16—Gen. Lucius D. Clay, U. S. Military Governor, ordered a Soviet repatriation mission to leave the United States zone in Germany, saying it had had sufficient time to accomplish its task of seeking to induce displaced persons to return to Russia. Clay's order was protested by Marshal Sokolovsky, the Soviet commander.

Dr. Weizmann Elected

Feb. 17—By a vote of 83 to 15, Dr. Chaim Weizmann was elected president of the State of Israel by the Constituent Assembly in Jerusalem. The only other candidate was Prof. Joseph Klausner. Dr. Weizmann had been serving as provisional president since May, 1948.—The Soviet authorities refused to permit members of the U. S. Embassy staff in Moscow to see Anna Louise Strong, arrested as a spy.—After a secret trial before a U. S. military court in Munich, a Sudetan German, Frontisek Klecka, received 20 years at hard labor for endangering the security of American occupation forces in Germany.

Feb. 18—The millionth short ton of foo fuel supplies was flown to the Western zo Soviet-blockaded Berlin by the Anglo-Am airlift.

Feb. 19—Ritchie G. Davis, North China sentative of the Economic Cooperation Ad tration, protested in Peiping against the " and confiscation" of more than 100 tons o by Communist authorities there.—In th agreement reached under the Rio Mutual D Treaty, Costa Rica and Nicaragua settled month dispute arising from mutual charge each had given aid to revolutionaries.

Feb. 20—Before a crowd of 200,000 in St. Square in Rome, Pope Pius declared the se ing of Cardinal Mindszenty had "stirred banks of the Tiber a cry of indignation of the Eternal City." He said there could understanding between the Catholic Churc atheistic Communism.—An agreement was r in Jerusalem between Israel and Transjord the exchange of 615 Israelis captured by th Legion for 4,815 Arab prisoners.

Feb. 21—Rioting Jews in Berlin forced th ing of the British-made film "Oliver T They declared the portrayal of the Jew was anti-Semitic.—Travelers from Mukden, churia, reported that Consul General Angus and 12 members of his staff were being he tual prisoners in the U. S. Consulate whi surrounded by Chinese Communists.

Soviet Army Alerted Against U. S.?

Feb. 22—Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, Sovie ister of the Armed Forces, in an order of t on the 31st anniversary of the Red Army, on Russia's fighting men to "maintain preparedness on a high level" because United States "policy of aggression."—In Maurice Thorez, Communist leader, ask party to stand by Soviet Russia if France become involved in a conflict with Russia. Kuhn, former German-American Bund was freed by a German appellate court in B after he had served two years of a 10-yea tence imposed by a German denazification He said he would try to regain American ship.

Feb. 23—The Indian Government jailed Communists in the provinces on the groun planned to sabotage the railroads in a scheduled for March.

Feb. 25—At the opening of the tral in S 15 Protestant ministers on charges of esp in behalf of the United States and Brita of seeking foreign intervention to overthr Communist Bulgarian regime, two of the ants entered pleas of guilty. One of the Rev. Nikola Mihailov, appealed to all Bu Protestants to sever connections with the States and Britain and to place themselves the "flag of the Fatherland Front." The defendant to confess his guilt was the Rev. Evanov, head of the Methodist churches, w the court, "I am a sinner and a criminal a vote of 386 to 182, the French Nation sembly condemned Maurice Thorez for cal French workers to give aid to the Soviet in the event of a conflict involving France. police raided the offices of three Com weekly newspapers in Paris and reported of documents relating to national defense ston Churchill declared at the opening ses the International Council of the European ment in Brussels that the ultimate pur Western European unity was the "deliv of the peoples of Eastern Europe from th of a tyranny more permanently devastatin that of Hitler."

Feb. 26—A military court in Paris indict Communists—three newspapermen and a tion draftsman—on charges of holding or ing defense secrets.—Following the exar Maurice Thorez, the head of the Italian munist party, Palmiro Togliatti, called Italian people to give aid to the Soviet it entered their country in pursuit of an sor.—A third Protestant minister, the Re Ziaqov of the First Evangelical Church, a at his trial in Sofia that he had been a between United States and British inte services and a "spy ring."

De Gaulle Charges Communist Plo

Feb. 27—Gen. Charles de Gaulle charg the French Communists were "preparing vasion and occupation of France by th sians," and called for reorganization of t to deprive the Communists of "their pow part of the people."—Chinese Commun Peiping ordered American news corresp and the State Department's Information to "cease activities."

Feb. 28—Harry Pollitt, general secretary

Communist party, announced that British nists would organize strikes and councils on to stop any "imperialist aggressive war the U. S. S. R."—French police arrested my officers on charges of Communist ac- One of them, it was reported, confessed information on French armament manu- to the military attaché of a "people's acy."—Generalissimo Stalin ordered cuts to 30 percent in the prices of food, cloth- consumer goods.—Five more of the 15 an Protestant ministers on trial in Sofia ges of espionage, treason and illegal cur- operations confessed their guilt in open -The Indonesian Republic rejected a ands invitation to attend a round-table nce at The Hague.

UNITED NATIONS

1—In messages from Rhodes, Dr. Ralph che, Acting Mediator for Palestine, asked Arab nations in the Middle East to join the ce talks between Israel and Egypt.

2—Israel's representative at the Israeli- n armistice negotiations on Rhodes re- a compromise settlement proposed by Act- N. Mediator Bunche based on territorial ions by both sides, but submitted a series nter-proposals.

4—In a report to the Security Council, en. T. S. Airey, commander of the British- an zone of Trieste, urged return of the y to Italy in the interest of "future peace sensitive part of Europe."

5—The post-war danger of inflation was , at least temporarily, by a record output is from the world's factories, farms and n 1948, the U. N. Department of Economic reported.

9—A United States-Peruvian proposal to the trial of Cardinal Mindszenty in Hun- a U. N. book on human rights was op- in the Economic and Social Council as rence in Hungary's domestic affairs.

Soviet Proposal on Arms Rejected

10—After the Soviet Union had accused estern nations of "war mongering," the y Council rejected, 9 to 2, a Russian reso- directing the Big Five to disclose complete n their armed forces and armaments, in- atomic weapons.

15—A United States demand for a U. N. gation of charges that 8,000,000 to 14,000,- rsons were working in Russian "slave camps was opposed before the Economic cial Council by Soviet Delegate Semyon K. kin as "a filthy libel." He declared the S. R. would not tolerate such an inquiry.

16—The Soviet Union withdrew from the World Health Organization at Geneva. g the agency had failed to carry out its n for international cooperation in the pre- and control of diseases and also that nance costs were too high. The Ukraine elorussia also resigned.

17—In the Security Council, the Soviet offered to agree to the appointment of Col. n Flueckiger of Switzerland as governor ste, but the proposal was rejected by Bri- e United States and France, although his tion had first been presented by Britain. Western Powers said Russian acquiescence oo late, and they favored return of the Italy.

Israeli-Egyptian Armistice

23—An armistice plan drawn by Dr. Ralph che, was accepted by both Israel and Egypt. its terms, Israel was permitted to retain s in the Negeb gained in two offensives ct. 14, 1948, but agreed to withdraw her forces. Egypt gave up Faluja. Dr. announced that Iraq and Saudi Arabia reed to any terms accepted by the Arab bordering on Palestine.

24—By a vote of 15 to 3, with the Soviet and two of her satellites in opposition, the ic and Social Council established a new ber subcommittee on Freedom of Infor- and the Press, to watch over freedom of ess and radio throughout the world.

POLITICS

1—The New York City Board of Elections ed 28 election inspectors—14 Democrats Republicans—from four Manhattan As- districts on charges of having permitted filed or unregistered persons to vote in the ections.

Feb. 4—The repeated defeats of the Republican party were due, in part, to "male dominance of the party", Sen. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine told her fellow Republican women members of Congress. She urged more intensive activity among women voters.

Feb. 7—Members of the Democratic minority in the New York State Legislature in Albany denounced Gov. Dewey's proposal to increase personal income tax rates by 66 2/3 percent as a program to "soak the poor and middle income groups and reward the rich."

Dewey Warns Republicans

Feb. 8—At a Republican Lincoln Day dinner in Washington, Gov. Dewey of New York, twice the party's presidential nominee, asserted that the party was "split wide open," and warned that if a group of reactionaries succeeded in their attempt to return to the philosophy of the 1920s "you can bury the Republican party as the deadest pigeon in the country."

Feb. 9—Answering Gov. Dewey's Lincoln Day speech, Rep. Shafer (R.-Mich.) told the House that the twice-beaten presidential candidate was "washed up" and "punch drunk." He invited Dewey to "move over to the opposition" if he were unwilling to accept the counsel of the party's leaders.

Feb. 10—A "high center road" between conservatism and liberalism for the Republican party was called for by Sen. Vandenberg at a Lincoln dinner in Detroit. He announced he would retire when his current term expired in 1952.—Despite criticisms that the measure was intended to "purge as many Negro voters as possible," the Georgia Senate adopted, 29 to 17, a bill subjecting new registrants to intelligence and education tests.

Feb. 12—In defense of his proposed $936,000,000 budget for New York State for 1949-50, Gov. Dewey, in an address in New York City, said that higher taxes were needed to meet the mounting costs caused by the "50-cent Democratic dollar."

Feb. 15—In the first Congressional election since Nov. 2, 1948, Louis B. Heller, Democrat, running with Liberal party support, won over Francis E. Dorn, Republican, in Brooklyn, N. Y., by a vote of 22,935 to 16,179, succeeding the late Rep. John J. Delaney, Democrat.

Woman Heads New York G. O. P.

Feb. 18—Miss Jane H. Todd of Tarrytown, N. Y., became acting chairman of the New York Republican State Committee following the resignation of Glen R. Bedenkapp, the first woman to hold that post.

Feb. 23—Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll, Republican, of New Jersey, announced in Trenton that he would seek reelection. Under the state's new constitution, a governor may serve two terms. The old constitution prohibited a governor from succeeding himself.

Feb. 27—In a radio broadcast from Albany answering critics within his own party, Gov. Dewey declared that he could not "in good conscience" cut his budget of $936,200,000 for 1949-50. If the Republican-controlled Legislature was willing to cut services or transfer part of their cost to muncipalities, the budget could be cut.

Feb. 28—Republican legislators from Erie County, replying to Gov. Dewey, said New York State's proposed budget could be cut by $102,000,000 through elimination of "blank check" items.

BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Feb. 1—Secretary of the Treasury Snyder said in an address in Atlantic City, N. J., that the Truman administration regarded the economic situation as "basically sound", but was on the alert against the dangers of a boom and bust era.—Manufacturers' sales in 1948 totaled $210,000,000,000, an increase of 12 percent over 1947, but the increase was due chiefly to higher prices and not to any big increase in volume, the Department of Commerce reported.

Feb. 2—Founding of the Wool Bureau, Inc., to broaden the market for wool in the U. S. and Canada was affected by representatives of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the U. S. in San Antonio, Tex.—A hearing opened before the Federal Reserve Board in Washington on charges that Transamerica Corp. of San Francisco, by acquiring stock in over 600 banks in five western states, had established a credit monopoly in violation of anti-trust laws. Counsel for Transamerica contended no evidence had been adduced showing the company controlled any of the banks in which it owned stocks.

Grain Prices Slump

Feb. 8—The heaviest drops in grain prices in a year were reported by Chicago, Kansas City (Mo.) and Minneapolis. Wheat was off the daily limit of 10 cents a bushel; corn, 8 cents, oats, 6 cents and rye and soy beans, 10 cents. Lard was down $1 to $1.45 a cwt.—The International Monetary Fund in Washington announced it had approved the sale of 100,000 ounces of South African gold of 22 carats fine at $38.20 an ounce. The world price of 24-carat, or purse, gold in New York City was $35 an ounce.

Feb. 9—Personal income in the United States in 1948 reached $224,000,000,000, an increase of $18,000,000,000 over 1947, the Department of Commerce reported.—In spite of a general drop in prices, inflation remained a major threat to the nation's economy, spokesmen for the President's Council of Economic Advisers told a joint Congressional committee.

Government Revenues Rise

Feb. 15—Despite the cut in personal income taxes, the Government collected almost $3,000,000,000 more in revenues in 1948 than in 1947, total collections amounting to $42,302,864,000 compared with $39,420,446,000 the year before.

Feb. 18—The Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington reported that unemployment between mid-December, 1948, and mid-January rose to 3,000,000. While admitting it was "more than seasonal," Commissioner Ewan Clague said there would be no ground for apprehension until unemployment reached between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 and stayed there for a prolonged period.

Feb. 22—Total production in the United States in 1948 was $255,000,000,000, a 10 percent increase over 1947, the Department of Commerce reported.

Feb. 24—The Internal Revenue Bureau reported to Congress that tax refunds in 1948 totaled $2,297,542,000. The largest corporate refund, $35,123,401, was made to the Curtiss-Wright Corp., and the largest refunds on personal income taxes to Darryl F. Zanuck and his wife, $174,973 each.

Feb. 25—The General Motors Corp. reduced prices on all its passenger automobiles by $10 to $40 and on trucks by $100 to $150. Simultaneously the corporation announced a 2-cent-an-hour cut in the wages of its 273,000 production workers and $10 a month for its 68,000 salaried employees in accordance with a cost of living clause in its contract with the United Automobile Workers, C. I. O.—The Department of Justice announced that the Paramount Pictures Corp. had signed a consent decree to divorce its production and distribution from its theaters to comply with anti-trust laws.

GENERAL

Feb. 1—A United Press survey showed that 79 persons lost their lives in the snow and ice storms in the Western states during January. Army bulldozers, plowing through towering snow drifts, evacuated 1,000 persons in Nebraska.

Feb. 2—The French freighter Magellan, bearing the French Gratitude Train of 49 gift-laden "40 and 8" box cars for the 48 states and the District of Columbia, received a noisy welcome when it reached New York Harbor from Le Havre. The Gratitude Train was sent as a token of the French people's appreciation of the Friendship Train, sent overseas in 1948.

Feb. 3—The Navy's latest transport plane, a 92-ton Lockheed Constitution costing $30,000,000. made a non-stop flight from Moffet Field, Calif., to Washington National Airport in 9 hours 31 minutes. The twin-decked transport, which took off with the aid of jet rockets, carried 72 passengers and 18 crewmen, but had facilities for twice as many.

Feb. 5—The General Council of the Congregational Christian Churches, meeting in Cleveland, voted, 757 to 172, in support of a proposed merger with the Evangelical and Reformed Church.—A five-alarm fire wrecked Webster Hall, a landmark in the Greenwich Village section of New York City.

West Had Worst Winter

Feb. 6—Another snowstorm driven by winds of gale force struck the Western states as the Weather Bureau in Washington reported that the 1948-49 winter in the West was the worst and most widespread on record.

Feb. 8—A new transcontinental flight record was set by a small six-jet Boeing B-47 bomber which, piloted by Maj. Russell E. Schleeh and Maj. Joseph W. Howell of the Air Material Command, flew from Moses Lake, Wash., to Andrews Field, Md., a distance of 2,289 miles, in 46 minutes.

Feb. 13—Rioting, which caused 21 deaths, followed a realistic radio broadcast in Quito, capital of Ecuador, of a "Martian invasion" story that by Orson Welles which provoked a panic in the United States in 1938.

Feb. 14—The body of Ernie Pyle, famous Howard war correspondent who was killed by a Japanese sniper's bullet on Ie Island in the Pacific April 18, 1945, was taken to Pearl Harbor for burial in the new National Cemetery of the Pacific.

Feb. 21—Several hundred persons in the capital line were killed in Praia, capital of the Cape Verde Island, a Portuguese colony off the coast of Africa, when a huge wall collapsed and buried them.

Rocket Soars Up 250 Miles

Feb. 25—A 15-ton rocket, made of a German V-2 with a smaller American-built rocket in the nose, soared 250 miles above the earth at a speed of 5,000 miles an hour at the Army's proving grounds at White Sands, N. M.—A Navy seaplane boat, the transport Caroline Mars, set a new world's record for passenger-loads for a flight when it flew from San Diego to Alameda, a distance of 500 miles, with 222 on board.

Feb. 27—Nine students died in a fire which destroyed a 125-year-old dormitory of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.

Feb. 28—Sixty-one Polish seamen and two Italians deserted from the Gdynia American liner Sobieski while she was docked in New York.

1949—March

WASHINGTON

March 1—Southern Democratic senators began an all-day filibuster against an amendment to the closure rules which would curb filibusters.—The Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch, headed by former President Hoover, ended its work after 19 months during which it drafted 18 reports for streamlining administrative offices and effecting savings of $4,000,000,000 annually.—Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars, American-born broadcaster for the Nazis during the war, ended a five-day recital of her life story at her treason trial.

March 2—Echoing Communist leaders in Moscow, William Z. Foster, national chairman of the American Communist party, and Eugene Dennis, general secretary, announced that American Communists would oppose the United States in war against the Soviet Union and "cooperate with democratic forces to defeat the predatory aims of American imperialism."—President Truman, asked for comment, said: "I have no statement to make on the statements by traitors."—In large scale maneuvers in the Caribbean area under simulated atomic warfare conditions, Marine troops and Marines "captured" the small island of Vieques in amphibious operations. Admiral H. P. Blandy, commanding the Atlantic fleet, said a single atomic bomb could have halted the amphibious invasion, but that airborne forces would have landed despite the bomb.

March 3—James Forrestal resigned as Secretary of Defense and President Truman appointed Louis A. Johnson, former Assistant Secretary of War and reserve officer, as his successor.—The State Department announced establishment of offices of German and Austrian Affairs under Ambassador Robert D. Murphy, political adviser to Gen. Lucius D. Clay.

March 4—By a strict party vote of 8 to 5, the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported out the Administration's new labor bill without any changes. The action was criticized by Sen. Taft (R.-Ohio) as the "most high-handed procedure" in his Senate career.—Senators Thomas of Utah and Sen. Pepper of Florida, Democrats, declared it necessary to fulfill Democratic campaign pledges to repeal the Taft-Hartley law and reenact the Wagner Act.—A grand jury spent seven weeks hearing defense charges that the trial jury panel, Federal Judge Medina presiding at the trial of 11 Communists, did conspire to void the indictments and quash the jury panel. He ruled no evidence had been offered to show racial discrimination in the selection of the panel and ordered selection of a jury.

March 5—Miss Judith Coplon, an analyst employed in the internal security section of the Department of Justice in Washington, and Valentin A. Gubitchev, a Russian engineer on the United Nations staff, were arrested by F. B. I. men in New York City on charges of having conspired to obtain secret information relating to the na-

Typed excerpts from restricted Government nts were found in the woman's handbag.

h 7—The Senate Foreign Relations Com- gave its unanimous approval to the Eco- Cooperation Administration's request for a 00,000 authorization to finance ERP for ths, April 1, 1949, to July 1, 1950.—The approved, 348 to 4, a bill to strengthen the s intelligence network.—President Tru- order, issued two years before, that all gov- t personnel be subjected to loyalty tests acked in the courts for the first time when t Office employees filed suit charging the ere unconstitutional.

h 8—President Truman said in an address lins College, Winter Park, that "through on alone can we combat the tenets of nism."

Senators Seek to Halt Filibuster

h 9—Thirty-three Senators—17 Democrats Republicans—signed a petition to invoke against the continuing filibuster by South- mocrats against a motion to bring up an nent to the rules which would curb future ers.—The House, by unanimous vote, ap- measures to establish a $161,000,000 net- f land-based radar and warning and con- stallations to protect the country against r Pearl Harbor sneak attack and for build- at a cost of $200,000,000, a proving ground niles in range, for testing guided missiles.

h 10—Vice President Barkley, presiding of- f the Senate, held that the filibuster by rn Democrats against a motion to bring up pate the anti-filibuster amendment to the was subject to closure.—A Federal Court fter 17 hours, found Mildred E. (Axis Sally) , guilty of treason.—In New York City, a l grand jury indicted Judith Coplon and n A. Gubitchev on charges of espionage.

Anti-Truman Coalition in Senate

h 11—A coalition of 23 Republicans and thern Democrats voted down a ruling by resident Barkley to make the closure, or le, applicable to the Southerners' filibuster making permanent a change in the rules b future filibusters. Twenty-five Demo- nd 16 Republicans voted to uphold the Vice nt.—Valentin A. Gubitchev refused to on an espionage indictment in New York, g diplomatic immunity. Judith Coplon, d with Gubitchev, pleaded not guilty and eleased in $2,500 bail.—In his annual re- Kenneth C. Royall, Secretary of the Army, ced the Soviet blockade of Berlin as "a day threat to the peace of the world."

h 12—Secretary of Defense Forrestal de- many exaggerated reports were current on gical warfare"—the use of germs to cause and death among human beings and live- and to destroy crops—and that there was actual basis for extravagant claims of the ce of a biological super-weapon."—In an- eport to Congress, the Hoover Commission nended reorganization of the Interstate erce Commission, the Federal Trade Com- n and other regulatory agencies to elimi- red tape, useless delay and expense."

h 14—After two days of talks in quest of promise had failed, Truman Administration surrendered to Southern Democrats in the and shelved the proposed amendment to ture filibusters.—Charles G. Ross, President n's press secretary, ordered the confisca- f photographs of the President and Chief Fred Vinson on the beach at Key West, on the ground they violated Presidential y and privacy. The pictures were taken by House press photographers from a low-fly- avy blimp. Edited versions were released 17.

h 15—The Senate Armed Services Commit- jected President Truman's nomination of Sen. Mon C. Wallgren of Washington as an of the National Security Resources by 7 to 6 with Sen. Byrd (D.-Va.) siding ix Republicans in opposing confirmation.

oviet "Cultural" Delegates Get Visas

h 16—While announcing that visitors' vi- ould be granted to Dmitri Shostakovich, composer, and 22 other delegates from be- he Iron Curtain to attend the Cultural and ific Conference for World Peace in New City, the State Department said it was the meeting would be used to spread Com- propaganda.—The State Department, in al statement, charged that Bulgaria, Hun- nd Rumania, with the aid of the Soviet had "flagrantly violated" their peace obligations. A similar statement was made British House of Commons.—The cruiser ukee, was formally returned by the Soviet Navy at Lewes, Del., in a ceremony in which the Russians avoided giving a salute to the Ameri- can flag. The warship was in a state of ad- vanced neglect, infested with rats.

March 17—The Republican-Southern Democrat coalition adopted their own closure, or gag rule by 63 to 23, with 34 Republicans voting with the Southerners, and 15 Administration Democrats and eight Republicans in opposition. Under the new rule closure could be invoked by a two-thirds vote of all sitting members except in case of a filibuster against a change in the new rule.—Secretary of Defense Forrestal ordered consolida- tion of the information services of three armed services to prevent future leaks of military in- formation as a result of inter-service rivalry.

North Atlantic Defense Pact

March 18—Under the terms of the proposed North Atlantic defense pact, made public in Washington and in Europe, the United States, Canada and 10 Western European nations agreed that "an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe and North America shall be con- sidered an attack against them all." Secretary of State Acheson explained that the Administra- tion would ask Congress to supply some of the European signatories with arms to resist aggres- sion.—After nine and a half weeks of delays, se- lection of the jury to try 11 Communist leaders on charges of conspiracy to overthrow the Govern- ment was completed in Federal District Court, New York City. There were 11 women among the 12 regular jurors and four alternates, with Mrs. Thelma Dial, a Negro housewife, foreman.

Implied Warning to Soviet Union

March 19—In an implied warning to the Soviet Union, the State Department declared that the intention of the North Atlantic defense pact was to "remove the danger of miscalculation by any potential aggressor that he could succeed in over- coming them (the signatory powers) one by one." President Truman said the pact "will strength- en and support the United Nations." The Soviet press in Moscow denounced the treaty as "a weapon of the aggressive policy of the ruling circles in the United States."—The Navy dis- closed that a Lockheed Neptune P2V-3C, a long range bomber capable of handling atomic bombs, had made a 2,000-mile flight after being launched from the carrier Coral Sea. It was the heaviest plane ever launched from a carrier, weighing 37 tons with a 10,000-pound bomb load and fuel. —Oak Ridge, Tenn., birthplace of the atomic bomb, was opened to the public and 75,000 per- sons heard Vice President Barkley, Chairman David E. Lilienthal of the Atomic Energy Com- mission and other speakers declare that while it still was necessary to "continue secrecy and guards and fences" around the atomic plants it had been decided it was undemocratic to shut off the new city's 36,000 inhabitants from the rest of the country.

President Assails Real Estate Lobby

March 21—In a talk before the U. S. Confer- ence of Mayors, President Truman charged that the real estate lobby "has become the real enemy of the American home," fighting low-rent hous- ing and slum clearance and seeking to destroy rent control. Bernard M. Baruch urged the mayors to support the President who, he said, occupied "the most difficult position of any President, even including George Washington and Abraham Lincoln."—Judith Coplon pleaded not guilty in District of Columbia Federal Court to a second indictment charging her with hav- ing taken secret security documents for the benefit of a foreign government. She was re- leased in $10,000 bail.—In his opening statement to the Federal jury trying 11 Communist leaders on charges of conspiring to overthrow the Gov- ernment, U. S. Attorney John F. X. McGohey accused the defendants of having trained forces to start a revolution in case of war or depression. Defense counsel denied this.

March 22—The Senate confirmed, 50 to 11, President Truman's appointment of Dr. James Boyd, former dean of the Colorado School of Mines, as director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines. The appointment had led John L. Lewis to call a two-week work stoppage on the ground Dr. Boyd was unqualified for the post.—Contrary to President Truman's recommendation of a 48- group Air Force, the House approved, 395 to 3, a bill authorizing a 70-group program.

March 23—Secretary of State Acheson formally denied Soviet charges that U. S. military ad- visers in Iran intended to transform that coun- try "into a military base to be used against the Soviet Union."—Winston Churchill reached New York on the Queen Elizabeth, his first visit since January, 1946, and declared he was a "whole- hearted supporter of the Atlantic Pact." He left to be President Truman's guest at Blair

House.—Fourteen delegates from behind the Iron Curtain to the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace arrived by plane in New York City. The Russian delegation of seven included Dmitri Shostakovich, Soviet composer, and there were four Czechs and three Poles.—Prof. Louis F. Budenz of Fordham University, former Communist, testified at the trial of 11 American Communist leaders that several of the defendants had taken an oath of loyalty to Premier Stalin in Moscow.

Veterans' Pension Bill Shelved

March 24—By a single vote, 208 to 207, the House shelved a bill sponsored by Rep. Rankin (D.-Miss.), chairman of the Veterans Affairs Committee, to pay veterans of both World Wars pensions ranging from $20 to $90 a month, which, the Veterans Administration estimated, eventually would reach $7,000,000,000 a year.—The State Department reported that its action in issuing visas to "notable Communist propagandists" to attend the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace demonstrated "the difference between the policies of the two governments, for the Soviet Union has never permitted within its borders an international meeting representing a wide range of political views."

March 25—A new pension bill, covering only veterans of World War I with low incomes and fixing monthly payments at $72 beginning at the age of 65, was introduced in the House by Rep. Rankin (D.-Miss.).—The Soviet delegation was cheered at the opening session of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace in New York City, but there were hisses when Norman Cousins, American magazine editor, defended United States democracy and called on the foreign delegates to tell their people that it was "a lie to say that any single group controls the United States—not excluding Wall St. or the American Communist party." The sessions were picketed by members of the Catholic War Veterans, including disabled men in wheelchairs, and other anti-Communist groups.—Lt. Gen. W. Bedell Smith resigned as U. S. Ambassador to Moscow to return to active Army service. President Truman, accepting the resignation regretfully, praised Gen. Smith's loyal services during his three years in Russia.—Mildred E. (Axis Sally) Gillars, was sentenced to prison for from 10 to 30 years and fined $10,000.

March 26—Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard University, chairman of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, attacked American foreign policy, warned against war hysteria and pleaded for improvement of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. At a rival meeting of the Americans for Intellectual Freedom presided over by Prof. Sidney Hook of New York University, the conference was denounced as "Communist-inspired" and the Soviet Union was accused of having imposed an "intellectual strait-jacket" on thinkers, artists and writers.—Secretary of Defense Forrestal reported that during the first 18 months of unification of the three armed services savings totaling $56,517,421 had been effected.

March 27—At the concluding session of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace in New York City, Alexander A. Fadeyev, Soviet novelist, asserted that the "Soviet Union stands for peace and friendship among peoples, because we are first and foremost a state of plain people." He pleaded for cooperation between the United States and Russia in promoting peace.—In his annual report to President Truman, Secretary of the Interior Krug advocated a sweeping program of resource development, especially in synthetic fuels and water power, as essential to national security.

U. S. Can Stop Aggression, Says Johnson

March 28—Taking the oath of office as the new Secretary of Defense, John A. Johnson declared the U. S. Government would make every effort to avert a third World War, "but if there is aggression we are calmly confident that we can stop it." His predecessor, James Forrestal, was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal by President Truman.

March 29—Both chambers of Congress approved a compromise bill extending Federal rent control for 15 months, from April 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950, but providing that any state was authorized to discontinue rent control after passing appropriate legislation and similar action could be taken by municipalities, with approval of the Governor. The vote was 78 to 11 in the Senate and 263 to 143 in the House. A motion by Sen. Bricker (R.-Ohio) to recommit the bill on the ground that a provision calling for a "fair net operating income" for landlords was too vague was defeated, 53 to 32.—A move by Sen. Taft (R.-Ohio) and Sen. Russell (D.-Ga.) to cut the Administration's $5,580,000,000 Euro covery Program by 10 percent gained after Sen. George (D.-Ga.), chairman Senate Finance Committee, had warn "sizable depression" if President Trum posal of $4,000,000,000 in new taxes wer —Secretary of Defense Johnson named seph T. McNarney, head of the Air Mate mand, to eliminate unnecessary and d agencies in the National Military Estab —The State Department and the Depar Justice vetoed a proposed speaking tou nation by foreign delegates to the Cult Scientific Conference for World Peace, rected them to leave the country within sonable time."

March 30—President Truman signed extending Federal rent control for 15 mo claring that "in its final form it rep crushing defeat for the real estate Pickets bearing signs accusing him of an ism greeted British Foreign Minister Ern on his arrival on the liner Queen Mar the North Atlantic defense pact.

March 31—President Truman, criticiz George's opposition to a $4,000,000,000 crease asserted that a budget deficit far more dangerous to the nation's econ higher taxes. He rejected a proposal Vinson (D.-Ga.), chairman of the Hou loes Committee, for a $1,599,600,000 in the pending $15,000,000,000 defense bu a speech at the Mid-Century Convocatio Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Winston Churchill warned that, while h believe war was inevitable, he regarde Communism as "something quite as wi in some ways more formidable than Hit that "the 13 men in the Kremlin," a world rule, had isolated Russia and her "because they fear the friendship of more than its hostility."

FOREIGN

March 1—Five of 14 defendants on Budapest on charges of having engaged money deals in a conspiracy with Josep nal Mindszenty withdrew pre-trial co declaring they had made them under i timidation.—Six more of the Protestan ters on trial in Sofia on charges of tre pionage and illegal currency transacti fessed their guilt, while a seventh denie guilty of treason and espionage, but illegal currency transactions.—In W Polish priest, the Rev. Kazimir Fer sentenced to 15 years in prison after b victed of having heard the confessions encouragement to members of an an ment underground band.—Two Poles Germans were convicted of espionage of Poland by a U. S. military comm Munich, and sentenced to prison for years.—The 5,270-ton cruiser Chungk tionalist China's only heavy warship, to the Communists and entered the Co held port of Chefoo in Shantung Provi

March 2—Following a refusal by m the Soviet repatriation mission in Fra obey a deportation order issued by Ge D. Clay, the U. S. military commander, military police placed their quarters siege and cut off gas, electricity, water phone service.

March 3—On orders from their su Berlin, the members of the Soviet re mission in Frankfort left their quarter tered the Russian occupation zone in At the same time, the Russians expe their zone 10 members of the U. S. Gr istration Service.—The House of Com proved Britain's largest peacetime def get, £759,860,000 ($3,039,440,000), after h held the Labor Government's defense 291 to 155. Defense Minister A. V. answering Conservative criticisms, sai would continue to arm "as long as Ru tains her veto on peace and security.

Foreign Minister Molotov Relie

March 4—Vyacheslav M. Molotov w of his duties as Soviet Foreign Ministe placed by Deputy Foreign Minister Vishinsky, while Anastas I. Mikoyan Trade Minister, was replaced by his dep Menshikov. Both Molotov and Mikoyan in the cabinet as deputy premiers. N tion of the shifts was given in Mosco

March 5—Andrei A. Gromyko, for ambassador to Washington and later c Russian delegation to the United Na named first assistant to Andrei Y. Vish new foreign minister. After his retur

ly in 1948 he served as a deputy foreign .—A Workers' Court in Budapest con- 13 persons accused of anti-government cy and black market currency deals with Mindszenty, and sentenced them to erms ranging from one to 15 years.— Sokolovsky, Soviet commander in Ger- nformed Gen. Lucius D. Clay, the U. S. der, that Russia was firm in her opposi- the establishment of a separate Western state. He asked that a Soviet "restitu- ssion" be permitted to enter the U. S. recover properties stolen by the Nazis.

7—Dr. Sun Fo, Nationalist China's and his cabinet resigned in Nanking. d been accused of having remained sub- to former President Chiang Kai-shek g an obstacle to peace negotiations with nese Communists.

8—All 15 Protestant ministers on trial of treason, espionage in behalf of the States and Britain and illegal currency ions were found guilty of all charges ex- one case. Four were sentenced to life ment, nine to terms of from five to 15 nd two received suspended sentences. One five-year sentences was imposed on the din Popov, a Pentecostal Minister, who nd guilty only on the currency charge. the defendants thanked the court and if freed, to work for the Bulgarian Social- ublic.—An accord establishing "an inde- Viet Nam within the French Common- was signed in Paris by President Vincent nd the former Emperor of Annam, Boa nder the accord, the three Indo-China Annam, Tonking and Cochin-China could nto either a monarchy or a republic.

Record Soviet Military Budget

10—A military budget of 79,000,000,000 $15,000,000,000) for 1949, or 20 percent more 1948, was forecast by Soviet Finance Min- seny G. Zverev in an address to the So- oviet (Parliament) in Moscow at a session l by Premier Stalin. The total budget at 445,208,000,000 rubles.

12—The Legislative Yuan in Nanking d the appointment by Acting President Li en of Gen. Ying-chin, former Minister nse, as Premier to succeed Dr. Sun Fo.—A f angry Cubans threatened to lynch three United States sailors in Havana after had desecrated the statue of Cuba's na- ero, José Marti. Cuban police saved the ter firing into the air. U. S. Ambassador Butler apologized to the Cuban Govern- With nine surgeons in attendance, King VI underwent an operation in Buckingham London, to improve the supply of blood ght foot. The operation was described as ll.

13—Israeli troops drove Arab Legion t of the southern tip of the Negeb desert, he Gulf of Aqaba from Transjordan. Bri- rned Israel that if her troops crossed the o Transjordan, British units in Aqaba esist the invasion under the terms of the ransjordanian mutual defense treaty.

14—The presidium of the Supreme Soviet ow released Nikolai A. Voznesensky from ies as chairman of the State Planning sion and vice chairman of the Council of s, and appointed Maxim Zakharovich Sa- s his successor. Ivan T. Golyakov was as resident of the supreme Court of the Union and replaced by A. A. Volin.—A J. S. military commission in Munich con- seven Germans, including three women zech, of espionage for Czechoslovakia and d them to one to 18 years in prison.— Communists established a regional gov- for three provinces north of the Yangtze Kiangsu, Anhwei and Honan.

15—At a two-day conference in London, eign Ministers of the five Brussels Treaty n Union) nations—Britain, France, Bel- he Netherlands and Luxemburg—agreed an assigning to each the specific tasks to ned in the event of attack and to raise a rce of 36 divisions within two years.—The f Commons approved a budget of £207,- ($830,000,000), or £18,000,000 more than in r the Royal Air Force for 1949-50, the calling for a doubling of jet fighter and the development of high performance bers.

17—King Abdullah of Transjordan set administrations in the Arab areas of e, including the "old city" in Jerusalem, and Ramallah. Israel denounced the ac- "virtual annexation."

Poland Asks Recall of U. S. Aide

March 18—Poland demanded the recall of Chester H. Opal, press aide in the U. S. Embassy in Warsaw, because a U. S. Information Service bulletin, which he had edited, described Poland as a "Soviet satellite."—Britain granted a subsidy of £3,500,000 ($14,000,000) or £1,000,000 more than the previous year, to Transjordan toward maintenance of the Arab Legion.

March 19—The People's Council of the Soviet Zone in Berlin adopted a constitution for all Germany and ordered the election of an all-German people's conference as the first step toward setting up a Communist-dominated state.

March 20—The three Western Allies outlawed the Russian-sponsored East Mark in the Western sectors of Berlin and decreed that the Deutsche Mark, sponsored by them, was the only legal tender there.—Following incursions by Israeli troops into its territory, Transjordan formally requested military assistance from Britain under the terms of a mutual defense treaty.—The Bizonal authorities in Germany selected a board of 12 trustees, composed of former industrialists and trade unionists, to direct the operations of the big steel companies in the Ruhr district until they were nationalized or returned to private ownership.—Nationalist B-24 bombers dropped 1,000-pound bombs on the runaway cruiser Chungking as she lay at anchor off the Communist-held port of Hulutao, South Manchuria.

March 21—The Leningrad Pravda, mouthpiece of the local Soviet, accused Finland of violating her peace treaty with Russia and warned her against joining the North Atlantic defense pact.—Following four hours of rioting between Communists and followers of Sir Oswald Mosley in London's East End, in which 10 policemen were injured and 35 Communists arrested, the Home Office banned all political rallies in London for three months.—Israel denied charges that her troops had crossed the frontier into Transjordan.

March 22—Gen. Lucius D. Clay, U. S. Military Governor in Germany, stated that Ilse Koch, widow of one of the commandants of the Buchenwald concentration camp, would not be tried again on charges in connection with the camp, but that the American as well as German authorities were trying to determine whether she could be tried for other war crimes committed after she left the camp in 1943. Clay's commutation of her original life sentence to four years' imprisonment provoked widespread criticism in the United States.

Soviet Army Chief Removed

March 24—In another unexplained top-level shift in the Soviet Cabinet, Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin was removed as Minister of the Soviet Armed Forces, which he had taken over from Premier Stalin two years before, and Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevsky was appointed in his place.—Lt. Col. Peter J. Kopcsak and Lt. Col. John P. Merrill, assistant U. S. military attachés in Budapest, were expelled by the Hungarian Communist Government after they had defied the political police.

March 25—Peiping was chosen as the capital of Communist China as Mao Tze-tung, leader of the anti-Nanking forces took up headquarters there.

March 26—A commission composed of representatives of the United States, Britain, France and the Benelux nations approved 31 "minor rectifications" of Germany's western boundary involving 135 square kilometers (52 square miles) and a population of about 135,000. The nations pledged themselves to safeguard the inhabitants who would assume the nationality of the country to which they were attached, retain German citizenship or move to Germany, being allowed to take with them their movable property and to retain title in, or sell, their real property.—The Chinese Communist Central Committee in Peiping appointed a commission of five leading Communists to open peace negotiations with Nanking.

March 27—In elections for cantonal councils French parties supporting Premier Queuille's coalition government won 1,181 seats, gaining a clear-cut victory, while the Communists, although polling 23 percent of the popular vote, obtained only 37 seats, a loss of 147. The de Gaullists captured 389 seats, a gain of 223.—The official German-language Soviet newspaper in Berlin, in an article signed by a Russian Army officer, served notice that the Soviet Union would invade Western Europe in the event of war.—A series of Communist-incited strikes and demonstrations against the government were staged in Syria to protest against armistice negotiations with Israel.

Czechs Sentence U. S. Soldiers

March 29—Two U. S. soldiers, who crossed the border into Czechoslovakia and were seized there Dec. 9, 1948, were found guilty of espionage after

a secret trial in Prague. Private George R. Jones of Owensboro, Ky., was sentenced to 10 years at hard labor and Private Clarence R. Hill of Jackson, Miss., to 12 years. Both had been AWOL from the 6th Armored Cavalry. A formal protest against the disregard of recognized legal procedure was filed with the foreign office by U. S. Ambassador Joseph E. Jacobs.—Marshal Vassily D. Sokolovsky, who was responsible for the blockade of Berlin, was promoted to First Deputy Minister of the Soviet Armed Forces. He was succeeded by Gen. Vassily I. Chuikov.

March 30—After arresting President Shukri al-Kuwatly and the members of the cabinet, the Syrian Army seized control of the country. The bloodless uprising, described as nationalist, was directed by Brigadier Husni Zayim, Commander-in-Chief of the Syrian Army, who had charged the Government with "despotism." Zayim consulted with Faris el-Khouri, former premier and Syria's delegate to the U. N., on formation of a new Cabinet.—Marshal Tito's government accused Bulgaria of "instigating repeated brutal attacks" on Yugoslav frontier guards, and suspended an agreement with the neighboring country under which militiamen of either nation were permitted to escort trains across the frontier.—Fifteen princely states lying between India and Pakistan and known collectively as Rajasthan, were merged into a single administrative unit under the sponsorship of India. The states, including Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner, had maintained their independence for 1,000 years against Mogul conquerors and the British.

UNITED NATIONS

March 1—The U. N. Commission for Indonesia, in a cable from Batavia, reported that the situation there was deteriorating and blamed non-compliance by the Netherlands with the Security Council's resolution of Jan. 28.

March 3—Answering critics who had called President Truman's "bold new program" of global aid to underdeveloped countries too vague, Leroy D. Stinebower, U. S. delegate, told the Economic and Social Council that it was up to the U. N. to draft a blueprint, either with or without the aid of recommendations from Washington.

March 4—Israel's application for admission to the U. N. was approved by the Security Council at Lake Success, N. Y., by a vote of 9 to 1, with Egypt in opposition and Britain abstaining. It was up to the General Assembly to ratify the Council's action.

Slave Labor Inquiry Voted

March 7—The Economic and Social Council voted, 14 to 3, to investigate United States charges that between 8,000,000 and 14,000,000 persons were being held in slave labor camps in the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries. The Soviet Union, Byelorussia and Poland opposed the resolution.

March 10—U. S. Delegate Leroy D. Stinebower walked out of a meeting of the Economic and Social Council when Dr. Juliusz Katz-Suchy of Poland charged that the Korean Republic was a puppet regime set up by the United States and maintained by American bayonets.

March 11—Israel and Transjordan signed an enduring cease-fire on the Island of Rhodes where armistice negotiations continued under the direction of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Acting U. N. Mediator.

March 15—Before the Atomic Energy Commission, Soviet Delegate Jacob A. Malik charged the United States with having produced the Baruch plan to block the prohibition of atomic weapons and the establishment of international control, especially over its atomic plants.

March 16—A committee of experts from so-called neutral countries informed the Security Council it had failed to work out a solution of the dispute between the Western Powers and Soviet Russia over German currency, cause of the Soviet blockade of Berlin.—In Washington the House, 160 to 18, approved a bill to authorize a $16,000,000 contribution to the U. N. for relief of Jewish and Arab refugees in Palestine.

March 17—Bolivia requested Secretary General Trygve Lie to place the prosecution of Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty of Hungary, on the agenda of the next meeting of the General Assembly under a provision of the U. N. Charter pledging members to respect fundamental human rights.

Israel Protests on British Troops

March 23—Israel protested to the Security Council against the arrival of more troops in the Aqaba area of Transjordan, declaring the action violated a Security Council resolution adopted in May, 1948, and demanded that the troops be withdrawn.—An armistice agreement, negotiated through U. N. Mediator Bunche, was signed between Is Lebanon. It called for withdrawal of Isra from nine Lebanese border villages and change of prisoners of war.

March 31—Soviet Deputy Georgi N. Za a meeting of the International Refugee O tion in London called the agency an in for supplying "cheap slave labor" to West tries which had blocked the repatriation citizens from the Western zones of Austri Deputy Samuel Reber retorted that displa sons and refugees in Austria did not wa turn to Russia and the Communist-d countries and that the United States ha tention of forcing them to do so.

POLITICS

March 6—Rep. Hugh D. Scott Jr., R national chairman, declared in Washing the Democratic record in Congress on pledges "presents conclusive evidence American people bought another gold b November."

March 9—Gov. Dewey rejected propos legislative investigation of Mayor William er's New York City administration, deci evidence warranting one had been prese that "any other basis for one would be a one which I would not make."—Clendenin leader of a Fusion movement to oppose t tion of Mayor O'Dwyer, challenged him whether Frank Costello, ex-convict, was boss of New York City." Mayor O'Dw mented: "Another crackpot."

O'Dwyer Charges Wiretapping Plo

March 11—Mayor William O'Dwyer of N City declared a plot to tap his wires and other high city officials had been uncov that a former city detective, Kenneth R confessed he had been hired by a lawyer on the telephone lines. Ryan, who had s in wiretapping while in the police service, en into custody.—Frank Costello, New Y gambler and political manipulator, was by the California Commission on Organiz as the "reputed head" of a $2,000,000,00 wide slot machine racket which spent $4 a year for "bribery and corruption of pu cials" and had attempted to remove G Warren of California from office.

March 12—Clendenin J. Ryan, head of Government Committee opposed to the ree Mayor William O'Dwyer, denied he was in the plot to tap O'Dwyer's wires and other New York City officials. He admitte dined with John G. Broady, a lawyer, wh neth Ryan called the man who had hire do wiretapping.

March 13—Thomas J. Curran, New Yo tary of State and Republican chairman York County, called for the resignation Robert F. Wagner, Democrat, whose illness, he said, deprived the state of its resentation in the Senate.

March 14—Clendenin J. Ryan signed a immunity before appearing before a grand vestigating the alleged wiretapping plot. Ryan was indicted on charges of escap lawful custody and wiretapping. Frank denied he was "the real boss of New Yo declaring: "I couldn't square a traffic myself."

March 15—A rebellion of some up-Stat licans in the Senate in Albany against Gov tax program was ended by a compromis the income tax proposed by the Govern percent and eliminating a proposed 1 cen increase in the gasoline tax.

Boom for F. D. R. Jr.

March 18—A boom for Franklin D. Roo to run for Congress in the 20th Congressi trict in Manhattan to fill the vacancy the death of Rep. Sol Bloom gained m with former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman an ers of the C. I. O. Political Action Comm dorsing him. (*See May 17*)

March 19—Ten Democratic members of from New York City conferred with Mayor on wiretapping. They were interested in bill to legalize wiretapping to strengthen security and combat treason and espio "frowned upon" wiretapping which vio privacy of the home and of individuals.

March 22—Mayor O'Dwyer recommende State Legislature pass a law which would session of wiretapping equipment in the s gory as burglars' tools. He also testified grand jury investigating the tapping of

March 28—Commenting on President

al of the name of Dr. Charles L. Singer
ork City to be superintendent of the U. S.
ice in that city, U. S. Sen. Ives (R.-N. Y.)
he had recommended a careful check be-
had learned Singer was Frank Costello's
he White House said later Singer's name
withdrawn because he was in ill health.

31—A jury in Birmingham, Ala., found
n. Glen H. Taylor (D.-Idaho), who was
Wallace's running mate on the Progres-
y ticket in 1948, guilty of violating the
am segregation law when he sought to
Negro youth meeting in May, 1948. He
nced to 180 days at hard labor. Sen. Tay-
he welcomed the verdict as he hoped to
segregation issue to the U. S. Supreme

BUSINESS AND FINANCE

1—The Long Island Railroad was granted
m increase of $3,280,000 in commutation
the Public Service Commission in Albany,
ld that the "collapse or bankruptcy" of
any was "a distinct possibility."

2—Issuing a statement in which it called
increase granted by the Public Service
on as "too little and too late," the Long
ailroad filed a bankruptcy petition in
Court, Brooklyn, listing liabilities in ex-
56,000,000, assets of $11,000,000 and cash
of $60,000.—Because of a decline in instal-
ing, the Federal Reserve Board increased
mum number of payments on automobiles
to 21, although the 33 1/3 percent down
was retained. The maximum number of
on furniture and appliances was raised
and 18 to a uniform 21, while down pay-
re reduced from 20 percent to 15 percent.

3—The Tucker Corp., manufacturers of
les, was authorized in Federal Court, Chi-
enter into reorganization under Chapter
Federal Bankruptcy Law. The court ap-
wo lawyers as trustees to handle reorgani-

Philadelphia-Baltimore Exchanges' Merge

7—Because of the "unprofitable opera-
the Baltimore Stock Exchange, it was
with the Philadelphia Stock Exchange,
ined markets being named the Philadel-
imore Stock Exchange with the trading
Philadelphia and teletype and telephone
ns with Baltimore.

22—Reductions in personal income, cor-
and other taxes totalling $368,859,000 in a
were announced by Canadian Finance
Abbott in the Ottawa House of Commons
ered the 1949-50 budget. Estimated reve-
e put at $2,477,000,000 and expeditures at
,000, leaving a surplus of $87,000,000.—
eavy losses during the war, the world's
nage of steam and motor ships rose from
in 1939 to 80,000,000 in 1948, an increase
rcent, Lloyd's Register of London report-
United States led with 33.5 percent of the
26,900,000 tons, a 201 percent increase
9.

23—Five exporting and 37 importing
signed an agreement in Washington al-
456,283,389 bushels of wheat a year for
s beginning with the crop year 1949, and
g ceiling prices.

28—The Federal Reserve Board cut mar-
rements for stock transactions from 75
ent, explaining it had taken the action
nti-inflationary" step in view of the con-
of the general credit situation.—Simul-
with a shakeup among its top execu-
Kaiser-Frazer Corp. announced reduc-
rom $196 to $300 in the prices of its auto-
a move to stimulate sales.

28—As a result of the lowering of margin
nts from 75 percent to 50 percent, stocks
w York Stock Exchange rose 1 to 4 points
eaviest trading since early January, 1,-
hares changing hands.

GENERAL

2—An Air Force B-50 bomber, the Lucky
de the first non-stop flight around the
history. The flight started and ended at
Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Tex., and
ring the global circuit of 23,452 miles the
was refueled by B-29 tank planes in
Air Force bases in the Azores, Dhahran
Arabia, the Philippines and Hawaii. The
ly averaged 239 miles an hour and made
l-the-world trip in 94 hours 1 minute.
carried a crew of 14 under Capt. James
of Melrose, Minn.

March 4—The Navy flying boat Caroline Mars set a new world record for aircraft of any type when it carried 269 persons—six crew members and 263 passengers—from San Diego to San Francisco. The previous record number of passengers was 232, carried by the Navy dirigible Akron in 1933, while the Caroline Mars, on Feb. 25, made a 500-mile flight with 222 on board.

March 8—Capt. William P. Odom, round-the-world flier, set a new record for light planes when he flew non-stop from Honolulu to Teterboro, N. J., 5,300 miles, in 36 hours.

Robbers Hold Up Train

March 9—Four young gunmen held up the Ambassador Limited of the Baltimore & Ohio enroute from Washington to Detroit, at Martinsburg, W. Va., and robbed the crew and 100 passengers of $1,500. Two of the bandits were captured later in Washington.

March 12—A B-36 superbomber, which spanned the country twice, and for more than half of the distance carried a 10,000-pound bomb load, set a new non-stop distance record for heavy bombers of 9,600 miles in 43 hours 37 minutes. The flight started and ended at the Carswell Air Base, Fort Worth, Tex. The bombs were dropped into the Gulf of Mexico.

March 26—Tornadoes and windstorms killed 28 persons, made hundreds of families homeless and caused extensive property damage in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas(Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee.

March 30—Richard H. Crowe, assistant manager of a National City Bank branch in lower Manhattan, disappeared from New York City after looting the bank's vault's of $884,000, of which $195,000 was in cash and the remainder in negotiable and non-negotiable securities.

1949—April

WASHINGTON

April 2—The Foreign Ministers of 10 European countries and the Secretaries of State of the United States and Canada, in Washington for the signing of the North Atlantic pact, approved the final text of the treaty and denied Soviet charges that it was directed against Russia, declaring it was of "completely defensive nature" and in "conformity with both the spirit and letter of the Charter of the United Nations."—Mentioning the persecution of church and opposition political leaders, the United States, jointly with Britain, sent notes to Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania charging continued violations of guarantees by treaty to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, and demanding future conformance.

North Atlantic Pact Signed

April 4—Twelve nations signed the North Atlantic pact in the State Department auditorium, with President Truman present. The signatories, represented by Foreign Ministers or Secretaries of State, were: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and the United States. The President described the agreement as "a neighborly act." Said he: "We are like a group of householders, living in the same locality, who decide to express their community of interests by entering into a formal association for their mutual self-protection." The Foreign Ministers stressed the defensive character of the pact.—Dedicating the new 17,000-ton super-cruiser Roanoke at Philadelphia, Secretary of Defense Johnson said she would be a symbol of "peace through strength" in the "tense years that lie ahead."

April 6—President Truman declared he would not hesitate to use the atomic bomb again if it were necessary for the welfare of the United States and the democracies of the world. He explained that, in 1945, he had decided to use the bomb in the attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki to save the lives of 200,000 Americans and 300,000 or 400,000 Japanese, which would have been lost in an assault on Japan.—As the nation observed Army Day on the 32nd anniversary of United States entry into World War I, Secretary of Defense Johnson abolished it in favor of a "unified" Armed Forces Day in joint tribute to the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps.—Herbert A. Philbrick, a Boston advertising man, testified at the trial of 11 Communist leaders in New York City that he had been a member of the Young Communist League and, later, the Communist party for nine years and at the same time had served as a volunteer undercover agent for the F.B.I. He said he had attended a Communist school for teachers at which overthrow of the government by bands of armed workers was taught.

Accord on Western Germany

April 8—The United States, Britain and France, in a joint communiqué, announced that full agreement had been reached for merger of the three Western occupation zones and early establishment of a German republican government for the combined territory. Under the agreement, the military governments would give way to a German civilian administration, but occupation troops would remain for security reasons. The accord was reached following a series of talks in Washington between Secretary of State Acheson, British Foreign Secretary Bevin and French Foreign Minister Schuman. On Schuman's insistence, each nation was given the power to veto future decisions affecting security.

April 9—The "iron network of treaties" which lock the Soviet Union and its satellites together are "far stronger than the engagements undertaken by the parties to the North Atlantic pact," Lt. Gen. J. Bedell Smith, former U. S. Ambassador in Moscow, declared in an address in New York City. He pointed out that Eastern European treaties failed to tie in with the United Nations Charter.—The House Appropriations Committee reported out a bill authorizing $15,909,116,800 for the National Military Establishment for the 1950 fiscal year, or $631,252,100 more than requested by President Truman. The proposed increase was earmarked for the Air Force.

April 10—In testimony before the House Appropriations Committee March 7, released for publication, Secretary of the Army Royall opposed reduction of United States occupation forces in Germany and disclosed that several Western European nations had urged an increase in American land armies in the occupied areas to help hold back aggression.

April 11—In releasing another report by his commission on reorganization, former President Hoover charged "a staggering waste" of military expenditures and recommended changes of budgeting and accounting methods in the National Military Establishment to effect savings estimated at $1,500,000,000 annually.

Truman Asks Treaty Ratification

April 12—In a message to the Senate asking ratification of the North Atlantic pact, President Truman declared events had demonstrated that the United States could not achieve peace independently because "the world has grown too small" and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans "no longer protect us from the reach of brutality and aggression." Secretary of State Acheson reported to the President that under the terms of the pact the United States would not be "automatically" at war if one of the other North Atlantic signatories were attacked. Only Congress, he emphasized, could declare war.—The United States and Canada established a Joint Industrial Mobilization Committee to plan for an emergency.—On the fourth anniversary of taking office, President Truman occupied his old seat in the Senate and told his former colleagues that since he had moved into the White House he had done his "level best" to carry the "tremendous burden" thrust upon him, in the interest of all the people.

April 13—Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Labor party member from New York City, cast the only opposing vote when the House passed a record peacetime defense bill of $15,909,116,800 for 1949-50. The vote was 271 to 1.—The State Department announced that the United States, Britain and France had agreed not to dismantle 159 industrial plants in western Germany.

European Recovery Bill Passed

April 14—A compromise bill authorizing expenditure of $5,430,000,000, or $150,000,000 less than asked by President Truman, for European recovery for a 15-month period ending June 30, 1950, was passed by voice votes in both the Senate and the House.—President Truman's fiscal policies were assailed as "spendthrift" by Sens. Wherry of Nebraska and Bridges of New Hampshire, Republicans, after the Senate had passed a deficiency appropriation bill of $595,890,000 for veterans' aid. They declared that if all of the President's "socialistic" recommendations were approved by Congress, $5,000,000,000 in new taxes would be needed or the Treasury Department would have to return to deficit spending.—A new national health program calling for Federal aid to states instead of compulsory health insurance, as favored by the Administration, was introduced in the Senate by three Republicans, Sens. Taft of Ohio, Smith of New Jersey and Donnell of Missouri. The measure proposed $1,955,000,000 in Federal grants over a five-year period to be matched on a 50-50 basis by states, localities and hospitals to improve facilities and provide medical care for needy persons.

April 15—After Secretary of State Acheson had expressed opposition to a proposal by Sen. McCarran (D.-Nev.) to grant a $1,500,000,000 the Chinese Nationalist Government for and economic purposes, Sen. Bridges (R called for a Congressional investigation of Department's position on China.

April 18—At the opening of a hearin a Senate Armed Services subcommittee trial of 73 Nazi storm troopers convicted o tering 80 American prisoners of war near Belgium, during the Battle of the Bulg cember, 1944, Secretary of the Army Ro he welcomed the inquiry and recommend the cases of six defendants still under de ence. Originally 43 Germans were sent death, but on review the number was re 12, and of these six received commutatio imprisonment, while the death senten reaffirmed in the other six cases.—The U preme Court ruled, 5 to 4, that one-sided divorces, such as those handed down Nev., could be challenged as illegal if noti action was not served on the divorced within the divorce state or if the par not represented.

April 19—President Truman signed the thorizing $5,430,000,000 for the European Program for 15 months.—Former Secretary Cordell Hull returned to his home in Wa after two and a half years in Bethesda, Na pital following a stroke in September, tending physicians reported he had m excellent recovery."—Secretary of Defen son abolished 21 more boards and comm the National Military Establishment, call "useless."

April 20—A directive to the armed servic racial segregation at once in accordanc proclamation by President Truman July was issued by Secretary of Defense Joh prohibited future restriction of Negro per segregated units or special duty. He ordere individuals, regardless of color, race, re national origin, should have equal opport appointment and advancement.

Military Funds for Europe Asked

April 21—A $1,130,000,000 arms progra plement the North Atlantic pact by giving and financial aid to the 10 European si was introduced in Congress by the Tru ministration.—A long-range low-rent hou slum clearance program, calling for bi Federal loans and grants, was passed in ate, 57 to 13. An amendment offered by Sen (R.-Ohio), making it a criminal offense f tors of Federal-aided housing projects t inate against prospective tenants because creed or color, was defeated, 49 to 31.— Truman announced he had accepted the tion of Kennth C. Royall as Secretary of t

April 22—President Truman submitted gress a program for compulsory health ins a nation-wide basis "to make available medical services to go around, and to everybody has a chance to obtain these Under his proposal, the annual health mated unofficially at $6,000,000,000 to $7,00 would be paid by a 3 percent payroll evenly between employer and employee.

April 23—By order of Secretary of Defe son, construction of the 65,000-ton supe carrier United States was abandoned. Th keel had been laid five days previously, a News, Va., despite opposition by the A which favored land-based, long-range This decision led John L. Sullivan, Sec the Navy, to resign in protest **April 26.**

April 24—Medical progress in the Unit would be set back by 50 years if President program of compulsory health insurance acted, the American Medical Assn., spo rival, voluntary nation-wide health plan The association denounced the Truman p leading to regimentation of both doctors tients.

Confer on Berlin Blockade

April 26—A State Department commur firmed Moscow reports that, following a secret talks between Philip C. Jessup and Malik, U. S. and Soviet delegates, respe the United Nations Security Council, in City, the way appeared to be cleared f Russia's 10-month land blockade of the occupation zones of Berlin. Ending of the was made contingent on the calling o meeting of the Big Four Foreign Minist cil to discuss Germany's future.—In a Speaker Rayburn of the House, Presiden proposed a $157,800,000 cut in the $5,4 authorization for the European Recovery cause of dropping prices.—After a four-m vestigation, a special Federal grand ju York City handed up a presentment criti isting espionage laws as "inadequate and

nd recommending that spy cases be prose-
secretly without regard of statutes of limi-
.

l 27—Lifting of the Soviet blockade of Berlin
not obviate the necessity of implementing
orth Atlantic pact with a $1,130,000,000 re-
ent program for the 10 European nations
gned the treaty. Secretary of State Acheson
e Senate Foreign Relations Committee in a
r ratification of the pact and passage of the
rogram.—At a conference in New York City,
viet Union's representatives to the United
s, Deputy Foreign Minister Gromyko and
A. Malik, assured Dr. Philip C. Jessup,
representative, that the Berlin blockade
be raised as soon as the Western powers
their counter-blockade and agreed to a
or a Council of Foreign Ministers meeting
ermany.—President Truman's compulsory
insurance plan was put aside until 1950
Senate subcommittee to speed up hearings
er bills proposing increased Federal aid for
hospital construction and local public
work.

l 28—Senate Republicans, with the aid of 8
rats, pushed through a motion to recommit
Appropriations Committee a bill authoriz-
$2,400,000,000 budget for the Federal Labor
ment and Security Agency, with instructions
ut a 5 percent overall cut. The motion passed,
7, the opposition votes being cast by Admin-
on Democrats.

FOREIGN

l 1—In a memorandum to the United States,
Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands,
burg and Canada, the Soviet Union charged
e North Atlantic pact had a "clearly aggres-
haracter and was directed against the Soviet
that the treaty was counter to the United
s Charter, and that it violated the Anglo-
and Franco-Soviet treaties and the Yalta
otsdam agreements.

l 2—Premier Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, in
ress in Belgrade, accused both the Western
s and the Cominform of "slandering" his
by spreading rumors of internal disorders
ecret negotiations with United States and
representatives. He called the rumors non-
—Gen. Husni Zayim, head of the new military
ment in Syria, dissolved Parliament. He an-
ed he favored construction of a proposed
an $200,000,000 oil pipeline across Syria as
efit to the country's economy.—Big electric
r signs in London and other English cities,
ed for almost 10 years, went on again for
st time, causing outbursts of joy.

European Recovery Making Progress

l 3—Progress toward full economic recovery
de by 19 nations and territories participating
e Marshall European Recovery Program,
Prime Minister Attlee stated in a telegram
first anniversary of the plan, in which he
ibute to the "generosity and farsightedness
people and Government of the United
"—Government forces in Burma recaptured
lay from rebellious Karen tribesmen who
ided by Communists.

l 4—Bulgaria's Communist Government ar-
Traicho Kostov, Vice Premier and chairman
Committee for Economic and Financial
ns, in Sofia on charges of having pursued an
dly policy toward Soviet Russia and com-
"gross anti-party errors."

l 6—Sir Stafford Cripps, British Chancellor
Exchequer, introduced a 1949-50 budget
for £3,311,000,000 ($13,244,000,000), an in-
of £335,000,000 ($1,340,000,000) over the
ng year. Of the total, £759,860,000 ($3,039,-
) was to be spent for defense. He told the
of Commons that no major tax cuts could
cted while the international situation re-
tense.

9—While assailing "warmongers" in cap-
countries, Marshal Tito announced that be-
of the attitude of the Cominform nations
avia was compelled to trade with the
n nations and that it would be a "crime
our Socialist country" not to do so.—Mao
g, leader of the Chinese Communists, tele-
d Acting President Li Tsung-jen at Nanking
e was ready to agree to a "lenient" peace
ent with the Nationalist government if it
dered unconditionally. Communist forces at-
Nationalists on a 650-mile front north of
ngtze.

10—The Western occupation powers—the
States, Britain and France—delivered to
rman Parliamentary Council at Bonn a new
tion Statute in which they promised to the
n people self-government to the widest de-
gree possible and also legislative, executive and judicial powers subject to approval of the occupation authorities.

New British Labor Party Plan

April 12—As a preliminary to the 1950 general elections, the British Labor party, in office since 1945, made public a second five-year plan for progressive socialization of the country. It proposed nationalization of vital sections of the chemical and cement industries, water supply, mineral deposits, cold storage, sugar manufacturing and refining, and industrial insurance companies and societies.—With only two of the four defendants present, the trial of the alleged slayers of George Polk, radio correspondent, in May, 1948, opened in Salonika, Greece. A witness testified the murder had been planned in the headquarters of Markos Vafiades, leader of the guerrillas, with the intention of disrupting relations between the Greek government and the United States. On April 21 the jury found Gregory Stachtopoulos guilty and acquitted his mother. He received a life sentence. Two men accused of shooting Polk, Adam Mouzenides and Evangelos Vasvanas, were tried in absentia and sentenced to death.

April 14—The Nuremberg war crimes trials, which began Nov. 20, 1945, were brought to a close by a U. S. tribunal which convicted and sentenced to prison 19 of 21 former high officials directly or indirectly connected with the Nazi Foreign Office. They were convicted of charges ranging from waging aggressive war, mistreatment of war prisoners, atrocities against Jews to membership in Nazi criminal organizations. Among those sentenced was Baron Ernst von Weizsaecker, former Secretary of State and Ambassador to the Vatican, 7 years imprisonment; SS (Elite Guard) Lt. Gen. Gottlob Berger, 25 years; Otto Dietrich, Hitler's press chief, 7 years, and Reichsbank Director Emil Puhl, 5 years. Two defendants were acquitted. Judge Leon W. Powers wrote a dissenting opinion, holding all but six should have been acquitted.—Bulgaria announced that Premier Georgi Dimitrov, head of the Bulgarian Communist party and close friend of Premier Stalin, had been granted a leave of absence and had gone to the Soviet Union for medical treatment. Foreign Minister Vassil Kolarov was named Acting Premier.

April 15—Pope Pius XII, in an encyclical letter, urged internationalization of Jerusalem and other holy places in Palestine, and indirectly appealed to the leaders of Catholic nations in the United Nations to seek from Israel guarantees of the religious rights of Catholic institutions and shrines.

Berlin Airlift Sets Record

April 16—The Anglo-American airlift into Berlin set a new record, flying in 12,940 short tons of supplies on 1,398 flights during a 24-hour period. The previous record was 8,246 tons.—After having kept her in prison for a week on suspicion of espionage in behalf of the U. S. Embassy in Prague, Czech police released Miss Vlasta Adele Vraz, Chicago-born chief of the American Relief for Czechoslovakia, in "recognition of her past services to Czechoslovakia and in the interests of United States-Czechoslovak relations."—The Communist-controlled Rumanian Government dismissed two non-Communist Vice Premiers, Traian Savulescu, Minister of Agriculture, and Stefan Voitec, Minister of Cultural Affairs, and named Foreign Minister Ana Pauker and Finance Minister Vasilij Luca, Communist party leaders, Vice Premiers.

April 17—The Chinese Communists in Peiping, gave emissaries from the Nanking Government three days in which to accept unconditional surrender terms, which included establishment of 10 bridgeheads on the South bank of the Yangtze river. Nanking rejected the terms **April 19.**

April 18—On the 33rd anniversary of the 1916 Easter rebellion, the 26 Southern counties of Eire cut their last ties with Great Britain and became the independent Republic of Ireland, free after 780 years of British rule. Independence Day was ushered in at midnight with fanfares of trumpets and 21-gun salvos in Dublin and other cities, and jubilant millions celebrated the new era with religious services and processions and military parades. Prime Minister John A. Costello expressed hope that the six counties of Northern Ireland would soon be united with the Republic.

April 19—In the worst labor disturbance in Argentina after the rise of President Peron, four persons were killed and 31 injured when General Confederation of Labor unions demonstrated against proposed increases in commodity prices in the provincial capital of Salta.

British Warships in Yangtze Shelled

April 20—Communist batteries on the North bank of the Yangtze shelled two British warships, the destroyer Consort and the sloop Amethyst, at points 60 miles downstream from Nanking, Na-

tionalist capital. Both ships returned the fire. The Amethyst was beached after 17 of her crew were killed, while the Consort, going to the sloop's assistance, lost 10 men in a running battle with the shore batteries before returning to Shanghai on orders of the British Admiralty. Both vessels had been evacuating refugees from North China. Reinforced Chinese Communist armies attacked the Nationalists on a 400-mile front on the North bank of the Yangtze. A small Red vanguard landed on the South bank at Wuhu, 50 miles upstream from Nanking.—At the opening of the left-wing World Congress of the Partisans of World Peace in Paris, Paul Robeson, head of the United States delegation, declared American Negroes would never fight the Soviet Union.

April 21—Throwing 1,000,000 troops into an offensive along a 600-mile front, Chinese Communists crossed the Yangtze at six points and cut the railway line between Nanking and Shanghai. The United States and other foreign embassies advised their nationals to leave Nanking which was evacuated by Nationalist Government officials. Former President Chiang Kai-shek conferred with Nationalist leaders in Hangchow. Two more British warships, the 10,000-ton cruiser London and the 1,500-ton sloop Black Swan, were damaged by Communist shell-fire along the Yangtze, but wiped out several shore batteries. Fifteen British seamen were killed.

Nationalists Abandon Nanking

April 22—The Chinese Communists used American-built anti-tank guns in putting the British cruiser London out of action, it was reported from Shanghai. The Nationalists evacuated Nanking, but a "fight to the end" was pledged by Acting President Li Tsung-jen and his predecessor, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

April 23—Following a night of looting by the native population, Chinese Communist troops occupied Nanking, without resistance, and then closed in on Shanghai.—Military and police forces of the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg occupied small border regions in Germany awarded them by a six-nation commission, including the United States, March 26.

April 25—A draft constitution for a Western German republic was signed in Frankfort-on-the-Main by German political leaders and representatives of the United States, Britain and France.—In a message read at an Associated Press luncheon in New York City, Gen. Lucius D. Clay, U. S. Military Governor in Germany, declared that inclusion of Germany in a Western European alliance was essential to thwart Communist expansion.—Advancing Chinese forces got within 40 miles of Shanghai. Some Communist soldiers forced their way into the U. S. Embassy in captured Nanking and aroused Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart. They left without causing trouble.

April 26—In a two-pronged drive on Shanghai Chinese Communist troops occupied Soochow, communications center 50 miles to the west, and reported wiping out two Nationalist armies.

Chiang Kai-shek Returns

April 27—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek flew to Shanghai and appealed to the South China population to resist Communist columns advancing across the Yangtze. Pledging that "as long as I live I will take part in our nation-wide struggle against enslavement," he predicted resistance to the Communists for another three years would result in victory.

April 28—Mrs. Aurora Quezon, widow of Manuel Quezon, first President of the Republic of the Philippines; her eldest daughter, also named Aurora, and 10 other members of their party were killed in an ambush in North Central Luzon, the main Philippines island, while driving to a memorial service for President Quezon. Police blamed the slayings on the Hukbalahpas, a rebellious peasant tribe known as the "Huks."

April 29—Soviet military authorities in Berlin tried to halt the shipment of airlift supplies by barge between two British-occupied sectors. British military police intervened and the Russians later blamed the incident on a misunderstanding.

April 30—In a communiqué broadcast to foreign capitals, the Chinese Communists called on the Western Powers, including the United States, to pull out all military and naval forces in China.

UNITED NATIONS

April 3—A general armistice agreement, in which both sides pledged themselves to commit no acts of aggression on land or sea, was signed on the island of Rhodes between Israel and Transjordan through the mediation of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, acting U. N. Mediator for Palestine.

April 5—Opening the spring session of the General Assembly at Flushing Meadow, New Yo Dr. Herbert V. Evatt of Australia, the pr declared, without referring directly to th Atlantic pact, that all regional agreemen "be subordinated to and must be in acc with" the U. N. Charter. Said he: "The that nearly all the difficulties of the United have been caused by one factor: great-po agreement outside the U. N. and comple dependent of the U. N."

Soviet Union's 30th Veto

April 8—Soviet Russia cast its 30th vet Security Council to block admission of the I of Korea to the U. N. after the application h approved, 9 to 2.

April 9—Soviet Delegate Gromyko charge Security Council that the United States, and France had established powerful bases in Italy's former colonies in North Afr a view to waging aggressive warfare. He pr U. N. trusteeship for the territories.— Hague, the International Court of Justice 11 to 5, Britain's claim for damages from for the mining of two British destroyers Corfu Channel Oct. 22, 1946, in which 44 lost their lives. Britain asked the court the damages at £875,000 ($3,500,000).

April 11—Over the opposition of Soviet the General Assembly's ad hoc Political curity Committee approved, 41 to 6, a pro establish a special 11-nation committee t creation of an 800-man permanent U. N. The Russians charged that the guard w "an obedient and pliant weapon of the circles of the United States."—The United was an "international personality" which c governments for injury caused to the orga or its agents in the performance of the such as in the case of the late Count Ber U. N. Mediator for Palestine, the Inter Court of Justice at The Hague ruled in visory opinion.—Count Carlo Sforza, Itali eign Minister, urged return of the former colonies to Italy under a U. N. trusteeship

Mindszenty Case Review Voted

April 12—By a vote of 30 to 7, with 20 abstaining, the General Assembly autho debate on whether the trials of Cardinal zenty in Hungary and of 15 Protestant cle in Bulgaria violated the human rights and mental freedoms clauses of the U. N. Char the peace treaties.—The Assembly also app debate on Indonesia. Both the United Sta Soviet Russia were among 41 nations whi ported the proposal. The Netherlands, Belg the Union of South Africa voted in opposit 12 nations abstained.

April 14—The General Assembly, 43 to 6, a resolution calling on the Big Five to cur the veto in the Security Council and volun exempt 34 specified subjects from the scop veto. Four of the Big Five, the United Stat ain, France and China, supported the p modifications, but the Soviet Union, the fi its satellites, voted in opposition.—In a debate in the General Assembly, delegate Western nations and the Soviet bloc ch each other to bring before the proper U. N the question of whether the North Atlan violated the U. N. Charter. Andrei Gromyko Deputy Foreign Minister, charged that t was designed to give the United States bases from which to attack Russia, while McNeil of Britain declared that the Sovie must be contemplating acts of aggressio would not protest the pact.

April 18—By a vote of 28 to 8, with 12 tions, the Assembly's Social Committee a an article in a proposed convention on inter newsgathering which limited peacetime ce of dispatches by foreign correspondents to related to national defense. The Soviet posed the provision.—Dr. Ralph J. Bunch cting mediator in Palestine, returned fi Near East, announcing that the war there and that he felt he had accomplished his ment.

April 25—The Assembly ruled, 39 to 6, refusal of the Soviet Union to allow the wives of aliens to join their husbands abr a violation of the U. N. Charter.

April 28—President Truman, in a me Congress, recommended U. S. membership International Trade Organization as "an forward step in our foreign policy."

April 30—By votes of 34 to 6, with 9 abst the Assembly called on Hungary and Bul answer charges by the United States and that the trials of Cardinal Mindszenty Protestant clergymen violated the humai clauses of the peace treaties with the

POLITICS

ril 1—Gov. Dewey of New York signed a bill ing the Board of Regents to purge the public l system of teachers and other employees who Communists or fellow travelers. *(See Nov. 28)*

ril 8—President Truman told Democratic s, gathered in Washington to plan a $1,000,000 chest," that the 1950 Congressional elections be won because, he said, "the opposition is to make superhuman efforts to defeat us."

ril 11—Tammany Hall rejected Franklin D. evelt Jr. as a candidate for the late Rep. Sol n's seat in the House from the 20th Congres- l District in Manhattan, and nominated Muni- Court Justice Benjamin Shalleck instead. The York County executive committee of the al party nominated Roosevelt April 13. *(See 17)*

Wiretapping Case Indictments

ril 12—A New York County grand jury in- d John G. Broady, attorney for Clendenin J. , political foe of Mayor O'Dwyer, and two men on charges of illegal wiretapping. The s were Kenneth Ryan, a former city detective, Edward M. Jones, a former U. S. Treasury rtment employee. In Albany, Gov. Dewey d a bill making possession of wiretapping pment for illegal purposes a crime comparable e possession of burglars' tools.

ril 21—Rep. William L. Pfeiffer of Buffalo was ed New York State chairman of the Republican by the State Committee in Albany. Miss Todd, acting chairman, remained as vice man. In reply to criticisms that he had been -picked by Gov. Dewey, Pfeiffer declared, ill not be a stooge for anyone."

ril 28—A remark by President Truman to men that the votes by Democratic members ongress on his new labor bill would be a mining factor in the distribution of Federal nage brought a charge by Rep. F. Edward rt (D.-La.), on the floor of the House, that President has officially placed a patronage tag otes."

BUSINESS AND FINANCE

ril 3—The Ford Motor Co. cut prices from $12 0 on Ford passenger cars; $100 on all Lincoln Lincoln Cosmopolitan models, and from $80 to on Mercury models. Truck prices were cut from o $40.—Tabulations by the National City Bank w York City of 1948 corporate earnings showed 3,262 corporations had a combined net income taxes of $11,700,000,000, compared with 0,000,000 in 1947, an increase of 22 percent.

ril 7—In a 6 to 1 ruling, the Florida Supreme t declared the state's fair trades law, under n manufacturers were permitted to set mini- prices for their products, unconstitutional, ng it created a monopoly.

German Trade Exposition Picketed

ril 9—The first post-war exposition of German trial products, sponsored by the U. S. military rnment in Western Germany, was picketed by bers of the Joint Committee to Combat Anti- tism when it opened in Rockefeller Center, York City.

ril 12—A program to raise British exports to United States and Canada to £180,000,000 ,000,000) in 1950 was announced in London by ld Wilson, president of the British Board of e. Exports in 1948 totaled £136,000,000 ($544,- 00).

ril 13—In a special message to Congress, Presi- Truman called for establishment of a Colum- Valley Administration, patterned after, but extensive than, the Tennessee Valley Author- for flood and irrigation control and the de- ment of power in the Northwest.

ril 17—The Port of New York Authority, oper- airports, bridges, tunnels, harbor facilities reight and market terminals in the New York- Jersey metropolitan area, reported a gross ne of $31,930,000 for 1948. Most of the income from the bridges and tunnels which handled 0,000 vehicles and collected $26,754,000. Rev- from La Guardia, Idlewild and Newark air- totaled $2,463,000, or $732,000 short of oper- expenses.

ril 22—In a further modification of installment g regulations, the Federal Reserve Board in- ed the time limit from 21 months to 24 hs and lowered the down payment require- , except for automobiles, from 15 to 10%.

ril 26—Members of the American Newspaper shers Assn. reported at the opening of their annual convention, in New York City, that most serious problem no longer was a news- shortage but rising production costs.—The U. S. Steel Corp. reported net earnings of $49,928,- 670 for the first three months in 1949, the highest since the third quarter in 1929.

Export Controls Lifted

April 27—Export controls on 500 commodity items, ranging from canned food products to tools and machinery, were lifted by the Department of Commerce in Washington. Many of them had been maintained after the end of World War II to stop the flow of potentially strategic materials to the Soviet Union.—In an address before the U. S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce in New York City, former French Premier Paul Reynaud, an authority on European finance, called for an end of foreign exchange controls which, he said, retarded economic recovery by encouraging bilateral instead of multilateral trade.

April 28—The Federal Reserve System cut the reserve requirements of its 7,000 member banks by $1,200,000,000 which was made available for business loans which, within 4 months, had dropped $1,500,000,000.

April 29—The first permissive certificates to airlines engaging exclusively in air-freight business were issued by the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington. Four cargo lines were chartered, covering transcontinental routes, the South and Texas.

GENERAL

April 5—Seventy-four persons, including 10 newborn babies, two nurses and two nuns, died or were missing in a fire which swept through St. Anthony's Hospital, Effingham, Ill., and wrecked the 76-year-old structure.—F. B. I. agents caught Richard H. Crowe, New York City bank employee who absconded with $883,000 in cash and securities, in Tampa, Fla. Crowe was flown back to New York City and indicted on charges of violation of the Federal banking laws. All but $6,000 of the loot was recovered.—The world's largest passenger airliner, Pan American's Boeing Stratocruiser, landed in London with 43 passengers and 16 crewmen, after a flight from New York City, with stops in Gander, Nfld., and Shannon, Eire.

April 10—After 48 hours of ceaseless effort, during which they drilled a 95-foot rescue shaft, volunteer rescue workers at San Marino, Calif., recovered the body of 3-year-old Kathy Fiscus from a narrow abandoned water well 120 feet deep, into which she fell while playing two nights before. The child was alive and crying when her parents, called by Kathy's playmates, reached the well, but doctors said she died soon afterward due to lack of oxygen, although air was pumped into the well without interruption. Thousands of persons watched the rescue operations.—Six worshippers were killed and 50 injured when a newly installed bottle fuel furnace exploded and wrecked St. Mary's Catholic Church in Marion, S. D.

Earthquake Rocks Northwest

April 13—A violent earthquake, followed by a tidal wave, rocked the state of Washington and adjacent areas, causing 8 deaths and damage estimated at $25,000,000. The shocks centered in the Puget Sound area and the heaviest damage was caused in Seattle, Tacoma and Olympia. The quake was felt in British Columbia to the north and Oregon to the south.

April 17—Crowds estimated at 1,500,000, the largest on record, jammed Fifth Ave. and midtown Manhattan to witness New York City's annual Easter Parade.

April 19—Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Zionist leader and head of the American Jewish Congress and the World Jewish Congress, who devoted much of his life to the establishment of a Jewish nation in Palestine, died in New York City. He was 75.

Metropolitan Opera Tenor Slain

April 21—A few hours after he had appeared in a Metropolitan Opera road tour performance of "Mignon," John Garris, 36, German-born tenor, was found shot to death in an alley in Atlanta, Ga.

April 26—A new world endurance flight record of 1,008 hours 1 minute 50 seconds was established by William Barris and Richard Riedel who set down their single-engine cabin monoplane at Fullerton, Calif., after six weeks aloft. The fliers, employees of an airplane service station, bettered the previous record, made in 1939, by 362 hours. While in the air, their plane was refueled several times daily.

April 30—A sharp decline in the number of marchers participating in New York City's leftist May Day parade, held a day ahead of time, was reported by police who estimated the number at 8,100, whereas 117,000 took part in counter Loyalty Day demonstrations in the city.

1949—May

WASHINGTON

May 2—Tighe E. Woods, Federal Housing Expediter, announced that owners of units containing one to four homes could raise their rents to bring their net operating income up to 30 percent of their gross income, and that owners of larger units were entitled to 25 percent of their gross income. Under the law, extending rent control for 15 months, Congress provided that landlords should get a "fair net operating income," but gave Woods authority to determine what this should be.

May 3—President Truman released Gen. Lucius D. Clay from his duties as U. S. Military Governor in Germany (appointed March 29, 1945). The President said the country should take pride in the way Gen. Clay had acquitted himself of "one of the toughest tasks and accomplishments in American history."

May 4—A day after it had been tentatively adopted by the House, 217 to 209, in a major setback for the Truman administration, a bill sponsored by Rep. John S. Wood (D.-Ga.) as a substitute for the Taft-Hartley Labor act was killed by the same body, 212 to 209. The issue of repealing the Taft-Hartley law was sent back to the House Labor Committee.—John Foster Dulles told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that failure to ratify the North Atlantic pact might result in war.

May 5—President Truman declared he viewed defeat of the Wood labor bill in the House as a victory for his administration.—At the New York trial of 11 American Communist party leaders Thomas A. Younglove, F. B. I. undercover agent, testified that in October, 1946, Stalin sent a warning that war might come at any time and that U. S. Reds should be ready to go underground.

May 6—Speedy ratification of the North Atlantic pact was urged before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by James W. Gerard, former Justice Owen J. Roberts of the U. S. Supreme Court, and Charles P. Taft.

May 7—Welcoming two U. S. Senators and 67 Representatives from 38 states visiting New York, Mayor O'Dwyer appealed for increased Federal aid for slum clearance and housing.

May 9—Following a conference with Secretary of State Acheson, Sen. Tom Connally (D.-Tex.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Sen. Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, ranking Republican committee member, declined an invitation to attend, in an advisory capacity, the scheduled Council of Foreign Ministers' conference on Germany in Paris, preferring to remain in Washington to push ratification of the North Atlantic pact.—President Truman asked Congress for early legislation empowering him to reorganize the Executive Branch as recommended by the Hoover Commission.

May 10—In a debate on the State Department's policy toward Spain and the abstension of the United States in the U. N. from voting on a resumption of full diplomatic relations, Sen. Connally told the Senate that he approved of neither Spain's nor Soviet Russia's forms of government. Yet, he pointed out, full diplomatic relations were being maintained with Moscow.—Sen. Vandenberg declared at a meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the North Atlantic pact should not be regarded as a guarantee by the United States that European participating nations would be safe from invasion.

No Ambassador to Spain

May 11—Full diplomatic recognition of Franco Spain depends on restoration of basic civil rights there, Secretary of State Acheson told a news conference. He pointed out that the Franco Government "was established with the active support of Hitler and Mussolini," and added that the United States would continue to adhere to the United Nations resolution of 1946, which called for the withdrawal of ambassadors from Spain.

May 12—Disclosure that an Austrian-born, self-admitted Communist, Hans Freistadt, had been granted a scholarship for advanced study in nuclear physics by the Atomic Energy Commission was made in the House by Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R.-N. Y.). Chairman Lilienthal of the A. E. C. said the scholarship program was administered by the National Research Council without influence from the commission. In Chapel Hill, N. C., Freistadt, 23, a part-time physics teacher at the University of North Carolina, admitted his Communist affiliation, but said he was loyal to the United States, having served in the Army for five years and became a naturalized citizen in 1944.—Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, chairman of the 11-nation Far Eastern Commission, announced the termination of the reparations program imposed on Japan, to relieve American taxpayers and to speed Ja economic recovery.

May 14—Calling for adoption of the progra military aid to the North Atlantic pact nation also Turkey, Greece and "certain" other cou the State Department described their defense feeble as to "invite military aggression." The cost was put at $1,450,000,000 for the 194 fiscal year.—A cut of $2,100,000,000 in the F Budget was urged by the Research and Policy mittee of the Committee for Economic De ment to avoid a tax increase.

May 16—In a 5-to-4 decision, the U. S. Su Court ruled that free speech should not be even if it stirred up anger and unrest amor listeners. The court reversed the conviction Chicago court of the Rev. Arthur W. Termi a Catholic priest from Birmingham, Ala., disorderly conduct charge after he had add a meeting in February, 1946, under the sp ship of Gerald L. K. Smith.

Welcome for Gen. Clay

May 17—Back after four years' service as Military Governor of Germany, Gen. Luci Clay received a hero's welcome, with Presiden Man and both chambers of Congress accla him. The President conferred on him a secon Leaf cluster to his Distinguished Service M while the Senate and the House listened atter when he urged inclusion of Germany in the ern pact of nations to prevent what he call otherwise "inevitable" alliance of the former with Soviet Russia.—The White House annc the President had acceded to a request by M Wallgren, former Governor of Washington, th name be withdrawn from nomination to the manship of the National Security Resources The Senate Armed Services Committee the nomination March 15.

May 18—The unsettled political situation in while presenting a serious threat to world made inadvisable immediate consideration Pacific security treaty similar to the North At pact, Secretary of State Acheson declared.— dent Truman designated John J. McCloy, h the World Bank, as the first U. S. civilian commissioner for Germany.—President Euricc par Dutra of Brazil was welcomed by Pre Truman and Cabinet members when he a in Washington by plane for a 10-day state President Dutra's 64th birthday was commem on his arrival by a public celebration i Municipal Center.—After conferring with me of the Atomic Energy Commission, Sen. McM (D.-Conn.), chairman of the Joint Atomic E Committee of Congress, reported that an of uranium oxide, containing enriched U-235 disappeared from the Argonne National Labo near Chicago in February, 1949, but had no stolen. Six-sevenths of the missing substanc recovered, the Senator said.

May 19—Chairman O'Mahoney (D.-Wyo.) Senate subcommittee holding hearings on priations for the Atomic Energy Commissio nounced that in future scholarships for Con ists would be barred.—In an address to a session of Congress, President Dutra of expressed his country's faith in the efforts United States to keep the world "from re bloodshed."

May 20—Chairman Lilienthal of the Atom ergy Commission assured a Senate Appropri subcommittee that future applicants for fello would be required to sign oaths of allegianc precaution against grants to Communist fellow-travelers.—The Senate rejected Repub sponsored moves to cut the $751,440,000 Arm Functions Appropriations bill, formerly call Rivers and Harbor bill. Sen. Douglas (D who sided with the Republicans, called the "pork barrel measure."—The Senate confirm nominations of Gordon Dean (Calif.) and DeWolf Smyth (N. J.), to the Atomic E Commission, and also that of Admiral Al Kirk, ret., as Ambassador to the Soviet Un

Death of James Forrestal

May 22—James Forrestal, 57, who retired s retary of Defense on March 28, leaped to his from the 16th floor of the National Naval M Center at Bethesda, Md., Washington subu dropped 13 stories to a third-floor passagew left no letters, but a partially copied Greek by Sophocles on the comfort of death was He had entered the hospital five days aft resignation, having suffered a complete ment physical collapse, which doctors ascribed t years of overwork. President Truman decla was "inexpressively grieved and shocked," "this able and devoted public servant was a a casualty of war as if he had died on the line." He gave orders for Mrs. Forrestal flown back from Paris, where she had sou

for her husband's convalescence, in the Presi- ial plane Independence, and for flags on all c buildings to be flown at half-staff until after Forrestal's funeral.—Sen. Hickenlooper of ranking Republican member of the Con- ional Joint Committee, who two years earlier supported David E. Lilienthal for chairman e Atomic Energy Commission, urged President an to request Lilienthal's resignation on ds of "incredible mismanagement." In reply, ithal said the Senator's charges were "vague ungenerous," and that during the commis- two and a half years of operation "a sub- ial stockpile of atomic weapons," including of new design, had been accumulated, as ared with a "tragic" situation before. He a full investigation.

y 23—After Federal Judge Medina had denied ies of motions to declare a mistrial, dismiss ndictment, direct a verdict of acquittal and out the testimony of seven undercover agents, efense in the conspiracy trial of 11 communist rs in New York City opened its case by calling Gates, editor of the Daily Worker and one ie defendants, as a witness. He contended nunists supported reforms by peaceful means not by violence.

y 24—Sen. Wherry (R.-Neb.) told a Senate opriations subcommittee hearing that two of uranium were removed from the atomic in Hanford, Wash., in a security test in st, 1948, and that their disappearance was discovered for three months. The General ric Co., operator of the plant, called the test dly fair" because no one who had not received learance from the Atomic Energy Commission d have been given permission to enter the cted area.—A plan sponsored by New York Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority onstruction of a $78,000,000 suspension bridge, ng Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, with Fort lton, Brooklyn, was approved by Army en- rs. The bridge would be 4,620 feet long, the st suspension span in the world.

y 25—Funeral rites for James Forrestal were in the amphitheater of Arlington National tery. President Truman, former President er, members of the U. S. Supreme Court and e Cabinet, Democratic and Republican Sena- were among the 6,500 present.—Francis P. hews of Omaha, Neb., was sworn in as Sec- y of the Navy.

y 26—President Truman expressed his "en- confidence" in Chairman Lilienthal of the ic Energy Commission.—Following a personal rom former President Hoover, President Tru- urged Congress to take prompt action on re- ization of the Executive Branch.

y 31—The trial of Alger Hiss, former State rtment official, on a two-count perjury indict- in connection with espionage charges opened deral Court, New York City.—Attorney Gen- Clark announced abandonment of the Govern- 's efforts to have Gerhart Eisler returned to J. S. as a fugitive from justice. Eisler flew Czech plane from London, where he had been in extradition proceedings, to Prague, telling nen that "Clark is America's biggest fool."

FOREIGN

y 1—A May Day display of Soviet armed gth before Premier Stalin in Moscow included rst appearance of a new type of jet plane lly described as "the fastest plane in the ." The Premier's son, Maj. Gen. Vassily , was in command of the air show.

y 4—The Chinese Nationalists in Shanghai ted loss of the port of Hangchow, 100 miles e southwest to Communist armies.—The first ersary of the birth of Israel as a state was rated by joyous crowds in Tel Aviv, the l. President Truman sent congratulations to Chaim Weizmann, president of Israel, who ded two anniversary celebrations in New York —In a farewell interview in Grafenwoehr, any, Gen. Clay expressed doubt that the pro- agreement with the Soviet Union would be anent. In Berlin news that the Soviet blockade be lifted was greeted by German officials relief, but they pointed out that the future s of Berlin remained unsettled.

y 7—British Foreign Secretary Bevin, speak- pilots of the Anglo-American airlift at Gatow d, Berlin, declared that, with the promised of the Soviet land blockade there was a er chance for peace now" than since the end e War. He praised the U. S. and Royal Air fliers for a job well done, but added, "We ot out of the woods yet. We must keep up the work until peace is assured."—Chinese police anghai executed, by shooting, 27 men at busy street intersections. The men had been accused of being Communist agents.

May 8—After eight months' deliberations, the German Parliamentary Council, meeting in Bonn, by 53 to 12, adopted a draft constitution for a "Federal Republic of Germany," embracing the 11 laender (states) within the United States, British and French occupation zones. The constitution was subject to approval by the three Western occupation powers and ratification by the Landtage (state legislatures) included in the proposed federation.—Chinese Communist forces captured Kashing, railway town 65 miles southwest of Shanghai.

Berlin Blockade Lifted

May 9—A formal order for the lifting of the land blockade of Berlin's Western occupation sectors was issued by Gen. Vassily Ivanovich Chuikov, Soviet Military Governor in Germany. The order stipulated that 16 trains daily would be permitted to enter the city's Western zones and that the autobahn (express highway) would be reopened.

May 10—The three Western Powers gave orders for the lifting of the counter-blockade in Berlin to coincide with the raising of the Soviet land blockade.—The Parliamentary Council for Western Germany chose Bonn as capital of the proposed German Republic, by 33 votes against 29 for Frankfort.—Princess Margaret, younger daughter of King George VI had a 20-minute private audience with Pope Pius XII at the Vatican. The visit provoked protests from Protestant churchmen in England who called it a "direct evasion of the Bill of Rights, Britain's basic act of Constitution." Buckingham Palace officials described the meeting as "purely a courtesy visit."

May 12—The 328-day land blockade of the Western sections of Berlin was ended at daybreak when trains and automobiles began arriving in the Soviet occupation zone from the West. The Russians were affable and restricted formalities to a minimum. The Berlin population was jubilant and celebrated as if their city had been liberated. The Western Powers announced, however, that airlift operations would be continued until a sizable stockpile of food and fuel had been accumulated.—By a vote of 333 to 6, the House of Commons ratified the North Atlantic pact after both Foreign Secretary Bevin and former Prime Minister Churchill had called it a deterrent to potential Soviet aggression. The opposition votes were cast by two Communists, two Laborites and two left-wing independents.—The U. S., British and French Military Governors, at Frankfort, approved the draft constitution for a Western German Republic.

Eisler Extradition Case

May 14—At the request of the U. S. State Department, Gerhart Eisler, German-born Communist, was seized by Scotland Yard officers at Southampton, England, aboard the Polish liner Batory on which he had stowed away from New York City. He jumped $23,500 bail posted after being sentenced to one-to-three years in prison on charges of concealing his Communist party membership and giving false testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee. Eisler put up a fight and had to be carried off the liner. The U. S. Embassy in London filed a formal request for his extradition to New York City.

May 15—In a resurgence of opposition to the Franco regime, the consulates of Bolivia, Brazil and Peru in Barcelona were bombed. The South American countries were among those that had advocated, in the United Nations General Assembly, resumption of full diplomatic relations with Spain.

May 16—The Polish Ambassador in London, Jerzy Michalowski, protested to Foreign Secretary Bevin against the forcible removal of Gerhart Eisler from the liner Batory as a "violation of the rights of the Polish flag." Eisler was held without bail in London pending a hearing.—A Communist court in Czechoslovakia, after a secret trial, sentenced Gen. Karel Kutlvasr, leader of the 1945 uprising against the Nazis in Prague, to life imprisonment on charges of having plotted to overthrow the government. Three of his 13 codefendants were sentenced to death, 9 to prison terms and one, a private, was acquitted.

May 17—In a two-day election in the Soviet-occupied zone of Germany, 33.9 percent of the vote was cast against the Communist slate of delegates to the proposed left-wing People's Congress. The vote was 7,943,982 for the Communist candidates and 4,090,280 against them.

May 18—Truck traffic from Western Germany to Berlin was interrupted again by Soviet authorities who halted 200 vehicles, many of them carrying perishable food, near British-occupied Helmstedt, demanding that the drivers produce permits issued by the Soviet zone German Economic Commission.

May 19—The Russians permitted the 200 trucks

from Western Germany to enter Berlin, but, after five hours, again halted traffic on the autobahn.—Tass, the official Soviet news agency, announced Russia was willing to participate in talks with the U. S. and Britain on ending the civil war in Greece. The proposal was rejected by both governments, which supported the United Nations.

May 21—About 500 persons were injured in violent rioting in Berlin where 16,000 employees of the transportation system struck in a demand for payment in West marks. Guns, knives, clubs and steel bars were used as the strikers, members of the non-Communist Trade Union Federation, fought Soviet zone police and strikebreakers recruited from the Communist Free German Trade Federation. The strikers had been paid in East marks, worth only one-third to one-fourth of Western currency.—Upon the arrival of Secretary of State Acheson by plane in Paris, a conference was held at the French Foreign Ministry, in which British Foreign Secretary Bevin and French Foreign Minister Schuman agreed on a policy on Germany. Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky reached Paris by plane from Moscow soon after Acheson's arrival, announcing he was "glad to be here."

May 22—Violence spread in the strike of 16,000 anti-Communist railway workers in Berlin, with casualties estimated at 1,000, including one dead. —Czechoslovakia released two U. S. soldiers arrested in December, 1948, and sentenced to long prison terms as "spies" after they had strayed across the border from their station in Germany. The men, who had been AWOL, told their superior officers they had been severely beaten by Czech police.

Foreign Ministers Meet

May 23—The Big Four Foreign Ministers Council, at its opening meeting in Paris, accepted an agenda proposed by the Western Powers and agreed to discuss the Austrian question after Germany. Vishinsky urged that a date be set for a meeting of the Big Four with China on peace terms for Japan.—The new Federal Republic of Germany was officially proclaimed by the Parliamentary Council in Bonn where 63 out of 65 delegates signed the new constitution. Two Communists refused to sign.—Police in the Communist-controlled zone of Berlin fired on striking transportation workers and killed two persons.

May 24—The United States, Britain and France rejected, at the Big Four conference in Paris, a Soviet proposal for a return to the Four-Power rule over Germany. This rule, provided for in the Potsdam agreement of 1945, had "failed disastrously." Secretary of State Acheson told the conference.

May 25—Chinese Communist troops occupied all but a few isolated sections of Shanghai as the Nationalist forces retreated northeast toward Woosung. Both the U. S. and Soviet Consulates, on opposite sides of Soochow Creek, were struck by stray bullets.—In Paris Secretary of State Acheson rejected as unrealistic the Soviet Union's claim for $10,000,000,000 in reparations as a condition for German unity.—Railway traffic between the Western and Soviet zones in Berlin was halted when Communist rail workers deserted switch boxes in the Western sectors.

May 26—In a papal bull, Pope Pius XII proclaimed 1950 as a holy year and urged Roman Catholics from all over the world to make pilgrimages to Rome.

May 27—The United States' request for the extradition of Gerhart Eisler was denied by Sir Laurence Dunne, chief metropolitan magistrate in London, who ruled that Eisler's false declaration in seeking an exit visa was not extraditable.

May 28—The three Western Powers proposed at the Foreign Ministers' conference in Paris that Germany should be united on the basis of the Bonn Constitution and that four-power control should be restored, with a majority vote prevailing.—The Chinese Communists completed the occupation of Shanghai, and reported capture of 40,000 Nationalist troops. Soviet Russia announced the closing of its consulate there, explaining it had not yet officially recognized the new regime.

May 30—The Western Powers' proposal for a united Germany under the Bonn Constitution was rejected by Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky who contended it was aimed at dismembering the former Reich in violation of the Potsdam pact. He also insisted on the retention of veto on future policies for Germany.—A constitution for the "German Democratic Republic" in Soviet-occupied Eastern Germany was adopted in Berlin by the Communist-dominated People's Congress in opposition to the Bonn charter. The Congress elected Gerhart Eisler a member of the People's Council, highest policy-making body in the eastern zone.

May 31.—The three Western Powers in Paris refused to hear a delegation from Germany's Soviet-ruled Eastern zone, as requested by insky.—Two American officials were among 150 miners and troops killed in three d rioting in a strike of tin miners in Bolivia test against the deportation of the heads o union. The government called the wall revolutionary strike, and mobilized all able men between 19 and 50.

UNITED NATIONS

May 4—A Four-Power agreement on endi Berlin blockade and calling a meeting of of Foreign Ministers on Germany's futu reached in New York City at a conference a by Dr. Philip C. Jessup, U. S. representative U. N.; Jacob A. Malik of the Soviet Uni Alexander Cadogan of Britain, and Jean C of France. The date for lifting the Sovie blockade of the former Reich capital was May 12, to be followed by the council mee Paris 11 days later.—At a dinner of the Federation of U. N. Assns., Dr. Herbert V. General Assembly president, declared that for averting a war over the Berlin crisis w to the U. N.

May 6—Charges by Soviet bloc delegates Assembly's political committee that the States maintained air bases on Spanish te and had other secret military and political standings with the Franco Government were by U. S. Delegate Ray Atherton.

May 7—Both the Netherlands and the R of Indonesia agreed to a U. N. proposal five months of fighting in the East Indie cording to an announcement by the Commiss Indonesia in Batavia, the Netherlands agr the release of all political prisoners and the of the republican government to its former c Jogjakarta, while the Republic consented t representatives to a round-table conference Hague on all Indonesian issues.

Israel Elected to U. N.

May 11—By a vote of 37 to 12, with 9 abste the Assembly elected the Republic of Isr membership, the 59th member of the Unit tions. The delegations of the Arab states— Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria and walked out of the Assembly Hall after opposed Israel's admission on the ground t state had failed to comply with a U. N. res calling for internationalization of Jerusale repatriation of Arab refugees. The United voted for Israel's admission. Britain cast no

May 12—Both President Truman and Se of State Acheson expressed continued faith ultimate success of the U. N. as a peace or tion in transmitting to Congress a report o participation during 1948. They admitted ever, that there had been some disappoin during the year, for which, by implicatio blamed Soviet Russia's excessive use of h power.

May 14—After a flat announcement by the Union and its satellites that they would n the agreement, the General Assembly adop to 6, an international press pact designed to the freedom of foreign correspondents an agencies, restrict censorship except on violating national security, and provide gua that erroneous reports would be corrected.

May 15—Leaving by air for Paris on h home, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Gr chief Russian delegate to the U. N. c peace could be achieved if the United Sta the U. S. S. R. worked together.

May 18—The spring session of the Gene sembly was adjourned after a proposal by Foreign Secretary Bevin and Italian Foreig ister Count Sforza for administration of the Italian colonies in North Africa was reje to 14. A resolution offered by the Polish d Dr. Julius Katz-Suchy, to debate the Gerhart Eisler was defeated, 43 to 1, with th bloc abstaining.

May 21—With both the United States Soviet Union voting for the measure, the E. Commission for Europe, in Geneva, Swit adopted a resolution to establish a per commission for the development of trade Western and Eastern European countries.

POLITICS

May 2—Mayor O'Dwyer of New York City an invitation to attend a fund-raising, $50 dinner sponsored by Tammany Hall and, addressed a meeting of the Fair Deal Dem pledging his loyalty to the policies of A Smith, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Herbert and President Truman and, inferentially, r ing Tammany.—In a broadcast from Albar

called the 1949 session of the New York State ture the most notable during his administra- almost seven years, declaring that broad es had been made in the fields of housing, on and sickness insurance.

5—Gov. Dewey sailed from New York for n Europe, to study the international situa- first hand.

9—A remark ascribed to President Truman bert Harrison, national chairman of the an Veterans Committee, that there were iany Byrds" in Congress who were more ed in local issues than in national issues t a retort from Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D.-Va.) f the President means he will attempt to ne from the Senate because I will not accept tatorship in matters of legislation, then I on hand when the purging starts." The nt later disclaimed any such intention.

10—After a 32-year rule, the Democratic e of Frank Hague in Jersey City, N. J., was own when one of his former lieutenants, V. Kenny, defeated Mayor Frank Hague the former boss' nephew, for reelection by of 81,117 to 59,231. Hague had retired as in 1947 in favor of Eggers after having held ce for 30 years. Kenny had served under as a Democratic ward leader until they in 1948. Kenny's father, Edward Kenny, ague his start in politics.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., Elected

17—Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., third son late President, was elected to succeed the l Bloom in the House of Representatives ne 20th Congressional District in New York Roosevelt, repudiated by Tammany Hall, d 41,146 votes to 24,352 for Municipal Court Benjamin H. Shalleck, the Democratic or- ion's candidate. He ran on the Liberal and reedoms party tickets, and got 50.9 percent otal vote. William H. McIntyre, Republican, d 10,026 votes and Annette T. Rubinstein, an Labor party, 5,348. President Truman was 2,500 Democrats who sent congratulations.

18—A new fusion movement to defeat the atic city ticket in New York City in the ctions was announced by Samuel Seabury, aded three successful campaigns for the late Fiorello H. La Guardia.

25—Mayor O'Dwyer of New York City an- d he would not seek reelection. He em- d that, on the advice of his physician, he not permit himself to be drafted for a term or for some other public office.

27—After a year's investigation, a special jury in Philadelphia returned presentments g "conspiracy" and "outright thievery" office of the Receiver of the Taxes. The in- vas brought about by the suicide, in May, f William F. Foss, head of the Amusement vision, who left a note telling how shortages funds had been divided.

BUSINESS AND FINANCE

2—Stockholders of the U. S. Steel Corp. g in Hoboken, N. J., approved a proposal to ie common stock three-for-one, raising the of authorized common shares from 15,000,- 45,000,000 and the number of outstanding from 8,703,252 to 26,109,756. The split was t in the corporation's 48-year history.

3—Contracts were signed in Washington construction of a 48,000-ton passenger liner, ever built in the United States, to cost ,000, of which the Government will pay cent and the United States Lines, which erate it, 40 percent. The liner will accom- 2,000 passengers in air-conditioned quar- nd, if converted into a transport, 14,000 The vessel is being built by the Newport hipbuilding Co. for completion in 1952.

8—At a meeting of 500 representatives of il-producing companies and Government at Louisiana, Mo., Secretary of the In- Krug recommended that private industry take over the task of developing synthetic oduction on a large-scale commercial basis.

13—Bank irregularities reported to the . in 1948, involving $3,000,000, were caused mbling, drink and women," according to Pennington, an inspector of the bureau. dressed the National Assn' of Mutual Sav- nks in Washington.

17—The New York City Council approved, a budget of $1,197,434,294 for the 1949-50 ear. The budget, setting a new record. that for 1948-49 by $36,895,437.

Billions Paid in Subsidies

22—Subsidy payments to farmers and business- nessmen in the 14 years ended June 30, 1948, totaled $14,525,217,000, the Bureau of the Budget in Washington reported.

May 24—In testimony before a Senate Commerce subcommittee, Capt. Eddie V. Rickenbacker, president of Eastern Air Lines, stated that commercial airlines were "suffering from too much coddling" and that instead of the $48,000,000 in air subsidies granted in 1948 $26,000,000 would have sufficed.

May 25—The Argentine Government cut imports from the U. S. to 25 percent of the 1947-48 quota because of a shortage of dollar exchange.

GENERAL

May 1—Tornadoes raging through Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas and Louisiana caused 10 deaths and property damage mounting into millions.

May 4—Quadruplets—two boys and two girls—were born to Mrs. Charles Collins, wife of a Wall St. brokerage firm clerk, in Lebanon Hospital, New York City. The father, joyous over the event but worried over the housing problem, was quickly reassured when county officials and neighbors in the Bronx promised a brand new home.

May 13—The Holland Tunnel, linking New York City with New Jersey, was partially wrecked when a 16-ton truck loaded, in contravention of regulations, with volatile carbon disulphide exploded. Sixty-three persons were injured and 23 trucks were damaged. The eastbound tube of the tunnel was closed for 56 hours.

May 19—After an absence of 14 years, vaudeville returned to the Palace Theater in New York City.

May 27—Rita Hayworth, motion picture actress, was married to Aly Khan, son of the Aga Khan, by the Communist mayor of the small village of Vallauris in Southern France. A Moslem religious ceremony was performed later.

May 30—In the first lynching of the year, a young Negro, Clif Hill, was taken from a cell in the home of the sheriff of Irwinton, Ga., and beaten and shot to death. He had been arrested following a disturbance in a Negro roadhouse.

May 31—The Associated Press reported that 413 persons were killed during the 3-day Memorial Day weekend. Among the 253 killed in traffic accidents was W. A. Julian, Treasurer of the United States.

1949—June

WASHINGTON

June 1—A personnel turnover of 87 percent within two years was cited by Sen. Hickenlooper (R.-Ia.) as proof of "incredible mismanagement" by the Atomic Energy Commission and its chairman, David E. Lilienthal, at a hearing of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. Lilienthal declared the personnel turnover had been no larger than in other Federal agencies.

June 2—The bottle that contained the uranium-235, which disappeared from the Argonne atomic laboratory in Chicago four months previously, was found in a dump for radioactive waste near the plant, Sen. McMahon (D.-Conn.), chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, disclosed. He blamed the disappearance on carelessness and negligence.—Whittaker Chambers admitted at the trial of Alger Hiss that he had committed perjury when, while still a Communist, he had taken an oath to defend the U. S. Constitution in accepting a Government job in 1937. He swore Hiss had passed 47 State Department documents on munitions to him in 1937-38 for transmission to a Soviet espionage agent.

June 3—In a letter to Chairman Vinson (D.-Ga.), Secretary of the Air Force Symington categorically denied that his department's choice of the B-36 bomber as its principal weapon had been influenced by personal reasons and politics. He also denied a report that he planned to resign to join Floyd Odlum, head of the Atlas Corp., which controlled the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp., manufacturers of the B-36.—Three of the 11 defendants in the Communist trial in New York City were sent to jail by Federal Judge Medina for contempt of court. John Gates, editor of The Daily Worker, was sentenced to 30 days for refusing to answer questions. Henry Winston, organizational secretary, and Gus Hall, Ohio chairman, were remanded for the duration of the trial for noisy demonstrations.

June 6—Three witnesses testified before the House Un-American Affairs Committee that in 1945 Secretary of State James F. Byrnes had prevented the F.B.I. from arresting a Soviet spy who subsequently escaped from the country. The former Secretary denied this.

June 7—An F.B.I. report, introduced at the espionage trial of Judith Coplon, disclosed that Soviet Russia received a shipment of atomic research devices from the United States in 1947 but that two subsequent shipments were held up. The report said the equipment was bought by the Soviet purchasing agency, Amtorg, which seemed to have "exact knowledge" of the activities of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Hollywood Personages Named

June 8—The names of leading Hollywood actors, authors and educators were listed by the F.B.I. in a secret report, compiled in 1947, as members of the Communist party or fellow-travelers. The report was introduced at the espionage trial of Judith Coplon.—In Sacramento, Calif., the State Senate Committee on Un-American Activities issued a 709-page report which also listed many motion picture personages, writers, musicians and others as having "followed or appeased some of the Communist party line program over a long period." The report proposed legislation to control and prevent subversive activity.—Before the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, Sen. Hickenlooper charged that the authorization in 1947 of the export of 1 millicurie (1,000th of a gram) of radioactive isotopes to Norway had been a violation of the 1946 Atomic Energy Law. His charge was quickly challenged by Sen. McMahon (D.-Conn.), chairman of the committee, and Chairman Lilienthal of the Atomic Energy Commission who declared that the isotopes were shipped to Norway for research purposes and, as they were non-fissionable, were of no value in atomic bombs.

June 9—President Truman told a news conference that he still believed the atomic energy program was in good hands under David E. Lilienthal.—Three other "sources" of Government documents transmitted to a pre-war Soviet spy ring were named by Whittaker Chambers at the Alger Hiss trial—the late Harry Dexter White, a former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Franklin Victor Reno, a mathematics expert at the Army Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Md., and William Ward Pigman, former chemist in the National Bureau of Standards.—The State Department protested to Britain against a five-year trade agreement London had reached with Argentina, declaring such a long-range, bilateral pact showed discrimination because it excluded certain American commodities from the Argentine market.—The Senate confirmed President Truman's appointment of Mrs. Georgia Neese Clark of Richland, Kan., as the new Treasurer of the United States.

June 13—Speaking in defense of the Atomic Energy Commission and its head, David E. Lilienthal, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, wartime director of the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic project, told the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee the commission had developed better weapons and increased production substantially.—The Senate ratified the international wheat agreement designed to stabilize prices for four years.—Mrs. Whittaker Chambers, testifying at the Alger Hiss perjury trial, defended her husband as "a decent citizen and a great man."

Truman Denounces Post-War Hysteria

June 16—President Truman predicted that what he called a wave of hysteria which was sweeping the country as a result of the spy and loyalty inquiries would subside. Such situations usually developed after wars and crises, as far back as 1798 when a similar wave of hysteria produced the alien and sedition laws, he said. He promised that anyone in the Executive Department who contributed to the hysteria would be cleaned out.—Judith Coplon testified at her espionage trial that she had never stolen secret U. S. documents for transmission to Moscow and denied she had ever been a Communist. She said she had fallen in love with Valentin A. Gubitchev, Russian engineer formerly employed by the United Nations, but had been disillusioned when she found out he already was married.—At the Alger Hiss perjury trial, Henry Julian Wadleigh, former State Department economist, admitted he had given confidential documents to Whittaker Chambers to be passed on to a Russian spy ring. He said he had never been a member of the Communist party, but had been a "sympathizer."—Both chambers of Congress, by voice votes, passed the bill giving President Truman broad authority to reorganize the Executive Branch on the basis of the Hoover Commission report.

June 17—In a letter to Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House, President Truman charged that the "real estate lobby," in opposing this lo housing and slum clearance program, was of "misrepresentation" and "distortion" tending that the all-over cost of the program be $20,000,000,000 and not $10,000,000,000, as estimated. In reply, the National Assn. of R tate Boards called the Administration's p a "socialistic scheme for socialized housing.

June 18—Members of the House Un-Ar Activities Committee declared they had n consulted by Rep. Wood (D.-Ga.), committee man, when he sent letters to 70 colleges boards of education in all states, asking f books in order to look for Communist propa The committee reassured indignant educato it had no intention of interfering with ac freedom or of censoring the textbooks.— Secretary of State James F. Byrnes declare address at Washington and Lee University, L ton, Va., that the social-economic program cated by the Truman Administration would a "welfare state" in which the American would be "economic slaves."

President Signs Reorganization Bill

June 20—President Truman signed the Re zation bill and immediately sent to Congres proposals to streamline the Executive Branch Government. Principal among his recommen was conversion of the Federal Security Agen a new Department of Welfare to be heade Secretary with Cabinet rank.—Testimony the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomi gy disclosed that the cost of a junior high sc the Atomic Energy Commission's project a ford, Wash., had risen from the original es of $1,786,000 to $3,966,000. Sen. Hickenloop cused the commission of "a completely inex expenditure of Government money."—In Ne City, Federal Judge Medina remanded a fou defendant in the Communist trial to prison duration of the court proceedings when he lenged the Judge for ruling out a defense e The defendant was Gilbert Green, Illinoi chairman of the Communist party.

June 21—After receiving a final report Big Four Foreign Ministers conference from tary of State Acheson on the latter's retur Paris, President Truman announced that g progress had been made toward conclusio peace treaty with Austria, which he hoped w signed before the end of 1949. The same, clared, could not be said of German unifi The Russians, he said, sought a return to Po which they themselves had "rendered unw by their misuse of the unlimited veto."

June 22—During debate on the Administr Housing Bill in the House, Rep. Sabath (I 83 years old, advocate of the measure, an Cox (D.-Ga.), 69, an outspoken opponen changed blows on the floor of the chamber Representatives quickly separated them, an they shook hands. The incident occurred Sabath, chairman of the Rules Committee, to permit Cox to interrupt him during a dis of the rules to govern the debate.—Associa tices Felix Frankfurter and Stanley F. Reed U. S. Supreme Court testified to the "exc and "good" reputation of Alger Hiss at the perjury trial.—Mrs. Brunhilde Eisler, wife hart Eisler, Communist leader, who jumpe 500 bail and fled to Europe May 6 while two prison sentences, was deported on s bound for London.

June 23—Upon his return from the Pari Power conference, Secretary of State Aches newsmen that Soviet Russia had shifted fr offensive to the defensive "in the struggle soul of Europe." He declared that the pos the West had "grown greatly in str due chiefly to the efforts of the American and it was therefore vital for Congress t the Atlantic pact and go forward with the assistance program.—Alger Hiss testified perjury trial that he had never been a Com or fellow traveler. He denied he had given taker Chambers or any other unauthorized copies of restricted documents.

June 24—In a message urging reorganiz the Post Office Department along businesslik President Truman recommended that the P ter General be given authority to appoi masters and run the department autono The President also said postal rates sh raised to meet increased operation costs. dent Truman asked Congress for a $45,000,0

ovide technical aid to the world's under-
oped areas under his Point 4 program.—After
rosecution had concluded its cross-examina-
Judith Coplon shouted at her trial on es-
ge charges that the case was a "frame-up and
y it smells to high heaven."—Attorney Gen-
Tom Clark ordered the F. B. I. to make a
nvestigation of an outbreak of hooded night
violence in Alabama.

Rent Control Modified

e 26—Under new rules issued by Housing Ex-
r Tighe W. Woods, landlords who remodeled
decorated their properties and installed new
ment were permitted to ask for rent in-
s. Said Woods: "The freeze principle of rent
ol is now a thing of the past."

e 27—In a 5 to 4 decision, the U. S. Supreme
reversed the perjury conviction of Harold R.
toffel, former president of the United Auto-
e Workers, C. I. O., local in Milwaukee, who
lenied that he was a Communist or ever had
unist affiliations.

e 28—An administration-sponsored move to
from the proposed new Labor bill a plan
d by Sen. Taft (R.-Ohio) to give the Presi-
both injunction and seizure powers in strikes
ing the nation's health and safety was de-
d in the Senate by a Republican-Southern
crat coalition, 46 to 44. The Taft proposal
dopted, 50 to 40.—In an address at the Indus-
College of the Armed Forces, Bernard M.
h declared that the Administration's lack of
n for total mobilization after four years of
war was a "needless invitation to total disas-

House Approves Housing Bill

e 29—After defeating, 209 to 204, an amend-
to drop a provision for the construction of
0 low rental units within six years, the House
ved President Truman's National Housing
228 to 185. For the measure: 193 Democrats,
epublicans, 1 American Laborite; against: 54
crats, 131 Republicans. The bill, except for
r details, was the same as that approved by
enate April 21.—The Atomic Energy Commis-
disclosed that, on "derogatory" information
ned by the F. B. I., 37 persons who had re-
d emergency clearance for access to atomic
s had been discharged. The commission said
nage or suspicion of espionage were not in-
d as dismissal causes.

e 30—Over the Administration's opposition,
enate adopted, 51 to 42, a modified version of
aft-Hartley Labor act. For passage: 17 Demo-
34 Republicans; against: 35 Democrats, 7 Re-
cans. Administration supporters declared they
"glad" of defeat because they could take the
to the American people in the 1950 Con-
ional elections. President Truman announced
ould continue to work hard for repeal of the
Hartley law.—The President declared Ber-
M. Baruch was badly informed when he had
the Administration lacked a comprehensive
ization plan. President Truman denied the
nal Security Resources Board had submitted
a plan a year before and that he had rejected
eached by radio phone, Baruch, en route to
nd, said an examination of White House files
show the Chief Executive "that it was he,
who was misinformed."—After deliberating
7 hours, a jury of 8 men and 4 women in
ct of Columbia Federal Court found Judith
n, former Justice Department analyst, guilty
pionage on two counts.—At the Alger Hiss
John Foster Dulles, chairman of the board of
ees of the Carnegie Endowment for Interna-
l Peace testified he had asked Hiss in August,
to resign from his $20,000-a-year post as
lent of the endowment to relieve it of em-
ssment. Hiss had testified that no such
st was made at the time.

FOREIGN

e 1—Secretary of State Acheson declared at
ig Four meeting in Paris that all four occu-
powers were in Berlin as a matter of right
hat the United States intended to stay there.
roposed that four-power control of the city be
led and some functions transferred to the
an authorities, with the veto power in the
ol commission, or Kommandatura, limited but
abolished.—Following secret discussions in
on and Paris, Britain agreed to the formation
independent government in the former Italian
y of Cyrenaica, North Africa, and recognized Emir Sayed Idriss El Senussi, ruler of 250,000 Senussi Arab tribesmen, as chief of the state.

June 3—Marshal Yen Hsi-shan, known as "last of the war lords," became Premier of the Chinese Nationalist Government in Canton, succeeding Gen. Ho Ying-chin, whose peace talks with the Communists ended in failure.

June 6—Lawrence Wilkinson, U. S. Military Government spokesman in Berlin, told the Russian representatives that no trade agreement between West and East Germany would be signed until normal railway traffic was restored.—Israel was charged in Vatican City by Father Alberto Gori, officially called "Custodian of the Holy Land," of pursuing an anti-Roman Catholic policy. He asserted that Franciscan priests in Galilee and Judea had been isolated for more than a year. The Israeli Government in Tel Aviv denied there had been any unwarranted restrictions.

Big Four Deadlock on Berlin

June 7—The Council of Foreign Ministers in Paris acknowledged the deadlock over the Berlin issue, making public conflicting United States and Soviet proposals. The Western Powers, said Secretary of State Acheson, offered German authorities a broad measure of self-rule, while the Russians sought to control everything "except death."

June 11—Archbishop Josef Beran of Czechoslovakia ordered the Roman Catholic clergy to boycott organizations and publications sponsored by the Communist government and professing to be Catholic.

June 12—In the first free elections since 1922, the population of Trieste voted 2 to 1 in favor of returning to Italy. Pro-Italian candidates polled a total of 106,973 votes and captured 40 of the 60 city council seats. Candidates favoring a union with Yugoslavia or maintenance of the free territory's independent status received 61,136 votes.

June 13—An attempt by a crowd of 800 Germans, who had erected a barricade, to prevent the dismantling of the chemical plant of the Essen Coal Co. in the Ruhr district was frustrated when a company of Belgian troops, preceded by Bren gun carriers and armored cars, moved in at the request of the British occupation authorities. The mob retreated and a dismantling crew began work at once.—Replying to a Soviet protest against a ban on public demonstrations by pro-Communist Japanese workers, Gen. MacArthur accused Russia of being "an inciter of disorder and violence in an otherwise orderly Japanese society."

Berlin Rail Workers Continue Strike

June 14—Striking railroad workers in Western Berlin rejected, 12,626 to 2,085, a compromise proposal for settlement of the walkout. The plan had been put forward by Brig. Gen. Frank L. Howley, U. S. Commandant, and called for payment of 75 percent of the workers' wages in West marks and immediate resumption of limited freight train service. The leaders of the non-Communist strikers said they had no confidence in Soviet adherence to the settlement and feared reprisals.

June 15—Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett, just back from an official visit to the United States, told the Knesset (Parliament) in Tel Aviv that his government would not yield to pressure by the U. S. or other nations to make territorial concessions to the Arabs, admit a substantial number of Arab refugees and consent to the internationalization of Jerusalem.

June 16—Czech police in Prague placed the palace of Archbishop Josef Beran under guard after he had refused to permit officials of the Communist government to control incoming and outgoing correspondence, telephone calls and other matters handled by his consistory. The consistory was searched by police who confiscated a duplicating machine and a number of forms prepared for distribution, and arrested Chancellor Doerner and another priest.—In a letter to American authorities in Peiping, U. S. Consul General Angus I. Ward in Mukden, Manchuria, who had not been heard from since the Chinese Communists seized his radio transmitter Nov. 18, 1948, reported he and his staff were safe.

June 17—The port of Shanghai, closed after the city was captured by the Chinese Communists, was reopened to international sea traffic, American and Dutch vessels being the first to enter.

June 18—Archbishop Josef Beran of Czechoslovakia left his palace in Prague without any attempt by police guards posted there to stop him.

In a sermon to 3,000 Roman Catholics at Strahov Monastery near the capital, he disavowed in advance any confession that might be attributed to him by the Communist-controlled radio and press. "Whatever happens," he said, "don't believe that I have surrendered."—The Hungarian Court of Justice in Budapest convicted seven Zionist leaders of having helped to smuggle Jews out of the country to enable them to go to Israel. The Zionists were sentenced to prison terms ranging from six months to three years.

June 19—In a pastoral letter read from many pulpits in Czechoslovakia despite a police ban, Archbishop Beran accused the Communist government of suppressing the Catholic press and curbing the freedom and rights of the church. When the Archbishop attempted to deliver a Corpus Christi Day sermon in St. Vitus cathedral in Prague, he was shouted down by some 200 Communists, workers' militia and police.

Four Power Meeting Ends; Little Progress

June 20—A joint communiqué on Germany and Austria was issued by the Big Four Foreign Ministers Council as they concluded their four-week conference in Paris. The statement said the Council had been unable to agree on the unification of Berlin and Germany, but that the Russian blockade of Berlin and the Western counter-blockade would not be reimposed and that the military commanders would consult on improving interzonal trade, traffic and communications. On Austria, it was agreed that the 1938 boundaries should be restored, that Russia would relinquish her claims to German assets except oil and Danube shipping, but would receive $150,000,000 in reparations, and that a draft peace treaty should be completed by the Foreign Ministers' deputies within 10 weeks. After the final session had been adjourned, Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky requested a special session, at which he explained he had received instructions from Moscow asking that the communiqué be held up to permit insertion of a clause giving the Russians the right to export the profits from oil and other properties in Austria which they operated. Vishinsky denied he was repudiating the agreement and accepted a suggestion by Secretary of State Acheson to settle this point through diplomatic channels.—President Klement Gottwald and other high officials and Communist party leaders in Czechoslovakia were excommunicated by Pope Pius XII for sponsoring the "fraudulent" Catholic Action which, the Vatican charged, sought to induce Catholics to disobey their bishops.

June 21—An official communiqué issued at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, asserted that a two-day rebellion against President Rafael Trujillo's government had been crushed by the army and the leaders of the uprising, who had arrived at Luperon on the northern coast in two flying boats, had all been killed. Later it was announced that three American fliers were among those slain. —The British liner Anchises was bombed and strafed in the Whangpoo river off Woosung during a Chinese Nationalist air raid on the Communist-held port. Seven crew members were wounded and the vessel was badly damaged.

June 22—Excommunicated leaders of the Communist-sponsored Catholic Action society in Czechoslovakia charged that Roman Catholic bishops under Archbishop Beran were "misusing the church for a political struggle against the state" and warned them against hindering efforts for an agreement on cooperation between church and state. —A new German rightist political movement, called the Assn. of Independent Germans, was founded at Bad Godesburg by 30 delegates representing former military leaders, Germans expelled from Eastern territories and returned prisoners of war. The new group proclaimed as its aims a United Germany within its old borders, opposition to the parties licensed by the occupation authorities and abolition of the denazification courts.

Vatican Accuses Rumania

June 23—The Vatican asserted that the Rumanian government had tortured two bishops of the outlawed Uniate church, a branch of the Roman Catholic church, in trying to coerce them to join the pro-Russian orthodox church. One of the bishops disappeared. This report was denied later by the Rumanian government.—Vice Premier Matyas Rakosi, of Hungary, told a meeting in Prague that 200,000 persons—about 18 percent of the total membership—had been expelled from the Hungarian Communist party as "spies and provocateurs." Among those expelled, and subsequently arrested, were Laszlo Rajk, former foreign minister Communist leader Tibor Szonyi.

June 24—Themistocles Sophoulis, 88, Prem Greece and leader in the civil war against munist guerrillas, died of a heart attack in A

June 25—An ultimatum was sent to Germa way workers in Western Berlin, on strike fo weeks, by the military commandants of the U States, Britain and France to return to the within 72 hours or forfeit the unemployment they had been receiving. The Western auth promised that the men would receive the pay in West marks, one of their demands there would be no reprisals against them Soviet-controlled railway management. The ers of the non-Communist strikers accepte proposed settlement and ordered the men to

Czech Prelates Defy Government

June 26—In a pastoral letter read in Roman Catholic churches throughout Czec vakia in defiance of threats made by the munist government, Archbishop Beran an other Czech bishops declared they were lo their country, but could not "remain quiet the rights of the Holy Church are violate political power is misused against it." The called on Roman Catholics to remain faith the church even if it meant the martyrdom saints.—The Social Christian party won 105 in the Chamber of Deputies in parliamentary tions in Belgium, but fell two short of an ab majority which would have enabled it to referendum on the return of King Albert exile. The Socialists captured 66 seats, a los the Liberals, 29, a gain of 12, and the Commu 12, a loss of 11.—Kim Koo, 73, a leading Ri politician, was assassinated by an Army offic Ahn Do Hi, in his home in Seoul, South K Ahn was a member of Kim's Independence and had been a frequent visitor in the le home. The South Korean Army ascribed the ing to "personal and political" motives.

June 27—Prime Minister Louis St. Lau Liberal party won a sweeping victory in Ca capturing 193 of the 262 seats in the Hou Commons, a gain of 68. The Progressive Con tive party, which had 66 seats in the pr Parliament, lost 24, while the left-wing Co wealth Cooperation Federation lost 20 of seats.—The Czechoslovak Government outlaw reading of pastoral letters and the disseminat circulars and other printed matter unless ap by the government. Priests were warned they be held "personally responsible" for violatio the edict. The Ministry of Education declar valid the excommunication by the Vatican of ers of the government-sponsored Catholic group and of high officials of the Communis ernment.—A five-year trade pact involving change of goods totaling $5,000,000,000 was in Buenos Aires between Britain and Arg despite objections by the United States becau bilateral agreement was in violation of the lateral principle of the European Recovery Pro

Berlin Rail Workers Return

June 28—Ending their 39-day strike again Soviet-controlled management, 15,000 Germa way workers from Berlin's Western zones re to their jobs, but found that resumption of portation would be delayed by Soviet insiste checking equipment and trackage.—The Government in New Delhi issued an order re the properties and fortunes of the native p to one-fourth of their actual holdings and li each former independent ruler to one pala a summer residence. The properties and for valued at hundreds of millions of dollars, re to the new people's governments of the p territories.—Following the arrival in Japan 000 repatriated Japanese prisoners-of-war fr Soviet Union, the first in 1949, their spok asserted that all had been converted to Comm and would work for Sovietization of Japan.

June 29—The three Western Powers releas text of the charter giving the Allied High mission supreme authority over the newly tuted Federal Republic of Germany. The ch signed by the United States, Britain and Fra Paris June 20, vested economic control United States under a system of "weighte ing" as the major contributor to Germany nomic recovery.—After a two-year inquiry, a Commission established by Parliament un Labor party resolution reported that there danger of a monopoly of the British press an

was no need for any form of state control.— than 200 civilians were killed and 400 ded when Chinese Nationalist B-24 bombers d Shanghai and the Chapei district.

ıe 30—The last Dutch troops were withdrawn Jogjakarta, Java, capital of the Indonesian blic, and the city was occupied by a Republi- oken force. The Dutch, who had seized the al in a "police action" in December, 1948, left cordance with an agreement stipulating re- tion of the Republican government and re- of political prisoners as preliminaries to a t-table conference at The Hague on Indo- 's future status.

UNITED NATIONS

ıe 2—Secretary General Lie proposed to the omic and Social Council a two-year budget ng $85,942,383 for technical and economic as- ıce to carry out President Truman's plan for opment of the world's backward areas.

ıe 14—Secretary General Lie told the Rotary national convention in New York City that war of importance will ever be started while General Assembly is in session," because, he red, "an aggressor just could not get away it."—Brig. Gen. William E. Riley, U. S. ıe Corps, U. N Chief of Staff in Palestine, re- d that both Israeli and Arab forces had evac- the neutral area around Government House erusalem in accordance with the armistice.

ıe 17—Reversing an earlier stand, the Com- on on Human Rights approved a request by tary General Lie to take under consideration laints by individuals and organizations as as sovereign nations of alleged violations of ın rights. The vote was 10 to 4, with 3 ab- ions.

Human Rights Covenant Drafted

ıe 20—After spending six weeks drafting a tive covenant on human rights and freedom, J. N. Commission on Human Rights ended its on at Lake Success, N. Y. Among the 20 arti- n the draft covenant were provisions outlawing ary arrest, torture, slavery, and forced labor, others guaranteeing fair trial for accused per- freedom of religion, and rights of assembly ssociation.

ıe 25—In a report cabled from Athens, the al Committee on the Balkans accused Bul- of having permitted Greek guerrillas to con- t fortifications within her borders, from which fired on Greek Army troops moving inside t territory.

ıe 30—The International Labor Organization, neva, Switzerland, approved, 90 to 14, a world ment guaranteeing the rights of workers to ize and bargain collectively. The pact was ct to ratification by each of the I. L. O.'s 61 ber nations.

POLITICS

ıe 1—Edward J. Flynn, democratic leader of Bronx and National Committeeman, joined a ment to draft Mayor O'Dwyer of New York for a second term, expressing his conviction nayor would win reelection.—Gov. Chester es of Connecticut, a Democrat, suspended T. Dunn Jr., a member of the Republican Central Committee, from his post as chair- of the state's Liquor Control Commission receiving a report from State Police Commis- r Edward J. Hickey accusing Dunn of neglect ty.

e 5—Former President Hoover rebuked the olican National Committee for using his "ob- e and non-partisan" talks on Government re- ization for political purposes in rebroadcasts nich unauthorized additions were made by olican members of Congress.

e 13—At a conference of Democratic leaders 16 Midwest states, in Des Moines, Ia., a ution was adopted to make Secretary of es F. Brannan's farm program, insuring high to the farmers and low prices to the con- rs, a major issue in the 1950 elections.

e 14—Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. was sworn in nember of the House of Representatives from 0th Congressional District, New York. After g on President Truman, Roosevelt declared is loyal to the Democratic party although he defeated Tammany, the regular Democratic organization in New York.

June 21—President Truman appointed Mrs. Perle Mesta of Washington and Newport, R. I., as U. S. Minister to Luxemburg. She had been active in his election campaign in 1948.

Ex-Gov. Earle Switches Parties

June 22—George H. Earle who in 1934 was the first Democratic Governor to be elected in Pennsylvania in 44 years and who held several diplomatic posts abroad during the Roosevelt Administration, enrolled as a Republican in Philadelphia because, he said, he did "not care to belong to a party of which President Truman is the leader."

June 25—A resolution calling on the Republican National Committee to oust Ben P. Whitehurst as director of its speakers' bureau and replace him by a "more capable administrator" climaxed a three-day convention of the National Young Republican Federation in Salt Lake City, which was marked by open hostility toward the national committee and Rep. Scott, the national chairman. The convention elected John Tope of Detroit as chairman of the federation, succeeding Ralph Becker of Port Chester, N. Y.

June 28—Robert F. Wagner, Democratic U. S. Senator from New York, resigned his seat. He was serving his fourth six-year term, but ill health had prevented him from attending the Senate for two years.—Thomas E. Coleman of Wisconsin resigned as vice chairman of the Republican Strategy Committee.

BUSINESS AND FINANCE

June 4—The New York Stock Exchange lowered initial margin requirements by member firms on new transactions from a minimum of $1,000 to a minimum of $500.

June 6—In heavy trading, in which 1,380,000 shares changed hands, stocks on the New York Stock Exchange tumbled from 1 to 5 points, reaching a new low since May 21, 1947.

June 7—In the five-week period ended May 14, unemployment in the country rose by 273,000, reaching a new post-war peak of 3,289,000, the Bureau of Census reported.—Election of Richard Weil Jr. as president of Macy's New York, the world's largest department store, was announced by Jack I. Straus, president of R. H. Macy & Co., Inc. Weil joined the store in 1928.

Tucker and Associates Indicted

June 10—Indictments charging mail fraud and violation of the Securities Act of 1934 were returned by the Federal Grand Jury in Chicago against Preston T. Tucker, president, and seven of his associates and former associates in the Tucker Corp., a $25,000,000 post-war automobile venture. Among those indicted was Floyd D. Cerf, head of an investment firm which handled the sale of the corporation's 4,000,000-share offering and which allegedly was paid $2,500,000. All pleaded not guilty when arraigned in Federal Court. The National Assn. of Security Dealers discontinued quoting prices on the stock, which had been offered at $5 a share and had dropped to 50 cents.

June 13—In a 5 to 4 decision, the U. S. Supreme Court held that reciprocal contracts between the Standard Oil Co. of California and independent gasoline dealers under which the company was obliged to sell gasoline to the dealers, who in return were obligated to buy all their fuel from Standard, violated the fair competition provisions of the Clayton Act.—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange dropped by 1 to 4 points, touching a new five-year low. The turnover was 1,340,000 shares.

June 16—Martin W. Clement retired as president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a post he had held for 14 years, and became the road's first chairman of the board of directors. He was succeeded by Walter S. Franklin, executive vice president.

South's Economic Development Urged

June 19—The National Planning Assn., in a report transmitted to President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers, recommended a capital investment of $4,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 to overcome the economic lag of the South through the development of industries, fewer and larger farms and greater diversification of crops.

June 28—Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, wartime commander of the Army Service Forces and president of the Koppers Co., Inc., Pittsburgh, was elected a director of the Carborundum Co. of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

June 29—An announcement by the Federal Reserve Board that its open market operations in Government securities would be aimed at making credit available to meet the needs of commerce, business and agriculture sent up prices of long-term Government bond issues on the New York Stock Exchange to the highest levels in 18 months.

U. S. Sues du Pont Combine

June 30—U. S. Attorney General Tom C. Clark filed a civil suit in Federal District Court, Chicago, for dissolution of the du Pont industrial combine, whose total assets of $1,585,000,000 included a $560,000,000 investment in General Motors and a controlling interest in the United States Rubber Co., which also were named in the complaint. The Government charged the defendants violated the Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust laws by conspiring to freeze out independent competition by buying certain products from each other and by other devices. Among the 100 individuals named in the complaint were the heads of the du Pont family, Pierre S., Lammot and Irénée du Pont, all of Wilmington, Del.

GENERAL

June 6—For the first time in 69 years the sale of intoxicating liquors became legal in Kansas again as a result of a referendum in November, 1948, on repealing the constitutional prohibition amendment.

June 7—A twin-engine C-46 charter plane, bound from San Juan, P. R., to the United States with 75 Puerto Ricans and six crew members on board, crashed into the Atlantic soon after the takeoff and sank within a few minutes. Fifty-three of the passengers, including many women and children, were trapped in the plane. One of the crew members, Capt. Alfred O. Cockrill of Pittsfield, Mass., also lost his life when he gave his lifejacket to Stewardess Judith Hale of Binghamton, N. Y., who was among the 27 persons rescued.

June 9—The Maryland Court of Appeals by a 6 to 1 decision reversed the convictions of three radio stations and a commentator fined under a Baltimore court rule forbidding the dissemination of crime news between the time of a defendant's arrest and his trial. The court said the rule, which prohibited the quoting of police and other officials on a pending criminal case, appeared to be "in the nature of a censorship."

Girl Shoots Waitkus, Baseball Star

June 15—Eddie Waitkus, 28, star first baseman for the Philadelphia Phillies of the National League, was seriously wounded in a Chicago North Shore hotel by Ruth Ann Steinhagen, a 19-year-old typist, who told police "I had to shoot someone." She lured him to her room and then shot him in the chest with a collapsible rifle. She said she had first seen him two years before when he was playing with the Chicago Cubs and felt "a great admiration" for him although they had not met in person. Psychiatrists said she had a split personality, intelligence and gentleness on the good side and an impulse to go to extremes on the bad side. She was later committed to the Kankakee State Hospital for the criminal insane. Waitkus recovered.

June 17—Following a series of raids by hooded men who flogged several civilians, including a former Navy man, the Alabama Senate, acting on a demand by Gov. James E. Folsom, passed, 23 to 3, a bill forbidding the wearing of masks.

June 18—Flash floods in the Potomac-Shenandoah Valley in Virginia and West Virginia caused 13 deaths; 10 persons were reported missing. Petersburg, W. Va., was inundated and 300 families had their homes damaged or destroyed. Damage also was caused to 12 industrial plants and 285 other buildings.

Hooded Terror Flares in Alabama

June 20—Clarke Stallworth, a reporter for the Birmingham Post, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, who was investigating reports of new floggings by hooded raiders after passage by the Alabama State Legislature of a law forbidding the public wearing of masks, was lured into a general store in the small town of Sumiton, near Birmingham, and slugged by two men. He broke away, but later returned with police who arrested the men on charges of assault and battery.

June 22—The Metropolitan Opera House in New York City was damaged by a $10,000 fire.

June 23—A Royal Netherlands Air Line (KLM) four-engine Constellation, en route from Batavia to Amsterdam, caught fire over Bari in South Italy and, falling apart, sank in the Adria 32 persons on board were killed.

June 30—A new trial was granted by t Jersey Supreme Court to six Negroes sente death in August, 1948, for slaying an aged T junk dealer during a holdup.—The Weather in New York City reported that the metro area and Southern New England had expe the dryest June on record, with a rainfall .016 inches. The drought caused crop dama ning into millions, with New Jersey farmer estimating their loss at $26,000,000.

1949—July

WASHINGTON

July 1—Government expenditures in the 49 fiscal year, ended June 30, totaled $40,0 000, or $1,811,000,000 more than net receipts were $38,246,000,000, Secretary of the T Snyder reported. The budget deficit, set peacetime record, exceeded President Truma timate by $1,211,000,000. Snyder ascribed th cit to a decline of $3,965,000,000 in re allotment of $3,000,000,000 for foreign a granting of $556,000,000 in tax refunds.— Coplon was sentenced to from 40 months years in prison by Federal Judge Albert I. on her conviction of espionage on two coun was released in $20,000 bail pending appea flew to New York City where she faced a trial on a charge of conspiracy to commit age.

July 4—The United States should send m assistance to the nations of the North A Pact "not because of generous altruism, b cause our own security is bound up in thei ty," Secretary of Defense Johnson declared Independence Day speech in Wheeling, W.

Atlantic Pact Debate Opens

July 5—Opening the debate on ratificat the North Atlantic Pact, Sen. Connally (D. chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Com declared the treaty was "not directed Soviet Russia nor its satellites," but was only at aggression and war. The main ob he said, was to unite the otherwise i strengths of the signatory nations "to wa annihilation through disunity." The Sena in a temporary chamber which it had used the Civil War and where the Monroe Doctri debated 126 years before. The move to t chamber was necessitated by repairs to the tol. The House met in its new Office Bu

July 6—The North Atlantic Pact was de by Sen. Vandenberg of Michigan, chief Repu spokesman on foreign affairs, as "the g discouragement to war" yet devised which doom any aggressor and would block "emb greedy Communism abroad and at home."— the Atomic Energy Commission took off January 1946, the United States was "vi unarmed atomically," whereas, two and years later, it was "well ahead" of other n in the production of atomic bombs and re and was on "the threshold of a very gre velopment," Dr. Robert F. Bacher, Californ stitute of Technology scientist, who was the original members of the A. E. C., to Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic E —In San Francisco, the trial of America Mrs. Iva Toguri D'Aquino on treason char under way. The Government accused her of casting, in the role of "Tokyo Rose," propa to American troops in the Pacific with int impair their morale.

Alger Hiss Jury Disagrees

July 8—The jury in the perjury trial of Hiss, in Federal Court, New York City, (May 31) was discharged after it failed to on a verdict in 28½ hours' deliberations. final charge, Federal Judge Samuel H. Ka told the jurors that if they believed the as of Whittaker Chambers, the Government's witness, that Hiss had passed secret docume him for transmission to a Soviet spy ring, they considered Chambers' testimony corrobo they would have to convict Hiss. If, howeve believed Hiss' denials of the charge, they have to acquit him. Almost from the sta jury stood 8-to-4 for conviction, but the m held out for acquittal.—Congress completed

compromise for President Truman's long-
housing bill. The measure provided for con-
lion of 810,000 low rent units within six
a $1,500,000,000 slum clearance program and
5,000,000 farm housing program.

r 10—In a report to the joint Congressional
ittee on Atomic Energy, Dr. Ernest W.
, an independent investigator hired by the
ittee, stated that all of the enriched uranium
which disappeared from the Argonne National
atory in Chicago in February, had, in his
n, been accounted for and that it was "un-
any was stolen."—Rep. Harold H. Velde (R.-
member of the House Un-American Activities
ittee and a former judge, charged that
al Judge Samuel F. Kaufman had shown
bordering on misconduct" in favor of the
dant in the Alger Hiss perjury trial, and
for a Congressional investigation.

Truman Drops Higher Tax Demands

y 11—President Truman, in his mid-year eco-
report to Congress, dropped his earlier de-
s for $4,000,000,000 in additional taxes,
-by wage and price controls and other anti-
ionary measures. Admitting a decline in the
nal economy, he called for a return to deficit
ing and other "positive" governmental and
e action to fight, by increasing employment
oduction, the "moderate downward trend."
ked for increased estate and gift taxes, but
sed repeal of the 3 percent transportation tax
ods and liberalization of tax provisions cov-
past losses of corporations. He declared there
be "no greater folly" than to seek to balance
udget under prevailing conditions.

y 12—In his maiden speech in the Senate,
Dulles (R.-N. Y.) urged ratification of the
Atlantic Pact and declared there was "no
ation of any kind whatsoever to give arms to
ountry," but some nations would receive aid
use it will help the common defense."—The
Armed Services Committee, 13 to 12, voted
elve consideration of a new military unifica-
bill pending completion of its investigation of
d irregularities in the Air Force's B-36 pro-
ient program.

Truman Endorses Deficit Spending

y 13—President Truman in a radio talk de-
the country was in a depression, but admitted
increasing unemployment had to be solved.
is end, he explained, he had recommended
t spending to maintain essential national
ams and prevent further inroads on purchas-
ower. He assailed the "selfish interests" and
of little vision" who were urging drastic
n Federal expenditures, which, he said, would
further unemployment.

y 14—Paul Robeson, Negro singer, was a
er of the Communist party and had ambi-
to become "the black Stalin" of the United
s, Manning Johnson, also a Negro and a
dmitted former Communist national commit-
an, told the House Un-American Activities
ittee. Before the same committee, July 18,
e Robinson, Negro second baseman of the
lyn Dodgers, condemned as "silly" a state-
by Paul Robeson that American Negroes
not fight in a war against Soviet Russia.
he: "They'd do their best to help their coun-
in the war—against Russia or any other
y that threatened us."—President Truman
rred with 14 top administration and Con-
onal leaders on a British request for in-
ation enabling the United Kingdom and
da to produce the atomic bomb. (*See July 28.*)

Two Generals Suspended

y 16—The Army suspended Maj. Gen. Alden
aitt, Chief of the Chemical Corps, and Maj.
Herman Feldman, Quartermaster General,
ng an investigation by a Senate committee
arges against them of improper conduct in
warding of military contracts. Secretary of
rmy Gray said Waitt had furnished person-
ata to an unauthorized person and Feldman
supplied procurement information to a con-
or's agent "under circumstances which appear
ular."—Following disclosure by Attorney Gen-
Clark that 25 persons attached to the United
ns were among 685 aliens under investiga-
by the F. B. I., the Central Intelligence Agen-
eported that 82 representatives of foreign
nments, who had been allowed to enter the country, had records showing espionage and Communist propaganda activities.

July 17—President Truman's recommendation of deficit spending to stem a business recession was criticized by Sen. Byrd (D.-Va.) as smacking more of the theories advanced by the late Lord Keynes, British economist, than of American free enterprise. Byrd described the President's Council of Economic Advisers as a "strange group of men" whose "fanciful ideas" should be investigated.

July 19—A war between the world's democracies and the forces of Communism was not inevitable, said President Truman in an address to 50,000 at the diamond pubilee convention of the Imperial Council of the Shrine of North America in Chicago. In a second talk, he accused the Soviet Union of "making agreements for the purpose of breaking them."—Frank Murphy, 59, Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court since 1940, died in a Detroit hospital. He had previously served as mayor of Detroit, High Commissioner to the Philippines, governor of Michigan, and U. S. Attorney General.

North Atlantic Pact Ratified

July 21—The Senate, 82 to 13, ratified the North Atlantic Pact. For ratification—Democrats, 52, Republicans, 32; against—Democrats, 2, Republicans, 11. Three Republican-sponsored reservations to the treaty were defeated by heavy majority.

July 25—Directly after signing the North Atlantic Pact, President Truman sent a message to Congress asking for $1,450,000,000 to help the European signatories, Iran, the Philippines and Korea arm themselves. "So long as the danger of aggression exists, it is necessary to think in terms of the forces required to prevent it," he said. The democratic nations of Europe, he declared, "have seen what the Soviet Union has done to nations for which it professed friendship and with which it was recently allied."—Federal Judge Elwyn R. Shaw in Chicago held the Housing and Rent Act of 1949 unconstitutional because of its local option provisions.

FOREIGN

July 1—For the first time since the Soviet blockade of the Western zones of Berlin began April 1, 1948, and the subsequent strike by non-Communist German workers against the Soviet-controlled railway management, rail communications from the city to Western Germany were reopened. The Russians, however, established check blocks along the West-East border to prevent supplies from Soviet areas reaching Western sectors.—The Chinese Nationalist cabinet in Nanking rejected a United States protest against the blockade of Communist-held ports, and announced it had ordered its naval vessels to sink any ships resisting search.

July 2—John J. McCloy, arriving in Berlin by Army transport plane from New York, became the first civilian U. S. Military Governor in Germany, preparatory to taking over the post of High Commissioner following installation of the new German Federal Republic in Western Germany. He said one of the main objectives of U. S. policy was Germany's "integration into the European family of nations."—Georgi Dimitrov, 67, communist premier of Bulgaria and close associate of Stalin, died in a sanitarium near Moscow of a liver ailment and diabetes. He first became an outstanding figure when, in 1933, he defied the Nazis at his trial as one of the conspirators in the Reichstag fire. He was acquitted.—Because Soviet Russia and her satellites had halted all shipments of war materials to Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito's government announced it would expand its armament industry and produce its own military equipment, including military planes.

Attlee Decries British Communists

July 3—Prime Minister Attlee, in a speech in Manchester, accused British Communists of being "instruments of an alien dictatorship," and trying to destroy British socialism and upset the country's precarious economy.—At the unveiling of a bust of Gen. George S. Patton in Tilly, France, Gen. Charles de Gaulle declared the U. S. Third Army commander could have continued his march into Germany to capture Berlin if he had not been held back by the decisions of the Yalta conference. —At the conclusion of air maneuvers over England, in which British warplanes were joined by the U. S. Air Force and units of the nations of the Western Union of Europe, Air Marshal Sir Basil

Embry declared that Britain still led the world in fighter aircraft.—In an Independence Day statement, Gen. MacArthur, in Tokyo, attacked Communism as "national and international outlawry" which posed the question of "whether such a movement should any longer be accorded the validity, the sanction and the protection of the law."

July 4—Presenting his credentials at the Kremlin in Moscow, Alan G. Kirk, new U. S. Ambassador to Russia, pledged himself to work "unremittingly" for improvement of relations between the two countries.

July 5—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek declared in an interview with Scripps-Howard staff writer Clyde Farnsworth in Taipeh, Formosa, that unless the Communist forces in China were effectively checked, with the assistance of the United States and other democratic countries, Communism would spread throughout Asia as part of a plan to dominate the entire world. He branded as "insidious propaganda" reports that the Chinese Communists would break with Moscow.—Members of Czechoslovakia's Communist cabinet took part in pilgrimages devoted to the nation's saints, and told large crowds, marshaled by the Government-sponsored Catholic Action group, that the Roman Catholic hierarchy would not be permitted to discipline priests who supported the state. The pilgrimages were boycotted by adherents of the church.

Britain's Economic Crisis

July 6—Britain's gold and dollar reserves dropped £65,000,000 ($261,950,000) in four months, reaching a new low of £406,000,000 ($1,636,180,000), or far below the £500,000,000 ($2,000,600,000) reserve margin regarded as essential, Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons. The primary cause, he said, was a sharp falling off in British sales to the United States and Canada. He halted all new dollar spending in the two countries for at least three months, or until a "long-term remedy" for the dollar crisis had been worked out between the U. S. and nations of the British Commonwealth. He rejected devaluation of the pound as a solution.—The headless body of Transportation Minister Sadanori Shimoyama was found on the tracks of the National Railway of Japan, which he directed, in Tokyo. An autopsy showed he had been beaten to death. He had been preparing dismissal notices for 90,000 railway workers in compliance with an Allied directive to cut operation costs.

July 8—U. S. Secretary of the Treasury Snyder and Douglas C. Abbott, Canadian Finance Minister, were given a four-hour exposition of Britain's financial crisis by Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Snyder flew to London from Paris where he had been making a preliminary survey of Europe's monetary and economic situation.—The British government announced it had signed an agreement with Russia to exchange machinery for 1,000,000 tons of Russian coarse grains and wheat. —A quasi-fascist rebellion against the republican government of Lebanon was quickly quelled by loyal troops, and the leader, Anton Saadeh, executed by a firing squad.—Greek government forces captured Mount Kaimakchalan near the Yugoslav border, held by Communist-led guerrillas for three years.

U. S. Officer Kills Russian

July 9—A Russian soldier was shot and killed by an American Army officer when a Soviet border patrol crossed 250 yards inside the U. S. occupation zone in Northern Bavaria and opened fire. Lt. William C. Linderose of Port Huron, Mich., returned the fire and the Russians fled, leaving the dead soldier behind.—After having been held incommunicado for three days by Chinese Communist police in Shanghai, William M. Olive, vice consul in the U. S. Consulate General there, returned to his office where a medical examination showed, according to Consul General John M. Cabot, that he had been "brutally beaten" to force him to sign statements absolving police of any blame and apologizing for his part in the incident. He was charged with having attempted to drive through a Communist parade and attacking the arresting officers. The State Department lodged a protest with high Chinese Communist officials.—Hungary's highest court, the National Council of People's Courts, affirmed the treason conviction of Josef Cardinal Mindszenty, but declared the sentence should have been death, not life imprisonment.

July 11—A state of emergency for the Port of London area was proclaimed by King George VI after 10,000 dock workers rejected a gove demand that they end a two-week walkou in sympathy with striking Canadian docke emergency committee was empowered to us and non-striking workers to unload 125 bound cargo vessels, including two Canadi sels whose arrival provoked the disput Soviet Military Government imposed a blockade on trucks carrying produce an food from Western Germany into Berlin, the number of vehicles permitted to enter from 15 an hour to 4 an hour. The unex Russian action was denounced by Western men as a "flagrant and clear-cut violation" foreign ministers' agreement of May to blockade.—A union of Pacific nations again munism was proposed at Baguio, Philippi mer capital, by Generalissimo Chiang K and President Elpidio Quirino at the end of day conference. Chiang, whose presence scribed as unofficial, was informed by P Quirino that the Philippine government wa to grant asylum to a Chinese government- if the necessity arose.

London Dock Strike Spreads

July 13—Despite the King's proclamatic state of emergency, the London dock strike Communist-inspired by the Labor governme tinued to spread. Official estimates put the of idle workers at 14,000 and of idle cargo 132. In the House of Commons, which appro emergency measures 412 to 4, Prime Minis lee pleaded with the strikers to return, d they were being "exploited for ulterior pu —The Vatican issued a decree which exco cated all Roman Catholics who persisten lowed Communist doctrines. It deni sacraments of the church to Catholics w Communist writings and otherwise exposed selves to Communist teachings, but provi readmission to the church of those who re

July 14—The Russians lifted the limited ade on food shipments from the Western zo Berlin, and permitted a U. S. convoy of 6 to pass through the Soviet sector. They den however, that the Anglo-French-American should be ended; contending it was no needed.—The World Council of Churches, a ference in Chichester, England, called on ans and Christian churches in co antagonistic toward religion to continue to the whole gospel and uphold the Christian ples in practical life.

July 15—The Czech government warned ple that anyone attempting to enforce th can's decree excommunicating Communi their sympathizers would be prosecuted for It also announced the draft of a new law all churches under state control and mak appointment of all clergymen, from arc down, subject to state approval.—Two of slovakia's top tennis players, Jaroslav Dro Vladimir Cernik, refused to obey an ord the Czech government to return to Prag Switzerland, where they were participati tournament. They announced they would s lum in the United States.

Priests Defy Czech Government

July 17—In defiance of threats of retali the Communist government, priests in m man Catholic churches in Czechoslovakia declaration pledging their unfailing loy Archbishop Beran and other members of th hierarchy.—The Vatican's decree excomm ing Communists and fellow-travelers wa Roman Catholic churches throughout Ita miro Togliatti, the country's Communist lea nounced the order as a move to aid "rea forces."—The leading Communist newsp Eastern Germany denounced Lutheran Bish Dibelius of Berlin, who had accused Germ munists of following Nazi lines, as being strument of American aggression" who a exploitation of the Germans by foreign ca

July 18—Col. Francisco Javier Arana, staff of Guatemala's army and a potentia date for president, was assassinated near mala City in the 20th rebellion in the coun President Juan Jose Arevale assumed March, 1945. Forty persons also were kille uprising which was suppressed in 48 hours led by dissident army officers.

July 20—By signing the North Atlant

violated the terms of her peace treaty with World War II Allies, committing herself to cipation in aggressive military measures di- d "against the Soviet Union and the countries e Peoples' Democracies," the Russian Gov- ent charged in notes to Italy, the United s, Britain and France. The protest was re- d by the four nations as unfounded.—The rian parliament unanimously elected For- Minister Vassil Kolarov, a veteran revolu- ry, as premier to succeed the late Georgi trov.

Bevin Blames Roosevelt Policy

y 21—The late President Roosevelt's demand e Casablanca Conference for Germany's un- tional surrender was blamed by Foreign Sec- y Bevin in a Commons debate for nearly all difficulties in remodeling the former Reich. er Prime Minister Churchill said he had en- d the demand, but admitted if he had con- d his cabinet he would have had opposition.

y 22—Otto Abetz, Hitler's representative in during the Nazi occupation, was found guilty r crimes by a military court in Paris and sen- d to 20 years at hard labor. A charge that he gated the murder of Interior Minister Georges del was dismissed.

y 23—Winston Churchill charged at a Con- tive rally in Wolverhampton, England, that Labor government had "dissipated," over a year period, £2,000,000,000 ($8,000,000,000) in ts from the United States and Canada. Said 'Never before in the history of human govern- has such great havoc been wrought by such men."—Prime Minister Attlee retorted this "abuse and misrepresentation of the grossest " July 30.

y 26—The Soviet government sent a note to slavia demanding the immediate release of Russians who, it charged, had been held in n there and tortured for months without trial rmal charges.

y 30—The British sloop Amethyst, aground in Yangtze river below Nanking since April 20 she was damaged by Chinese communist batteries, made a dash for freedom and ied the mouth of the river after a running e with the Communist-occupied forts.—Lord r of Berlin Reuther appealed to the Western ary governors to help him obtain Marshall aid to help fight rising unemployment; other- he warned, the recent victory in the Battle erlin would be "seriously compromised."

UNITED NATIONS

y 4—A World Economic Report prepared by J. N. Secretariat warned that, after four years ost-war expansion, the world had reached an nomic turning point" as a result of declining s, production and employment. The report d for increased economic activity to combat a tening recession, and, in particular, recom- led a rise in West-East trade which in 1948 been only 42 percent of the prewar level.

y 5—In reply to questions from other member ns, the United States informed the Trustee- Council that, owing to the havoc wrought by war, the Marshall, Caroline and Mariana is- s in the Pacific, captured by American forces the Japanese, could not become politically or nomically independent "in the foreseeable fu- "

y 6—Liberated through the intervention of U. N. Commission on Indonesia, President ied Soekarno of the Indonesian Republic and bers of his cabinet, who had been interned ie Dutch on Banka Island for six months, re- ed to Jogjakarta, the republic's capital, and ved a triumphal welcome from 300,000 of their vers.

ly 11—In reply to a questionnaire, the United s informed the Economic and Social Council eneva that while it had a general program for ng with unemployment it had no specific plan. Soviet Union assured the council there was no nployment in Russia.

South Africa Rejects Order

y 13—The Union of South Africa informed the teeship Council of its rejection of the General nbly's demand that the former German colony outh-West Africa, mandated to the Union by League of Nations after World War I and later annexed by the Union, be incorporated in the trusteeship system.

July 19—Greece complained to the special commission on the Balkans that, as a sequel to Yugoslavia's closing of her borders to aid for Greek guerrillas, Albania and Bulgaria had stepped up their contributions of manpower and arms to the rebels.

July 20—After three and a half months' negotiations, Israel and Syria signed an armistice based on terms proposed by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Acting U. N. Mediator. Both sides agreed to withdraw their forces behind their borders and to demilitarize disputed areas pending a final peace.

July 21—By a vote of 8 to 0, with Russia and New Zealand abstaining, the Trusteeship Council approved a favorable report on the United States' administration of its Pacific mandate islands.

July 22—The British delegate to the Economic and Social Council at Geneva, Corley Smith, made public photostatic copies of Russian documents which, he contended, showed that forced labor was an integral part of the Soviet government's policy. He asserted that an estimated 10,000,000 persons were in forced labor camps and compelled, under heavy penalties, to work in heavy industries at low wages.

Russian Arms Secrecy Hit

July 25—Russian opposition to a world-wide census of armed forces was based on "their unwillingness to let the rest of the world know how far they have gone in arming themselves for the world conquest which is their avowed goal," Frank C. Nash, U. S. representative, charged before the Commission for Conventional Armaments. Dmitri Z. Manuilsky, Ukrainian Foreign Minister, asked how anyone "in his right mind" could say the Soviet Union was aspiring to world conquest.

July 26—President Truman's Point Four plan calling for U. S. aid to the world's underdeveloped areas was called "just another colonial plan" by Dr. Amazasp A. Arutiunian of Russia before the Economic and Social Council.

July 27—Byron Price, Acting Secretary of the U. N., protested to Secretary of State Acheson against the release by a Senate judiciary committee of testimony by a mystery witness, identified only as "No. 8," that the U. N. Secretariat, from Secretary General Trygve Lie down, was being "terrorized" by Communist agents. The witness urged the senators to seek Lie's ouster. Price repudiated the testimony as "irresponsible and unfounded."—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche reported to the Security Council that his mission as Acting Mediator for Palestine was ended with the armistice agreements between Israel and her four Arab neighbors, and asked that the remaining functions be transferred to the Palestine Conciliation Commission. *(See also Jan. 9, Feb, 23, et seq.)*

July 29—A U. S. resolution to suspend further sessions of the Atomic Energy Commission indefinitely because of Soviet obstructionism was adopted by the commission, 9 to 2, with Russia and the Ukraine opposed.

POLITICS

July 7—Gov. Dewey appointed John Foster Dulles, Republican foreign policy adviser, to the United States Senate to serve until Dec. 1, 1949, to fill part of the unexpired term of Sen. Robert F. Wagner, Democrat, who resigned because of ill health.

July 12—On his return from Washington, where, by invitation, he conferred briefly with President Truman, Mayor O'Dwyer announced he had reconsidered his earlier decision not to seek reelection.

O'Dwyer Assails Tammany Hall

July 13—District Attorney Frank S. Hogan of New York County withdrew as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for mayor after the five county leaders, three of whom had earlier announced support of Hogan, came out for Mayor O'Dwyer. The Mayor, in a formal statement, said he had planned to retire, but had changed his mind "when it became apparent that Tammany Hall was conniving to gain control of the city and its resources."

July 14—The Republican and Liberal parties designated Newbold Morris, former president of the City Council, as the Fusion party candidate for mayor of New York City. Morris ran second in the 1945 mayoralty contest as the candidate of the No Deal party.—Edward F. Prichard Jr., former gen-

eral counsel of the Democratic National Committee, was found guilty by a jury in Lexington, Ky., of stuffing ballot boxes with forged ballots in the November, 1948, presidential election. He was sentenced to two years in the Federal penitentiary.

July 18—Rep. Vito Marcantonio was designated as the American Labor party's candidate for mayor of New York City by the party's executive committee.

July 20—Under pressure from Mayor O'Dwyer, Hugo E. Rogers resigned as leader of Tammany Hall, and the executive committee elected Carmine G. DeSapio, a district leader from lower Manhattan, to succeed him. Later Rogers also withdrew as a candidate for reelection as Borough President of Manhattan.

July 31—The Atlanta Journal reported that seven editors and three former editors of weekly newspapers which supported Gov. Herman Talmadge in the 1948 election were on the Georgia state payroll at monthly salaries ranging from $50 to $500.

BUSINESS AND FINANCE

July 1—Unemployment in the United States reached a 7-year peak in June with 3,788,000 jobless reported by the Census Bureau, the highest since February, 1942. Employment rose to 59,619,000, a high for 1949.—Control by the Federal Reserve Board of installment credit buying, imposed in 1941 as an anti-inflation measure, was lifted, but the board, as well as banks, credit firms and merchants expressed the belief there would be little change from the prevailing down-payment and time terms.

July 11—A study of big business with a view to revision of the anti-monopoly laws was opened by a House Judiciary subcommittee. Attorney Gen. Tom Clark, the first witness, declared that monopoly threatened the country's strong, free competitive economy. He included among the monopolies the "Big Three" and "Big Four" industrial combinations.—The House passed unanimously a Senate-approved bill increasing from $1,000,000,000 to $1,500,000,000 the total of authorized investments and commitments by the Federal National Mortgage Assn., the Government's secondary market for mortgages.

Steel Production Sets Record

July 12—Although steel production in June, 1949, was only 6,501,332 net tons, compared with 7,265,249 tons in June, 1948, a decline of 713,917 tons, the output for the first six months of 1949 set an all-time half-year high of 45,928,476 tons, or 406,049 tons more than the previous six-month record, made in the second half of 1948, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported.

July 14—A cut of £100,000,000 ($400,000,000) in British imports from the United States and Canada of tobacco, cotton, timber, paper and pulp, nonferrous metals and other products in the 1949-50 fiscal year was announced by Sir Stafford Cripps in the House of Commons.

July 15—Production of cars and trucks during the week ended July 15 totaled 155,350 units, setting an all-time record. The previous high was 153,647 vehicles turned out in the week ended May 4, 1929.

July 17—National advertising in 908 daily and Sunday newspapers in cities in the United States and Canada with populations of 10,000 and over produced $389,261,000 in revenues in 1948, an all-time record, the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers Assn. reported.

Dominions to Cut Dollar Imports

July 18—The finance ministers of the British Commonwealth countries agreed in London to follow Britain's example and cut purchases in the United States by 25 percent temporarily to help meet the dollar shortage. In the House of Commons, Foreign Secretary Bevin described the United States as a "welfare state," and declared Britain's economic crisis was largely due to the high subsidies paid American farmers, which sent prices up.

July 20—The Treasury reported that tax collections for the 1948-49 fiscal year totaled $40,448,498,370, a drop of $1,416,043,925 from the preceding 12 months.

July 21—Gen. of the Army George C. Marshall was elected to the board of directors of Pan American Airways Corp. David S. Ingalls, former vice president of Pan American, also was elected stockholders' meeting.

July 25—Industrial production during showed a drop for the seventh consecutive and reached a three-year low, the Federal R Board reported. The decline was ascribed t ing curtailment by retailers and, to a less gree, by consumers.

July 27—General Motors Corp. produced units during the second three-month per 1949, a new record. Net sales in the quarter June 30 amounted to $1,595,349,652, bringi total for the first half of 1949 to $2,877,6 against $2,234,705,927 for the same period in

GENERAL

July 4—A freak 60-mile-an-hour wind struck the Atlantic coast between New Jers Southern New England, capsizing hundre small sailing vessels and causing heavy pr damage ashore. Nine persons were drowned.

July 5—Accidents during the three-day Ind dence Day weekend took a toll of 711 live Associated Press reported. The total set a ne for Fourth of July fatalities; the previous was 628, set in 1941. Most of the deaths we to highway accidents and drowning, while was caused by fireworks.

July 6—Rain in the Northeastern states a record-breaking 41-day drought, which crop damage estimated at $74,000,000. New City has rainfall of .59 inches.—Richard H son Crowe, who March 30 disappeared with 000 stolen from a National City Bank bran downtown Manhattan where he had been ass manager, was sentenced to three years in in Federal Court on his plea of guilty to a count indictment for violation of the banking

July 7—One of the four engines of a Pan A can Airways' stratosphere airliner, bound fo York with 57 passengers and a crew of 10, fire 640 miles west of Ireland. After extingu the blaze in a 12,000-foot power dive, the H. G. Gulbransen, turned back and landed board safely at Shannon. Among those o airliner were Danny Kaye, comedian; Brough and Mrs. Margaret Osborne du American tennis stars, and Paul V. McNutt, High Commissioner of the Philippines.

Indictments in Night Rider Inquiry

July 9—A grand jury in Birmingham, Ala., a week's investigation of floggings and othe roristic acts by hooded night riders, indic persons, among them the chief of police of side, scene of several floggings, and a deputy sheriff.

July 10—An explosion on the 38-foot yach cyon at a pier in the Potomac at Washington Maj. Gen. Vernon E. Prichard, chief press re officer of the Army, and Capt. Wilfred L. P U.S.N., retired. Col. Anthony J. Drexel former diplomat, was thrown into the wate escaped injury, and rescued his wife and Prichard.

13 U. S. Newsmen Die in Plane Crash

July 12—Thirteen American newspaper spondents and radio commentators, whose were familiar to millions of readers and lis were among 45 passengers and crew members when a K. L. M. (Royal Dutch Airlines) C lation crashed on a hill near Bombay, India ing a rainstorm. The Americans were en ro Amsterdam after a six-week tour of Indone guests of the Netherlands government. Th had been arranged by Lynn C. Mahan, New City public relations representative, who al killed. Others killed in the crash included S ton Heath, Scripps-Howard writer, and Knickerbocker, WOR commentator, both P Prize winners; William Newton, another Sc Howard writer, and Bertram D. Hulen, v Washington correspondent for The New Times.—A C-46 airliner, owned by Standar lines, crashed in the Santa Susana Mounta miles north of Los Angeles, while on a scheduled flight from New York to Burbank. Thirty-five of the 48 passengers and crew m were killed. Some of the survivors reported fist fight between two passengers had occurr the plane a short time before the crash.

July 15—The investigation by a grand j Birmingham, Ala., into terroristic acts by

riders was halted by disclosure that one of urors was a member of the Ku Klux Klan nother an ex-convict.

y 16—A 20-day convocation of scholars from parts of the world to commemorate the 200th ersary of the birth of Johann Wolfgang von ne, German poet-philosopher, ended in Aspen, The principal orator was Dr. Albert Schwei- French physician-philosopher noted for his among the natives of French Equatorial a.

y 17—The Chinese Nationalist News Agency ted that 20,000,000 persons were homeless and) had been drowned in Central China in the Yangtze river floods since 1931.

Ernie Pyle Reburied in Hawaii

y 19—Ernie (Ernest Taylor) Pyle, Scripps- ard war correspondent, who was killed by the nese on Ie Shima in the Pacific April 18, 1945, reburied on the island of Oahu, Hawaii. The e marked the formal opening of the National orial Cemetery of the Pacific in Punch Bowl er, an extinct volcano overlooking Pearl Har- Four GIs who fell in the Pacific fighting also reburied.—National Guard troops were called o stop rioting by white mobs in Groveland, following the alleged rape of a white woman ur Negroes. The homes of four Negro families burned down.

y 21—Dr. E. P. Pruitt of Birmingham, Ala., ned as president of the Federal Ku Klux s, Inc., declaring he disapproved of "some e elements who have wormed their way into Klan and use Klan robes to go out and whip e."

y 22—In a letter to Mrs. Franklin D. Roose- Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of York, accused her of carrying on "an anti- olic campaign" in her syndicated newspaper nn by advocating that, as provided for under pending Barden bill, federal aid for education ld be limited to public schools. Cardinal Spell- called the measure "infamous" because, he it would deny Catholic children "their con- tional rights of equality with other American ren. * * * If Federal funds are used to trans- children to public schools they should be used ansport parochial school children." Herbert ehman, former governor of New York, in a c statement, July 23, expressed confidence in Roosevelt's lack of bias and her "constant for tolerance and brotherhood of man."

y 25—An 18-month investigation into the op- ons of an alleged $50,000,000-a-year "rigged" y racket resulted in the arrest of 11 men in e states. Among those seized were Dennison e, secretary of the Cincinnati Clearing House ., charged with having manipulated the re- of the association's daily totals on which the y payoffs were based.—A typhoon sweeping across the China Sea killed two persons at Army base on Okinawa and 29 in Shanghai.

Mrs. Roosevelt Denies Bias

ly 27—In a letter to Cardinal Spellman, Mrs. klin D. Roosevelt said she had "no bias nst the Roman Catholic Church and I have orted Gov. Smith as governor and worked for as a candidate for the office of President of United States. * *-* I shall continue to stand the things in our Government which I think right." (*See also Aug. 5, page 355*)—The 00-ton French liner Ile de France, rebuilt at a of $25,000,000, arrived in New York on her post-war voyage.

ly 29—W. H. (Bill) Mason, a crusading radio nentator, was shot and killed on a street in e, Tex. Deputy Sheriff Sam Smithwick, whom on had named as the owner of a building hous- a dime-dance hall, surrendered and was ged with murder.

ly 30—The 12 passengers and three crew mem- of Eastern Air Line DC-3, en route from New k to Wilmington, Del., were killed when the -engine transport was struck by a Navy F-6-F cat fighter near Fort Dix, N. J. The Navy pilot died.

1949—August

WASHINGTON

g. 2—The House, 356 to 7, passed the Senate- roved bill strengthening the military uni- ion program as proposed by the Hoover mission. Under the measure, the National Military Establishment was renamed the Department of National Defense; the Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force were reduced from Cabinet to departmental rank, and a chairman was provided for the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Aug. 3—In accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations and on orders from President Truman, the Government will operate on a performance budget beginning with the 1951 fiscal year, Budget Director Frank Pace Jr. announced. Under the performance budget attention will be focused on the character and relative importance of work to be done "rather than upon the things to be acquired, such as personal services, supplies, equipment.

Aug. 4—President Truman dropped from the foreign military aid program a provision allowing him to assist any nation in a position to improve U. S. security, but he insisted there should be no cut in the $1,450,000,000 asked of Congress. —More than $11,500,000 was overpaid to Government war contractors through fraud or waste, Comptroller General Lindsay C. Warren reported to Congress.—The Senate rejected, 55 to 36, a proposal to include $50,000,000 in Marshall Plan aid to Spain in the $5,647,724,000 foreign aid bill.

White Paper Blames Chiang Kai-shek

Aug. 5—Secretary of State Dean Acheson made public a White Paper on China, blaming Chiang Kai-shek for the defeats of the Nationalist government and warning against Soviet intrigues. *See United States Relations with China; A White Paper, page 728.*

Aug. 7—Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, China's ambassador, acknowledged his Government might have been guilty of "acts of commission and omission," but declared mistakes were "not confined to my country." Said he: "The situation calls for not only self-help on China's part but also aid and assistance from other freedom-loving nations. For a free China is indispensable to a free Asia and a free Asia is vital to the existence of a free world."—From his pulpit, the Rev. Donald Harrington, minister of the Community Church, New York City, challenged the Federal Government to jail him for his pacifist views or to set free Larry Gara, history professor at Bluffton College in Ohio, sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for advising a student not to register for the draft.

Aug. 8—The Senate passed, 63 to 7, a $5,647,724,000 appropriation bill to finance the European Recovery Program and other foreign aid for another 12 months. For the bill: Democrats, 36, Republicans, 27; against: Democrats, 1, Republicans, 6. Included was $3,628,380,000 for the Economic Cooperation Administration, 10% less than requested.—President Truman reaffirmed U. S. friendship for the Philippines as he greeted Elpidio Quirino, Philippine President.

Vaughan Named in "5 Percenter" Inquiry

Aug. 9—Tighe E. Woods, Federal Housing Expediter, testified at the Senate investigation of "5 percenters" that soon after he was appointed in Jan., 1948, Maj. Gen. Harry Vaughan, President Truman's military aide, summoned him to the White House and asked that owners of the Tanforan race track in California, whom he described as "friends of mine," be able to obtain $75,000 in scarce building materials. The investigating committee's counsel said the permit was issued by Woods four days later.—A Pacific union without immediate participation of the U. S. was advocated by President Quirino of the Philippines in an address to the Senate, so that Asia would "not be lost to communism by default."

Aug. 10—James V. Hunt received $71,000 of an $86,000 fee for negotiating a deal with the War Assets Administration under which the Lido Beach Hotel at Long Beach, N. Y., purchased by the Navy in 1945, was sold back to its former owners for $635,000, according to a Senate inquiry report on papers from Hunt's files.

Aug. 11—President Truman named Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Army Chief of Staff, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff.—At the Senate "5 percenter" hearing, Albert J. Gross, a Milwaukee manufacturer of deep-freeze units and a client of James V. Hunt, testified he had shipped deep-freeze units to Gen. Vaughan and several other persons in Washington. They were paid for, he said, by the Albert Verley Co. of Chicago, perfume manufacturers.

Aug. 13—Maj. Gen. Vaughan acknowledged he had suggested the shipment in 1945 of deep-freeze units as gifts to persons close to the White House. One of the units was sent to President Truman's home in Independence, Mo., and others to Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury; James K. Vardaman, then the President's naval aide, and Matthew J.

Connolly, a White House Secretary. Vaughan said he saw no impropriety in making gifts as he had been told the units "did not have commercial market value, as they were experimental models."

Aug. 15—Sen. McCarthy (R.-Wis.), a member of the Senate subcommittee investigating "5 percenters", declared Mrs. Harry S. Truman had accepted a deep-freeze unit from Gen. Vaughan as she would a "20-pound cheese or turkey." He said: "She is the type of lady who is incapable of doing anything improper."—In Baltimore, Circuit Court Judge Joseph Sherbow declared unconstitutional a Maryland law making it a crime to join or work for subversive organizations. He held the law violated both the State and the U. S. Constitutions.

Welfare Department Plan Beaten

Aug. 16—A coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats in the Senate defeated President Truman's proposal for the establishment of a Department of Welfare, a Hoover Commission recommendation. The vote was 60 to 32. Against: Democrats, 23, Republicans, 37; for: Democrats, 28, Republicans, 4. Sen. Taft, opposed, said the vote was not against the Hoover plan but against the Administration's failure to follow the commission's recommendations.—At the "5 percenter" hearing, Maj. Gen. Alden H. Waitt, suspended chief of the Army Chemical Corps, said that, at Gen. Vaughan's request, he had drawn up a memorandum on the qualifications of officers eligible to succeed him, belittling his brother officers and praising himself.

Aug. 17—Because Congress cut his budget from $26,000,000 to $17,500,000 for the 1949-50 fiscal year, Tighe E. Woods, National Housing Expediter, announced he was compelled to decontrol one-third of the country's rent control areas covering about 4,500,000 rental units. The reduced budget forced him to dismiss 2,600 of the 5,600 employees.—Two of President Truman's reorganization plans—transfer of the Bureau of Employment Security to the Department of Labor and of the Bureau of Public Roads to the Department of Commerce—were passed by the Senate, the first by 57 to 32; the second by 47 to 40.—A former Department of Agriculture executive, Herbert C. Hathorn, testified at the "5 percenter" inquiry that Gen. Vaughan had threatened to "get my job" when in 1946 he refused to intercede in behalf of the Allied Molasses Co., Perth Amboy, N. J., which had lost its molasses allocation license because of "flagrant, wilful" violations of departmental regulations.

Aug. 18—The House passed, 238 to 122, a bill authorizing $869,505,000 for foreign military aid, or $580,495,000 less than the $1,450,000,000 asked by President Truman. The proposed appropriation of $1,160,990,000 for the North Atlantic pact nations was reduced to $505,150,000. The allocations to Greece, Turkey, Iran, Korea and the Philippines remained untouched.—The Senate confirmed Attorney General Tom C. Clark as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, 73 to 8, the opposition votes being cast by Republicans. The nomination of Sen. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to be Attorney General was approved unanimously. McGrath resigned both his other offices.

F. C. C. Bans Give-Away Shows

Aug. 19—The Federal Communications Commission announced it would refuse to renew licenses of radio and television stations featuring give-away programs which the commission declared violated the U. S. Criminal Code forbidding lotteries. About 50 network shows giving away $4,000,000 in merchandise and other prizes annually were affected by the order. The networks filed court actions.—The House approved $11,500,000 in additional funds for the "Voice of America" broadcasts to overcome Moscow's "jamming" of programs.

Aug. 22—In an address to 12,000 fellow-members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at their golden jubilee convention in Miami, Fla., President Truman pleaded for speedy enactment of his foreign military assistance program. He declared "it represents an investment in security that will be worth many times its cost." He asked: "Which is better—to make expenditures to save the peace, or to risk all our resources in another war?"—The Senate and the House completed action on a $7,600,000,000 bill for funds for 32 independent agencies.

Aug. 23—Maj. Gen. Herman Feldman, suspended chief of the Army Quartermaster Corps, admitted at the Senate inquiry that in July, 1947, he had given James V. Hunt a copy of the proposed clothing and equipment procurement program for 1948, but asserted he was unaware that Hunt was a "so-called 5 percenter." He also stated that the information was "not classi (secret), and that he had never misused influence of his office.—Secretary of Defense Johnson denounced before the House A Forces Committee as "a lie made out of cloth" the suggestion that he used influenc the B-36 program. He declared the inves tion was the outgrowth of rumors that se to be aimed at "terrorizing" him into haltin B-36 program.

Aug. 24—As an economy measure, Secreta Defense Johnson ordered the dismissal of 1 civilian employees in the military establish the release of 12,073 reserve officers from a duty, and the closing down of 51 Army, Navy Air Force installations in the U. S. and ab Expected savings for the balance of the 19 fiscal year were put at $200,000,000 and after at $500,000,000 annually.—Cedric R. Wort civilian special assistant in the Navy De ment, admitted authorship of the anony letter which touched off the investigation the B-36 procurement program. Secretary o Navy Matthews suspended Worth pending vestigation.—President Truman signed a pr mation putting into effect the North Atl pact following ratification of the treaty b 12 of the signatory nations.

House Committee Clears Air Force

Aug. 25—The House Armed Services mittee, after a two-week inquiry costing $10 cleared top ranking Government officials an Force officers of "charges and insinuations collusion, fraud, corruption, influence or f tism played any part whatsoever in the curement of the B-36 bomber."—After rece a letter from Maj. Gen. Vaughan that Pres Truman was "personally interested" in a John Maragon proposed to take to restricted in Italy, the State Department issued a pas classified as "travel authorized by the Presid it was brought out at the Senate "5 percen investigation. Maragon made the trip in 19 obtain perfume oils.—The House voted its 26-day holiday although the Senate, 58 to 25 refused to approve a formal adjournment. Sp Rayburn said the House would convene Tue and Friday of each week with a few mem present and would then adjourn at once.

Maragon Refuses to Explain

Aug. 26—John F. Maragon refused at the ate "5 percenter" inquiry to answer ques relating to his activities in connection negotiations for Government contracts, on ground his answers "might tend to incrimin him. He admitted knowing Maj. Gen. Vaug An investigator, Carmine S. Bellion, tes Maragon had filed income tax returns indicat total income of $30,000 in the preceding years, but had banked $120,000.

Aug. 27—In a notarized affidavit sent to bers of the Senate subcommittee investig "5 percenters," James V. Hunt denied he ever said that "all I have to sell is influenc

Aug. 29—President Truman, at the Ame Legion convention in Philadelphia, made it that Britain's socialistic program was her business and that the U. S. had no intenti meddling in British internal policies. Four gu principles listed by him were: A sound expanding world economy aimed at satisfyin material and spiritual needs of mankind and serving democratic freedom; sound and prosp relations among nations based neither on "c table enterprise" nor on "trick solutions;" ceasing mutual concession and cooperatio reconcile divergent economic interests; no i ference by the democratic nations in the litical and business affairs of other nations the testimony and evidence presented to before a Senate subcommittee investigatin percenters" was turned over to the Departme Justice and the Bureau of Internal Revenu "possible action."—By a vote of 49 to 28, short of the required two-thirds majority Senate refused to order President Truma cut appropriations by 5 to 10%.

Vaughan Denies Improper Acts

Aug. 30—Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan d at the Senate "5 percenter" inquiry that was anything to conceal in his "record as a servant." He declared he had never acc any money for himself, never performed an proper favors, or committed any acts detrim to the best interests of the Government. H mitted he had accepted $3,000 from Willia Helis, race-track figure, and $2,000 from Jo Maragon as contributions to the Democratic paign fund in 1946. He denied Maragon had him part of the money came from Frank Co New York City gambler.—In letters to the

dors of India and Pakistan, President Tru- urged the two countries to settle their dis- over the princely state of Kashmir which, aid, involved a "grave threat to peace in all outheast Asia."

g. 31—Maj. Gen. Vaughan and his assistant, Cornelius J. Mara, testified at the "5 per- r" hearing that the F. B. I. had investigated arge that Vaughan had accepted a bribe for ng" an income tax case. Mara told the te subcommittee that "my boss" was com- ly exonerated. When Vaughan was asked her he had "exerted influence and pressure" in increased grain allotments for two liquor anies and whether the F. B. I. had inquired this matter, he denied knowledge of such a

FOREIGN

g. 1—Rumania's Communist government or- d the dissolution of 15 Roman Catholic organ- ons engaged in charitable, hospital and social work, and ordered the 1,500 nuns, s and others affected either to retire to three nts and two monasteries, enter old age s, or register for regular jobs.—The U. S. Chiefs of Staff conferred in Frankfort with sentatives of tiny Luxemburg and disarmed on their eventual integration in a European se system.

g. 2—Within 12 miles of the Czech border, d States occupation forces in Germany d the largest American military display on continent since the end of the war in honor e Joint Chiefs of Staff, with ground troops, rized units and flights of jet fighters taking Gen. Omar N. Bradley said American gth in Europe would be maintained, with ghters replacing all non-jet fighters.—In a h in Skoplje, the Yugoslav Macedonia, hal Tito declared his country ready to help aria and Albania shake off their pro- nform rulers.

g. 3—Prague announced that the Rev. Alois i, a Roman Catholic priest in a small town the Czech capital, had been sentenced to years' imprisonment for treason because ad refused to administer the last rites to a ar-old woman Communist.

g. 4—Italy and Yugoslavia signed a one- agreement in Rome for the exchange of 0,000,000 lire ($94,000,000) worth of goods.

Nationalists Surrender Changsha

g. 5—Changsha, capital of Hunan province, surrendered to the Chinese Communists out battle by two Kuomintang leaders, Gens. g Chien and Chen Ming-jen. The key rail f Tienshui in Kansu province also was cap- by the Communists, cutting the last Na- list supply line into the Northwest.—Several and French police guarded the U. S. Em- y in Paris during a Communist protest nstration against the visit of the Joint s of Staff for consultation with French ary leaders. The talks were held in Fon- bleau, 36 miles away.—Twelve persons were d and 27 injured when a bomb was tossed into nagogue in Damascus, Syria.

g. 8—On the eve of the Council of Europe nization meeting in Strasbourg, France, the nittee of Ministers, composed of the For- Ministers of the 10 charter members, ap- d the admission of Greece, Turkey and nd. The charter members were Britain, ce, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxem- Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Ireland.— Chinese Nationalist government stepped up vacuation of Canton, its temporary capital, 40 large transport planes flying government members, their families and office equip- to Chungking and Formosa.

g. 10—A European union founded on political rstanding was needed to draw the nations her, former French Premier Edouard Her- declared in the inaugural address at the open- meeting of the Consultative Assembly of the cil of Europe in Strasbourg. The admission ermany to the Council, he said, should be de- until she furnished proof that she embraced precepts of peace and renounced the philoso- of force. Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium was d permanent President.—German police in ch fired on a crowd of displaced Jews who nstrated against a letter published in a local paper suggesting that all Jews should be sent e gas chamber. Six Jews were wounded by re and 20 German policemen were struck by s and stones. Two companies of U. S. mili- police restored order.

Argentine Foreign Minister Quits

g. 13—President Juan D. Péron of Argentina ted the resignation of Foreign Minister Juan Bramuglia after a violent quarrel between the latter and Dr. Jeronimo Remorino, Argentine Ambassador to the U. S., who had been summoned home without Bramuglia's knowledge. Remorino challenged the Foreign Minister to a duel, claiming he had been insulted, but the challenge was withdrawn. President Péron appointed Hipolito Jesus Paz, a 32-year-old lawyer, Foreign Minister.—The Greek General Staff reported its forces had cut in two the rebel stronghold in the Vitsi Mountains, near the Albanian frontier.

Aug. 14—The rightist, or conservative parties, scored a major victory over the Social Democrats and Communists in elections for the Bundestag, or lower house of parliament, of the new German Federal Republic in Western Germany, the first free elections since Hitler's seizure of power in 1933. Ballots were cast by 23,724,479 eligible voters, with the rightists capturing 205 seats and the leftists 146. Final results for the major parties were: Rightists—Christian Democrats, 7,357,579 votes; Free Democrats, 2,788,653; Bavarian party, 986,606; German party, 940,088; leftists—Social Democrats, 6,932,272; Communists, 1,360,443.—Marshal Husni Zayim, who made himself Chief of State of Syria by overthrowing the government of President Shukry al-Kuwatly March 30, and his premier, Mohsen el Barazi, were taken from their Damascus homes by army officers, tried by summary court martial and executed. The officers accused the Zayim regime of corruption and destroying Syria's freedom. They promised a "legal, legislative government."

Aug. 16—Russia recalled her ambassador in Belgrade, Anatoly Y. Lavrentiev, after having denounced Yugoslavia as "an enemy and an opponent of the Soviet Union." Lavrentiev was named a deputy foreign minister.

Aug. 17—Winston Churchill urged the Council of Europe in Strasbourg to invite the Western German Federal Republic to join. Said he: "A united Europe cannot live without the help and strength of Germany."—In a letter to the Czech State Procurator (prosecutor), Roman Catholic Archbishop Josef Beran protested he had been interned in his palace in Prague since June 19.—The Nationalist key port of Foochow was captured by Chinese Communist forces without a battle.

Communists Call Strikes in Finland

Aug. 18—Finland mobilized her Army as Communist-led unions opened a strike offensive against the Socialist government. In Northern Finland, 1,500 striking lumberjacks fought a pitched battle with police and troops as they tried to stop non-strikers from going to work. One striker was killed and several were wounded. Government spokesmen in Helsinki suspected a Communist coup to seize power.

Aug. 19.—The U. S. Consulate General in Canton, the Nationalist capital, was closed and its personnel moved to Hong Kong as the Chinese Communists drove closer to the city. Most of the embassy's staff was evacuated.

Aug. 20—The Soviet Government, in a note to Yugoslavia, renewed its demand for the release of 31 Russians allegedly held prisoner and warned that, if no action was forthcoming, it would be "obliged to resort to other, more effective measures necessary to defend the rights and interests of Soviet citizens in Yugoslavia and call to order the unbridled Fascist rapists."

Yugoslavs Charge Stalin Doublecross

Aug. 21—A Yugoslav note to Moscow accused the Soviet Union and Premier Stalin personally of double-crossing it in not awarding Slovene Carinthia to Yugoslavia. Belgrade charged that as early as May, 1945, Stalin had promised Chancellor Renner of Austria to help him preserve his country's integrity and that at subsequent meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers Russia had sided with the Western powers in rejecting Yugoslavia's claims despite earlier pledges to support them.

Aug. 23—In the Russo-Yugoslav "war of words," Belgrade told Moscow that, as an "independent and sovereign state," Yugoslavia and her people "are, under no conditions, willing to allow anyone whomsoever to interfere in their internal affairs." Also, that the 31 Soviet citizens held were "spies, saboteurs and counter-revolutionaries," whom Yugoslavia would gladly "extradite" to Russia. The note expressed willingness "to solve all disputed questions between the two states by agreement."—Dr. Mohammed Hatta, vice president of the Republic of Indonesia, demanded at the opening of the round-table conference on Indonesia in The Hague that the Netherlands transfer sovereignty to his government by January 1, 1950.

Aug. 24—The Finnish Federation of Labor expelled four Communist-led unions, with a total membership of 80,000, for refusing to call off strikes against the government. The ousted unions

were the transport workers, lumbermen, food industries workers and building trades men. The strikes stopped all shipping activities in Helsinki and other ports, halted building construction and left many communities without bread.

Aug. 25—The British Treasury called on all Government departments to reduce current expenditures and to cut requirements under the 1950-51 budget by at least 5%. At the same time, the Board of Trade ordered 5% cuts in the retail prices of utility clothing, footwear and household textiles.

Aug. 28—Greek government troops stormed the northern ridge of 8,500-foot Mount Grammos, routing 5,000 guerrillas and taking 1,500 prisoners. —The Chinese Communists announced establishment of a "People's Government for the Northeast" for Manchuria.

Rebellion in Bolivia

Aug. 29—The Bolivian Government mobilized all men between 19 and 50 in an attempt to check a spreading rightist rebellion, led by the outlawed Nationalist Revolutionary movement (MNR) and disloyal army units. The rebels were in control of most of the large cities except La Paz, the capital.—The Communist-led strikes in Finland spread to the metal industry, halting work on five ships under construction for Russia as war reparations. The Socialist government had predicted the strike leaders would seek to create difficulties with Moscow.

Aug. 30—Belgrade reported that Soviet Russia was massing armored divisions, heavy artillery and warplane squadrons inside of Hungary and Rumania and close to Yugoslavia's northern borders. In a note to Yugoslavia, Moscow accused Marshal Tito's regime of being "malicious deserters" from the Soviet camp to the "camp of imperialism and fascism," and of being subservient to their "Western masters." It was Moscow's intention, the note said, to "unmask" Tito's government and show its "true face" to the Yugoslav people.—The Communist Czechoslovak government announced it had smashed an armed rebellion, which had the support of a "Western imperialist nation," in May and that six of the ringleaders had been sentenced to be hanged, 10 to life imprisonment and others to lesser terms. The "Western power" was not identified.

Aug. 31—A Russian Air Force officer, Lt. Anatoli P. Barsov, was handed back to Soviet military authorities in Vienna by U. S. Army officials after he had been deported from America by the State Department. Barsov and another Russian flier, Lt. Piotr Pirogov, crash-landed their plane in the U. S. occupation zone of Austria Oct. 9, 1948, announcing they had fled from the Soviet Union and did not intend to return. They were granted asylum in the U. S. as political refugees. When the U. S. learned that Barsov, who had a wife and child in Russia, had asked the Soviet embassy to repatriate him, he was arrested and deported forthwith by plane. Pirogov, who asserted Barsov was stupid and would be dead in six months, disclosed he had been beaten by Soviet agents in Washington when he refused to return.

UNITED NATIONS

Aug. 1—By a vote of 8 to 3, the Commission for Conventional Armaments adopted a French proposal for an international census of the armed forces and armaments of members of the U. N. Opposing votes were cast by Russia, the Ukraine and Egypt, with Semyon K. Tsarapkin of the Soviet Union accusing the U. S. of promoting a war of aggression against Russia.

Aug. 3—Soviet Russia admitted in the Economic and Social Council in Geneva that she maintained a "corrective" labor system for those who "undermine the Socialist system," but contended it was a "humane method of reforming criminals."

Stalin "Peace" Offer Reported

Aug. 4—The United Nations World, a privately-published magazine at Lake Success, reported Soviet Delegate Gromyko had told a "top-ranking American businessman" that Premier Stalin would call a halt to the cold war on five conditions: resumption of normal trade relations with the U. S., stimulated by a $2,000,000,000 loan to Russia; a Russo-U. S. treaty formalizing the commitments of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements; four power unanimity on all questions concerning Germany; Western "generosity" on reparations to Russia, and cessation of U. S.-British "support of subversive Fascist and Hitlerite elements."

Aug. 8—In his fourth annual report, Secretary General Lie declared that the year between July 1, 1948, and June 30, 1949, "has been, on the whole, a year of progress toward a more peaceful world." He conceded there had been "crises and alarms," due chiefly to differences among th powers, but, he asserted, "the fear of wa decreased since my last report was made."

Aug. 9—The population of Germany, which dropped to 60,800,000 in 1945 as a result of casualties and loss of territory, was back to 600,000 in 1948, or only 1,100,000 less tha 1938, when Hitler opened war, the Economic mission for Europe reported in Geneva.

Aug. 11—The Security Council relieved Ralph J. Bunche, at his own request, of his d as Acting Mediator for Palestine, and calle Israel and the Arab states to continue obse the armistice agreements negotiated through pending a permanent peace settlement.

Trygve Lie Sees "Cold Peace"

Aug. 16—Returning from a vacation in S dinavia, Secretary General Lie said at Lake cess that the world had moved from a "cold to a "cold peace." Said he: "I believe more ever that the U. N. is doing an increasingly portant job for peace and that we have th creasing support of the people in that task.

Aug. 17—At the opening of the U. N. Scie Conference on the Conservation and Utiliz of Resources at Lake Success, Secretary of Interior Krug declared the U. S. ready to pr substantial aid, "both in technology and in vestment," for the world's needy and u developed areas, as proposed by President man. More than 500 scientists from 50 cou were present.

Aug. 21—Secretary General Lie's proposed get of $44,314,398 for 1950, an increase of $ 270 over 1949, led a nine-man advisory comm to recommend cuts totaling $1,786,850. It w against a tendency toward bureaucracy.

Aug. 26—Statisticians predicted at the S tific Conference that the world's population, mated at 2,000,000,000, would increase to 3 000,000 within 50 years. They and other scie agreed, however, that the food supply would pace with the population and perhaps wou more plentiful per capita.—Secretary Genera appointed Gordon R. Clapp, chairman of Tennessee Valley Authority, head of a comm to study resettling 711,600 Arabs who lost homes in Palestine.

POLITICS

Aug. 2—Candidates backed by the Demo machine headed by U. S. Senator Harry F. were victorious in Virginia's biggest primary tion. In a four-way race for Governor, State John S. Battle, the Byrd choice, received 1 votes to 109,179 for Francis Pickens Miller, spoken critic of the Byrd machine. The othe candidates trailed far behind.

Aug. 4—Guy George Gabrielson, Bernard (N. J.) lawyer-industrialist, was elected chai of the Republican National Committee, suc ing Rep. Hugh D. Scott Jr. of Pennsylvania signed. Gabrielson polled 52 votes in the s committee election to 47 for Axel J. Beck of Dakota and 1 for A. T. (Bert) Howard of Ne ka.—Tammany Hall nominated City Pla Commissioner Robert F. Wagner Jr., son o retired U. S. Senator, for Borough Preside Manhattan.

Southern Democrats Purged

Aug. 24—The Democratic National Comm meeting in Washington, "expunged" the r of five members from four states who supp the States Rights ticket in the 1948 Presid election. They were Marion Rushmore, (Ala B. Snider and Mrs. Hermes Gautier, (M William H. Talbor, (La.), and Mrs. Albert A (S. C.). It also "expunged" the name of G Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, States R candidate in 1948, although he had resi President Truman in a talk invited the bolt return to the party as loyal Democrats. The mittee elected William M. Boyle Jr., Kansas Mo., chairman to succeed J. Howard McGra

Aug. 25—President Truman implied tha would not seek reelection in 1952, but said i too early for him to echo the Coolidge d that he did not choose to run. He indicat might stump the country in the 1950 Congres elections.

Aug. 31—Former Gov. Herbert H. Lehma nounced he had accepted the Democratic Liberal party designations for U. S. Senator New York to fill the unexpired term of Sen. ert F. Wagner who resigned because of ill h The term expires Dec. 31, 1950.

BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Aug. 2—Gen. Lucius D. Clay, former U. S. tary Governor of Germany, was elected a tor of the Marine Midland Trust Co. of New

. 3—After receiving a report from a special ittee that unemployment in New York State ted a serious but not alarming problem, Dewey ordered a speed-up in the state's 00,000 public works program, with special asis on projects in areas where joblessness nost severe.—Unemployment in the nation to 4,095,000 during July, the highest figure January, 1942, the Census Bureau reported.

. 5—At a 23-hour conference in New York at which Gov. Dewey presided, the Port of York Authority and five major airlines ed a compromise agreement on new leases e New York International Airport at Idle- Queens, ending a two-year dispute.—The al Reserve Board lowered reserve require- from 24 to 22%, thereby releasing $1,- 0,000 for potential loans to business.

Review of Federal Taxes Urged

. 7—Thomas B. McCabe, chairman of the al Reserve Board, urged Congress to review ax situation from the point of view of its upon the availability of equity capital, de- g the sluggish market for common stocks in receding two years showed the reluctance of ican investors to take "reasonable risks."

. 11—A 4% increase in railroad freight rates granted by the Interstate Commerce Com- on. This was in addition to a 5.2% increase ed Dec. 29, 1948.

. 15—In reply to a letter from Sen. Johnson olo.) expressing disapproval of radio and sion advertising of liquor, the Federal Com- cations Commission declared it lacked legal rity to ban such advertising, but stated the ic interest" licensing clause might be in- in states and communities having laws st the sale of liquor and against liquor ad- ing.

. 19—In a letter to Rep. Norblad (R.-Ore.), dent Truman stated that "prudent debt man- ent" would enable the Federal Government andle all maturing U. S. Savings Bonds. g the 1948-49 fiscal year, he wrote, about 0,000,000 in bonds were redeemed on or be- maturity. Norblad had expressed doubt her the Treasury, in the face of deficit ing, would be able to pay off.

. 20—Individual incomes throughout the na- averaged $1,410 in 1948, setting a new record, Commerce Department reported. In 1947, the idual income average $1,319. Income pay- s for 1948 totaled $206,000,000,000, a 9% in- e over 1947.

Ban on Private Tin Imports Lifted

. 25—The Government lifted the ban on te imports of tin, which had been in effect Dec. 17, 1941. During that period, the Re- truction Finance Corp. was the sole importer the price of tin rose from 50 cents to $1.03 und.

. 28—A steady slackening in the rate of industrial lay-offs" was reported by the au of Employment Security in Washington h said that initial applications for unem- ment payments for the week ended Aug. 20 259,207, a drop of 31,893 from the preceding . Unemployment insurance claims in New State during the month ended Aug. 18 de- ed by more than 90,000 compared with the ding month.

. 29—The first trade agreement negotiated Western Germany with another country was d with Switzerland with the approval of Allied Military Government. The pact re- lished the principles of free trade, discarded r the Nazis, and called for imports and ex- of food, machinery and other products on a and not a barter, basis.

GENERAL

. 1—July, with a mean temperature of 78.6 ees, was the hottest month in the 78-year ry of the New York City Weather Bureau.— ite an upswing in the number of poliomyelitis throughout the country, the National Foun- n for Infantile Paralysis and the Public th Service, in a joint statement, urged the ic to remain calm, pointing out that im- d treatment had greatly reduced deaths and ling after-effects. The Associated Press re- d 6,883 cases in 44 states and the District olumbia in the first seven months of 1949 com- d with 4,640 cases for the same period in

. 3—The Aga Khan, one of the world's thiest men, and his wife, the Begum, were up by four armed men as they were driving their villa near Cannes, France, and robbed ewelry valued at $450,000.—A Federal grand in Rome, Ga., indicted Sheriff John W. Lynch of Dade County, three of his deputies and eight other men in the masked flogging of seven Negroes at Hooker, Ga., April 12.

Aug. 5—Cardinal Spellman, in a clarifying statement, said that the Roman Catholic Church sought Federal funds for parochial schools only for "auxiliary services," such as transportation, health services and non-religious textbooks. The statement was called "fair" by Mrs. Roosevelt, with whom the Cardinal had been in friendly communication.

Earthquake in Ecuador Kills 4,000

Aug. 6—An earthquake rocked 50 cities and villages in central Ecuador, killing 4,000, making 100,000 homeless and causing property damage of $20,000,000. The city of Ambato, pop. 30,000, was 75% destroyed; 560 persons were killed.

Aug. 7—Twelve members of a team of 15 "smoke-jumpers"—parachutists—who made successful landings on Willow Mountain, Montana, to help ground crews fight a raging forest fire were killed when they were engulfed by the flames. Most of them were college students. The other three escaped by climbing a steep cliff.

Aug. 10—The United States and other nations in the Western Hemisphere, the Vatican, the United Nations and the International Red Cross rushed relief supplies to central Ecuador.—Edward C. Allcard, an English architect, arrived in New York Harbor from Gibraltar after a solitary crossing of the Atlantic in a 29-foot yawl in 81 days.

Aug. 13—In an audience with American newspapermen in Vatican City, Pope Pius XII expressed the opinion that the controversy between Cardinal Spellman and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt over U. S. Government aid to Catholic schools had been satisfactorily resolved.

Airliner Sinks off Ireland; 49 Saved

Aug. 15—A four-engine Transocean Air Lines plane, en route from Rome to the U. S., ran out of gas and was forced down in the Atlantic 15 miles off the West Irish coast after missing Shannon airport in a fog. Of the 58 persons on board, including 47 Italian emigrés and 11 crew members, 49 were saved. Eight of the passengers and Herbert (Jack) Asbel of New York City, the radio operator, were lost. Among those rescued was Miss Ruth Nichols, American flyer.

Aug. 16—Margaret Mitchell, 49, author of "Gone with the Wind," died in an Atlanta (Ga.) hospital of injuries she suffered when struck by a cab while going to the movies with her husband, John R. Marsh. Hugh D. Gravitt, the cab driver, was later convicted of involuntary manslaughter.

Aug. 17—The remains of Dr. Theodor Herzl, founder of Zionism, were reburied on the highest hill in Jerusalem in a simple ceremony. More than 100,000 persons lined the route along which the cortege passed. The remains had been buried in Vienna for 45 years.

Aug. 19—A traditional hero's reception, with a parade, ticker tape and scroll, was accorded Connie Mack, 86-year-old manager-owner of the Philadelphia Athletics of the American Baseball League, by New York City. The occasion was his 65th anniversary in baseball.

82 Die in French Forest Fires

Aug. 21—Fires in southwestern France, below Bordeaux, destroyed 125,000 acres of pine forests and killed 82 persons, including many fire fighters and troops. Heavy rains helped bring the blazes under control. The Paris government proclaimed a national day of mourning.—All 21 persons on board a Royal Canadian Air Force transport returning from a mercy mission into the Arctic were killed when the plane crashed and burned in Northern Manitoba. Among the victims were 8 polio-stricken Eskimos and a nurse.

Aug. 22—Convicted of first degree murder in the slaying of Mrs. Janet J. Fay, an Albany (N. Y.) widow whom they had met through a "Lonely Hearts" column, Mrs. Martha J. Beck and Raymond M. Fernandez were sentenced to die in the electric chair by Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora in New York City.

Aug. 24—An English public school boy, Philip Mickman, 18, was the first swimmer in 1949 to complete the crossing of the English Channel, from Cap Gris Nez to Kingsdown, south of Dover. He made the crossing in 23 hours 48 minutes, and became the youngest swimmer to date to conquer the channel.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt reported in her newspaper column that Cardinal Spellman had paid her an informal visit in her home in Hyde Park, N. Y., and that they "had a pleasant chat."

Aug. 26—A Caribbean hurricane, sweeping across Florida on 150-mile-an-hour winds, caused property damage estimated at between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000. The heaviest damage was reported in the areas from West Palm Beach north

to Fort Pierce and around Lake Okeechobee from Belle Glade to Canal Point. The Florida Citrus Commission put grapefruit losses at 12,000,000 boxes, or a third of the crop, and orange losses at 5,000,000 boxes, or 5 percent of the crop. The total citrus loss was estimated at $25,000,000 to $30,000,000.—The U. S. submarine Cochino exploded, burned and sank off the northern tip of Norway while on cold water training maneuvers with three other submarines. All but one of the Cochino's complement of 79 men were saved by a sister-vessel, the Tusk, six of whose crew were washed overboard and lost during rescue operations.

Robeson Concert Broken Up

Aug. 27—A scheduled concert by Paul Robeson, Communist baritone, at a picnic ground near Peekskill, N. Y., was broken up by a three-hour riot between protesting war veterans and pro-Communists after one of the veterans had been stabbed and seriously wounded. Peekskill police and state troopers brought the fighting under control.

Aug. 29—Men and women who saw service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard in World War II rushed to Veteran Administration and post offices throughout the nation as applications became available for their shares in a $2,800,000,000 rebate on GI life insurance premiums. About 16,000,000 veterans were eligible. Overseas, U. S. consulates handed out forms to ex-service men and women.

1949—September

WASHINGTON

Sept. 1—President Truman declared at his news conference that he would retain Maj. Gen. Vaughan, a central figure in the "5 percenter" inquiry, as his military aide. Sen. McCarthy (R.-Wis.), a member of the inquiry, said the President's attitude was "inexcusable," put the stamp of approval on "influence-peddling" and would "lead to unlimited graft and corruption in the Government."—Noting that the day marked the 10th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II, President Truman expressed hope that the war of nerves between the West and the Soviets would end in surrender just as the shooting war had and that everybody would get into the mood for peace.

Sept. 2—The State Department charged Moscow with going back on its commitments at the Big Four Foreign Ministers' conference in Paris in June, 1949, by making excessive claims against Austria despite "concessions" made at the expense of Yugoslavia at succeeding talks of the Foreign Ministers' deputies in London.

Sept. 6—Arriving in New York City for the U.S.-British-Canadian economic conference, British Foreign Secretary Bevin declared that, so far as England's economic plight was concerned, "we are not here to blame anybody and we are not going to let anyone blame us." The real aim of the talks, he said, was to extend the "one-world" principle to include the economic as well as the political field. Bevin was accompanied by Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a large group of financial experts.

Sept. 7—A pledge that the U. S. Government would strive to help solve Britain's financial troubles was made by Secretary of the Treasury Snyder at the opening of the tripartite economic conference. Sir Stafford Cripps, after reading a record of Britain's increased production and exports, attributed his country's predicament to the two world wars, but declared his Government was seeking "no charitable aid or direct assistance other than that contemplated through the Marshall Plan."—During debate on a bill giving President Truman more freedom in approving foreign trade agreements on a reciprocal basis, Sen. George (D.-Ga.) warned that "if Britain goes down, we'll go down, too, in a matter of months."—Sen. Connally (D.-Tex.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, opposed further military aid to China, charging that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek had "absconded" to Formosa with $138,000,000 in gold after "deserting" his people.

Sept. 8—Glenn L. Martin, airplane manufacturer, testified at a Navy court of inquiry that he had talked with Cedric R. Worth, suspended technical aide in the Navy Department, about the B-36 bomber procurement program, but had not collaborated in the anonymous letter which led to a Senate subcommittee investigation and authorship of which was admitted by Worth.

Sept. 10—Secretary of the Army Gray announced acceptance, for the "best interests of the service," of the application of Maj. Gen. Alden H. Waitt, chief of the Army's Chemical Service, for retirement. Gray restored Maj. Gen. Herman Feldman, quartermaster General, to duty, sta the general's "lapse of judgment" would no repeated. Both generals were suspended Jul after being mentioned in the Senate "5 center" inquiry. President Truman (Sept. nominated Maj. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe, hero of Bastogne, to succeed Waitt.—Asso Justice Wiley B. Rutledge, 55, appointed to U. S. Supreme Court, by President Roosevel 1943, died in York, Me., after a brief illne

Sept. 12—After six days of conferences, U. S., Britain and Canada announced agreer on a basic formula to ease the dollar crisis end the drain on British gold and dollar rese by 1952. The U. S. agreed to allow Britair use Marshall Plan dollars to buy Canadian wh to cut its protective tariff on natural rubber review its tin stockpiling program; to modify terms of the 1946 Anglo-American loan ag ment regulating imports, and simplify its cust procedures.

Sept. 13—President Truman called on the fi cial representatives of 48 nations at a joint m ing of the International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and velopment to eliminate barriers to internati trade by reciprocal trade on a multilateral b

Sept. 15—President Truman's House-appr Reciprocal Trade Agreement bill was passe the Senate, 62 to 19, 15 Republicans voting the Democratic majority. Earlier the Senate feated, 43 to 38, an amendment sponsored Sen. Millikin (R.-Colo.), which would have quired the President to explain reductions tariffs to foreign countries regarded as "peril to domestic producers.

Capt. Crommelin in Controversy

Capt. John G. Crommelin Jr., U. S. N., wh testimony before a Senate subcommittee critic the policy for unifying the armed services, promoted by the Joint Chiefs of Staff to deputy chief of Naval Personnel, but the motion was cancelled a few hours later by retary of the Navy Matthews, who declared C Crommelin had "obviously disqualified hims by his statement assailing unification.

Sept. 16—The Senate rejected, 40 to 28, P dent Truman's nomination of Carl A. Ilgen as chairman of the Munitions Board. The maj opposed the appointment because Ilgenfritz he would continue to draw his $70,000-a-year ary as vice president of the U. S. Steel Co The Navy Department ordered its officers to talking about the controversy within the Nati Military Establishment over alleged favori toward Army aviation and neglect of n aviation.

Sept. 17—The United States and Canada ag to cooperate actively in the joint defense of W ern Europe in implementation of the N Atlantic Pact. The foreign ministers of the si tory powers voted to establish a defense mittee, with the U. S., Britain and France fo ing a supervisory group, to insure that the member nations performed their military obl tions.—Secretary of State Acheson, British eign Secretary Bevin and French Foreign ister Schuman announced jointly that fur aid to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's natio ist government in China would be futile.

Sept. 19—At the opening of the Senate de on the Administration's $1,314,010,000 foreign bill, Democratic leaders declared Western Eu lacked the defenses to stop, "short of the lantic," an advance by Russia's 5,000,000 tr if it were suddenly launched.——"Plots counter-plots" in the Caribbean area were thr ening hemispheric peace, Secretary Acheson the Pan American Society. He condemned succession of "military adventures" abetted other nations during the preceding two yea

Sept. 20—Sen. Vandenberg of Michigan, publican foreign policy leader, advocated pas of the foreign aid bill, calling it "a bargain surance policy for peace."

Sept. 21—Members of the House returned a 26-day holiday which they had voted th selves because of a log-jam of bills in the Se —Department of Justice officials reported Henry M. Blackmer, Colorado millionaire, spent 25 years in exile in France after fleeing United States to avoid testifying in the Te Dome oil scandal, had returned by air from I and would face income tax evasion charges pending against him. He later was fined $20

Sept. 25—U. S. aid in gifts and grants to eign nations totalled $5,169,000,000 in the year ended June 30, 1949, the Departmen Commerce reported. This brought to $13,260,00 the grand total of foreign grants and loans ir four-year post-war period, with Germany, a

enemy country, being the chief beneficiary, g received $2,041,000,000. Italy had received 6,000,000, Great Britain and France over 0,000,000 each.

pt. 26—In the presence of Cordell Hull, for- Secretary of State, who, in 1934, promulgated Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program, Presi- Truman signed the 1949 extension act passed ongress. He urged approval by Congress of rmanent agreement among the 50 nations dy adhering to it.

Military Aid for Europe

pt. 27—Both Houses of Congress passed, by y majorities, the Administration bill to pro- $1,314,000,000 in military aid for the Euro- signatories of the North Atlantic pact.

pt. 29—Congress approved, without major ges, President Truman's program of $5,809,- 00 in foreign economic aid for the 1949-50 year under the Marshall and Economic Re- y programs.

pt. 30—A proposed report by the Joint Com- ee on Atomic Energy, prepared by the chair- Sen. McMahon (D., Conn.), and Rep. Dur- (D., N. C.), vice chairman, which cleared rman David E. Lilienthal of charges of "in- ble mismanagement," brought protests from Hickenlooper (R., Iowa), who had made charges, and Sen. Knowland (R., Cal.), both hom contended the report should have been ssed first with other committee members.

FOREIGN

pt. 1—Because of shrinkage in dollar earn- and exports during the preceding year, ful- ent of the Marshall Plan by 1952, as sched- was extremely unlikely unless the terms of . aid to the 16 participating countries were ed, two top officials of the Organization for pean Economic Cooperation reported in Paris. organization approved an agreement on the ment of $3,776,500,000 to the 16 nations for -50, a cut of $966,200,000 from 1948-49.

pt. 2—Japanese Premier Shigeru Yoshida ted Japan's recovery to U. S. economic aid and d full repayment of all foreign loans.

Sept. 4—A local revolt in southwestern China unseated the Nationalist government of Yunnan Province and left the capital, Kunming, a U. S. military base in World War II, open to capture by Chinese Communist forces. At the same time, Chungking, which would become the Nationalists' capital if Canton fell, was swept by a fire which killed an estimated 700 persons, left 100,000 homeless and destroyed 7,000 buildings.

Sept. 5—A federal union of Europe with power to make decisions on political and economic issues was overwhelmingly approved by delegates to the 12-nation Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, France.

West German Republic Begins

Sept. 7—The Federal Republic of Western Germany was formally constituted in the Rhineland city of Bonn, as its parliament, democratically chosen in the first free election in Germany since 1933, held its first session. Deputies of all political parties in the two parliamentary chambers, the Bundestag (lower house) and Bundesrat (upper house or Senate) indorsed a Socialist resolution calling on the U. S., British and French Governments to reexamine their reparations policy—making the dismantling of war industries mandatory—on the ground that it opposed the principles of the European Recovery program.

Sept. 8—A $300,000,000 free-trade agreement between the Netherlands and Germany was signed in Frankfort after the U. S. had consented to remove restrictions that made exchange of goods on a dollar basis mandatory, thus permitting payment for imports and exports in Dutch guilders and West Germany's Deutsche marks.

Hungary Blames American "Spies"

Sept. 10—"American imperialism" and Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia were named in an indictment returned in Budapest which accused Lt. Gen. Gyorgy Palffry and seven other officials of plotting to assassinate leaders of Hungary's Communist government. The indictment charged that "the American and Yugoslav spying organization helped them (the defendants) in every way."

Sept. 11—Former Foreign Minister Federico Chaves became Provisional President of Paraguay

Gen. MacArthur's Report on Japan on V-J Day Anniversary, 1949

mark the fourth anniversary of the sur- er of Japan aboard the U. S. S. Missouri in o Bay, Gen. Douglas MacArthur on Sept. 2, published a 3,000-word report on the progress apan during the Occupation. He combined with comment, expressed confidence in the ging democracy, provided a homily on the ntages of free private competitive enterprise dismissed with contempt the obstructive ods of the communist minority. He closed this plea for a peace treaty:

Of the Japanese people I can pay no higher ute than to repeat that they have fully and afully fulfilled their surrender commitments have well earned the freedom and dignity and rtunity which alone can come with a restora- of a formal peace."

en. MacArthur declared that Japanese public lon, rather than "the repressive force of po- power" had effectively repulsed attacks by small communist minority on the democratic tutions. "As a result," said he, "the threat ommunism as a major issue in Japanese life ast. It fell victim of its own excesses."

Representative Government in Effect

overnment was now "truly representative" constitutional, with "healthy public discus- of the vital issue of constitutional interpreta- " Autonomous responsibility in local affairs retarded "by the need for rationalization in field of government finance to permit local nues to support local government." Central- controls are being severed and a new system self-sustaining segments at the community " will support the national government and ent the return of autocracy.

en. MacArthur cited "the growing conscious- of individual responsibility in the conduct of ic affairs," defeat of corrupt public officials, ease in private crime and decentralization of police power, with each community responsi- for order and security and personal privilege guarded. Trade unionization was somewhat ded by irresponsible leadership, but the gen- saw an awakening in the rank and file. A ernized civil service was protecting rights and sting grievances; the enfranchised women had me a beneficial force. The Economic Decentralization plan and the Land Reform program had removed feudal land tenure and laid the economic basis for a broad middle class, which Gen. MacArthur expected to "reject with scorn any will-of-the-wisp economic Utopias which require the surrender of the individual's freedom to the state."

Big Increase in Exports

Production of goods was approaching the 1930-1934 average; coal was being mined at a monthly rate of 3,200,000 metric tons, as against less than 1,700,000 in 1946. Electric power had a monthly volume of 3,200,000,000 kwh., against 2,500,000,000 a year ago. Chemicals had reached 105% of the 1930-34 average, compared with 76% a year ago and 21% in Jan., 1946. Exports in 1946 were $103,000,000; 1947, $173,000,000; 1948, $258,000,000; for the first six months of 1949 larger than the total for 1948. Gen. MacArthur praised the U. S. decision to cease removing industrial plants for reparations, and the authorization by Congress of money for materials needed for rehabilitation.

Post-war inflation was being controlled by sound fiscal and financial policies; unemployment in June was down to 400,000, despite the addition of 9,500,000 people since Oct. 1, 1945 (5,000,000 by repatriation, the rest by natural increase); total employed had reached 37,400,000, "an all-time high." Although much of Asia was closed to Japan, it had begun foreign trade with 113 other countries and territories.

Gen. MacArthur repeatedly expounded the advantages of free enterprise to the Japanese people. He declared that "the farther removed a people becomes from the economic philosophy of free enterprise, in like ratio does its productive capacity deteriorate. This deterioration proceeds until, as under communism, with incentive completely lost, the human energy and individual initiative which find their expression in production give way to indolence and despair." Of his administration, Gen. MacArthur said that it had been buffeted by the ideological protagonists, the special pleaders, the vindictive and the lenient, many seeking to influence public opinion through "prevarication of the truth," but that he expected the judgment of history to rest somewhere between praise and blame.

in the sixth change of administration within 17 months. He was named by the Paraguayan Congress in Asuncion after it had given a no-confidence vote to his predecessor, Dr. Felipe Molas Lopez.

Sept. 12—The Roman Catholic Bishops of Czechoslovakia called on the Communist government to remove "all measures restricting and endangering the religious freedom of Catholics." It was disclosed that Archbishop Josef K. Matocha of Olomouc, second highest Catholic prelate, was being subjected to the same police supervision as Archibishop Josef Beran of Prague.—Theodor Heuss, a liberal, was elected president of the Federal Republic of Western Germany by the National Assembly in Bonn, defeating Dr. Kurt Schumacher, Social Democrat, on the second ballot, 416 to 312. He became the first German president since the death of Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, who had aided Adolf Hitler's rise to power in 1934. He reminded the assembly that he represented only "a part of Germany."

Sept. 15—Dr. Konrad Adenauer, leader of the Christian Democratic Union, was elected Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Western Germany by the Bundestag (lower house of parliament) by a vote of 202, winning by a margin of only 1 of 402 votes cast. His election was opposed by the Socialists and the Communists. President Truman sent a message of congratulation to President Heuss who was elected with the support of Adenauer's party and who nominated the new chancellor.

Sept. 16—At the treason trial of 8 former officials in Budapest, Laszlo Rajk, ex-foreign minister of Hungary, "confessed" that he had plotted with Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, former U. S. Minister Selden Chapin, and others for a military invasion of the country for the purpose of overthrowing the Communist government. In Washington, Chapin, recalled in Feb. 1949, at Hungary's request, issued a blanket denial of Rajk's charges.—An American soldier, Recruit John J. Sienkiewicz of Baltimore, Md., and three British soldiers reached the western sector of Berlin after escaping from a military prison in the Soviet zone where they had been held for almost a year, and, they said, had been tortured by their Russian captors. All four had entered the Soviet sector by losing their sense of direction.

Sept. 19—A Czech court sentenced Theodor Funk, secretary of Archbishop Josef Kaerel Matocha, to 10 years in prison after convicting him of treason for having distributed copies of the Vatican's order excommunicating Communists. Two hundred other Roman Catholic churchmen also were under arrest.

Sept. 21—The military government of Western Germany was ended by the U. S., Britain and France which, under an agreement with the new Federal Government of Germany, promulgated in Bonn a civilian occupation statute with safeguards against a return of the Nazis or other military regime to power, but providing for liberalization of these controls if the Germans carried out a democratic regime.

Sept. 22—Establishment of the "Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference" was announced in Peiping by Communist leader Mao Tze-tung amid salvos of gunfire. Mao told 510 delegates that the purpose of the meeting was to form "the People's Republic of China" which would work in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of Eastern Europe. Among the speakers were Mme. Sun Yat-sen and eral of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's f army commanders.

Sept. 24—Laszlo Rajk, former Hungarian eign Minister, was sentenced to death b People's Court in Budapest for having plot overthrow the Communist-controlled govern Two of his seven codefendants also were tenced to death, two received life and one years in prison and the trial of two former officers was transferred to a military court. accused of having conspired with Yugos the U. S. and Britain to build an anti-Balkan empire, told the court the death sen was justified. Marshal Tito filed a protest a Hungary's "subversive tactics" and the trial ing it part of a plot against Yugoslavia.

Sept. 27—Hungary expelled 10 officials an ployees of the Yugoslav legation in Budape "spies and assassins." Marshal Tito reta by expelling nine attaches of the Hungarian tion in Belgrade.

Sept. 28—After three months, talks betwee Western Powers and Soviet Russia over a u rule for Berlin broke down as the U. S., B and French commanders charged the Rus with having violated the wage pledges they to German workers on the Soviet-controlled road at the end of a 38-day strike June 28.

Labor Government Wins Confidence

In the House of Commons Winston Chu accused the Labor Government of bringing ain to the verge of bankruptcy and called general election. Commons rejected his de 350 to 212.

Sept. 29—After a 3-day debate on devalu of the pound and economic policies the Hou Commons voted confidence in the Attlee Go ment 342 to 5, Conservatives and Liberals staining. Sir Stafford Cripps announced a r the tax on distributed profits to 30% from and threatened to stop dividends, calling "rough justice."

Soviet Russia denounced her 1945 trea friendship and mutual assistance with Yugos charging the Tito regime with having carri "hostile and disruptive work" against her. left only nominal diplomatic relations betwee two countries. Poland and Hungary also reno their pacts with Yugoslavia.

Sept. 30—The Anglo-American airlift acros Soviet land blockade of Western Berlin, st June 26, 1948, ended with the arrival at Te hof Airfield of a C-54 carrying two-and-a-hal of coal. The total amount of food and coal ried during the one and a half years of it istence was 2,343,315 tons on 277,264 flights.

UNITED NATIONS

Sept. 1—Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, U. S. deleg the Scientific Conference on Resources, crit the U. N. for assembling 500 of the world's ing specialists on conservation without giving power to recommend specific measures to serve natural resources.

Sept. 6—As progress toward a stable u sal peace continues, the U. N. will devo increasing proportion of its work "to constr efforts for the economic development of the and the raising of the living standards peoples," Secretary General Lie declared a closing session of the Scientific Conference.

Devaluation of Pound by Britain Creates Fiscal Upset

Sept. 18—Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced on this Sunday evening a 30.5 devaluation of the pound in order to export more goods to dollar areas. He said: "In place of the present rate of $4.03 for the pound, the rate will in future be $2.80 to the pound." The effect in the United States was to cut 30% off former prices of British-made goods, thereby stimulating purchases. The change caused a fiscal crisis in European states. In France Paul Reynaud, former premier, charged Britain with an unfriendl in failing to give advance notice to the Cour Europe. In many capitals trading in f currencies was temporarily suspended. In W ington Secretary of the Treasury Snyder closed Britain had consulted the Interna Monetary Fund before taking "a constr economic step."

The result in foreign currencies, tabulat the New York Times:

Country	Currency	Old rate	New rate	Country	Currency	Old rate	N r
Australia	Pound	$3.22	$2.24	Iraq	Dinar	4.03	2.
Belgium	Franc	.023	.02	India	Rupee	.303	
Burma	Rupee	.303	.21	Iceland	Krona	.153	
Canada	Dollar	1.00	.90	Jordan	Pound	4 03	2.
Ceylon	Rupee	.30	.21	Luxembourg	Franc	.023	
Denmark	Krona	.2015	.14	Malaya	Straits dollar	.465	
Egypt	Pound	4.183	2.871	Netherlands	Guilder	.3773	
France	Franc	.00303	.0028	New Zealand	Pound	4.03	2.
Finland	Mark	.00625	.0043	Norway	Krone	.2015	
Greece	Drachma	.00010	.0600	Portugal	Escudo	.04	
Ireland	Pound	4.03	2.80	South Africa	Pound	4.03	2.
Israel	Pound	3.03	2.80	Sweden	Krona	.277	1.

ot. 7—The Soviet Union invoked its veto for
1st time to block admission of the independ-
kingdom of Nepal, in southeastern Asia, pro-
by Britain in the Security Council, U. N.

ot. 8—Blaming the "world-wide antagonism"
een the U. S. and Soviet Russia, the U. N.
mission on Korea reported failure of its mis-
to settle the differences between the Republic
orea and the Communist regime in the North.
report warned of the possibility of "bar-
ns civil war."

Soviet Vetoes New Members

ot. 13—The Jerusalem committee of the U. N.
tine Conciliation Commission, in Geneva,
erland, announced a plan for internationiza-
of Jerusalem under a U. N. commissioner,
ixed Jewish-Arab council, an international
nal and an Israeli-Arab tribunal.—Soviet
ia and the Ukraine used the veto in the
rity Council to bar Portugal, Italy, Ireland,
and, Austria, Jordan and Ceylon from U. N.
bership.

ot. 15—The proposal of the Soviet to admit
nia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Outer Mon-
, to the Security Council was voted down,
et Union and Ukraine voting for all, Egypt
ng them for 3. A Soviet resolution tying
nition of the five nations to admission of the
countries whose membership was vetoed by
ia was beaten.

ot. 16—In the presence of 500 delegates, a
ue in commemoration of Count Folke Berna-
, U. N. mediator in Palestine, who was as-
nated Sept. 17, 1948, was unveiled in the
rity Council chamber at Lake Success by
etary General Lie.

ot. 20—Addressing the fourth annual ses-
of the General Assembly at Flushing Meadow,
., Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo of the Philip-
, who was elected president, declared that
danger of a new war, which overshadowed
deliberations in Paris a year ago, has greatly
ed." He was elected by a vote of 53 to 5 over
Vladimir Clementis of Czechoslovakia, candi-
of the Soviet bloc. For the first time Yugo-
a remained aloof from the bloc. At a dinner
ie U. N. delegates in New York City, British
gn Secretary Bevin said the Western powers
d never use their scientific weapons, includ-
the atomic bomb, to attack or destroy other
ns.

ot. 29—The Assembly voted, 45 to 6, to hear
ges by China that Russia had given aid to
Chinese Communists and endangered the peace
sia. Foreign Minister Vishinsky denied the
ges, declaring the successes of the Com-
st forces in China were due to the "rotting
ie" of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

POLITICS

ot. 4—U. S. Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio,
an audience in Cleveland that Britain, by
adopting a Socialist form of government, had lost "half the battle against the Communist philosophy."

Sept. 5—In Labor Day speeches in Pittsburgh and Des Moines, President Truman appealed to the farm-labor vote. He promised to continue his fight for repeal of the Taft-Hartley labor law and also called for adoption of the Brannan farm-price support program. He asked that the voters in 1950 oppose the "organized selfish interests" seeking to blast his Fair Deal program with "scare words."

"Statism" Becomes Issue

Sept. 7—U. S. Sen. John Foster Dulles, serving by appointment, announced he would seek election to the remaining 13 months of the unexpired term of Sen. Wagner in November. Dulles declared he would fight a "trend to statism" in the Federal Government.

Sept. 10—Opening his campaign as Democratic-Liberal candidate for U. S. Senator, former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, in a talk to the State C.I.O. at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., indirectly assailed Sen. Dulles for his attack on the Truman Administration for moving toward "statism," declaring that expansion of "human services in government" would continue.

Sept. 12—Following the resignation of Mayor Curtiss Frank Sept. 1, Mrs. Edith P. Welty, 61 and a grandmother, was elected as the first woman mayor of Yonkers, N. Y., on a recount of proportional representation ballots cast in 1947. Mrs. Welty, an independent Republican, defeated Acting Mayor John J. Whalen, 20,587 to 20,310.—Former Vice President Henry A. Wallace declined a bid by the American Labor party in New York to run for U. S. Senator.

Sept. 13—Mayor Michael U. De Vita of Paterson, N. J., and 14 other persons were indicted by the Passaic County grand jury on charges of obstructing justice in a gambling investigation ordered by Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll of New Jersey. The Mayor was accused of intimidating witnesses.—John P. Saylor, Republican, was elected to the House of Representatives in a special election in the 26th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, defeating Mrs. Robert L. Coffey, Democrat, who sought the seat formerly held by her late son, Rep. Robert L. Coffey Jr., 59,164 to 50,275.

Sept. 29—President Truman predicted his Fair Deal program would win both in 1950 and 1952 and, assailing "selfish interests," declared that the national income could be expanded from $200,000,000,000 to $300,000,000,000, permitting a doubling of pay in the lowest income groups. He spoke in Kansas City, Mo., at a testimonial dinner for William M. Boyle Jr., Democratic National Chairman.

BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Sept. 8—A $20,000,000 loan was granted by the Export-Import Bank in Washington to Yugoslavia to reconstruct her mining industry and increase

Atomic Explosion in Russia Ends American Monopoly of Bomb

ot. 23—In Washington President Truman made
e the following announcement marking the
of America's sole possession of the secret of
ng atomic bombs:

believe the American people to the fullest
t consistent with the national security are
led to be informed of all developments in the
of atomic energy. That is my reason for
ng public the following information:
'e have evidence that within recent weeks an
lc explosion occurred in the USSR.
ver since atomic energy was first released
nan, the eventual development of this new
by other nations was to be expected. This
ability has always been taken into account
s.
early four years ago I pointed out that 'sci-
c opinion appears to be practically unanimous
the essential theoretical knowledge upon
h the discovery is based is already widely
n. There is also substantial agreement that
gn research can come abreast of our present
etical knowledge in time.' And, in the three-
n declaration of the President of the United
s and the prime ministers of the United
dom and of Canada, dated Nov. 15, 1945, it
emphasized that no single nation could, in
have a monopoly of atomic weapons.
his recent development emphasizes once
, if indeed such emphasis were needed, the
sity for that truly effective and enforceable
national control of atomic energy which this
rnment and the large majority of the mem-
of the United Nations support."

A similar announcement was made in London. In Washington it was given to the Cabinet and the press at 11 a.m. Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson was asked if the U. S. had ordered a redisposition of its military forces abroad and replied "No." He was asked if this was the first explosion recorded in Russia and replied "No comment." The news had been communicated to Secretary of State Acheson and David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, two days before.

How the U. S. discovered the explosion was not disclosed. One theory held that sensitive instruments had picked up radioactive dust. Another credited it to American Intelligence.

Tass, Soviet official news agency, declared Sept. 25 that V. M. Molotov, foreign minister in 1947, was right when he said in Nov., 1947, that the secret of the bomb had ceased to exist. Andrei Y. Vishinsky, reiterated this at Lake Success Oct. 18. Prof. Frederick E. Soddy, physicist and Nobel prize winner, declared in England that the Russian explosion "sounds like an accident." In a subsequent meeting of the UN Jacob A. Malik, Soviet representative, declared the U. S. no longer had a monopoly and pressed the Soviet plan for atomic control. This proved unsatisfactory and one-sided to the U. S., Britain, Canada, France and China, which declared the Soviet Union put national sovereignty above world welfare.

To support expansion of the atomic energy plants at Hanford, Wash., and Oak Ridge, Tenn., President Truman allocated $30,000,000 from the reserve fund of $70,000,000.

her exports of bauxite, mercury, copper, zinc and other strategic materials to the U. S.—President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers reported that unemployment during August had dropped from 4,095,000 for July to 3,689,000; that non-farm employment increased by 1,368,000, and industrial production rose 7%.

Sept. 10—The first rise in national industrial production in 10 months was reported by the President's Council of Economic Advisers. The council's monthly report said industrial production in Aug., 1949, "fully recovered the 4% drop in July, which had been due in part to the spreading practice of plant-wide vacations." The report said the production rise was the first since Oct., 1948.

Sept. 11—France's financial stability and industrial production in 1948-49 equalled that of 1926-27, the most prosperous year between the two World Wars, Edgar Faure, Secretary of State for Finances, reported in Paris.

Sept. 13—The Bureau of the Census in Washington reported that imports of strategic manganese and chrome ores from Soviet Russia rose from $100,000 in June to $1,000,000 in July.

GENERAL

Sept. 1—The American Legion's annual convention in Philadelphia elected George N. Craig, 40, a lawyer of Brazil, Ind., national commander. He became the first veteran of World War II to head the 31-year-old organization.

Sept. 2—A hurricane swept the West Palm Beach-Fort Pierce areas in Florida and caused property and crop damage estimated at $40,000,000.

Sept. 4—Violence broke out after a concert in Peekskill, N. Y., by Paul Robeson, pro-Communist Negro singer. The concert, attended by 15,000 persons, was orderly as a result of a heavy police guard, but anti-Communist war veterans overturned buses and cars in a counter-demonstration.

Sept. 5—William P. Odom, round-the-world flier, was killed when, after he had set a new record of 397.071 miles an hour in the Thompson Trophy event in the National Air Races in Cleveland, Ohio, his plane crashed in Beres, a suburb, setting a house on fire and killing two other persons.

Insane Veteran Kills Thirteen

Sept. 6—Howard B. Unruh, 28, a World War II veteran of the European campaign, killed 13 persons, including women and children, when he went on a rampage in Camden, N. J., using a souvenir Luger pistol. He was adjudged insane and committed to the New Jersey State Hospital for mental patients in Trenton.—The Associated Press reported 550 persons were killed in traffic and other accidents over the Labor Day weekend. This was 122 higher than the 1937 death toll, the former record for a three-day Labor Day weekend. The National Safety Council had estimated the death toll at 280.

Sept. 7—Plans for a $9,000,000, 20-story television building on Broadway, between 51st and 52nd Sts., just north of Times Sq. in New York City, were filed with the city's Housing and Buildings Department by the John Sloan Associates, architects and engineers. It was described as the world's first projected video center, comparable to Radio City in midtown Manhattan.

Sept. 9—Three officials of the Kennecott Copper Corp. of New York City—E. T. Stannard, 66, president; Arthur D. Storke, 55, slated as his successor, and R. J. Parker, 52, a vice president—were among 23 passengers and crew members killed when a Quebec Airways plane crashed and burst into flames en route from Montreal to Quebec. The others were Canadians. Police charged a Quebec jeweler with placing a home-made bomb on the plane for the purpose of killing his wife, one of the victims.

Sept. 13—The "Million Dollar Pier" in Atlantic City, N. J., familiar to many tourists, was damaged to the extent of $250,000 by fire which police ascribed to arson.

S. S. Noronic Disaster

Sept. 17—The 6,905-ton steamer Noronic of the Canada Steamship Lines, largest passenger vessel in the Great Lakes, between the U. S. and Canada, was burned from stem to stern on a vacation cruise from Cleveland to the Thousand Islands while making an overnight stop at Toronto, Ont. Of the 660 passengers and crew members on board, 132, most of them U. S. citizens, were killed.

Sept. 27—For the fifth time, an attempt to repeal Oklahoma's 42-year-old prohibition law was defeated in a special election. The vote was: For repeal, 258,711; against repeal, 306,905. ... state's two largest cities, Oklahoma City and ... sa, voted wet, but the rural districts vote...

1949—October

WASHINGTON

Oct. 3—In letters to Secretary of the ... Francis P. Matthews, three high naval o... Vice Adm. Gerald F. Bogan, Adm. A. W. R... and Adm. Louis E. Denfeld, endorsed char... Capt. John G. Crommelin, naval flier, that ... Army and Air Force officers were seeki... destroy naval aviation to strengthen their c... over the National Military Establishment, ... declared that "the morale of the Navy is ... today than at any time since I entered the ... missioned ranks in 1916." Radford said ... "rightly or wrongly, the majority of offic... the Pacific fleet concur with Capt. Cromm... Denfeld warned that "a navy stripped ... offensive powers means a nation stripped ... offensive power." Copies of the letters ... distributed to reporters.

Oct. 4—The Navy opened an inquiry to asc... how the confidential letters of three high ... officers to Secretary Matthews, in which ... criticized unification, had been made pu... After watching combat exercises by the 82n... borne (All-American) Division at Fort Bra... C., President Truman observed he hoped ... "when the Navy and the Air Force get all ... troubles, settled, the Army, as usual, will go ... and make its way."—The Senate confirmed, ... 16, the nomination of Federal Judge Sh... Minton to the U. S. Supreme Court to s... the late Associate Justice Wiley B. Rutle...

Oct. 5—By a bipartisan vote of 333 to 1... House passed the Administration's bill exp... Social Security coverage to 11,000,000 mor... sons, increasing by 70% benefits already ... paid, providing protection for workers perma... and totally disabled, and fixing wage cred... $160 a month for World War II veterans. ... Democrats and 12 Republicans opposed the ... ure. The bill was sent to the Senate for act... 1950.—Capt. John G. Crommelin Jr. admitt... had given reporters the letters of high ... officers to Secretary of the Navy Matthew... dorsing his strictures on unification. He s... had made the letters public in "the intere... national security."

Oct. 7—Navy Secretary Matthews susp... Capt. John G. Crommelin Jr., and ordered ... remain in Washington preparatory to a ... martial. Before the House Armed Services ... mittee, which opened an investigation o... Navy's discontent with unification, Matthew... nounced the rebellious naval airmen as fa... and insubordinate.—Eastern Germany under ... domination has become an "oppressive ... state," Acting Secretary of State James E. ... declared in a statement replying to Russia's ... test against the new Western German s... Judge Michael J. Roche in Federal Court ... Francisco, sentenced Mrs. Ikuko Toguri D'A... the "Tokyo Rose" of Japanese broadca... U. S. troops, convicted of treason, to 10... in prison and fined her $10,000.

Oct. 8—Reliance of the Air Force on th... and the concept of an "atomic blitz" in the... of war was "a bad gamble with national sec... Adm. Arthur W. Radford, Commander-in... of the Pacific Fleet, told the House Armed S... Committee. The technique, he warned, migh... to a nominal victory, but would leave so... death and chaos that the United States ... never achieve a peace in "a livable world."

Oct. 10—The B-36, for which $1,000,000,0... been pledged, was described as both obso... and highly vulnerable by a group of Navy ... before the House Armed Services Committee... agreed that development of jet fighter streng... more vital to the country's defense. Secre... Defense Johnson, in a letter to Committee ... man Vinson, warned the airing of the cont... within the services might do "grave dam... our national security."—The U. S. Supreme ... refused to review the verdict in the trial of ... Rep. Andrew J. May, Democrat, of Kentuck... Henry M. and Murray W. Garsson, convi... 1947 of conspiracy to obtain wartime gove... contracts for munitions firm controlled ... Garssons. All three were under prison se... of eight months to two years.

Oct. 11—Strategic bombing, causing the ... slaughter of men, women and children, wa... "ruthless and barbaric" and contrary to A... ideals by Rear Adm. Ralph A. Ofstie bef... House Armed Services Committee.—Jaw... Nehru, Prime Minister of India, arrived in ... ington from London in the Presidential pla...

welcomed at National Airport by President nan and members of the Cabinet.

Committee Clears David E. Lilienthal

t. 12—An announcement by Secretary of De- e Johnson, without previous consultation with gress, that he would cut $800,000,000 from the nse budget, was denounced as "grandstand " by Chairman Vinson of the House Armed ices Committee.—By a vote of 9 to 6, the Joint gressional Committee on Atomic Energy ab- ed David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the nic Energy Commission, of the charge of redible mismanagement" made against him 22 by Sen. Hickenlooper (R.-Iowa).

t. 13—Adm. Louis E. Denfeld, highest active er of the Navy, denied before the House ed Services Committee that his service was osed to unification, but declared it had not been cepted in full partnership in the national nse structure." He warned that the Navy was g dangerously weakened by uninformed and trary decisions of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, of ch he was a member but which he said, was inated by the Army and the Air Force.—The ate rejected, 53 to 15, President Truman's ination of Leland Olds for a third term as a nber of the Federal Power Commission. Oppon- s charged that Olds had written articles hostile capitalism before he became a commission nber.

Communist Leaders Found Guilty

ct. 14—After a nine-month trial, a jury in eral Court, New York City, found 11 Com- nist leaders guilty of secretly teaching and ad- ating violent overthrow of the U. S. Govern- t and destruction of American democracy. In charge to the jury, Judge Harold R. Medina lared that the right of free speech could be ited if it imperiled national security and that ceful revolution and the principles of Commun- could be taught if "open and aboveboard," but condemned the furtive, secretive propaganda which the defendants were accused. Judge dina found six members of defense counsel ty of contempt of court for various actions ing the trial and sentenced them to jail terms from one to 6 months.

or opening of trial see Jan. 17, p. 319, et seq.

ct. 15—The Senate voted, 36 to 30, to recommit House-approved bill liberalizing the Displaced sons Act of 1948, thus putting off action until 1950 session. Nineteen Republicans and 17 nocrats, most of the latter from the South and thwest, voted to send the measure, which uld admit an additional 134,000 refugees, back the Judiciary Committee.

ct. 16—Secretary of Defense Johnson and the ny and Air Force members of the Joint Chiefs Staff were charged by Gen. Clifton B. Cates, nmandant of the Marine Corps, of using their vers in an attempt to "destroy" the corps. The ps' combat power, he said, was being dissipated cuts in its budget and inadequate representa- n in key positions in the military establishment d at discussions "pertaining to amphibious war- e and other matters relating to the Marine rps."—President Truman, acting on a plea m the Navajo Tribal Council, vetoed a bill pro- ing for a 10-year rehabilitation program for Navajo and Hopi Indians, on the ground that would have done harm by transfering the In- n reservations from federal to state jurisdiction.

Minimum Wage Scale Raised

ct. 18—Congress passed several of the Ad- nistration's bills and sent them to the White use. One increased minimum wage scales in cer- n labor classifications from 40c to 75c an hour d extending coverage by the Fair Labor Stand- ls Act to another 1,500,000 workers, making a al of 24,100,000. Another bill appropriated ,585,863,498 for the Department of Defense.— Secretary Symington charged before the House ned Services Committee that Navy spokesmen d made false statements and were imperiling tional security by disclosing military information a possible aggressor."—As the first step toward 'major expansion program," President Truman thorized the Atomic Energy Commission to thdraw $30,000,000 from its $70,000,000 reserve nd for new construction at the Oak Ridge, nn., and Hanford, Wash., atomic plants.

ct. 19—The first session of the 81st Congress joined *sine die* after sitting for 290 days. It s the longest peacetime session in 27 years. In closing hours, it passed a compromise farm bill viding price support for five basic commodities a sliding scale, ranging from 90% in 1950, to 90% in 1951 and 75 to 90% after that. Both uses approved the $1,314,010,000 military aid d to arm friendly foreign nations.—Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, de- rided disgruntled Navy admirals as "Fancy Dans" as he testified before the House Armed Services Committee on the Army's side in the controversy. He accused the admirals of being in "open rebellion" against civil authority and declared they had done "infinite harm" to the U. S. and its world position. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Air Force Chief of Staff, told the committee that if war came, the B-36 "can do the job."

Prison Sentences for Communists

Oct. 21—Judge Harold R. Medina, in Federal Court, New York City, imposed prison sentences of 5 years each on 10 top Communist leaders convicted of conspiracy to overthrow the government. The eleventh was sentenced to 3 years. All were fined $10,000 each. Those sentenced to 5 years were Eugene Dennis, John B. Williamson, Jack Sachel, Benjamin J. Davis Jr., Henry Winston, John Gates, Irving Potash, Gilbert Green, Carl Winter and Gus Hall. Robert Thompson received the three-year sentence because of a superior record in World War II. The judge remanded them to jail, denying their application for bail pending appeal.—A Federal grand jury in Washington indicted the Amtorg Trading Corp., Soviet purchasing agency in the U. S., and six of its officers for failure to register under the Foregin Agents Registration Act. Five of the officers were arrested by F.B.I. agents in their New York City offices and held in $15,000 bail each. The sixth was in Russia.

Oct. 24—The six Republican members of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, in a minority report, called for a "bolder, speedier and more effective" development of the nation's atomic program, charging that the Atomic Energy Commission had taken a leisurely approach to the problem and had been loose in its security measures.

Oct. 27—At the request of Secretary of the Navy Matthews, President Truman relieved Adm. Louis E. Denfeld of his duties as Chief of Navy Operations. In a letter to the President, Matthews, who early in August had backed Denfeld's reappointment for another two-year term, declared the Admiral's usefulness had come to an end. A letter from Denfeld was among three written by Admirals released to reporters Oct. 4, in which criticisms of the Department of Defense were expressed.—President Truman appointed George V. Allen, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, ambassador to Yugoslavia to succeed Cavendish W. Cannon, who resigned because of ill health.

President Holds Back Appropriation

Oct. 29—As he signed the $15,585,863,000 military supply bill, President Truman impounded a sum of $615,000,000 earmarked by Congress for additional airplanes for a 58-group Air Force, instructing Secretary of Defense Johnson to place these funds in reserve. The procurement of additional airplanes for more than 48 groups, the President said, would "place an unbearable burden on the national economy in years to come" and would throw the nations defenses into a state of unbalance. It was essential he added that the military expenditures, which would remain high for years to come, should support balanced military forces at all times.

Oct. 30—Decommissioning of 77 naval vessels, including 35 combat ships, within a few months for reasons of economy was announced by the Dept. of Defense. This would reduce the combat fleet from 268 to 237 ships. On the list were five carriers, including the 27,000-ton Kearsage and Leyte; six cruisers, nine submarines and 15 destroyers.

Oct. 31—The United States requested Czechoslovakia to withdraw Dr. Ervin Munk, Consul-General in New York City, and Jan Horvath, "housekeeper" at the Czech Embassy in Washington, stating their presence had become objectionable.—Four members of the House Armed Services Committee, in a joint statement, charged that Secretary of Defense Johnson and Navy Secretary Matthews, in removing Adm. Louis E. Denfeld as Chief of Naval Operations, had "broken faith with Congress and the American people" and violated their pledge that there would be no reprisals for testimony given before the committee.—Edward R. Stettinius Jr., 49, former Secretary of State, died in Greenwich, Conn., of a heart ailment.

FOREIGN

Oct. 1—In a note handed to the Russian chargé d'affaires in Belgrade, Yugoslavia charged that the Soviet Union, in abrogating its treaty of alliance, had revealed its hostile intentions against her. The note also accused Soviet Russia of having persistently interfered in Yugoslavia's internal affairs and sought to overthrow the legally constituted government. Bulgaria became the third

satellite to follow the Soviet Union's example.—The Chinese Communists formally proclaimed a new Chinese People's Republic in Peiping, and named Chou En-lai premier. The new government was proclaimd by Mao Tze-tung, already chosen president, who declared Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist regime had collapsed.

Soviet Recognizes Communist China

Oct. 2—The Soviet Union protested to the Western Powers that the formation of the "puppet" Western German state was a violation of the Potsdam agreement and the decisions taken by the Council of Foreign Ministers in June.—The U.S.S.R. accorded formal recognition to the new Chinese (Communist) People's Republic and severed diplomatic relations with the Nationalist Government. The Nationalists recalled their representatives from Moscow.

Oct. 3—Addressing 600 officers at the conclusion of a week's army maneuvers, Marshal Tito declared Yugoslavia was threatened with war, but that her people would rather die in battle than submit to the dictates of Soviet Russia.—Pope Pius XII is concerned over the world situation, but still hopeful of peace, Cardinal Spellman of New York reported after an audience at the Vatican.

Oct. 5—After having headed the French government for 13 months, Premier Henri Queuille resigned in a crisis provoked by his refusal to approve general wage increases in the face of the uncertain monetary situation. He held office for 13 months, longest term of any premier in the post-war period.

Form East German State

Oct. 7—A new state in Soviet-occupied Eastern Germany, the German Democratic Republic, was announced in the People's Chamber, upper house of a bicameral parliament, in Berlin by Wilhelm Pieck, co-founder of the Socialist Unity (Communist) party. Pieck named his co-leader in the party, Otto Grotewohl, minister-president or chancellor. Pieck later was elected President.

Oct. 8—After capturing several key cities in the north and northwest, Chinese Communist columns pushed to within 100 miles of Canton, temporary seat of the nationalist government.—An agreement for an exchange of goods valued at 432,000,000 Deutsche marks ($112,816,000) was signed in Berlin between representatives of semi-official Western and Eastern German trade organizations.—Czech secret police rounded up 10,000 persons suspected of being sympathetic to the West, the Catholic Church or Marshal Tito's regime, and sent them to two labor camps for work in the Czech coal mines or the Soviet-controlled uranium mines.

Oct. 9—In a move to give a semblance of independence to the new German Democratic Republic, the Russians evacuated the Kommandantura and other control points in Eastern Berlin, and moved their military forces to a camp outside the city.—Rightist parties won over the Socialists and Communists in Austria's second free post-war election. The Conservative People's party captured 77 seats in the Chamber (parliament); Socialists, (formerly the strongest party), 67; reactionary League of Independents, 16; Communists, 5.

Russians Back Eastern Germany

Oct. 10—Gen. Vassily I. Chuikov, Soviet commander-in-chief in Germany, announced that on orders from Moscow he had transferred all administrative functions in Eastern Germany to the new German Democratic Republic and that the Soviet Military Administration in future would concern itself only with "fulfillment of the Potsdam and other four-power agreements concerning Germany."

Oct. 14—In a congratulatory message to the leaders of the German Democratic Republic, Premier Stalin declared that the "existence of a peace-loving, democratic Germany along with the existence of a peace-loving Soviet Union" put an end to European bloodshed and made "impossible the servitude of European countries under world imperialists."—With 150 pro-government priests of all denominations present, the National Assembly in Prague unanimously passed two laws making the churches in Czechoslovakia administratively and financially dependent on the Communist government.

Chinese Communists Take Canton

Oct. 15—The Communist Fourth Army took complete possession of Canton without meeting opposition. The occupation proceeded peacefully and without incident. British troops manned the Hong Kong frontier in expectation of an influx of fleeing Nationalist troops and civilians which, however, failed to materialize.—Former Foreign Minister Laszlo Rajk, once one of Hungary's top Communists, and two other former Communists were hanged in Budapest for treason.

Oct. 16—The Free Greek Radio broadcast a l
lamation from the "Provisional Free Greek
erument," announcing that the Communis
guerrillas had temporarily ceased operations
avoid the total destruction of Greece," but ad
the "Democratic army" would remain intact
Athens government spokesmen said the guer
were reorganizing in Albania.—The Soviet U
and the German Democratic Republic appoi
mutual diplomatic missions, thereby establis
direct relations between Moscow and Eas
Berlin.—The 1,700-ton British steamer Anhui
caught in a crossfire between Communist s
batteries and Nationalist guns on Amoy. T
persons on the vessel were killed. The Anhui,
ly damaged above the waterline, succeede
reaching Hong Kong.

Oct. 18—U. S. High Commissioner John J.
Cloy announced in Frankfort that U. S. occ
tion troops would remain in Western Germany
cluding Western Berlin, regardless of any
made by the Russians. He said that in vie
new Russian propaganda against Western
many, the Bonn government must work
closely with the Western High Commissione
Chinese Communist forces took the port of A
after a month's siege.

Czechs Accuse Americans

Oct. 21—Czechoslovakia's Communist gov
ment jailed Samuel Meryn, clerk in the offi
the U. S. military attaché in Prague, and
manded the immediate recall of Isaac Patch
John G. Heyn, embassy attachés, on charges
were leaders of a spy ring. Three other emb
employees, who had left the country, also,
named in a note to James K. Penfield, U
chargé d'affaires. Meryn was released Nov. 8
deported after a formal U. S. protest.

Oct. 23—After Jules Moch, Socialist and
Mayer, Radical, had failed in their effort
form a coalition government, French Presi
Auriol appointed former Foreign Minister Geo
Bidault, Popular Republican leader, as pre

Britain Cuts Welfare Spending

Oct. 24—Britain's welfare program suffer
setback when Prime Minister Attlee propose
the House of Commons cuts totaling £280,00
($784,000,000) in the nation's spending. He a
reductions in food subsidies, the levying
nominal charge for prescriptions under the
tional Health Act, a cut of £35,000,000 in p
housing and an increase of one penny in the
of school meals.—Lt. Gen. Gyorgy Palffy,
merly commander-in-chief of the Hungarian A
was hanged in Budapest after being convicte
having plotted with U. S. and Yugoslav agen
assassinate Hungary's Communist leaders
overthrow the government.

Oct. 25—Czechoslovakia's Roman Catholic
ops authorized priests to swear loyalty to
Communist government and accept salaries
the government, with the reservation, "unle
is in contradiction to the laws of God and
church and the rights of man." The govern
released, or halted legal proceeding against
priests who had refused the loyalty oath.

Russia Ousts Yugoslav Ambassador

Oct. 26—The Soviet Union sent a note to Y
slavia demanding the recall of her ambass
Karlo Mrazovitch, whom the Russians ac
of "spying and subversive activities" and sp
ing "slanderous fabrications" against the S
Union in the Yugoslav press.

Oct. 27—After a two-day debate on Prime
ister Attlee's economy program, the House of
mons defeated, 353 to 222, a Conservative moti
"no confidence" in the Labor Government.

Oct. 28—Poland ordered the Cooperative
American Remittances to Europe, Inc. (CA
to close its Warsaw offices, declraing cond
there had improved to such a degree that
from abroad no longer was necessary. The I
national Red Cross and other internationa
ganizations with foreign personnel also wer
structed to discontinue their activities

Oct. 31—Paul G. Hoffman, Economic Coo
tion Administrator, called on the European
shal Plan Council of Nations in Paris to inte
their economies by early 1950 to create "a per
ent, freely trading area comprising 270,0
consumers in Western Europe." He declared
quantitative restrictions on movements of
and moneys, and eventually all tariffs, withi
area should be swept away.

UNITED NATIONS

Oct. 4—President Truman's Point 4 progr
aid to underdeveloped nations was criticize
fore the Economic and Financial Committee

usz Katz-Suchy of Poland as a scheme for the tration of American "monoply capital" into ial territories.

t. 11—Soviet Russia cast her 39th veto in the rity Council to block a U. S. resolution under h the Council would have given its approval report of the Commission on Conventional aments excluding atomic bombs from its plans disarmament. Soviet Representative Jacob Malik then proposed that the Council adopt claration stating that it "deems necessary the nission by member states of information on entional armaments as well as information on nic weapons."—Before the Assembly's Special tical Committee, Soviet Foreign Minister Vish- y branded as "slanders and lies" Anglo-Amer- charges of treaty violations and suppression of an rights and religion against Hungary, Ru- ia and Bulgaria.

t. 17—Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Assembly Pres- t, declared in a speech that the U. N. was oled from the outset in its effort to establish sting peace because the Big Five Powers "in- d on having the right to veto any decision or osal" on matters affecting the peace and rity of the world.

Vishinsky Fights Yugoslavia

t. 18—Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky ied that Russia could never recognize as ner lawful or just" the election of Yugoslavia he Security Council, as favored by the U. S. other Western nations.—Within three hours the Big Five Powers, at a secret session, had ed to consult before taking a vote on issues y to produce a veto, the Soviet Union cast its and 41st vetoes to block plans for an inspec- checked census of conventional arms and for ision of atomic weapons in an armaments t.—Assembly President Romulo reported fail- of the U. N. Balkans Conciliation Committee ring about a settlement of differences between ce and Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. The re was laid to Russia's insistence on an am- y for Greek guerrillas and early elections in ece.

t. 20—Yugoslavia was elected to the Security ncil on the second ballot by a vote of 39 to 19. et Foreign Minister Vishinsky accused Yugo- a of having plotted with the U. S. and other ons to obtain the seat, and declared the Soviet on was determined that Yugoslavia "shall not, ot and will not be considered as a representa- of the Eastern European countries." The et bloc had favored Czechoslovakia for the vacated by the Ukraine. Ecuador and India elected on the first ballot to the seats vacated rgentina and Canada.

t. 21—Despite Soviet objections that the body unconstitutional, the U. N. Commission on ea received an indefinite extension in the mbly, 48 to 6. The commission received spe- instructions to be on the lookout for clashes een the Republic of Korea to the south and Soviet-sponsored regime in the north which d lead to civil war.

Intolerance Inquiry Discussed

t. 22—The Assembly voted, 47 to 5, with oslavia abstaining, to request the International rt of Justice to examine the legal possibilities n inquiry into charges that political and relig- freedoms were being violated in Hungary, aria and Rumania.

t. 24—In an address at the laying of the erstone of the U. N. headquarters building. ident Truman said that ever since the first ic explosion the United States had advocated stem of international controls of atomic en- "that would assure effective prohibition of ic weapons, and at the same time would note the peaceful use of atomic energy by all ons."

t. 25—At a secret session of the six permanent bers of the U. N. Atomic Energy Commission Big Five plus Canada), Soviet Russia de- ded that, since there no longer was a mon- y on the production of atomic energy, the . should submit "new concrete proposals" on rnational control, the Baruch plan being out ate. The other five nations—the U. S., Britain, ce, China and Canada—replied that they d continue to support the plan until proposals made which provided equal or more effective ns of control and prohibition.

POLITICS

t. 4—Sen. John Foster Dulles, Republican, paigning in up-state New York for the bal- of Sen. Robert F. Wagner's term, announced avored a new national labor law which would less restrictive to labor unions than the Taft- ley Act." Among principles he laid down was a curb on court injunctions against strikes except during war or when the public health and safety were threatened.

Oct. 19—Sen. Dulles accused former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, his Democratic opponent in the Senatorial race, of having made "false charges to arouse racial passions of hatred" and, consequently, being "utterly unfitted to hold high public office."

Truman Backs Lehman

Oct. 22—President Truman, in a letter, assured former Gov. Lehman of his "warmest support" in his campaign for U. S. Senator, declaring that the "forces of reaction" were making a desperate fight against him and that "they must be stopped in New York State on Nov. 8."

Oct. 25—Enumerating various measures enacted under the Democratic national administration which, he said, benefited the individual, former Gov. Lehman said that "if this be the indictment of the 'welfare state,' then the Democratic Administration not only pleads guilty; it is proud of its guilt."—Gov. Dewey, in speeches in behalf of Sen. Dulles, called the Truman administration's farm and socialized medicine plans "Alice-in-Wonderland" schemes.

Oct. 26—The A. F. L., C. I. O. and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen united in sponsoring a rally in Madison Square Garden, New York City, in support of former Gov. Lehman for U. S. Senator and Mayor O'Dwyer for reelection. Vice President Barkley predicted repeal of the Taft-Hartley law in 1950.

BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Oct. 6—The Reconstruction Finance Corp. granted a loan of $34,400,000 to the Kaiser-Frazer Corp. to permit completion of the company's "line of cars." Kaiser-Frazer previously had announced plans to produce a low-price car. A second loan, of $10,000,000, was granted later to help finance dealers who market the company's cars.

Oct. 9—New tariff schedules putting lower customs duties into effect to increase world trade were announced in Geneva, Switzerland by 31 nations. The new tariffs were the result to an all-summer conference in Annecy, France. The State Department estimated that U. S. exports amounting to $500,000,000 a year would be affected by the tariff concessions, while the U. S. would accord favorable treatment to imports totaling about $143,000,000.

Oct. 12—Edmond M. Hanrahan resigned as chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission to return to private business. He had been a member of the commission since 1946 and its chairman since 1948.—Operating control of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City was obtained by the Hilton Hotels Corp., which acquired for $3,000,000, 250,000 shares of common stock or 68 percent of the 366,000 outstanding shares.

See article, Conrad N. Hilton and the Waldorf-Astoria, page 767.

Oct. 17—The five grandchildren of the late Edward L. Doheny, oil capitalist, sold the Los Nietos Co., to the Union Oil Co. of California for $22,000,000 in cash and 600,000 shares of new Union Oil common stock of $25 par value.

Oct. 21—Research information on metals and alloys developed by the Atomic Energy Commission was released for the first time to industrial experts in commercial manufacturing at the National Metal Congress and Exposition in Cleveland.

Oct. 22—In a report assailing antiquated customs procedures and "prohibitory tariff rates, the Economic Cooperation Administration warned that unless the U. S. increased its imports from Europe by at least $2,000,000,000 annually, its own exports would "dwindle to a trickle" and living conditions abroad would deteriorate to a point endangering world peace.

Crisis in Coffee Market

Oct. 26—Chaotic conditions developed in the wholesale coffee market as imports dropped sharply as a result of crop failures due to drought and floods in the coffee-growing countries of Central and South Americas. Coffee futures quotations on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange fluctuated erratically, traders caught short losing $600 daily on each contract.

Oct. 31—Total assets of the Ford Motor Co. reached a record high of $1,249,240,000 at the close of 1948, an increase of $123,507,000 over 1947, the company's annual report showed.

See earnings report of Ford Motor Co., page 391.

GENERAL

Oct. 2—Associate Justice William O. Douglas of the U. S. Supreme Court was thrown from a horse

and seriously injured while riding on the Pacific Coast Trail 75 miles west of Yakima, Wash. He was taken to a hospital in Yakima where doctors found his chest had been crushed and 14 ribs broken.

Oct. 3—Ten Air Force men from March base, five girls and their chaperon were killed when the driver of an Air Force bus, confused by conflicting directions, drove the vehicle into the path of the Union Pacific's Pony Express at Ontario, Calif. There were five survivors.

Oct. 13—A U. S. Air Force B-50 carrying three tons of live bombs crashed into a wheat field at Isleham, England, while on a test flight to Helgoland, and exploded. Eleven American fliers and a Royal Air Force observer were killed.

Oct. 18—The Guatemalan government reported that more than 4,000 persons died and property damage exceeding $40,000,000 was caused in the worst floods in the country's history following three days of torrential rains. The entire coffee crop was lost and 50 small communities were wiped out. The United States and neighboring South American countries rushed Red Cross personnel and supplies to the stricken areas.

Oct. 28—An Air France Constellation en route from Paris to New York crashed in flames against 3,600-foot Algarvia Peak on Sao Miguel island in the Azores. All 48 persons on board, including 11 Americans, were killed. Other victims were Marcel Cerdan, former world middleweight champion; Mlle. Ginette Neveu, French violinist, and her brother and accompanist, Jean Paul Neveu, and Bernard Boutet de Monvel, French portrait painter.

1949—November

WASHINGTON

Nov. 1—President Truman forecast a deficit of $5,500,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950. He ascribed it to record peacetime expenditures and declines in revenues. Budget Director Frank Pace estimated expenditures at $43,500,000,000 and receipts at $38,000,000,000.—Vice Adm. Forrest P. Sherman, in command of the Sixth Task Fleet in the Mediterranean, was appointed Chief of Naval Operations by President Truman, succeeding Adm. Louis E. Denfeld who was relieved after his appearance before the Congressional inquiry on Navy criticisms of defense policies.

Nov. 2—In New York City, Dr. Vannevar Bush, president of the Carnegie Institution, urged the government to "temper humanitarianism with hard common sense," and warned that if the "Welfare state" policy of personal security were carried too far, national security might be weakened to the point where the country could be forced into another war which it might lose.

Nov. 3—The road to a better life lies "between the reactionaries of the extreme left and their talk about revolution and class warfare, and the reactionaries of the extreme right, with their hysterical cries of bankruptcy and despair," P dent Truman told an audience of 16,000 pe at the centennial celebration of Minnesota's torial status in St. Paul. His Fair Deal adm tration, he declared, was steering the m course.

U. S. Eases Ban on Yugoslavia

The State Department eased its ban on th port of war-potential materials to Yugoslav permit shipments of aircraft gasoline and l cants, announcing it also was ready to con "reasonable" requests from Marshal Tito's ernment for civil aircraft, aviation equip spare parts and used motors.—Dr. Karl T. C ton, top atomic physicist, resigned as chai of the Research and Development Board o Department of Defense because of poor he He warned against "across-the board" cu research and development funds in the de budget, declaring expenditures had been ke a sound basis.—The U. S. Circuit Court of peals in New York City directed the release o 11 convicted Communist leaders in bail tot $260,000 pending appeal.

Nov. 8—Capt. John G. Crommelin Jr., critical remarks on the Defense departm policy on naval aviation touched off a Cong ional investigation, was reprimanded and restored to duty by Adm. Forrest P. Sher Chief of Naval Operations. Sherman told C melin his actions "brought into question you ness to exercise command or to occupy a pos of trust and confidence."

Nov. 10—J. A. ("Cappy") Krug, Secreta the Interior for three and a half years, sen resignation to President Truman. His only ex ation was that he had been wanting to leav a long time. The President appointed U Secretary Oscar L. Chapman to succeed him.

Johnson Warns Potential Aggressors

Nov. 11—In an Armistice Day talk befor American Legion in St. Louis, Secretary of De Johnson warned potential aggressors against taking the differences among the armed se for weakness. "The Army, the Navy and th Force," he said, "are as one in their conf for dictatorships and in their determinatio resist them with all their strength and reso should the occasion ever demand the sacri His department, he said, was determined to "e nate waste, confusion and duplication," but would be no weakening of the nation's def

Nov. 13—Shipments of radioisotopes for p time uses and research tripled within two the Atomic Energy Commission reported. R ents were 300 universities, hospitals and res laboratories in the U. S. and 150 institutio 21 foreign countries.—An Associated Press s showed that the Federal payroll for the fiscal ending June 30, 1950, had increased to $6,214 000, including $3,574,000,000 in pay and allow for the armed services and $6,640,000,00 civilian employees. There were 3,692,000 so

Angus Ward, U. S. Consul General in Mukden, Jailed by Communists

Angus Ward, U. S. Consul General in Mukden, Manchuria, and four employees of his consulate, were arrested by Chinese Communists Oct. 24 on the charge of having beaten a Chinese employee Oct. 11. They were kept in jail, tried by a "People's Court" and given sentences varying from 3 to 6 months and Ward was ordered to pay compensation and extra salaries. The sentences were commuted to deportation. The State Department had appealed to 30 nations to protest the arrests. This came only after the Scripps-Howard newspapers had begun a campaign for determined action by Washington authorities for the release of the five men.

Ward had been attempting since May to get the assent of the Communists to his departure. The State Department learned of his arrest from the consul general in Peiping Oct. 24. On Oct. 31 the Communist radio in Peiping announced that Ward and his employees were in jail for beating a Chinese employee. The other men were Ralph C. Rehberg, Rochester, N. Y., clerk, Alfred Kristan and Frank Cicognia, Europeans, and Shiro Tatsumi, Japanese-American.

On Nov. 10, when the men had been in jail 17 days, the State Department published the text of a letter sent by O. Edmund Chubb, U. S. Consul General in Peiping, to Chou En-lai, Communist foreign minister, demanding Ward's release.

On Nov. 11 the Scipps-Howard newspapers opened their campaign, the New York World-Telegram heading its demand "Angus Ward Alive—or Else . . ."

A stronger tone was then adopted in Washington. Secretary Acheson declared recognition of the Chinese Communists at this time had b impossible. President Truman called the arr outrage. William C. Bullitt, former ambassa Moscow, called on the U. S. to blockad Communists.

On Nov. 21 Secretary Acheson called nations, including Soviet Russia, to prote the Chinese Communists. Twelve nations diately pledged support, and Great Britain nounced it would not recognize the Chinese munists while Ward remained in jail. The C then announced that Ward had been tried verdict would be forthcoming. Its purpor learned by the State Department Nov. 23 Consul General Chubb in Piping. Orders sent through Chubb to Ward that he an complete staff leave Mukden "forthwith."

The Communists seized Ward's deputy, Consul William N. Stokes, Nov. 25, and him to attend, as an "observer," the tr 10 Chinese, Japanese and Koreans bef People's Court on charges of having belong an "American spy ring." Stokes was detain 7 hours and then escorted back to the cons All defendants were found guilty.

Ward and 19 members of his staff and families arrived safely in Tientsin Dec. 8. were taken by tug down the Hai River to Bar where, Dec 12, they boarded the freighter S. S. Lakeland Victory on the fin of their journey home .

The consulate had been isolated by the munists for a year. No reports were allow reach the State Department. Its radio trans had been removed.

s, airmen and civilian employees on the nment payroll.

. 14—The Citizens Committee for the Hoover rt announced that about 20% of the reforms mended by Hoover Commission had been ed, effecting savings of more than $1,000,- 00 a year.—Trial of Harry R. Bridges, presi- of the International Longshoremen's and nousemen's Union, C.I.O., opened in Fed- Court, San Francisco. Bridges was charged perjury for allegedly having sworn falsely s naturalization hearing in 1945 that he was nd never had been a communist.

. 15—Herbert J. Burgman, former clerk in J. S. Embassy in Berlin, who served as a caster for the Nazis during the war, was cted of treason on 13 counts by a jury in ct of Columbia Federal Court.

. 16—President Truman welcomed Shah mmed Reza Pahlevi of Iran at National Air- and, at a state dinner later, promised a deal for Iran."—Federal Housing Adminis- n loans totaling $20,375,400 were authorized resident Truman for plans for new low rent ng in 27 states, the District of Columbia and o Rico under the 1949 Housing Act.

. 17—The State Department announced it rdered the closing of the U. S. Embassy in gking because the Communists were threat- that area, but said the embassy would be ned wherever the Nationalists set up their apital.—The atomic explosion in Russia made perative to draft a policy on civilian defense he dispersal of strategic facilities, including Federal Government, from congested areas, l E. Lilienthal, chairman of the Atomic y Commission, declared.

Navy Closes Crommelin Case

. 18—Capt. John G. Crommelin Jr., Navy whose criticisms of defense policies led to ngressional inquiry, demanded a general court al if Adm. Forrest P. Sherman, Chief of l Operations, refused to withdraw his public mand of him. In releasing correspondence h the Navy considered confidential, he said, d been moved by patriotism only. Adm. Sher- s office announced later that the case was ed."—As the second perjury trial of Alger former State Department official, got under n Federal Court, New York City, Claude B. , defense attorney, told the jury that Hiss had given secret official papers to Whittaker bers, ex-Communist, but that these papers een passed along by Henry Julian Wadleigh, r State Department economist. At the first trial, Chambers was the government's star ss.

. 21—The Federal Government's fiscal and ion policies to finance its "costly program" tened to saddle the nation with socialism to lead to the concentration of government olice powers in Washington, James F. Byrnes, tary of State under President Truman 1945- arned in a speech at the Southern Governors rence in Biloxi, Miss. He said only a small of each tax dollar "trickled" back to the , a scheme that "makes Big Government in ington and makes beggars out of the states." s called on the governors "to stand up and for their share of the tax dollar, and to Washington "with their hats on their , instead of hat in hand begging for a n of the tax money their constituents were d to pay." In every Federal department and y, he declared, there was "a dangerous of selfish men who love to spend the money her people."

Lilienthal Resigns as A.E.C. Head

. 23—David E. Lilienthal, appointed Oct. 28, as the first chairman of the Atomic Energy nission, resigned from that office, as of Dec. 949. In a letter to President Truman, he one of his chief reasons for wishing to return vate life was to be able "to engage in public ssion and public affairs with a greater lati- than is either feasible or suitable for one carries specific public responsibilities." While ng the A. E. C., Lilienthal was under almost nuous attack by the Republicans, but the ity of the Joint Congressional Atomic En- Committee cleared him of charges of "in- ple mismanagement" brought by Sen. Hick- per (R.-Iowa). President Truman accepted esignation with the "utmost regret."—The rg Corp., Soviet trading agency, pleaded no st in Federal District Court to an indictment ing it had failed to register as a foreign , and was fined $10,000. At the Government's st, the fine was suspended and indictments st six of the agency's officers were dismissed, aving complied with the registration re- ment after charges were filed.

Nov. 25—As a result of statements regarding secret weapons made in a television broadcast by Sen. Johnson (D.-Colo.), a member of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, President Truman issued instructions to Attorney General McGrath and Sen. McMahon (D.-Conn.) committee chairman, to use their full authority to prevent future unauthorized disclosures. In his broadcast, Johnson stated the U. S. was developing a "super atomic bomb" 1,000 times more powerful than those used against Japan and also working on a plan for detonating enemy atomic bombs before they reached their targets. Johnson denied he had ever violated the atomic energy secrecy regulations.

Nov. 26—All but 15% of the 4,000,000-5,000,000 private papers of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt would be opened for research purposes after Marc 17, 1950, Dr. Wayne C. Grover, U. S. Archivist, announced. The papers, kept at the Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park, N. Y., cover the period 1910 to 1945. The remaining papers, referring to individuals or relating to foreign relations or national security, would remain sealed for another 25 years, Dr. Wayne said.

Machine to "Breed" Atomic Energy

Nov. 28—The Atomic Energy Commission disclosed that construction had been started on an atomic reactor plant near Arco, Idaho, for the development of a machine to "breed" fissionable plutonium from non-fissionable uranium, with more fissionable material being produced than consumed. At the last press conference presided over by David E. Lilienthal, retiring chairman, he and other members of the commission said the "breeding" machine was 90% complete and experiments would begin in 18 months when the new plant was ready. The main purposes of the experiments would be to increase production of atomic energy for industrial uses, but further development of atomic weapons also would be studied, the commission explained.—New York State's law barring Communists and members of "subversive" organizations from holding positions in the state's educational system was declared unconstitutional by Supreme Court Justice Harry E. Schirick in Albany who called it "witch-hunting."

Nov. 30—On the second day of his trial in Federal District Court on charges of defrauding the Government through payroll padding and receiving salary "kickbacks" from fictitious employees, Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (R.-N. J.), former chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, entered a plea of nolo contendere (no contest) and threw himself on the mercy of the court. A similar indictment against Miss Helen Campbell, his former secretary, was dismissed. Before the trial she had told the F.B.I. that, acting "under compulsion," she had put a niece and a maid employed in her home on Thomas' Congressional payroll although they did no work, and had induced them to initial their paychecks totaling more than $6,000.

FOREIGN

Nov. 2—An accord granting full sovereignty to the "Republic of the United States of Indonesia" was signed at The Hague, the Netherlands, between Indonesian representatives and Dutch officials. Under the pact, the two nations set up a partnership "on the basis of voluntariness and equal status with equal rights." Both partners pledged themselves to the democratic form of government and an independent judiciary. Queen Juliana of the Netherlands remained as the nominal head of the new republic. The Dutch granted an amnesty to several thousand Indonesian political prisoners and to 2,000 military prisoners for whom the U. N. interceded.

Russian Warns of Third War

Nov. 6—American "imperialists" were seeking to "convert the whole world into a colony" of the U. S., Georgi M. Malenkov, member of the Russian Politburo, told an audience, which included high Soviet functionaries, at a celebration of the October revolution in Moscow. But, he warned, if the "imperialists" should unleash a third World War, "this war will be the grave not only for individual capitalist states, but for the whole of world capitalism."—Soviet Russia announced it had released Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky, chief of Soviet Western armies and one of the leaders in the campaign against the Germans in World War II, from duty in the Red Army and placed him at the disposal of Poland for service with that country's armed forces. Moscow said the move had been made at the request of Polish President Bierut, who named Rokossovsky Minister of Defense and Marshal of the Armies.

Nov. 7—Communist Premier Antonin Zapotocky

announced in Prague that Soviet Russia and its scientists were aiding Czechoslovakia in exploiting his country's deposits of uranium, radioactive element essential in the manufacture of atomic bombs, "to block the aggression and bandit greed of the warmongers."—Pope Pius XII, in a speech to the central committee of the Union of Catholic Italian Lawyers, called on all Roman Catholic judges throughout the world to abstain from passing sentences based on laws considered unjust by the church. The rule applied to both divorces and political cases, the Pope explained.

Nov. 8—Twenty months after his election, Otilio Ulate, newspaper publisher, became president of Costa Rica. He had been prevented from taking office by his predecessor, Teodoro Picado, who in turn was ousted by José Figueres, whose provisional government, friendly to Ulate, ruled the country for 18 months.

Agree on Western Germany's Role

Nov. 9—Secretary of State Acheson, British Foreign Secretary Bevin and French Foreign Minister Schuman agreed in Paris that Western Germany, along with the Saar region, should be admitted to the Council of Europe as a step toward Germany's reentry into the European community. The standing committee of the Council of Europe's Assembly promptly approved the admission of Western Germany and the Saar as associate members.—The People's Chamber of the Soviet-sponsored Eastern German Democratic Republic voted to grant full civil and economic rights to former Nazis and officers of Hitler's Wehrmacht. The amnesty decree provided for the employment of former German army officers in "the public service."

Nov. 12—Interior Minister Vaclav Nosek announced in Prague that Czechoslovakia would ban church weddings and recognize only marriages performed before the Communist-controlled National Committees in cities and villages. Nosek also rejected the qualified loyalty oath to the Communist regime which Roman Catholic bishops had authorized their priests to take.—Yugoslavia renounced her treaty of friendship and mutual assistance with Albania, severing the last link with her former Cominform allies.

Nov. 13—Secretary of State Acheson arrived in Bonn on a state visit, and told officials of the Western German Federal Republic that the U. S. and its Allies would give every assistance to the new state.

Nov. 15—Chancellor Adenauer told the Bundestag (lower house of Parliament) in Bonn that the Western Allies had agreed to slow down dismantling of German factories pending revision of the dismantling program. He said dismantling for reparations would no longer be enforced except where war-potential industries were concerned.

U. S. Freighter Shelled Off China

A Chinese Nationalist destroyer on blockade duty, shelled the 8,718-ton American freighter Flying Cloud of the Isbrandtsen Line at the mouth of the Yangtze river when her captain refused to obey an order to return to Shanghai. The Flying Cloud, damaged above the waterline, steamed at full speed beyond the three-mile limit where a British frigate stood guard. None of the passengers or crew members on the merchantman were injured.

Nov. 17—The Eastern German Democratic Republic was integrated into the Soviet-dominated Eastern European economic area.—Pope Pius XII, in a talk to visiting U. S. Senators, gave implicit support to the American plan for rearming Western Europe, saying that Soviet Russia was thwarting international cooperation for peace.

Nov. 20—French authorities held the four-man crew of Polish commercial plane after André Simon Robineau, a French consular agent in Poland, who had been booked as a passenger, failed to arrive in Paris from Warsaw. The French demanded that Robineau be freed, but in reply the Polish Government declared Robineau, arrested on an espionage charge as he was heading for the airport had "confessed," implicating two other French attachés, who were expelled at once, and uncovering a big spy ring. French diplomatic officials were not allowed to visit Robineau. The French later released the four Polish fliers and their plane.—Gen. Li Tsung-jen, Acting President of Nationalist China, landed in Hong Kong after a flight from Nanking, and entered a hospital for treatment of a stomach ailment.—Following a bloodless coup instigated by Col. José Antonio Remon, chief of the National Police, President Daniel F. Chanis Jr. of Panama resigned and was succeeded by Vice President Roberto F. Chiari who was sworn in immediately.

Nov. 22—Hungary announced the arrest of Robert A. Vogeler of New York City, a vice pres of the International Telephone & Telegraph on charges of espionage and sabotage, and ass he had "confessed."

West Germans Pledge Anti-War Policy

Nov. 24—In a formal agreement with the ern Allied High Commissioners, the Western man Federal Republic at Bonn pledged itse keep its territory demilitarized, prevent th vival of armed forces of any kind, eradicat last vestiges of nazism and stamp out totalita ism and authoritarianism from all branch the government.—West Berlin newspapers rep that Moscow had ordered the conversion o Russian zone's "people's police," numbering 3 trained Germans, to an army auxiliary equ with tanks, artillery and grenades.—The H of Lords approved, without a record vote Labor Government's bill for nationalizatio Britain's steel industry. Effectiveness of the was made contingent on the outcome of the general election, to be held before July 1, 19

Nov. 26—At an all-night session, the F National Assembly approved the Big Three po policy toward Western Germany, 327 to 249. assembly called on the government, howeve exercise the "greatest vigilance" to prevent toration of Germany's industrial potential first step toward militarism.—Following a ser arrests by Polish authorities of French co officials and other French citizens, Ambas Jean Baelen warned the Communist govern in Warsaw that relations between the two tries had disintegrated "to the point where possible to foresee the worst." He demanded the arrests cease. In retaliation, French rounded up more than 30 Polish subjects, in ing officials. Three Polish consular officials held.—A 24-hour general strike in Paris, jointly by the non-Communist Workers' Forc the Communist-dominated General Confede of Labor to enforce demands for higher w was only partially successful. Transportation industrial workers were idle, but a majority white collar workers in government offices, and department stores reported for work.

Political Turmoil in Panama

After several days of rioting during Daniel F. Chanis Jr. sought to regain the dency, Panama's National Police installed Arnulfo Arias, who was ousted as preside 1941, as chief executive of Panama. Arias orders for the arrest of three former presi Chanis, Enrique Adolfo Jiminez and R Adolfo de la Guardia, but they escaped t Canal Zone. The U. S. withheld recognition the new Panamanian government.

Nov. 27—After months of political strife in more than 1,000 persons were killed, a one Presidential election went off quietly in Colo The only candidate, Laureano Gomez, Cons tive, was elected by a vote of 956,315. The Lib once the dominating party, withdrew their didate, Dario Echanda, and boycotted the tion. Echanda's brother, Vicente, was killed military police opened fire on a Liberal ra

Nov. 28—For the second time in two Chinese Nationalist warships shelled a freighter in the Yangtze river between Sha and Hong Kong. The steamship, the Sir Franklin, was hit 12 times above the wate but there were no casualties and it proceed Woosung. Like the Flying Cloud, fired on Nc it was operated by the Isbrandtsen Line, York.

Cominform Seeks Tito's Downfall

Nov. 29—A crusade against Marshal Tito's ernment by the revolutionary elements Yugoslavia and by Communists and worke all other nations was called for in a reso adopted by the eight Cominform countries secret meeting in Hungary. "The fight a the Tito clique, the clique of the assassin hireling spies, is an international duty f Communist and workers' parties," the reso stated. The resolution made a special to Catholic workers and their organizations ing religious beliefs were no bar to workers' —In the first demonstration of its kind und Franco regime, 1,000 bank employees sta hunger march in Madrid and presented de for higher wages to the Ministry of Labor. broke up the demonstration.

Nov. 30—The Chinese Nationalists eva Chungking, their third temporary capital a year, as 20,000 Chinese Communist crossed the Yangtze and occupied the city Nationalists, with Generalissimo Chiang shek in command, established a new refuge tal at Chengtu, 175 miles to the Northwest. Zealand's Socialist government, in power years, was defeated in elections for the Ho

sentatives by the Nationalists. The Labor captured 34 seats, a loss of 8, and the nal party, a coalition of Conservatives and als, won 46, a gain of 8. The winners ran on form pledged to tax cuts, reduced state con- and free enterprise. Sidney G. Holland, of the opposition, was designated to suc- Peter Fraser as prime minister.

UNITED NATIONS

. 4—The Political and Security Committee d a resolution, 38 to 6, with two abstentions, g all U. N. members to place an arms em- on Albania and Bulgaria until those coun- stopped supplying aid to the Greek guerril- The resolution was sponsored by the U. S., n, Australia and China. The General As- y later adopted the resolution unanimously.

. 5—In letter to the six permanent members e U. N. Atomic Energy Commission—the Britain, France, Soviet Russia, Canada and —Assembly President Romulo proposed a rary suspension of atomic bomb production prohibition of the use of existing bombs.

. 10—Soviet Russia was using atomic energy eaceful purposes, not to stockpile bombs, If, unfortunately, and to our great regret, vere necessary, we should have as many of as we should need—no more and no less," gn Minister Vishinsky told the Assembly's al Political Committee.

. 12—By a vote of 49 to 1, with 8 abstentions, Political and Security Committee adopted a plan for the future of Italy's former African es. The committee approved proposals to Libya independent by 1952, grant Italy a ar trusteeship over Somaliland, and send a commission to Eritrea to determine the s of the people. The resolution was later d by the full General Assembly, 48 to 1, with pia casting the only opposition vote.

Peace Moves by U. S., Russia

. 14—A Soviet proposal for a Big Five ggression pact was countered by the U. S. a 12-point resolution calling on all U. N. ers to comply fully with the principles of J. N. Charter; to refrain from threats or of force which would weaken the indepen- or integrity of other nations, and to carry international agreements. Soviet Foreign ter Vishinsky said the purpose of the Rus- resolution was to seek a decision by the ive on uniting their efforts and concluding t to strengthen peace.

. 16—In a debate on Russia's non-aggres- proposal, Hector McNeil, British Minister of told the Political and Security Committee the acts of the Soviet government had roved this essential for world peace: inter- nal confidence." For four years, he said, tussians had refused to cooperate with the nations except on their own terms. Soviet gn Minister Vishinsky replied that the U. S. d war and that the West did not want c energy control. He charged the U. S. having destroyed 80,000 "wholly innocent in the atom bombing of Hiroshima.

. 18—The Roman Catholic hierarchy in . S., in a statement issued in Washington, zed the proposals of the U. N. Conciliation ission for the internationalization of Je- m to safeguard the Holy Places. The com- n's proposals, the Catholic leaders said, to achieve that purpose, providing merely ontrol or a curatorship. What was needed, declared, was territorial internationaliza- —A formal demand was made on Secretary al Lie and Assembly President Romulo by Chinese Central (Communist) government eiping to deprive the Chinese Nationalist tion to the U. N. of its right to speak for Chinese people. Soviet Russia supported emand.

. 22—President Truman told the fifth an- meeting of the U. N. Food and Agricultural ization in Washington that "an agricultural tion has been taking part in the U. S.," cing new hybrid varieties of field crops, livestock, better fertilizers, and "amazing" weed and insect killers. "Our experience, knowledge, our technical experts are all ble to you," he added.—The Assembly voted, 5, to establish an international guard of 300 trained and uniformed men to t U. N. missions serving abroad.

Jordan Asks Status Quo in Jerusalem

. 26—Maintenance of the status quo in Je- m under divided Arab-Israeli control was nded by Jordan in the Special Political mittee. Jordan's spokesman, Fouzi Pasha el , declared his government was opposed to internationalization of the Holy City and would keep its troops there.

Nov. 28—A hands-off policy for China, with the people being given a free hand in choosing the political government they desired without pressure from other nations was advocated by the U. S. in a resolution offered in the Political and Security Committee. Dr. Philip C. Jessup, U. S. representative, declared evidence at hand "created grave concern that groundwork is in fact once again being laid for a further Russian attempt to dismember China."

Nov. 29—The U. S. extended its "hand of co-operation" to the Soviet Union and its satellites in promoting peace on a "live and let live" formula. U. S. Delegate Warren R. Austin told the Assembly that 53 of the 59 member nations favored the U. S.-British resolution to settle international disputes on the basis of the U. N. Charter which would make unnecessary the conclusion of peace pacts among groups of nations, such as the Big Five treaty proposed by Russia.

Nov. 30—Sava N. Kosanovitch, Yugoslav delegate, declared in the Assembly that the Cominform manifesto calling on all Communists to unite to overthrow Marshal Tito's government was "a danger to the peace and the independence of small countries."

POLITICS

Nov. 3—James S. Kemper resigned as treasurer of the Republican National Committee, citing a drop in party reserves from $832,000 to less than $90,000 in 22 months. In his letter of resignation, Kemper condemned the "so-called bipartisan foreign policy," under which, he said, Republicans were asked "to shower gifts on British Socialism —the younger system of communism."

Nov. 5—Taking part in a broadcast sponsored by the Democratic and Liberal parties in a last-hour appeal to voters, President Truman urged the election of former Gov. Lehman, declaring that "the main issue before the voters of New York State is whether or not they will have a U. S. Senator who will work to promote the general welfare of the people."

Democrats Win Off-Year Elections

Nov. 8—Democratic victories from coast to coast marked the off-year election. In New York, former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman defeated Sen. John Foster Dulles, Republican, serving by appointment of Gov. Dewey, by a majority of 196,000 votes. Mrs. Edna F. Kelly, Democrat, was elected to the House in Brooklyn, defeating Republican and Liberal opponents. New York City's Mayor, William O'Dwyer, won reelection by a plurality of 783,717 votes over Newbold Morris, Republican-Fusion-Liberal, and Vito Marcantonio, American Labor party. Eight up-State Republican Mayors were beaten by Democrats. Mayor James Michael Curley of Boston, seeking a fifth term, was defeated by City Clerk John B. Hynes. Both are Democrats. In New Jersey, Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll, Republican, won a second term, defeating State Senator Elmer H. Wene, Democrat sponsored by former Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City. Virginia and Texas rejected the proposed repeal of poll taxes.

Pennsylvania approved by a three-to-one majority a $500,000,000 bonus for veterans. Gov. James H. Duff declared the necessary funds would "have to be raised by more taxes."—John F. Shelley, president of the California A. F. L., who ran on the Fair Deal ticket, was elected to Congress from San Francisco to the seat held by the late Rep. Richard J. Welch, Republican.—President Truman's comment was the election results confirmed his belief that the Democratic party was "the party of the people," and predicted they would have a decided effect on the 1950 Congressional elections.—In the Philippines, President Elpidio Quirino was elected to a full four-year term, defeating José P. Laurel, candidate of the Nationalista party. The election was accompanied by violence in 18 of the 49 provinces and 32 deaths were reported.

James Roosevelt Enters California Race

Nov. 15—James Roosevelt, eldest son of the late President, announced he would be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of California in 1950. He said that, under the state's cross-filing system, he also would run in the Republican primary.

Nov. 27—In a reply to President Truman's speech in St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 2, which the Republicans had called a "political" talk, Guy G. Gabrielson, Republican national chairman, charged in a broadcast that the Fair Deal Administration was leading the nation down the road to a "poorhouse state."

Nov. 28—New York City's victorious Democratic

city administration introduced in the City Council a bill proposing the following salary increases: Mayor, from $25,000 to $40,000 a year; Comptroller, from $20,000 to $35,000; Council President, from $15,000 to $30,000; five Borough Presidents, from $15,000 to $25,000, and 25 members of the Council, from $5,000 to $7,500. The bill was denounced by Newbold Norris and Vito Marcantonio, Mayor O'Dwyer's unsuccessful rivals in the November election, as "indecent" and "shameful."

BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Nov. 1—The year 1949 was "tremendous" for American business, Secretary of the Treasury Snyder told the 75th annual convention of the American Bankers Assn. in San Francisco. While certain industries and localities felt the impact of many readjustments throughout the nation's economy during the year, he said, the basic factors making for growth and progress had been far stronger than the adverse forces. Both incomes and jobs, he stated, had remained close to the 1948 record levels.

Nov. 4—Harry A. McDonald, former Detroit investment banker, was elected chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission to succeed Edmond M. Hanrahan, resigned. McDonald, a member of the commission for two years, became the first Republican head of the agency since it was established in 1934.

U. S. Exports Gold

Nov. 5—The U. S. exported $108,000,000 in gold to foreign countries in seven weeks, reversing a 15-year trend. Treasury officials said the gold was being sold at the fixed price of $35 an ounce. They ascribed the heavy purchases to rumors that the U. S. would devalue the dollar.

Nov. 6—Coffee futures climbed to 48.20 cents a pound, an all-time high, while retail prices for leading brands rose to 75 to 80 cents a pound, as reports from Brazil pointed to a crop of 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 bags in 1950 compared with a normal average of 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 bags.

Nov. 12—The subcommittee on low-income families of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report disclosed that in 1948 more than 8,000,000 families and individuals had received cash incomes of $1,000 or less each. The subcommittee's report said that low-income families "have been left behind in the economic progress" of the country.

Nov. 17—Chairman Douglas (D.-Ill.) of the subcommittee on the Economic Report charged that the Kaiser-Fraser Corp. had used $8,000,000 of its $44,000,000 loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corp. to "bail out two Pittsburgh banks which had advanced $20,000,000 to the auto concern. Harvey J. Gunderson, a R. F. C. director, replied the agency considered the loans as sound as Kaiser-Fraser had put up collateral appraised at $114,000,000 to secure them. The jobs of 47,000 workers were at stake, he said.

Nov. 23—Repeal of all but a few of the wartime excise taxes was urged by Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the board of R. H. Macy & Co., before the subcommittee on the Economic Report. He described these taxes as "punitive."

Radio-Active Materials On Display

Nov. 28—Commercial electronic devices permitting the use of radio-active isotopes from Atomic Energy Commission laboratories without excessive risk to employees were displayed by the Radio Corp. of America for the first time at the annual Exposition of the Chemical Industries in New York City. The instruments formerly had been used exclusively by the U. S. Government. Later it was announced that metallic uranium would be sold for $50 a pound to commercial users licensed by the A. E. C.

Nov. 30—Big business, instead of being curbed, should be "encouraged to grow—to produce more goods for more people," Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Electric Co., told a House Judiciary subcommittee investigating monopoly trends. He denied that big business was seeking to crush small business, saying the country needed the combined contributions of both.

GENERAL

Nov. 1—An Eastern Airlines Douglas DC-4 about to land at National Airport in Washington was rammed and cut in two by a Lockheed Lightning fighter plane flown by a Bolivian pilot. All 55 persons on the airliner were killed in the accident, the worst in American civil aviation history. The fighter's pilot, Capt. Eric Rios Bridaux, was critically injured. He was making a test flight in the plane which his government had just purchased from the U. S. Among those killed on the airliner were Miss Helen E. Hokinson, cartoonist; Rep. George J. Bates (R.-M and former Rep. Michael J. Kennedy of York, one-time leader of Tammany Hall.

Nov. 3—A U. S. Air Force B-29 crashed burned at sea a mile off Hamilton, Ber Ten of the 13 men on board were killed.

Nov. 9—The 1,800-ton submarine Tusk rammed by the 13,800-ton supply ship Alde during a mock battle between surface and u sea vessels of the Second U. S. Task For Labrador. The Tusk, which carried a crew officers and men, managed to surface and taken under destroyer escort to Argentia, foundland.

18 Fliers Rescued in Mid-Ocean

Nov. 16—A U. S. Air Force B-29 Superfor en route from California to England for a t ing flight with a crew of 20 officers and men forced down in the Atlantic Ocean 240 northeast of Bermuda when its gasoline s gave out. After the most extensive sea-air s in peacetime history, with more than 100 craft and a score of surface vessels taking two rubber life rafts with 18 survivors sighted 140 miles from the point of the f landing. The men were taken aboard a Can destroyer, weak after 75 hours of exposu stormy sea, and rushed to Bermuda where were hospitalized. The other two crew me were killed in the crash. Another B-29, jo in the hunt, crashed at Tampa, Fla., killing of the nine crew members.

Nov. 17—Two B-29s, on a mass training with 11 other planes, collided 27,000 feet Stockton, Calif., and then crashed at two four miles from the city. Of the 21 crew me on the two bombers, 18 were killed and other three parachuted to safety.

Nov. 18—The Rt. Rev. William T. Man retired Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Ch in New York, who built up the Cathedral o John the Divine into the largest church o North American continent, died in New City at the age of 83.—The Air Force gro all its B-29s that were without modernized chanical equipment or had been carrying "t mum operating stresses."—Vice President William Barkley and Mrs. Carleton S. Hadl widow, were married in a St. Louis church

Refugee Children Die in Air Crash

Nov. 20—A chartered Dutch airliner, wi Jewish refugee children from Algiers, three n and a crew of four on board, crashed 20 south of Oslo, Norway, after a flight from sels. After a two-day search, rescue workers the wreckage on a densely-wooded hill. The survivor was a 12-year-old boy, who was strapped in a seat in the aircraft's tail, suf only from slight bruises. The children were taken to a Norwegian rehabilitation cent the American Joint Distribution Committe fore proceeding to Israel.

Nov. 23—A jury in Kings County Court, York City, acquitted Benjamin Feldman, a B lyn druggist, of murder in the death of his in 1943. He had been found guilty in two pr trials of having poisoned her and had been sent to the death house at Sing Sing, bu Court of Appeals voided the convictions ordered a new trial in each instance.

Nov. 25—Thanksgiving Day accidents to toll of 147 lives, automobile crashes accou for 94 deaths, the Associated Press rep Tornadoes in Alabama killed 13 persons, incl nine members of a family attending a h dinner.—The Church of the Holy Sepulch Jerusalem's Old City was badly damaged fire which wrecked the dome and other pa the roof. The rotunda was undamaged and ular services were held a few hours afte blaze was brought under control. Damage estimated at between $800,000 and $900,00

110-Mile Storm Hits Northwest

Nov. 27—A 110-mile-an-hour storm, accoi ied by a 7-inch rainfall, caused death and de tion along a 1,000-mile front in Oregon, ington and British Columbia, thirty-eight sons were killed, hundreds of homes were w or flooded, and 15 bridges in British Col and Washington were washed out.

Nov. 29—A New York-Mexico City DC-4 liner of the American Airlines, seeking to la Love Field, Dallas, Tex., with two of its engines dead, crashed into two buildin the edge of the airfield and then explode the 46 persons on board, 26 passengers an stewardesses were burned to death. Three crew members and 15 passengers escaped the wreckage. The two buildings struck b plane, the Dallas Aviation School and a for testing chemicals, were destroyed by fi

DECISIONS BY U. S. SUPREME COURT, 1949

"Equity is rooted in conscience."

E SPEECH AND PUBLIC SAFETY

agitator, addressing an audience of hile over 1,000 demonstrated against outside the hall, was charged with derly conduct by the police under a ordinance intended to stop anyone stirred people to anger invited pubspute or brought about a condition of t." The speaker contended the arrest n contravention of the Constitutional of free speech. The majority of the me Court held for the speaker, but inority, Justices Vinson, Frankfurackson and Burton, dissented and ined that a certain amount of reit was necessary to prevent the abuse e public safety. Mr. Justice Jackson

a people grow in capacity for civilin and liberty, their tolerance will and they will endure, if not wel, discussions even on topics as to n they are committed . . . But on our o this idealistic state of tolerance the e have to deal with men as they are. rowd mind is never tolerant of any which does not conform to its herd on. Released from the sense of per responsibility and brave with the ge of numbers, both radical and reary mobs endanger liberty as well rder. The authorities must control and they are entitled to place some s upon those whose behavior or h calls such mobs into being."

CKETING AND FREE SPEECH

ice peddlers' union picketed a distor in order to stop him from dealing non-union ice peddlers. He testified his business was reduced 85%. The contended that it was publicizing abor dispute. The Supreme Court against the union and held that ght of free speech does not preclude junction against peaceful picketing ercive purposes.

D TRUCKS MAY BE REGULATED

eration of a sound truck on New Jerreets was stopped under a city ordie which prohibits amplifiers on s emitting "loud and raucous s." The conviction for violating the ance was affirmed by the Supreme , which held that sound trucks are ct to reasonable regulation. Justices rfurter and Jackson held that the use und trucks may be absolutely proed without violating the constitutionht of free speech.

IDED BY PRISONER'S RECORD

ury in a New York state court found guilty of murder in the first degree recommended life. The judge, who nstructed the jury: "The court is ound to accept your recommenda imposed death. He said he was d by the unfavorable criminal recf the accused, which had not been to the jury. Defendant appealed this olation of due process clause of the amendment. The Court of Appeals d him. The Supreme Court reversed nd found for the judge.

Justice Black: "Highly relevant, if ssential, to his (the judge's) selecf an appropriate sentence is the posn of the fullest information possible concerning the defendant's life and characteristics." He said probation workers' reports "have been given high value by conscientious judges who want to sentence persons on the best possible information rather than on guesswork or inadequate information."

RACIAL CLAUSE VOIDS CONTRACT

Certain property in the District of Columbia had a restrictive clause that it could not be sold to Negroes without a penalty of $2,000, acting as a lien on the property. White owners sought to have this enforced against a realty dealer and Negro purchasers. The lower court upheld the restriction. The purchasers appealed, on the ground that this was a violation of the Constitution. The Supreme Court reversed the lower court.

Mr. Justice Vinson explained: "The power of the Federal courts to enforce the terms of private agreements is at all times exercised subject to the restrictions and limitations of the public policy of the United States, as manifested in the Constitution, treaties, Federal statutes and legal precedents." Mr. Justice Frankfurter, concurring, said: "Equity is rooted in conscience."

RISE IN PAY MAY BE ILLEGAL

An employer engaged in negotiations with a textile union for higher pay and other matters, announced a "general and substantial" increase in pay for its employees, including most of those with whom it was negotiating, without consulting them. The National Labor Relations Board ordered this pay increase voided on the ground that it was a failure to bargain collectively. The Supreme Court upheld the board.

DAMAGES FOR SILICOSIS UPHELD

A locomotive fireman sued under the Employers Liability Act for injuries sustained by silicosis "caused by continuous inhalation of silica dust from sand materials emitted in excessive amounts by the locomotive's faultily adjusted sand apparatus." The suit was tried as a violation of the Boiler Inspection Act and a lower Court awarded him $30,000. A state supreme court reversed this. The Supreme Court reversed the state supreme court, the majority declaring silicosis compensable under the Boiler Inspection Act.

The minority held occupational diseases were not accidents as described by the Boiler Inspection Act. Mr. Justice Frankfurter declared: "So long as the gamble of an occasional heavy verdict is not replaced by the security of a modern system of insurance, courts must continue to apply the notion of negligence in situations for which it was never intended."

SERVICEMEN MAY SUE GOVERNMENT

Two servicemen not on duty were riding in a motor car with their father when hit by a U. S. Army truck driven by a civilian Army employe. One serviceman was killed, the other injured. A district court gave $25,425 to decedent's estate and $4,000 to the injured man. The Government appealed, contending servicemen had statutory benefits in case of injury. The Supreme Court held there was nothing to bar servicemen from suing the U. S. under the Federal Tort Claims Act.

Deaths, Dec. 1, 1948 to Dec. 1, 1949

— A —

Adams, Dr. James Truslow (70), historian, Pulitzer Prize winner; Westport, Conn., May 18.
Adams, Thomas Parker (103), geneologist, oldest Harvard alumnus; Plymouth, Mass., Feb. 19.
Adler, Emanuel Philip (76), headed newspaper chain; Davenport, Iowa, March 2.
Ahnelt, William Paul (85), magazine publisher; Keyport, N. J., Oct. 5.
Aitken Robert I. (70), sculptor; New York City, Jan. 3.
Alexander, Sir Douglas (84), president of Singer Sewing Machine Co.; Stamford, Conn., May 22.
Alling, Paul Humiston (52), U. S. Ambassador to Pakistan; Bethesda, Md., Jan. 18.
Andrews, Walter G. (59), former Republican Representative from New York; Daytona Beach, Fla., March 5.
Angell, Dr. James Rowland (79), former president of Yale University; Hamden, Conn., March 4.
Appel, Joseph H. (76), former head of John Wanamaker store in New York City, author; Pocono Manor, Pa., July 26.
Armstrong, F. Wallis (78), retired advertising executive, turfman; Moorestown, N. J., Feb. 8.
Arosemena, Domingo Diaz (74), President of Panama; Panama, Aug. 23.
Atwood, Dr. Wallace A. (76), retired president of Clark University; Gloucester, Mass., July 24.

— B —

Babcock, Joseph Park (56), General Electric executive; New York City, June 19.
Baker, Dr. Franklin Thomas (84), educator; Yonkers, N. Y., Feb. 3.
Baldwin, Roger Sherman (75), lawyer, authority on municipal finance; Greenwich, Conn., March 23.
Ball, Sydney H. (71), geologist, authority on diamonds; New York City, April 8.
Banton, Joab H. (79), former New York County District Attorney; New York City, July 20.
Barra, Caesar B. F. (69), criminal lawyer; New York City, Sept. 29.
Bartley, William J. (74), submarine builder; Stratford, Conn., Oct. 27.
Bassett, Mrs. Louise Galloway (70), former Broadway actress; Brookfield, Mass., Oct. 10.
Bates, George J. (58), Republican Congressman from Massachusetts; in plane crash, Washington Nov. 1.
Battle, George Gordon (80), New York City lawyer, civic leader; Fredericksburg, Va., April 29.
Beery, Wallace (64), motion picture star; Beverly Hills, Calif., April 15.
Benson, Stuart (72), American sculptor, illustrator; at sea, Oct. 17.
Bergius, Dr. Friedrich (65), German chemist, won Nobel Prize; Buenos Aires, March 30.
Berlin, Rabbi Meyer (68), president of World Mizrachi Organization; Jerusalem, April 17.
Berolzheimer, Edwin M. (62), pencil company head; Ridgland, S. C., March 15.
Berry, George L. (65), head of pressmen's union, former U. S. Senator; Pressmen's Home, Tenn., Dec. 4, 1948.
Bittner, Van Amberg (64), vice president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; Pittsburgh, July 19.
Blair, C. Ledyard (82), retired banker, yachtsman; New York City, Feb. 7.
Blair, Dr. W. Reid (74), former director of Bronx Zoo; New York City, March 1.
Blake, Theodore E. (79), New York City architect; Greenwich, Conn., July 3.
Bliss, Cornelius N. (74), financier, philanthropist; New York City, April 5.
Bloom, Sol (78), Democratic Representative from New York; Washington, March 7.
Bohnen, Roman (47), stage, screen actor; Hollywood, Calif., Feb. 24.
Booth, George G. (84), newspaper publisher; Detroit, April 11.
Bocthe, Col. Earle (66), former Broadway producer, organized Blood Donor Service; Harwich Port, Mass., Sept. 12.
Bray, Frank Chapin (82), author, editor; New York City, March 24.
Breadon, Sam (72), ex-president of St. Louis Cardinals baseball club; St. Louis, Mo., May 10.
Brewster, William (83), pioneer builder of automobile bodies; Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 25.
Brian, Donald (73), retired Broadway actor; Great Neck, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1948.
Brinckerhoff, Henry Morton (81), railway engineer, invented third rail; Englewood, N. J., Oct. 12.
Broughton, J. Melville (60), Democratic U. S. Senator from North Carolina; Washington, March 6.
Browne, Lewis (52), author, lecturer; Santa Monica, Calif., Jan. 3.
Burleigh, Harry T. (82), composer, singer of folk songs; Stamford, Conn., Sept. 12.
Burnett, Dr. Edmund Cody (84), retired histo Washington, Jan. 10.
Butler, Morgan (60), textile leader, yachts New Bedford, Mass., July 13.
Byers, J. Frederic (67), steel industry l sportsman; New York City, June 11.

— C —

Caldwell, Edward (88), retired book publ bibliophile; New York City, Aug. 13.
Campbell, David C. (75), former All-America ball player; Boston, June 30.
Campbell, Sir Malcolm (63), British autom speedboat racer; Surrey, England, Jan. 1.
Capt. James C. (61), retired director of Census Bureau; Washington, Aug. 30.
Casey, John Schuyler (68), construction eng Delray Beach, Fla., Dec. 1, 1948.
Cawthorn, Joseph (81), retired stage, screen Beverly Hills, Calif., Jan. 21.
Cheney, Brig. Gen. Sherwood A. (75), serv President Coolidge's military aide; Manch Conn., March 13.
Christianson, Theodore (65), former Goverr Minnesota; Minneapolis, Dec. 9, 1948.
Christie, George (76), retired Broadway Toms River, N. J., May 20.
Chubb, S. Harmsted (85), associate curat American Museum of Natural History; Pal Park, N. J., May 6.
Clapp, George Hubbard (90), former lead aluminum industry; Pittsburgh, March 31.
Clark, William W. (91), retired State Su Court justice; Wayland, N. Y., Nov. 19.
Clarke, Arthur C. (79), retired New York newspaper editor; Brentwood, N. Y., Sept.
Cleary, Brig. Gen. William D. (67), retired D Chief of Army Chaplains; Washington, Aug
Cluett, Albert E. (76), business leader, ba Troy, N. Y., Jan. 3.
Coffey, Robert L. Jr. (30), Democratic Repres tive from Pennsylvania, war flier; in crash, Albuquerque, N. M., April 20.
Cohen, Alfred M. (89), former head of B'rith; Cincinnati, March 9.
Coley, Rt. Rev. Edward Huntington (87), r Protestant Episcopal Bishop; Utica, N June 6.
Colpitts, Dr. Edwin Henry (77), telephone pi Orange, N. J., March 6.
Comstock, F. Ray (69), retired Broadway producer; Boston, Oct. 16.
Connell, Richard (56), author, screen w Beverly Hills, Calif., Nov. 22.
Cosgrave, Mrs. Jessica G. (78), educator; York City, Oct. 31.
Coverdale, William H. (78), president of s ship lines; New York City, Aug. 11.
Crane, Fred L. (61), former newspaper publ Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 16.
Creighton, Rt. Rev. Frank W. (69), retired testant-Episcopal Bishop; Washington, De 1948.
Cromwell, Oliver J. (84), newspaper editor York City, Feb. 23.
Cross, C. Whitman (94), geologist; Washi April 20.
Crosson, Joe (—), pioneer Alaska aviator, " flier of the Arctic;" Seattle, Wash., June
Cullen, Edward J. (76), director of Harp Bros., publishers; New York City, June 8.
Cumming, Dr. Hugh Scott (79), former Surgeon General; Washington, Dec. 20, 19
Cuppy, Will (65), critic, humorist; New York Sept. 19.

— D —

Daly, Rev. William John Barry (89), 69th In chaplain in Spanish-American War; New City, July 21.
Daugherty, Mal S. (86), figure in Teapot investigation; Washington Court House, Dec. 14, 1948.
Davenport, Harry (83), stage and screen Hollywood, Calif., Aug. 9.
Davin, John W. (56), president of Nickel Railroad; Cleveland, Jan. 7.
Davis, Ewin Lamar (73), member of Federal Commission; Washington, Oct. 23.
Dawley, J. Searle (71), pioneer motion p director; Hollywood, Calif., March 29.
De Groot, John F. (53), newspaper adve executive; New York City, Sept. 6.
Dempsey, S. Wallace (86), former Represen from New York; Washington, March 1.
Desmond, William (71), star of silent films; wood, Calif., Nov. 3.
Devries, Herman (90), retired music critic, opera singer; Chicago, Aug. 24.

son, Dr. Hobart C. (74), traffic authority; nington, Nov. 27.
gio, Joseph Peter (76), father of baseball ; San Francisco, May 3.
ov, Georgi (67), Premier of Bulgaria, de- Nazis at Reichstag fire trial; Barvikha, S.R., July 2.
, Rev. John Hughes (85), Roman Catholic ator; Portsmouth, R. I., March 17.
ichard (54), screen star; Hollywood, Calif.; 20.
ey, James H. (Hal) (74), newspaper car- ist; Cleveland, June 1.
ue, Col. Alphonsus J. (65), industrialist; nford, Conn., July 2.
ue, William F. (89), publisher of Children's s; Chicago, Jan. 22.
, James Francis (69), former vaudeville star; port, N. Y., Feb. 22.
g, John T. (78), lawyer, one-time leader ammany Hall; White Plains, N. Y., Nov. 15.
ace, Dr. George Morris (72), cancer special- ndustrialist; Philadelphia, Nov. 22.
, Frank J. G. (58), ex-Congressman, Federal al; Philadelphia, July 13.
day, Nelson (59), head of book publishing ern; Oyster Bay, N. Y., Jan. 11.
day, Russell (77), retired book publisher, or, editor; Glen Cove, N. Y., June 14.
Dr. Willard H. (52), head of chemical com- in Michigan; London, Ont., March 31.
r, Jay (71), parkway, airport engineer; Rochelle, N. Y., May 30.
Christopher Richard (75), former magazine r; New York City, March 5.
n, Miss Elizabeth (77), dancer, sister of late ora Duncan; Tubingen, Germany (reported 15, 1948).

— E —

, Charles H. (74), retired textile leader; Bill- Center, Mass., Jan. 29.
Dr. George Francis (77), former curator at ; Mystic, Conn., Nov. 6.
William Storer (94), retired industrialist, tsman; Boston, March 15.
Joseph L. (62), president of Western Union graph Co.; Monte Carlo, Monaco, Dec. 6,

thaus, J. C. B. (67), former Governor of h Carolina; Raleigh, N. C., July 31.

— F —

Maj. Gen. Joseph C. (62), retired U. S. ne Corps veteran; Camp Pendleton, Calif., 26.
Dr. Frank Albert (86), former economist; ceton, N. J., March 21.
, Ruth (Mrs. Donald W. Lamb) (45), stage, n actress; New York City, July 13.
, Dr. Clyde (70), astronomer; New York Jan. 7.
, William Arms (87), composer, author; kline, Mass., Dec. 18, 1948.
rald, Christopher James (85), retired race k official; Riverside, Conn., Dec. 18, 1948.
trick, James M. (79), former Democratic gressman; New York City, April 10.
g, Victor (60), motion picture director; nwood, Ariz., Jan. 6.
er, James W., Jr. (75), basketball pioneer; Orange, N. J., Jan. 21.
tal, James (57), retired Secretary of De- e, ex-Secretary of Navy; Bethesda, Md., May

Miss Lillian (Benson), (63), dramatic ess; New York City, May 15.
an, John (Bucky) (77), former baseball e-run ace; Wilkes-Barre, Pa., June 25.
Capt. George (71), retired merchant marine master, hero of sea rescues; Yonkers, N. Y., 3.

— G —

Crosby (66), Broadway theatrical producer; skill, N. Y., March 8.
d, Robert (86), retired industrialist, origi- r of Day Light Saving Time; Elizabethtown, April 19.
ni, Amadeo Peter (79), founder, chairman of k of America; San Mateo, Calif., June 3.
ie, Dean Milton (64), ex-Congressman from rado; Baltimore, Feb. 2.
, Mrs. Roberta Willard (55), society leader, nthropist; Newport, R. I., July 14.
Thomas Pryor (78), former U. S. Senator Oklahoma; Washington, March 16.
n, Frank Dunstone (59), professor of inter- nal finance; Princeton, N. J., Sept. 24.
John Henry (103), former commander in of Grand Army of Republic; Atwater, June 7.
er, Alexander (84), theatrical designer, l painter; Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., March 8.

Guggenheim, Solomon R. (88), mining magnate; Port Washington, N. Y., Nov. 3.

— H —

Hagood, Maj. Gen. Johnson (75), U. S. Army, retired; Charleston, S. C., Dec. 22, 1948.
Hall, Weston B. (Bert) (62), soldier of fortune, a founder of Lafayette Escadrille in World War I; Fremont, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1948.
Halstead, Albert (81), former U. S. Consul General, newspaper editor; Old Lyme, Conn., May 20.
Hammers, Karl Rex (64), Masonic leader; Pittsburgh, Sept. 8.
Hannegan, Robert E. (46), former Democratic national chairman, Postmaster General; St. Louis, Oct. 6.
Harriman, Joseph W. (81), former New York City banker; Sea Cliff, N. Y., Jan. 23.
Harris, Frederic R. (74), retired Rear Admiral, designer of super-floating dry docks; New York City, July 20.
Harvey, Alexander (80), retired editor, author; Dumont, N. J., Nov. 20.
Hayes, Maj. Gen. Philip (retired) (62), headed uranium mining company; Washington, Nov. 25.
Heath, S. Burton (50), Scripps-Howard writer, Pulitzer Prize winner; in plane crash near Bombay, India, July 12.
Heil, Julius P. (73), ex-Governor of Wisconsin; Milwaukee, Nov. 30.
Hendrick, Burton J. (78), historian, biographer, won three Pulitzer Prizes; New York City, March 24.
Hicks, Sir Seymour (78), British dramatist, actor; Hampshire, England, April 6.
Hilles, Charles D. (82), former Republican national chairman; Speonk, N. Y., Aug. 27.
Hobbins, J. R. (66), president of Anaconda Copper Mining Co.; Butte, Mont., Nov. 14.
Hohenzollern, Prince August Wilhelm von (62), fourth son of late Kaiser; Stuttgart, Germany, March 25.
Hokinson, Miss Helen (50), New York cartoonist; in plane crash, Washington, Nov. 1.
Holden, Max (William Holden Maxwell) (64), magician; Oceanside, N. Y., July 3.
Hollister, George Clay (77), former broker, ex-governor of N. Y. Stock Exchange; Bronxville, N. Y., May 9.
Horwich, Bernard (89), banker, Zionist leader; Chicago, April 23.
Howard, Willie (62), stage comedian; New York City, Jan. 12.
Hubbell, Henry S. (79), portrait painter; Miami, Fla., Jan. 9.
Humphreys, Dr. William J. (87), Weather Bureau physicist; Washington, Nov. 10.
Hyde, Dr. Douglas (88), first President of Eire, scholar, poet; Dublin, July 12.

— I —

Ingham, Harvey (90), Iowa newspaper editor; Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 21.

— J —

Jay, Pierre (79), banker, former head of Federal Reserve Bank of New York; New York City, Nov. 24.
Jernegan, Prof. Marcus Wilson (76), historian; Edgartown, Mass., Feb. 19.
Jester, Beauford H. (56), Governor of Texas; Houston, Tex., July 11.
Jewett, Dr. Frank B. (70), former head of Bell Telephone Laboratories; Summit, N. J., Nov. 18.
Johnson, Frank (71), entomologist; New York City, Oct. 20.
Johnson, George E. (75), former U. S. Attorney; Chicago, Sept. 19.
Johnson, Harold B. (68), newspaper publisher; Watertown, N. Y., May 17.
Jones, Samuel Reynolds (70), New York City construction engineer; Cranford, N. J., June 18.
Julian, W. A. (about 87), Treasurer of the United States since 1933; in motor crash, Bethesda, Md., May 29.

— K —

Keeler, Leonarde (45), criminologist, developed lie detector; Sturgeon Bay, Wis., Sept. 20.
Kenyon, Otis Allen (69), New York City advertising executive, mechanical engineer; Nassau, Bahamas, Feb. 3.
Kerr, Brig. Gen. James T. (89), veteran of Indian campaigns, Spanish-American War, World War I; Washington, April 13.
Kilpatrick, Rear Adm. Walter K. (62), wartime chief of staff of Atlantic fleet; Oakland, Calif.; Sept. 26.
Kindler, Dr. Hans (56), Holland-born 'cellist, founder of National Symphony Orchestra of Washington; Watch Hill, R. I., Aug. 29.
King, William Henry (86), former Democratic U. S. Senator from Utah; Salt Lake City, Nov. 27.

Knapp, Mrs. Florence E. S. (74), former Secretary of State of New York; Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 26.
Knerr, Harold H. (66), cartoonist, drew "Katzenjammer Kids" comic strip; New York City, July 8.
Knickerbocker, H. R. (51), radio commentator, foreign correspondent, Pulitzer Prize winner; in plane crash near Bombay, India, July 12.
Krass, Rev. Dr. Nathan (69), leader in reform Judaism; New York City, Nov. 22.
Krogh, Dr. August (75), physiologist, Nobel Prize winner; Copenhagen, Denmark, Sept. 13.
Keller, Brig. Gen. Charles (81), Army engineer in World War I; Coronado, Calif., Sept. 16.
Kellogg, Charles (80), retired vaudeville performer; Morgan Hill, Calif., Sept. 3.
Kennedy, Michael J. (52), ex-Congressman, former leader of Tammany Hall; in plane crash, Washington, Nov. 1.
Kent, A. Atwater (75), radio pioneer, philanthropist; Hollywood, Calif., March 4.
Kentfield, Lucius Henry (79), retired railroad executive; New York City, Nov. 26.
Kingspury, Dr. Susan Myra (78), feminist, educator; Philadelphia, Nov. 28.

— L —

Laidlaw, Mrs. James Lees (75), former woman's suffrage leader, peace advocate; New York City, Jan. 25.
Leiber, Fritz (67), Shakespearean actor, screen player; Los Angeles, Oct. 14.
Lenroot, Irvine L. (79), former U. S. Senator from Wisconsin; Washington, Jan. 26.
Leverhulme, Viscount (61), British industrialist; Minneapolis, May 26.
Lewis, Fred E. (84), former Republican Congressman from Pennsylvania; Allentown, Pa., June 27.
Lewis, Lloyd Downs (57), author, newspaper critic; Libertyville, Ill., April 21.
Lewis, Dr. William Draper (82), ex-director of American Law Institute; Northeast Harbor, Me., Sept. 2.
Lockhart, Frank P. (68), retired State Department official; Washington, Aug. 25.
Londonderry, Marquess of (70), former British Minister of Aviation; Newtownards, Northern Ireland, Feb. 11.
Luden, William H. (90), originated mentholated cough drops; Atlantic City, N. J., May 8.
Lundbeck, G. Hilmer (78), retired shipping executive; New York City, June 18.
Lytton, Henry C. (102), retired merchant; Chicago, March 31.

— M —

McClure, Samuel Sidney (92), magazine publisher, founder of newspaper syndicate; New York City, March 21.
McCutcheon, John T. (79), Chicago Tribune cartoonist, Pulitzer Prize winner; Lake Forest, Ill., June 10.
McKeever, Arthur Garfield (67), trucking industry leader; Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 11.
McKinlay, David Arthur (79), retired New York magazine publisher; Tucson, Ariz., Dec. 20, 1948.
McIntyre, Frank (71), retired Broadway actor; Ann Arbor, Mich., June 8.
McMein, Neysa (Mrs. John Gordon Baragwanath), (—), portrait painter; New York City, May 12.
McMillin, Mrs. Lucille Foster (—), former Federal Civil Service Commissioner; Washington, Feb. 25.
MacNaughton, James (85), leader in copper industry; Calumet, Mich., May 26.
MacNaughton, William G. (75), newsprint expert; Yonkers, N. Y., Feb. 4.
McVay, Adm. Charles B. (81), fleet commander in World War I; Bethesda, Md., Oct. 28.
Maeterlinck, Count Maurice (86), Belgian poet, Nobel Prize winner; Nice, France, May 6.
Mahon, William D. (88), labor leader for 53 years; Detroit, Oct. 31.
Magee, James M. (72), former Republican Representative; Pittsburgh, April 16.
Manning, Rt. Rev. William T. (83), retired Protestant Episcopal Bishop, furthered construction of Cathedral of St. John the Divine; New York City, Nov. 18.
Manwaring, Dr. Elizabeth Wheeler (69), educator; Wellesley, Mass., Feb. 12.
Margeson, Gilbert Tucker (96), marine painter; Rockport, Mass., May 11.
Marshall, Rev. Dr. Peter (46), chaplain of U. S. Senate, Washington, Jan. 25.
Martinson, Joseph (68), coffee merchant; New City, April 25.
Matson, Carlton K. (58), editorial writer; Cleveland, Dec. 13, 1948.
Maurin, Peter (71), founder of Catholic Worker Movement; Newburgh, N. Y., May 15.
Maynard, Edwin P. (85), retired banker; New York City, Nov. 10.
Mead, Dr. George Jackson (57), aircraft engine designer; West Hartford, Conn., Jan. 20.
Mead, Dr. Gilbert Wilcox (59), educator; Ch town, Md., March 25.
Means, Rice W. (71), former U. S. Senator ver, Colo., Jan. 30.
Mellon, William Larimer (81), former he Gulf Oil Co.; Pittsburgh, Oct. 8.
Merrill, Miss Helen Abbot (85), retired edu Wellesley, Mass., May 1.
Milbank, Albert Goodsell (76), industrialist fare leader; Lloyd Harbor, N. Y., Sept.
Miller, Bert H. (72), U. S. Senator from Washington, Oct. 8.
Miller, Orlando A. (89), paper company exe Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 24.
Miller, Sherman (71), locomotive designer; nectady, N. Y., Sept. 24.
Mills, William McMaster (88), retired New banker; Newport, R. I., Feb. 13.
Mitchell, Margaret (Mrs. John R. Marsh) author of "Gone With the Wind;" Atlant Aug. 16.
Moore, Charles A. (69), industrialist, ex sportsman; Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 23.
Moran, George (67), vaudeville comedian, ber of "Two Black Crows" team; Oa Calif., Aug. 1.
Morgan, Frank (59), stage, screen, radio Hollywood, Calif., Sept. 18.
Morgan, Dr. William Gerry (81), medical a ity; Washington, July 7.
Morrison, Frank (89), former labor leader; ington, March 12.
Morrow, Walter (54), former Scripps-H editor; Oklahoma City, July 14.
Mulholland, Frank L. (74), Toledo, Ohio, lawyer, ex-head of Rotary International; Placid, N. Y., June 7.
Munthe, Dr. Axel (91), Swedish author, phy Stockholm, Feb. 11.
Murphy, Frank (59), Associate Justice of Supreme Court, ex-Governor of Michiga troit, July 19.
Murphy, William Charles Jr. (51), nationa licity director of Republican party; Washi Nov. 27.

— N —

Newbold, Fleming (75), newspaper pub Washington, Jan. 31.
Newton, William H. (37), Scripps-Howard paper Alliance correspondent; in plane near Bombay, India, July 12.
Nixon, Edward L. (38), sports writer; New City, Feb. 26.
Norton, James Anthony (60), industrialist, dent of New York Athletic Club; St. Pete Fla., May 24.
Noyes, Frank B. (85), newspaper publisher, dent of The Associated Press; Washingto 1, 1948.

— O —

O'Connor, James F. T. (63), Federal Judge, Comptroller of Currency; Los Angeles, Se
O'Laughlin, John C. (76), publisher of Arm Journal; Washington, March 14.
Odom, William P. (29), round-the-world in plane crash, Cleveland, Sept. 5.
Oglebay, Crispin (73), industrialist, spor Cleveland, Oct. 23.
Olds, Edward Allen, Jr. (69), soap compa ecutive; Groton, Conn., Dec. 31, 1948.
Olitzka, Mme. Rosa (76), retired opera Chicago, Sept. 29.
Orvins, Dr. Julia Swift (76), retired ed Wellesley, Mass., March 16.
Osborn, Chase S. (89), ex-Governor of Mic Poulan, Ga., April 11.

— P —

Pach, Alfred (64), portrait photographer York City, July 28.
Pares, Sir Bernard (82), British writer, au on Russia; New York City, April 17.
Parker, Mrs. Adelaide Loomis (64), wife of B. Parker, editor-in-chief of Scripps-H Newspapers; Washington, June 18.
Parker, George B. Sr. (63), editor-in-ch Scripps-Howard Newspapers for 22 years; ington, Oct. 11.
Payne, Mrs. Winona Wilcox (83), retired paper feature writer, editor; Covina, Jan. 7.
Pedrick, Capt. William J. (59), civic leader official; New York City, May 4.
Pell, Williamson (68), banker; New York Aug. 22.
Pemberton, Dr. Ralph (71), authority thritis, rheumatism; Paoli, Pa., June
Peyton, Maj. Gen. Philip B. (68), retired of World War I, commanded Army Wa lege; Washington, June 24.
Pfund, Dr. August Herman (69), infra-r expert; Baltimore, Jan. 5.
Philipson, Dr. David (87), leader of Refo daism; Boston, June 29.

ips, John Sanburn (87), former magazine, wspaper syndicate editor; Goshen, N. Y., b. 28.
Dr. Eugene Hillhouse (75), surgeon; Locust lley, N. Y., April 9.
er, Dr. Russell W. (77), artist, Arctic ex- rer; Pasadena, Calif., Feb. 22.
ard, Maj. Gen. Vernon E. (57), chief press ations officer of Army; Washington, July 10.

— R —

din, Rev. R. Rush, S. J. (68), Catholic edu- cor; Washington, Aug. 19.
om, William L. (65), New York City lawyer, pert on international law; Cambridge, Mass., b. 19.
, Harry (68), film producer; Los Angeles, b. 6.
, Clyde M. (78), U. S. Senator from Kansas; rsons, Kan., Nov. 8.
schler, Dr. Harvey Clayton (68), physicist; st Orange, N. J., March 23.
re, Clinton T. (80), Wall Street broker, nov- st; New York City, May 8.
ards, Dr. Gordon E. (63), radiologist; To- nto, Ont., Jan. 13.
ardson, Mrs. Anna Steese (84), retired mag- ne editor, author; New York City, May 10.
ey, Rear Adm. Thomas B. (61), naval en- neer; New York City, March 30.
ey, Robert LeRoy (55), cartoonist, creator of Believe It or Not" feature; New York City, ay 27.
nson, Bill (Bojangles) (71), "King of Tap ncers;" New York City, Nov. 25.
Henry R. (101), served as President Lin- n's "personal spy" in Civil War; New York y, April 18.
rs, George McIntosh (69), retired Cleveland wspaper executive; Old Saybrook, Conn., pt. 9.
evelt, Quentin (29), World War II veteran, andson of President Theodore Roosevelt; in ane crash, Basalt Island, China, Dec. 21, 1948.
ston, Thomas Henry (75), head of grocery ore chain; Huntington, N. Y., Aug. 18.
nd, Robert M. (104), ex-commander of Grand my of Republic; Ripley, N. Y., May 17.
n, Sterling (82), physician, attended former esident Wilson; Washington, June 1.
ciman, Viscount (78), sought to settle Nazi- ech dispute in 1938; Boxford, England, Nov.

ek, Frank (73), founder of women's wear m; New York City, Dec. 10, 1948.
edge, Wiley Blount (55), Associate Justice of S. Supreme Court; York, Me., Sept. 10.

— S —

yer, Philip (81), architect; New York City, ay 21.
t, Col. Frank Augustus (76), industrialist, ganized War Industries Board in World War Cleveland, April 15.
er, Edward W. (71), former president of ading and New Jersey Central railroads; ashington, June 16.
lte, David A. (76), headed cigar store chain; olmdel, N. J., July 29.
lder, Dr. Charles Locke (89), surgeon, spe- alist in fractures; Boston, Aug. 19.
en, Charles A. (78), retired foreign corre- ondent; Nantucket, Mass., Feb. 9.
rs, Adm. David Foote (74), former Com- ander-in-Chief of U. S. Fleet; Bethesda, Md., n. 27.
n, Al (81), member of vaudeville team of llagher and Shean; New York City, Aug. 12.
t, Maj. Gen. Walter C. (69), commanded Army Hawaii when Japanese attacked Pearl Har- r; Dallas, Tex., Sept. 3.
one, Edgardo (58), sculptor; Los Angeles, c. 19, 1948.
ons, Seymour (53), song writer; Detroit, Feb.
, P. Hal (62), former world champion bridge ayer, Havana, Cuba, Feb. 26.
on, Fred J. (70), former Congressman from w York; Washington, Oct. 22.
n, Laurence H. (60), economist, author; New aven, Conn., May 6.
um, George Mertz (60), magazine publisher, vertising leader; Detroit, Oct. 29.
son, George F. (95), former world billiard ampion; Boston, June 21.
h, Frank B. (83), Methodist leader; Ocean rove, N. J., June 6.
w, Dr. Francis (72), author, linguist; New rk City, Feb. 6.
erg, Thorvald (97), former U. S. Registrar Copyrights; Bethesda, Md., July 15.
ers, Andrew L. (54), Democratic Representa- ve from Brooklyn; New York City, April 6.
tt, Theodore H. (81), retired banker; New rk City, March 7.
Stahlman, Frank Carl (76), newspaper, real estate executive; Nashville, Tenn., May 4.
Stebbins, Rowland (66), stage producer; New York City, Dec. 13, 1948.
Steel, Alfred G. B. (63), banker, art patron; Philadelphia, June 7.
Sterling, Ross S. (74), former Governor of Texas; Fort Worth, Tex., March 25.
Stettinius, Edward R. Jr. (49), former Secretary of State; Greenwich, Conn., Oct. 31.
Stevens, Lt. Col. Albert William (63), holder of balloon altitude record; Redwood City, Calif., March 26.
Stevenson, John A. (63), life insurance leader; Philadelphia, Aug. 31.
Still, Charles E. (76), editor on The New York Sun; Ticonderoga, N. Y., June 21.
Stothart, Herbert (64), composer for films; Los Angeles, Feb. 1.
Strathmore and Kinghorne, Earl of (64), brother of Queen Elizabeth of England; Glamis Castle, Scotland, May 25.
Strauss, Richard (85), composer; Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, Sept. 8.
Strong, Charles Howard (83), New York City lawyer, civic leader; Roque Bluffs, Me., July 29.
Swaine, Robert T. (63), corporation lawyer; New York City, Sept. 25.

— T —

Taussig, James E. (84), retired president of Wabash Railroad; St. Louis, Oct. 3.
Terry, Wyllys (84), insurance broker, former Yale athlete; New York City, April 21.
Thomas, Alonzo Augustus (95), paper merchant; New York City, May 18.
Thone, Dr. Frank (58), biology editor of Science Service, former college professor; Washington, Aug. 25.
Thorndike, Dr. Edward Lee (74), psychologist; Montrose, N. Y., Aug. 9.
Timken, William Robert (83), co-founder of roller bearing company; Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., June 11.
Tompson, Capt. George M. (96), railroad builder; Charlton, Mass., July 12.
Tonnelé, John L. (64), real estate man, inspired Rockefeller Center development; New York City, May 23.
Town, Charles Hanson (72), author, editor; New York City, Feb. 28.
Tranter, John H. (71), newspaper editor; Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1948.
Trexler, Rev. Dr. Samuel G. (71), Lutheran church leader; New York City, May 30.
Trier, Charles (85), retired stage actor, director; New York City, Aug. 15.
Tuttle, Arthur S. (84), engineer; New York City, May 19.

— U —

Undset, Mme. Sigrid (67), Norwegian author, Nobel Prize winner; Lillehammer, Norway, June 10.
Upjohn, Hobart B. (73,) New York City architect; Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 23.

— V —

Van Rensselaer, Kiliaen (71), retired stock broker, descendant of early Dutch settlers; Westbury, N. Y., Aug. 23.
Vaughn, Miles W. (Peg) (57), Far Eastern manager of The United Press; Tokyo, Jan. 30.
Villard, Oswald Garrison (77), former newspaper, magazine owner, author; New York City, Oct. 1.
Viskniskki, Guy T. (73), newspaper executive; Montclair, N. J., Sept. 5.
Von Rintelen, Capt. Franz (72), German spy in U. S. in World War I; London, May 30.

— W —

Walcott, Frederic C. (80), former Republican U. S. Senator from Connecticut; Stamford, Conn., April 27.
Walker, Frank Ray (71), architect; Cleveland, July 9.
Walsh, Dr. William Thomas (57), biographer, poet; White Plains, N. Y., Feb. 22.
Watson, Rear Adm. Adolphus E. (71), served in three wars; Bethesda, Md., Oct. 3.
Walton, J. C. (Jack) (68), ex-Governor of Oklahoma; Oklahoma City, Nov. 25.
Warren, Forrest (71), newspaper columnist; San Diego, Calif., July 4.
Washburn, Dr. Frederic A. (80), former head of Massachusetts General Hospital; Boston, Aug. 20.
Weeks, John Ellakim (95), former Governor of Vermont; Middlebury, Vt., Sept. 10.
Weeks, Dr. John Elmer (95), eye specialist; La Jolla, Calif., Feb. 2.
Weisman, Russell (59), newspaper, editor, educator; Cleveland, Nov. 8.

Welch, Rev. Dr. Charles W. (71), Presbyterian leader; Louisville, Ky., Nov. 13.
Welch, Richard J. (80), Republican Congressman; Needles, Calif., Sept. 10.
Wentz, Lew H. (68), oil man, philanthropist, Republican leader; Ponca City, Okla., June 9.
West, Duval (87), retired Federal Judge; San Antonio, Tex., May 13.
Whaley, Whaley P. (78), former head of Vacuum Oil Co., New York City, July 9.
Whitehouse, J. Norman de R. (90), retired broker; New York City, Oct. 7.
Whitney, A. F. (76), president of Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Cleveland, July 16.
Whitney, Brig. Gen. Henry Howard (82), hero in Spanish-American War; Madison, N. J., April 3.
Wilbur, Dr. Ray Lyman (74), former Secretary of Interior, Chanellor of Stanford University; Palo Alto, Calif., June 26.
Wilgus, Col. William John (83), railroad, tunnel expert; Claremont, N. H., Oct. 24.
Williams, S. Clay (68), tobacco industry leader, one-time head of N. R. A.; Winston-Salem, N. C., Feb. 25.
Willis, Dr. Bailey (91), seismologist; Palo Alto, Calif., Feb. 20.
Wilson, Charles H. (69), industrialist, inv Norfolk, Conn., March 9.
Wilson, David R. (74), leader in automobile industries; Pontiac, Mich., March 11.
Wise, Rev. Dr. Stephen S. (75), American leader; New York City, April 19.
Wood, Sam (65), motion picture director; wood, Calif., Sept. 22.
Woolf, S. J. (68), artist, writer; New York Dec. 3, 1948.
Wright, Frank Ayers (94), retired arc Whippany, N. J., June 4.
Wurzel, Maurice L. (64), president of Loft Corp., civic leader; Philadelphia, May

— Y —

Yount, Lt. Gen. Barton K. (66), headed Flying Training Command; Phoenix, Ariz. 11.

— Z —

Zamora, Niceto Alcala (71), exiled former dent of the Spanish Republic; Buenos Feb. 18.
Zolnay, George Julian (85), Hungarian sculptor; New York City, May 1.

Jet Propulsion Gives Supersonic Speed

Nothing could have done more to speed up the American defensive system by airplanes than the announcement by President Truman, on Sept. 23, that an atomic explosion had occurred inside Russia. It came well in advance of final action on appropriations for military airplanes and for research into new ways of attaining high speed and striking power. It gave new impetus to the development of turbo-jet engines and rockets. It became an absolute necessity that fighter planes should rise to great heights swiftly and travel at incredible speed.

The application of jet propulsion to airplanes marks a revolutionary change from the internal combustion engine that made the motor car move and the airplane travel through the skies. In the gas turbine a compressor supplies air to a combustion chamber, where the burning fuel heats the air and expands it. The expanded gas is driven through a turbine that makes rotor and shaft revolve. Hot gases leaving the turbine are exhausted through nozzles to form the jet. This propels the airplane forward. This is the turbo-jet engine. Another is the turbo-propeller-jet, in which hot gases are recovered by the turbine and made to drive an air screw propeller.

Other means of swift propulsion are the pulse-jet, used by the Germans in V-1 bombs, the rocket used by the Germans in V-2 bombs, and the ram jet, which is applied to guided missles.

BRITISH WERE IN LEAD

Precedence in jet propulsion is generally credited to Great Britain, which began working on centrifugal-type jet engines as early as 1930. The Germans tried to apply axial-type jet engines to planes just before the World War, but failed to make them practical. The United States Air Force flew a combat plane with a British jet engine briefly in 1942. German scientists have been working for the Russians since the war, and a great many jet-propelled airplanes took part in the 1949 air show in Moscow, but observers could not agree on what innovations, if any, the Russians had made. At present there is technical rivalry between the British and American engineers, but the respect of Americans for British accomplishments remains high.

Jet-propelled planes are now being used for many types of military planes in the United States. The fastest USAF fighter plane is the North American F-86-A Sabre, which carries swept-wing jets. Planes are being delivered to groups of the Air Force as rapidly as manufactured. By the end of 1949 the equipment of three air groups was practically completed. The F-86 made 670 m.p.h., the world's landplane speed record, in a test at Muroc Air Base, Calif., Sept. 15, 1948. It attained 710 m.p.h. on level flight at sea level, which is calculated as less than sound at that level. It made supersonic speed in a 35-degree drive from 47,000 feet, at the Wright-Patterson field in Dayton, O. This plane has never reached the highest altitude of which it is thought capable, but has a ceiling of 53,000 ft., and has been flown at 57,000 ft. In the National Air Races at Cleveland, O., 1949, it ave 586 m.p.h.

Attainment of supersonic speed in level became the object of numerous attempts in This is possible only with various types propulsion. The Bell X-1, USAF, led in when Capt. Charles E. Yeager hit 1,000 for less than a minute at 60,000 ft., as at by Secretary Symington of the Air Force North American F-86-A, which made 670 in level flight in 1948, has been mentione July, 1949, the Navy's research plane, D D-558-II, hit 710 m.p.h. at 26,000 ft. at Air Base. In October Robert McLarren re in Aviation Week that supersonic speed had attained in level flight by a Lockheed XF 15-ton penetration fighter, at Muroc Air with a turbo-jet engine and solar afterbu using two solid-fuel rockets for takeoff. power is supposed to give an estimated thr 12,000 lbs.

While American turbo-jets are being dev with government contracts, considerable pr has been reported by de Havilland in B working with private capital. Numerous ty jet-propelled aircraft are now in use in E and Canada. Canada has been studying je pulsion since 1943 and A. V. Roe Canada, has been building turbojets for the Royal dian Air Force. Recently the Roe concern duced its Avro jetliner, XC-102, described first jetliner on the continent, capable of ca 50 passengers, and intended to reach 417 at 30,000 ft.

The need of landing soldiers and munitio trouble spots quickly is accelerating experi with jet-propelled transports. The USAF great many regular transports and under tract, but jet-propelled transports are s the designing stage. Late in 1949 the USA ready to test a North American B-54 bombe cargo loads. This is a four-jet plane thi reached 500 m.p.h.

OIL CONSUMPTION A PROBLEM

The problems in jet propulsion are the use of oil and the intense heat generated engines. Little progress has been made in serving fuel. The heat is so great that new compounds that can stand up to 3000 deg are being developed. During 1949 the Off Naval Research experimented with one co ing zirconium and boron. Vibration and must be reduced, and this is done, especi Britain, by the use of redux, a metal b process that eliminates rivets.

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, president of E Air Lines, in an interview mentioned the difficulties in jet-propelled aircraft. He s speed, vibration, maintenance and traffic ing. Then there is the heat from the jet ex which interferes with loading. He advocate ernment support of experiments with jet-pr transports, asserting that a jet liner shou cost over $1,000,000, and that $75,000,000 to 000,000 would cover the expenses of necessa perimentation.

MEDICINE

liomyelitis Epidemic; Research in Heart Diseases, Cancer, Tuberculosis, 1949

POLIOMYELITIS

demic, 1949. For the fourth time in story the United States, poliomyelitis, commonly known as polio or infan- aralysis, struck the nation with epi- c fury. Though it had alarmed the ry three times before, its violence ed the peak in 1949.

m Jan. 1 to Oct. 2, there were 33,144 against 19,179 in 1948 and 25,698 in during the same period. The final nting was expected to record more 40,000 cases by Dec. 31, compared the 1948 maximum of 28,000. In 1916, e complete records could be kept, than 27,000 cases were listed for the but these were incomplete as only tes sent in epidemic reports.

t of Epidemic. To combat this disease, nich individual care is the most ex- ve known, the National Foundation nfantile Paralysis was ready in 1949 $25,000,000. This represented the sum cted during the annual March of s campaign, which takes place the wo weeks in January. For the first in its 11-year history, however, the dation was forced to conduct a sup- entary emergency drive in Septem- 1949, for patient care only, with a of $14,000,000.

the $25,000,000 collected in January, remained with the Foundation's 3,000 chapters; the remaining 50% was for allocation by the National Found- . By Oct. 1, 1949, more than $11,000,000 is amount already had been utilized lows: $6,628,805 advanced to chapters; ,000 in grants to 44 institutions for research; $2,000,000 for scholarships ellowships for doctors, nurses, physi- nd occupational therapists and social ers and $378,017 for direct epidemic

om Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, the National Foun- n shipped to emergency areas 626 rators, 495 hot pack machines, 320 and mattresses, 83 beds and mat- es, 4,755 lbs. of wool for hot packing. so recruited for emergency duty 153 ical therapists, 2,427 nurses, 10 con- nts of the Joint Orthopedic Nursing sory Service, 4 epidemiologists, 4 aid teams and 35 resident physicians.

PROGRESS IN RESEARCH

e of the most significant accomplish- s in polio research in 1949 was the ess reported by Dr. John F. Enders, ard University, in growing polio virus test tube in a culture media consisting on-nervous tissue free of protein h might cause serious reaction if used vaccine. This method of growing the marked an important advance in aring an effective anti-polio vaccine fficiently large quantities.

ner research in the Universities of nern California, Utah, Kansas and burgh, has resulted in the establish- of the three known polio viruses and bility to grow two of them. By 1952, expected that determination of the ber and classification of all possible viruses will be completed.

Further development in 1949 was the ulation test by Dr. Eugene Roberts, ersity of California, consisting of the tube method of classifying polio vir- rather than the present lengthy and nsive monkey inoculation tests.

The electro-phrenic stimulator was devised by Dr. James Whittenberger, Harvard University, to be used as an aid to polio victims whose breathing centers or muscles had been affected, and who could not be placed in an iron lung. An electrode is attached to one of the phrenic nerves in the neck, which, as the current passes through, causes the nerve to contract the diaphragm for abdominal breathing.

General information resulting from a study of poliomyelitis outbreaks in America show that, geographically, it is ruthlessly impartial; that, on a population basis, polio strikes less frequently in urban areas, where a higher incidence has been noted among older children and adults; that polio outbreaks occur annually in late June through September, with the peak coming in mid-September in the north and somewhat earlier in the south; that 50% of all those stricken recover without crippling; 25 to 30% suffer minor disabilities; 20 to 25% show marked residual paralysis, while 5 to 10% die. These percentages are variable, depending upon the virulence of outbreaks.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis (Basil O'Connor, president), New York, was founded in 1938 by Franklin D. Roosevelt to "lead, direct and unify the fight" against poliomyelitis. It is supported solely by its yearly March of Dimes. Its continuous search for a vaccine against the disease, and for ways of ameliorating the after-effects of polio constitute, together with its vast emergency epidemic aid program, the most relentless and comprehensive attack on a single disease ever made by a private agency.

In the Foundation's 11 years of existence, it has authorized approximately $18,000,000 for research and education, and has awarded several thousand scholarships and fellowships to professional workers. It has established training and demonstration centers for physicians and nurses in connection with Knickerbocker Hospital, New York, Children's Hospital, Boston, City Hospital, Cleveland and the University of Colorado Medical Center.

Four epidemic aid teams were organized in 1945. They make emergency visits to stricken areas at the request of State Health Commissioners. They are located at Harvard University, Boston; D. T. Watson School of Physical Therapy, Leetsdale, Pa.; Northwestern University, Chicago; Stanford University, Palo Alto, Cal.

The Foundation's epidemic reserve fund has been drawn upon many times. In the 1948 epidemic, when North Carolina, Texas and California were most severely hit, these states received advances of $611,000, $303,046 and $246,183 respectively. In the nine months from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, advances were made to 402 chapters and emergency committees in 41 states, totalling $3,534,228.

All polio patients, adult and children, regardless of race, creed or color, who cannot afford complete medical care, may obtain help through National Foundation chapters. It is estimated that medical cost for a single polio case today averages $2,000, and that 85% of all new cases are thus assisted.

HEART DISEASES

Sources: American Heart Assn., New York Heart Assn., Life Insurance Medical Research Fund, Helen Hay Whitney Foundation; Challenge of Heart Disease, by H. M. Marvin, M.D.

More than 625,000 Americans die annually from 21 distinct types of heart diseases. This death rate, which heads mortality from any cause, is 3 times as high as cancer; 6 times as high as accidents; 10 times as high as pneumonia, and 13 times as high as tuberculosis. Accountable for 90 per cent of these 21 are the three major types of heart diseases, arteriosclerosis (hardening of the arteries,) hypertension (high blood pressure,) and rheumatic heart disease (frequently an aftermath of rheumatic fever.)

Rheumatic fever and the resultant rheumatic heart disease together lead the fatalities of youth from the ages of 5 to 19. Beyond 35, diseases of the heart and blood vessels are first in the death toll, while after 45 nearly one out of every two persons dies from diseases of the heart.

Neither cause nor cure has been found for the three major cardiovascular types, and it was only in the field of rheumatic disease that anything in the nature of a discovery was made by medical science in 1949. This was in the administration of cortisone, or Compound E. (See below.)

There were also presented in 1949 several new surgical procedures designed to ameliorate some of the circulatory effects of heart valves damaged by rheumatic fever. Nothing definitive was reported.

RECENT SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES

Important scientific advances include the prevention of recurrent attacks of acute rheumatic fever by the use of penicillin or sulfa drugs; the surgical treatment of certain congenital heart defects; the relief of symptoms by better methods of managing individual patients with high blood pressure; the use of such anticoagulants as dicumarol in reducing mortality and preventing complications following coronary thrombosis. There have been also many advances in the medical and surgical treatment of diseases affecting blood vessels in arms and legs.

There is hope in the increasing momentum of the attack against cardiovascular diseases through public, private and federal funds for scientific research into causes and cures, and for preventive information to the layman. Until recent years these funds were comparatively few and derived chiefly from three sources: medical schools and universities, large foundations and the Life Insurance Medical Research Fund. The creation of new organizations and funds has considerably augmented these resources and given proof of the growing recognition of needs in cardiovascular research.

AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION

This association, of which H. M. Marvin, M.D., New York, is president, was organized in 1922 by a small group of America's foremost cardiologists to fight heart diseases with planned scientific and educational work. The association has expanded into a national voluntary health agency with 43 direct affiliates in major areas of the United States and 1 in Hawaii. Its membership of 5,000 is composed of laymen, physicians and scientists interested in reducing disease, disability and death resulting from disorders of the heart and blood. Its first objective is to sponsor and finance research in diseases of the heart, and its program provides for the support of career investigators, various types of fellowships and grants-in-aid for heart research projects.

In 1948 its annual fund-raising cam
with the accompanying American
Week including St. Valentine's Day
established. In the 1949 campaign $2,5
was raised, of which 70% remained
the affiliated heart associations in l
ties where it was raised. Of the 30%
cated to the National Association,
half was set aside for research.

The American Heart Association a
affiliates allotted $700,000 for scientif
search during 1949, while nearly $2
was awarded by the national assoc
to 26 investigators and six medical sc
and hospitals for studies in heart an
culatory diseases. The awards wer
portioned as follows:

$103,800 for 24 research fellowships, ind
stipends ranging from $3,000 to $4,000 fo
year periods.

$46,210 for six grants-in-aid, including
to Dr. Albert Szent Gyorgi for research on
lar contraction, and to the following insti
for cardiovascular studies: The Children's
pital, Boston; University of Minnesota M
School, Minneapolis; University of Southern
fornia School of Medicine, Los Angeles; St
University School of Medicine, San Fra
Syracuse University College of Medicine, Sy

$37,500 for cooperative research studies, of
$16,170 is for a special training program fo
diovascular investigators under Dr. Carl J.
gers, Western Reserve University, Clevelan

$25,000 to two established investigators:
to Dr. J. R. Elkinton, University of Pennsyl
for research in cardiovascular physiology
$12,500 to Dr. W. Mommaerts, Duke Univ
for research in the biochemistry of muscula
traction.

$25,000 to two established investigators:
other national voluntary health organizatio

In 1950, the nation-wide educationa
fund-raising campaign of the Ame
Heart Association and its affiliates w
for February 1-28, with American
Week February 13-20. The goal was $6
000, with the usual division of 70% to
associations and 30% to the national

NATIONAL HEART INSTITUT

In 1948 the National Heart Institute
created by Act of Conress. It is nov
of the institutes of health within
framework of the U. S. Public H
Service, with administrative headqua
in Bethesda, Md. In addition to more
$1,200,000 allocated to projects under
in 1949, the Institute made a further
for 1949-1950 of $8,614,737.

Of this sum, $5,890,395 was for res
laboratory facilities in 22 non-federa
stitutions; $2,053,310 for 189 researc
vestigations in 66 non-federal institu
in 28 States and the District of Colu
$671,032 for improving and expa
cardiovascular teaching in 46 me
schools in 28 States and the Distri
Columbia.

LIFE INSURANCE FUND

Francis R. Dieuaide, M.D., New
is scientific director. Since it establ
its awards for research on diseases o
heart in 1945, the Life Insurance Me
Research Fund has allocated $2,57
This included, for 1945-1948. $1,688,39
170 institutional grants and $207,875 i
fellowship awards. The total for 194
$677,280: $590,030 for 56 institutional g
and $87,250 for 25 fellowship awards.
grants helped 128 programs of resear
diseases of the heart and arteries, an
awards provided aid for research in
stitutions located in 29 States, 4 Can
provinces and 2 foreign countries. Ir
the fund expects to allocate about $70

HELEN HAY WHITNEY FOUNDA

T. Duckett Jones, M.D., New
medical director. Established in 194
foundation planned to devote its e
income to rheumatic fever and rheu

disease. From July, 1947 through
, 1949, it made 18 grants totalling
4 as follows: 1947, $58,130; 1948, $157,-
949, $177,376.

MASONIC FOUNDATION

Masonic Foundation for Medical
rch and Human Welfare, established
e Masonic Order in New York State
7, raises money within the state to
t rheumatic fever and chronic ar-
. In 1949 it announced grants for
ch to seven medical schools, total-
200,000.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

U. S. Children's Bureau of the Fed-
ecurity Agency is expending slightly
than $1,000,000 annually in support
eumatic fever programs, under its
orship, in 23 States. It has funds in
e to start three additional programs.

ORTISONE IN ARTHRITIS

or progress in the search for a
on against rheumatoid arthritis was
ted in April, 1949, when Dr. Philip
ich (Mayo Clinic) and associates an-
ed gratifying experimental results
e use of a synthetic hormone made
ox bile acid, isolated by Dr. Edward
ndall (Mayo) and Dr. Lewis H. Sar-
Merck Laboratory). Its technical des-
on is 17-hydroxy-11—dehydro-cor-
terone, called by Dr. Kendall for
nience cortisone. Cortisone is not a
but a control, and daily dosages are
sary. It is so hard to get that 40 head
tle are needed to supply one day's
e for one patient. The Merck Labor-
was able to produce only 200 grams
onth.

Research Corp., a non-profit organ-
n, initiated an investigation of cor-
by the National Academy of Sci-
which appointed a committee,
d by Dr. Charles S. Keefer, Wash-
n, D. C., to allocate the present sup-
r experimental purposes in coopera-
with the National Research Council
he U. S. Public Health Service.
eral other sources of cortisone were
sted. Washington authorities pointed
ossibly limitless supply in the seed
ine, strophantus sarmentosus, grow-
Equatorial Africa, and already in-
ated by Rockefeller Institute of
al Research and European scientists.
vine, which supplied poison for ar-
of African natives until this was
bited, could be grown in the United
s. A specimen was found in the New
Botanic Garden. It was also sug-
d that Mexican yams contain some
e chemical ingredients needed.

of large doses of male and female
ormonés (androgenic and estrogenic
ds) to relieve arthritis was reported
embers of the School of Medicine of
niversity of Oklahoma, the doses be-
used in connection with a steroid
d pregnenolone. These ingredients
btained from cholesterol and from
sterols.

EXPERIMENT WITH ACTH

o reported of value in combatting
natoid arthritis, hay fever, asthma,
ha, psoriasis and allergies was ACTH,
rmone obtained from the pituitary
s of hogs. Reports of its use at Johns
ins, Harvard Medical School, North-
rn University and McGill University
made at the conference held in Chi-
by the Armour & Co. Laboratories.
ormone is so scarce that it is esti-
d about 400,000 hogs are needed to
only 1 lb. It has been placed at the
disposal of scientists without charge by Armour & Co.

It is estimated there are 7,000,000 victims of arthritis and 1,000,000 victims of rheumatic fever in the United States.

CANCER

Sources: Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, New York, N. Y.; American Cancer Society; Perspectives in Cancer Research, by Cornelius P. Rhoades, M.D.

In the last five years there has been most gratifying progress in many categories of science toward a better control of cancer. Yet cancer remains the second highest cause of death, next to heart diseases, in the United States, and its victims number between 180,000 and 200,000 annually. In 1949, an estimated 278,164 persons were being treated for cancer for the first time; 879,550 others with a history of cancer were living in all the stages from cure to imminent death, while 229,765 had survived treatment for five or more years according to the Sloan-Kettering Institute.

The mounting death rate, which in more than 35 years, has risen nearly 300% for a population increase of about 50%, is attributable chiefly to the fact that cancer is primarily a disease of middle and old age. As the population grows older, there is a corresponding rise in susceptibility and death.

Nevertheless, cancer has been pronounced a curable disease to a large extent, and the death rate, adjusted for the age of the population by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, is clearly and sharply on the down grade. This change is ascribed to improved methods of diagnosis, a developing awareness by doctor and patient alike, and greatly improved medical and surgical care.

Cancer is the major cause of death among women aged 30 through 59, and accounts for more than one-fourth of all deaths in this group. It is the second cause of death among both men and women over 60. Cancer of the digestive organs and peritoneum accounted for nearly half of the cancer deaths among men in the United States in 1946, and more than 39% among women. The respiratory and genital systems were the next two important sites in men, and the breast and uterus the next two important sites in women. Leukemia (cancer of the blood) is an important cause of death among children. In general, cancer death rates increase steadily with age, but cancer of the nervous system, lung and bronchus are exceptions, according to the American Cancer Society.

POSSIBILITIES OF CURE

That cancer can be halted, especially by early diagnosis, is demonstrated by the following approximations of percentage of cures drawn up by the American Cancer Society:

Site	Early Diagnosis	Late Diagnosis
Breast	70%	35%
Cervix	70%	15%
Mouth	65%	10%
Lip	90%	15%
Skin	95%	40%
Rectum	37%	3%
Bladder	55%	5%

The regular examination, by competent phyicians, of apparently healthy individuals reveals about 1% with overt but silent cancer, most of which is entirely curable and comparatively easily. Many claims have been made to a precise diagnostic test for cancer, available for the screening of large parts of the population. To date, however, no technic put forward has withstood the test of actual trial except the Papanicolaou smear test. This

method has become widely used in diagnosing early cancer of the cervix and uterus, and is now being applied successfully for diagnosis of the lung.

Accurate and early diagnosis depends upon the cytologist, the physicist and the educator, as well as the practitioner. Curative treatment, still primarily surgical, is undergoing major changes largely because of the work of the bacteriologist, mycologist, chemist and physiologist. Yet their discoveries still do not complete a comprehensive account of the cause, prevention and curative treatment of cancerous cells. To discover why a cell revolts against the body and becomes an eroding growth, experimental research has made progress in the following major subjects:

(1) Heredity: whether the disease is passed from mother to child. General belief is that it is not, but that susceptibility to cancer may be hereditary.

(2) Whether a virus (infectious agent) or external, environmental agitators (carcinogenic agents) such as hydrocarbon compounds or coal-tar products entering the body will incite cancer.

(3) Chemistry of the living cell, particularly the study of enzymes and amino acids.

(4) Hormones, produced by the endocrine glands, or glands of internal secretion, including the testicles and ovaries, adrenals, thyroids and pituitaries.

RESEARCH IN 1949

A review of the findings from research in cancer in 1949 shows progress in the application of the study of cells exfoliated as a diagnostic test for certain forms of cancer; a marked advance principally (1) in the field of radical removal of certain forms of cancer of the uterus, formerly considered impossible to cure; (2) in the ability to control certain serious postoperative complications of cancer surgery by the injection of potassium.

Final proof was established that two forms of cancer (prostate in men and breast in women) can be restrained temporarily by the administration of synthetic products of the glands of internal secretion. This suggests strongly that more effective compounds can be found.

Proof was found that a certain class of chemicals (compounds which have an antagonistic effect on a vitamin called folic acid) is effective in the transient restoration to health of 25% of children with leukemia, a form of cancer up to this time wholly beyond control.

It was also proven that the appetite of one form of cancer—of the thyroid gland—for a particular element, iodine, can be increased to a point which allows effective, though transient, control in certain instances by the use of a radioactive isotope of iodine.

It was found that the new drug cortisone, Compound E., could cause a decrease in the size of certain cancers of the lymph glands without, however, effecting a complete cure.

Other discoveries have resulted in proof that a war gas, nitrogen mustard, and many of its close relations will control temporarily the course of one form of cancer in man; that cancer induction in experimental animals is prevented by dietary means, and that some induced cancer in animals is dependent for growth upon induced chemical circumstances in the host, according to the Sloan-Kettering Institute.

USE OF HORMONES STUDIED

A special committee of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Assn., named in 1947 to stud use of steroid hormones in the treat of mammary cancer, made a repo preliminary results to a conference vestigators in Chicago, Apr. 4 to 7, concluding: "There is now availabl the treatment of breast cancer a weapon in the form of steroid horn . . . useful in treating patients wit tensive and distant lesions who have beyond direct attack on the disease. gical treatment and irradiation, sing in combination, must still be consi the primary forms of treatment."

The therapy with estrogens and a gens was not without dangers; applic of testosterone was associated with h calcemia, hirsutism, voice changes creased libido, endem. The Public H Service, Washington, D. C., on No 1949, granted $907,212 to research tutions in 21 states for the study o relation between hormones and ca

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

The American Cancer Society is the voluntary health agency devoted t control of cancer through education, ice and research. Its nucleus was fo in 1913 at the New York home of Dr ment Cleveland and the first public scription of $10,000 was raised large his daughter, Mrs. Robert G. Mead. C had been approached in fear, shame ignorance and the publication, in 19 an article on cancer by Samuel Ho Adams in the Ladies' Home Journa considered daring.

The society developed slowly, bu the 1930's had broadened its activit include education in cancer for the man as well as the doctor, and to de cancer research facilities and servic prompted the American College of geons to set up standards and plan cancer hospitals, clinics and diagn facilities, and sent a field army of v teers to enlighten women's clubs. In it obtained an Act of Congress esta ing the National Cancer Institute making April National Cancer M By the 1940s its budget reached $8 In 1944 it launched its first national for funds.

In 1945 the society's funds rose to $4 000, then, successively, to $10,000,00 $12,000,000, until in 1948 the figure re $13,500,000. By 1949, Alaska and P Rico had been added to its 59 divi a grant-in-aid program had been b and there were 240 cancer detection ers and 434 clinics in operation.

The public has access to the cancer d tion centers, which give examinations symptoms of this and other diseases. In where no detection center exists, the p is invited to consult the nearest division, v full information for obtaining examina will be given. Consult telephone director location of cancer societies and centers o dress American Cancer Society, 47 Beaver New York 4, N. Y.

For every dollar contributed t American Cancer Society, 25c pays f tionally planned research project remains in the local division wher contributed, and 15c pays for all me professional and public education i cer control, as well as administrativ tistical and consultative services.

Of the estimated $14,000,000 co during the April, 1949, campaign, $1 went for fellowships in 12 states; $1 for grants-in-aid in 32 states; and

or institutional research grants in
tes.
society has charge of the Babe Ruth
r Fund, (page 614) which provided
00 during 1948-49 for cancer research
r states. It cooperates with, but does
ntrol, the Damon Runyon Memorial
(page 617) and two Federal projects,
Tational Cancer Institute and the
ic Energy Commission.

ATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

propriations of the Institute for 1949
d over $25,000,000, of which $13,-
) was allotted to 23 states for build-
laboratories, $3,020,652 in grants-in-
n 36 states, and approximately 150
vships averaging $500,000. Another
900 for construction was awarded
16.

TOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

June 30, 1949, the Commission allo-
$316,847 in seven states for cancer
rch, and $3,127,798 in 28 states for
al biological research in connection
cancer.

TUBERCULOSIS

*ces: National Tuberculosis Association. NTA
l Report April 1, 1948, to March 31, 1948.
York Tuberculosis and Health Association.
ulosis Control Division of Public Health*
e.

berculosis, once known as consump-
or "wasting disease," is seventh and
n the leading causes of death in the
d States. For women it is first in the
of working lifetime and for men
which means that a man between
d 65 loses 16.2 years of his potential
ing life, and a woman in the same
roup loses 24.6 years, if they contract
isease.
1900 tuberculosis was the primary
of death in the United States. Today
nks first only in deaths of persons
een 15 and 34. It is both curable and
ntable, although no specific cure has
found. Its cause, the tubercule bacil-
s known, as are the means of trans-
on and prevention. Nevertheless, it is
y communicable. So far no com-
ly satisfactory immunizing agent has
discovered, although such a vaccine
een used with some success abroad.
e median age of death from tuber-
is today is 46. Ten years ago it was
causes more than twice as many
s in white men as in white women,
the death rate among Negroes is
than three times as high as among
es. While the new cases of tubercu-
registered rose from 133,837 in 1947
5,131 in 1948, the number of deaths
eased from 48,064 to 43,529 in the same

e reason for this decrease is the tre-
lous progress in modern treatment,
as complete rest, collapsible therapy
anti-microbial therapy. These meth-
however, do not necessarily prevent
cases arising from contact with those
have tuberculosis that is neither be-
reated nor isolated, poor living con-
ns with subsequent lowered resist-
and added chances of contagion.
oximately 500,000 persons in the
ed States have active tuberculosis,
of these unknown to health authori-

the recent scientific advances in the
against tuberculosis, the most im-
nt was the discovery of streptomycin
r. Selman Waksman, microbiologist
utgers University. This drug is the
and most hopeful of the antibiotics in
reatment of certain cases of tubercu-
It is toxic, however, and must be
with discretion. More recently para-
aminosallicylic acid (PAS) and promizole
have been found of great value when used
with streptomycin.

REPORTS ON NEW DRUGS

At the Streptomycin conference spon-
sored by the Veterans Administration in
Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 10-13, 1949, attended by
200 specialists in tuberculosis, a coal-tar
derivative from Germany, 4-acetyl-
amino-bensaldehyde-thiosemicarbasone,
or tribione, was cited as an anti-tubercu-
lous agent acting similar to PAS, which
might be used with streptomycin. Another
report, by Dr. Esmond R. Long of the
Henry Phipps Institute and Dr. Walton
van Winkle of the American Medical
Assn., declared that neomycin was not
useful for human beings because of the
danger of over-dosage, and that aureo-
mycin "is of no value in the treatment of
tuberculosis." Another drug, dihydro-
streptomycin, was reported to have no
advantage over streptomycin.

During the last 15 years intensive study
has been made of what may one day be
an effective vaccine against tuberculosis.
This is an avirulent bovine tubercle bacil-
lus called Bacillus Calmette-Guérin
(BCG), named after its French discov-
erers in 1906 and widely used in Europe. In
Nov., 1949, the American Trudeau Society,
the medical section of the National Tuber-
culosis Association, repeated its recom-
mendation of the previous year that com-
mercial firms be licensed under the
National Institute of Health, to produce
BCG as soon as suitable standards could
be established. The society emphasized
that vaccination could not be regarded as
a substitute for hygenic measures or
public health practices.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSN.

Organized in 1904 by medical authorities
and laymen, the NTA is a voluntary serv-
ice agency to its 3,055 affiliated associa-
tions, as well as to the medical profession
through the American Trudeau Society.
The NTA cooperates with the Government
and affiliated associations in studies to
control the disease. It helps state associa-
tions, through grants, to develop services
and new organizations in areas where in-
come is low or the tuberculosis problem
particularly grave.

The association is supported solely by
its annual sale of Christmas seals, begun
in 1907. In 1948 the sale reached $20,153,476,
an increase of 8% over 1947. Of sums col-
lected, 95% remains in the state and ap-
proximately 85% in the city or county
where it is collected. In 1950 the NTA will
get 6% more of the proceeds, and will de-
vote one-sixth of that to research. Mem-
bership is open to the public at $5 a year.
At the end of its fiscal year, March 31,
1949, it had 4,055 members.

FEDERAL AGENCY

In July, 1944, recognition of tuberculosis
as a major public health problem by the
Federal government led to the organiza-
tion of the Tuberculosis Control Division,
which would work through state health
departments in establishing a nation-wide
program based on local needs.

The sum of $10,000,000 was authorized
for the 1945 fiscal year to carry out a pro-
gram embracing four principles: (1) case
finding, (2) medical care and isolation,
(3) after care and rehabilitation, and (4)
protection of the tuberculous family from
economic distress. A further sum of $773,-
000 was appropriated for developing the
central organization of the Division.

Federal appropriation for 1949-1950 was
$9,550,000 for the prevention, treatment
and control of tuberculosis. Grants-in-aid
to various states totaled $6,790,000.

PROGRESS IN OTHER SCIENCES IN 1949

Source: Science Service. Most of the advances in science mentioned here are described in
News Letter, a weekly magazine published by Science Service, which is available at every public
More information about any particular report may be obtained by consulting Science News
index in the issues of June 25 and December 31, or by sending a request with two 3-cent stam
each inquiry to Science Service, 1719 N St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

BIOLOGY

Fertilized ova from artificially inseminated pedigreed cows were successfully implanted in the bodies of scrub cows.

Virgin heifers and barren cows were induced to give milk by burying tablets of the synthetic female hormone diethylstilbestrol under their skins.

A blood group in dogs, which, like Rh in humans, may cause jaundice in the young through incompatibility with the mother, was found and named Do.

Early-stage embryos of mice with cells containing three times the basic number of chromosomes were obtained, the first ever reported in mammals.

The cause of swine enteritis, which produces runt pigs, was found to be deficiency of B vitamins; it was cured by vitamin injection.

A female sex hormone was found in fresh young spring grass, which may account for the larger milk yield of cows at that time of year.

Amino acids from urea can be produced in the rumen of cud-chewing animals, it was found.

A cheaper vaccine for the protection of livestock against foot-and-mouth disease was made by culturing the virus on the lining of the rumen.

Proof was found that mosquitoes carry the virus of eastern equine encephalomyelitis.

An inbred strain of corn that produces no pollen was developed, making it possible to grow hybrid seed corn without the laborious and often injurious detasseling process.

Use of hormone sprays reduced the dropping of apples before harvest.

Carbon black was successfully used to raise soil temperature by increased heat absorption from the sun.

Uranium in the form of its nitrate salt was found to cause hereditary changes in widely different kinds of fungi.

Two new insecticides, benzene hexachloride and gammexane, or 666, were found to cause hereditary changes in plants through multiplying the number of chromosomes.

DFDT, apple-scented German cousin to DDT, was found to be a better killer of houseflies than DDT and less toxic to warm-blooded animals and fish.

Pyrethrum was synthesized for insect sprays with more killing power than the natural product.

The aquatic plant pest, water hyacinth, was controlled by spraying with 2,4-D.

DDT-resistant strains of flies were found to require 50 times the normal dose of DDT to kill.

TCA was found to be effective in eradicating quack-grass and Johnson grass as well as prickly-pear cactus, but causes a temporary soil sterility.

Compound 42, chemical relative of dicoumarol, was found in field tests to be a rat killer.

Sudden reduction of osmotic pressure kills certain viruses by "osmotic shock," leaving them "ghosts," that is, empty head membranes with tails attached, it was found.

Actidione, antibiotic derived from the same fungus that produces streptomycin, was found effective against plant-disease fungi.

Micrografting was used to save valuable hybrid plants so weak they couldn't break through the seed-coat normally, attaching them to the stems of stronger, related plants and protecting them in a gelatine capsule.

Seedless figs were produced in half the usual time, by dispensing with wasp pollination, and by spraying instead with the synthetic hormone, 2,4,5,-T.

Plants with large, deep root systems, like corn, make less use of fertilizer phosphorus than do plants with more limited root systems like potatoes, experiments with radioactive phosphorus showed.

The elementary particles, or molecules, of cellulose, consisting of small equal-size rods, were discovered by the electron microscope.

A micro-analysis apparatus was developed which measures the minute quantities of various chemicals present in a cell nucleus.

The virus of mosaic disease in tobacco showed up as tight sheaves of needle-like particles in electron microscope photos.

New preparation techniques enabled bi
to study the nuclei and flagella of bacter
under the electron microscope.

The giant African snail, a plant pes
detected in 15 shipments at American port
was destroyed in all cases.

More flavorful fruit juices were made
by development of a process for extraction
distillation of the "essence" of the fruit.

Elephant seals, once thought extinct,
creasing in numbers off the coast of Mexic

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS

Several new atom smashers were comple
under construction during the year: among
1,400,000,000-electron-volt bevatron, mo
larger machine planned; a 300,000,000-el
volt synchrotron at the University of Cali
a 70,000,000-volt synchrotron at the U.
Medical School devoted to medical researc
other 300,000,000-electron-volt nonferro-m
synchrotron at General Electric Company;
000,000-volt betatron for the National Bur
Standards to develop standards for X-ray
a 300,000,000-volt betratron for the Univer
Illinois; a 300,000,000-volt synchrotron for
University; a 3,500,000-electron-volt electr
accelerator for Brookhaven National Labo
a baby 9,000,000-electron-volt betratron fo
land; and an "in-between" 125,000,000-el
volt synchro-cyclotron for Harvard.

Creation of mesons by radiations in the 30
000-electron-volt synchrotron was first dire
dence that these cosmic ray particles can b
from electromagnetic radiation, as well as by
speed alpha particles.

Immense explosive showers of atomic fra
a mile across, each thought to be caused
single atomic bullet from outer space, we
covered in the earth's atmosphere.

Nearly a third of the total mass of projec
cosmic rays from outer space consist of he
heavy atoms ranging from carbon to molybd
stripped of electrons.

Superballoons of welded polyethylene
were developed to carry scientific apparatus
ing as much as two men to new heights.

A new magnetic iron-nickel alloy, Or
proved superior for use in magnetic amplifi
stead of the delicate electronic tube.

A method for making shadow photographs
the electron microscope of the directio
strength of the fields of minute "atomic ma
within magnetic materials provided a ne
for fundamental research in physics.

Radio microwaves were used to find the
sions and spin-rate of certain molecules in
by the absorption of the rays passed throug

Zirconium was found to be suitable as a
tural material for building atomic energy

Small-lot production of titanium metal w
plied commercially.

Platinum with mass 190 was discovere
two other stable isotopes were predicted: tel
118, gadolinium 150.

A supermicroscope that "sees" with
made possible use of infra-red rays for s
analysis and identification of chemicals;
were made for its manufacture.

A radiation detector for disaster use in
areas where amount of radiation would
a Geiger counter was put into commerci
duction.

Soft X-rays were found in the upper
phere by V-2 rocket exploration and h
responsible for the ionosphere.

Methods of disposing of dangerous atomic
by having bacteria absorb them and by
porating them in concrete were develope

New use was found for the atomic furn
chain-reacting neutron pile, in measuri
amount of chemical element in an un
material through the activity induced.

New semiconductors were produced by
tion of germanium in the atomic pile wit
neutrons, thus creating a predictable num
impurity centers in the material itself.

An ultraviolet microscope was developed
makes photographs in color, making possib

fects without the use of stains.
v technique for thin slicing for the electron
ope makes slices so thin that 4,000 would
ly the thickness of a human hair.
n zirconium at a temperature near 6,500
Fahrenheit provides the light in a new
eveloped for use in photography, projection
evision.
v method of taking photographs by use of
coated with specially prepared phosphorus,
led thermo-radiography, was developed.
r synthetic rubbers were produced which
stant to extreme heat and Arctic cold and
vill not deform materially under the weight
ating machines.
nternational agreement, the name of the
tungsten was changed to wolfram, colum-
o niobium, and agreement was reached on
o call other elements going by different
in different countries.
nexpected source of chemical energy was
present in the atomic piles when potassium
e was changed to potassium sulfate, a
l capable of reducing other substances.
facilities for the production of plutonium
ut into operation at Hanford, Wash.
v method of making acetylene from meth-
king use of electric current, was announced.
all-synthetic fiber, dynel, the short staple
f vinyon, was announced.
., a new synthetic yarn from natural gas,
and nitrogen from the atmosphere was
ed and found to be resistant to sunlight,
e, fungus and insects.
w process was developed for making metal
o thin that they can be used as supporting
anes for electron microscopic studies.
als of calcium tungstate were made syn-
lly in water-white pure form.
er gasoline yields, lower butane and gas
and somewhat lower gasoline octane num-
ere obtained with silica-magnesia cracking
t.
as made possible to re-use photographic
vater over and over by a water purification
using ion exchange.
rographic study revealed in the upper at-
re two kinds of carbon dioxide; one composed of two atoms of oxygen to one of heavy carbon; the other composed of one atom of ordinary carbon to one of ordinary oxygen and one of heavy oxygen.

PSYCHIATRY AND PSYCHOLOGY

Histamine was found to be effective in treatment of the mentally ill, alone or in combination with electric shock.

Failure of the adrenal glands to respond to stimulation by ACTH from the pituitary was found to lead to inadequacy of the stress-response mechanism; this may be a factor in the production of schizophrenia.

A link was found between the alpha rhythm brain waves and voluntary muscular movements; action tends to take place at the time of the peak of the alpha rhythm.

Kappa brain waves—those electric signals from the brain itself that are associated with thinking—are most active when you are recalling imperfectly learned material and come in bursts as the solution of a problem is found.

The newly founded American Academy for Cerebral Palsy inaugurated a brain registry where brains were accepted for neuropathological studies of cerebral palsy.

On the basis of animal experimentation, regressions and fixations were explained as resulting from early learning too strongly stamped in by excessive motivation or frustration, believed also to account for unreasonable hatred of outsiders.

That crime often has its roots in bickering, nagging and other forms of tension in the home, was disclosed by psychological study of the families of juvenile delinquents and criminals.

Children highly prejudiced against foreigners or minority groups tend to have a biased or distorted memory of things that happen and of stories read to them, it was found.

First study was completed in 10-year program of research on effects of different kinds of groups on the way people act; it was found the highest production occurs when the individuals feel identified with their work.

A temporary loss of sensitivity to sound was found to occur during exposure to sound at all intensities.

Labor Union Memberships

e: Figures on membership of trade unions in the United States are subject to qualifications y cases and uncertainties in others. There is no official check on the membership claims of ions, by either a government agency or the parent labor bodies. The following are figures d by the Department of Labor from union sources:

APPROXIMATE TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP, JUNE, 1949	
organized workers	16,000,000
an Federation of Labor	8,000,000
ss of Industrial Organizations	6,000,000
ndent or unaffiliated unions	2,000,000

E LARGEST AFL, CIO AND INDEPENDENT UNAFFILIATED) UNIONS	Member-ship
AFL Unions	
tional Brotherhood of Teamsters	1,103,000
Brotherhood of Carpenters and rs	735,000
tional Brotherhood of Electrical kers	450,000
and Restaurant Employees and enders International Union	400,000
tional Ladies Garment Workers' n	390,000
CIO Unions	
Steelworkers of America	948,945
Automobile Workers	947,598
mated Clothing Workers	375,000
Workers Union of America	373,770
nications Workers of America	240,000
dependent (unaffil.) unions*	
Mine Workers	600,000
tional Association of Machinists	581,938
rhood of Railroad Trainmen	210,624
otive Firemen and Enginemen	102,932
al Federation of Federal Employees	93,000

United Electrical, Radio and Machine s of America, was expelled from the CIO 1949. Its membership, reported at 600,000 e, 1948, was split by the setting up of a new nion, the International Union of Electrical, and Machine Workers. No late membership were available.

Railway Labor Organizations This list includes trade unions which are listed as members of the Railway Labor Executives Association.	Member-ship
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.)	102,932
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.)	79,667
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.)	210,624
Order of Railway Conductors (Ind.)	37,562
Switchmen's Union of North America (AFL)	8,900
Railroad Yardmasters of America (AFL)	3,600
Order of Railroad Telegraphers (AFL)	57,523
American Train Dispatchers' Association (Ind.)	4,165
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America (AFL)	150,000
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers (AFL)	24,000
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association (AFL)	50,000
Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America (AFL)	145,530
International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers (AFL)	58,000
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes (AFL)	250,000
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees (AFL)	171,356
Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America (AFL)	12,942
National Organization Masters, Mates and Pilots of America (AFL)	7,700
National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association (CIO)	13,500
International Longshoremen's Association (AFL)	55,376

LABOR REVIEW FOR 1949

Strikes in Steel, Coal, Rails—Communism and Non-Contribu Pensions Become Fighting Issues

An extension of pensions and social insurance, instead of a new rise in wages, became the principal issue in demands by organized labor for new contracts in 1949. Chief of these was the principle of non-contributory pensions, by means of which industries were expected to provide for employees without the latter adding any sums from their pay-checks. To enforce its demands the United Steelworkers of America, C.I.O. called a strike that affected the major units of the steel industry for a number of weeks before settlement in favor of the men. The soft coal industry was largely closed down when John L. Lewis called out the 480,000 members of the United Mine Workers in a maneuver to enforce new contracts for the payment of increased royalties into their pension and welfare fund.

Of importance within the ranks of labor was the ouster of Communist leaders and members from the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

STRIKE AGAINST BIG STEEL

Before a fact-finding board appointed by President Truman, Philip Murray, president, United Steelworkers of America, C.I.O., on July 28 called for a 30-cent-an-hour "package" made up of a 12½c wage increase, 11.23c for pensions (to reach about $125 a month), and 6.27 for social welfare, which would include life insurance and benefits for disability, hospitalization, surgery, etc.

President Truman asked a 60-day truce before a strike, so that his fact-finding board could investigate all claims. Spokesmen for the industry were reluctant to appear, citing the examples of earlier boards, which invariably found for the unions. Benjamin F Fairless, president of U. S. Steel Corp., declared there was "no moral or legal obligation upon us to accept any recommendation that the board might make." Steel men admitted profits were high, but said they were falling rapidly. They feared an increase in wages and pensions would start an inflationary spiral in prices. Representatives of smaller companies told the board they could not afford to meet the demands.

The board ended its hearings Aug. 29 after its offer to mediate on an industry-wide basis had been met by the companies with a proposal for a settlement on a company by company basis. This, the board members replied, would be impracticable because of the many companies involved.

UNION DROPS WAGE DEMAND

In a report to President Truman Sept. 10 the board recommended that the union drop its demand for an increase in wages, saying such an increase would set an example for the industry "with adverse effects upon the general economy." It recommended a pension and welfare plan to be financed by the management, reaching about $70 a month for men of 65, which, with social security payments would bring retirement pay up to $100 a month.

The industry rejected the report as not binding, but offered to resume negotiations. President Murray refused to negotiate further unless the report were accepted "as a basis on which to conclude a settlement." President Truman asked that strike action be postponed until 25, so that the Federal Mediation and ciliation Service, headed by Cyr Ching, could step in. The union inf the President that it accepted the b recommendation to drop demand higher wages. It was said unofficiall U. S. Steel might contribute 10c or to the pension plan, if the union add a contribution.

When negotiations failed Pres Murray called out 530,000 steelwork U. S. Steel and 36 other plants Oct. Oct. 14 John L. Lewis proposed to Wi Green, president, A. F. L., that the U Mine Workers and the A.F.L. unions tribute $2,500,000 to the Steelworke a "common defense fund." Mr. Gree jected the proposal as "impossible impractical." The C.I.O. executive pledged support of the strike an United Automobile Workers put u first $100,000.

The strike spread to 9 of the 25 of the Aluminum Co. of America w Oct. 17, over 16,000 employees walke in a dispute over wages and pensio

COMPANIES ACCEPT PENSION

The first break in the management came Oct. 31 when Bethlehem Steel s an agreement with Mr. Murray p ing for non-contributory pensions o monthly, including social security, a insurance program of 5c an hour, management and employees each co uting 2½c. As a result Ford Moto cancelled plans to lay off 115,000 me cause of the steel shortage.

The Bethlehem contract set an ex for other big steel companies, whi quick succession signed with the U. S. Steel signed Nov. 11 and by N more than 90 percent of the workers back on the job.

The American Telephone & Tele Co. announced Nov. 24 that it had alized its pension plan to bring 600,00 System workers under the Bethl formula. The Communications Work America, C.I.O., protested the acti unilateral and in violation of the Hartley law, contending pensions subject to collective bargaining. So T. & T. subsidiaries signed individua tracts with C. W. A. locals.

JOHN L. LEWIS' ACTIVITIE

John L. Lewis ordered a two-wee cation from work for the 480,000 me of his United Mine Workers Mar. a "memorial" to emphasize that miners had been killed or injured i preceding year. Mr. Lewis professe was because Dr. James Boyd, servi director of the U. S. Bureau of pending confirmation of his nomina that post, had not enforced sufficient guards. The Senate refused to acce Lewis' view and confirmed Dr. B nomination Mar. 22 by a vote of 50

When the miners returned to the Mar. 28, Mr. Lewis warned them: signs indicate that you will have to again during this year of 1949."

The men went out again June 13 one-week "stabilizing" work stoppa reduce coal stock piles and plac union in a better position to negot new contract. The men returned Ju

it again after five days for their 10-day paid vacation. On expira- the U.M.W. contract June 30 and the miners still were on vacation, wls put those in the soft-coal mines the Mississippi on a three-day- schedule. On their return the went back to their jobs without a ct, the first deviation from Mr. "no contract, no work" policy in

controversy over coal centered on elfare and retirement fund of the built up since 1946 by payment by ors of 20c per ton royalty on coal ed. Mr. Lewis found the fund in- te. Outside estimates were that the ad reached $10,000,000 a month but en depleted by high payments for ns, disabilities and death benefits. ne 15, when the fund was down to 000, Mr. Lewis suspended pay-

Josephine Roche, director of the estified before the Senate Banking rrency Committee Aug. 1 that sal- f $35,000 a year were paid to each trustees, Ezra van Horn, operators' entative, and Sen. Styles Bridges H.), neutral. Mr. Lewis, represent- e miners, had declined to accept a salary. On Sept. 16 Mr. Van Horn en. Bridges voted to discontinue salaries and allowances. Mr. Van resigned and the operators named U. S. Judge Charles L. Dawson to e him. His nomination was chal- by Lewis.

MINERS STRIKE AGAIN

sal of members of the Southern Producers Assn. to continue pay- of a 20-cent-a-ton royalty into the W. welfare fund on the ground that gation to do so had ceased with the tion of the contract with the union 30 led to a nation-wide strike of soft-coal miners Sept. 19. Within a oal-burning railroads laid off 30,000

Nov. 9 Mr. Lewis suddenly called off ike, declaring his decision was "an good faith designed to contribute public convenience." But he set 0 as the deadline for a new con- advising public institutions and olds to stock up during the three- period of grace. He also ordered al miners to resume work on a full y schedule.

futile efforts by Ching to arrange ontract talks, Lewis called out soft-coal miners at midnight Nov. ny miners were rebellious because nas was so near, and 10 hours later ended the walkout, putting all ; including 80,000 hard coal diggers, -day-a-week working schedule.

U. S. Supreme Court on Nov. 7 l to review the $1,420,000 fine for ipt imposed on Mr. Lewis and the in April, 1948, by a Federal Court ioring an order to end an earlier The fine was paid Nov. 15.

FORD COMPANY DISPUTES

ging a speedup in assembly lines, ited Automobile Workers, C. I. O., y 5 called out 62,250 employees at rd Motor Co.'s River Rouge and n-Mercury plants in the first strike the company since 1941. In a tele- o Federal Mediator Ching, Henry I described the walkout as a "po- strike" and declared the company resist to the utmost what he called enge to management's right to fix standards. The strike was settled when both sides agreed to submit the speedup issue to arbitration. The arbitrator found for the union.

Early in August, in a three-day election, Ford employees voted, 65,001 to 9,849, to strike, if necessary, to win a fourth-round wage increase, $100 monthly pensions and group insurance. The executive board of the U. A. W. authorized Walter Reuther, the president, to call a strike at any time.

A strike was averted when, on Sept. 29, after six weeks' negotiations, the company and the union agreed on a non-contributory pension plan costing the company 8¾ cents an hour in addition to 1¼ cents for group life insurance. This gave the men the $100 they wanted. The union dropped its wage demands.

A non-contributory pension plan for salaried employees was outlined later by Henry Ford II in a letter to his employees. It contemplated $100 a month pension to those retiring at 65 after 30 years of service, and proportionate amounts for those retiring after serving a shorter period. The plan was to be retroactive to July 1, 1949, if approved by the Treasury Dept., and begin Apr. 1, 1950. A voluntary contributory pension plan was outlined for employees earning over $3,600 a year, who wished to supplement the foregoing.

An agreement between the B. F. Goodrich Co. and the United Rubber Workers, C. I. O., Sept. 30, under which company contributions to existing pension and insurance plans were increased by 10 cents an hour ended a 35-day strike of 16,000 employees in plants in seven states.

HAWAII STRIKE SETTLED

Three of Hawaii's ports, including Honolulu, were tied up May 1 by a strike of 2,000 members of Bridges' International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, who demanded a 32c hourly wage increase or arbitration. The Territorial Legislature Aug. 6 passed a bill giving Gov. Ingram M. Stainback temporary powers to seize and operate the strike-bound docks, and the Governor then signed orders for the seizure of two major stevedoring firms and the hiring of longshoremen to work the docks. He declared, by proclamation Aug. 17, all of the territory's ports open. The Isthmian Line's freighter William Allen sailed from Honolulu with 11,000 tons of pineapples despite union picket lines. The strike was settled Oct. 6 when Bridges and seven stevedoring firms signed a contract providing for an immediate wage increase of 14c an hour and a second of 7c on Mar. 1, 1950.

PRINTERS' STRIKE ENDS

A composing room strike by the International Typographical Union, A. F. L., against five Chicago daily newspapers, which began Nov. 24, 1947, was settled Sept. 14 when the publishers and the union agreed on a $10-a-week increase. The strike began when Chicago newspaper publishers refused to renew a contract for a closed shop because it violated the terms of the Taft-Hartley act. While unions in other cities were able to maintain old and satisfactory employment arrangements with their employers despite the change in the law, the Chicago locals elected to strike. For nearly two years, while the composing rooms were idle, the Chicago newspapers appeared regularly by means of the Varitype-photoengraving process, which produced a legible page but was slower in composition. The newspapers were the Daily News, Tribune, Herald-American, Sun-Times and Journal of Commerce.

The N. L. R. B., Oct. 28, held the union guilty of violating the Taft-Hartley law

by seeking to impose the closed shop on newspaper publishers, and directed it to desist from such practices.

A strike over interpretations of work rules was called by four operating unions against the 7,200-mile Missouri Pacific Railroad Sept. 9. The walkout of 5,200 engineers, firemen, trainmen and conductors threw 26,000 non-operating employees out of work. The strike ended Oct. 24 when, at a conference called in St. Louis by the governors of eight states served by the road, the unions and the company settled all but a few of 282 points at issue.

A strike of 1,700 members of the U. A. W., Local 501, against the Bell Aircraft Corp. at Buffalo, N. Y., which began June 13, was ended Oct. 18 when the union and the company agreed to a formula proposed by federal and state mediators, providing for resumption of direct negotiations 30 days after termination of the walkout. If these negotiations proved unsuccessful, the issues were to be submitted to a fact-finding board. The union's principal demand was a 15-cent hourly wage increase. Several flareups of violence marked the strike.

LABOR CONVENTIONS

American Federation of Labor—At the opening session in St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 3, President William Green, by inference, criticized the C. I. O. for agreeing to the recommendation of the fact-finding board to waive wage increase in favor of pensions and insurance benefits, declaring that the A. F. L. unions would continue to seek higher pay and share in the profits of the employing interests. He also criticized acceptance by the steelworkers of the principle of a board of inquiry.

Green further emphasized that in the A. F. L. there had never been a division between left and right wing groups, and the organization, he said, was united as never before.

President Truman, in a message, and Secretary of Labor Tobin, in person, promised the C. I. O. to continue to fight for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law.

The convention adopted resolutions calling for defeat in 1950 of nine Republican and four Democratic Senators, and Labor's League for Political Education asked for contributions of $2 each from the 8,000,000 A. F. L. members for the 1950 campaign, though it hardly expected a full response.

Other resolutions denounced "Soviet imperialism," urged continued aid for non-Communist China, and challenged the authority of Harry Bridges' International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in Hawaii. The convention also launched a drive to recruit 1,000,000 new members in 1950 as a memorial to Samuel Gompers, first president of the A. F. L., in honor of the centennial of his birth.

Congress of Industrial Organizations—A report by President Philip Murray calling for the elimination of Commun fluence in some C. I. O. union adopted at the opening session in land, Oct. 31. As the first step th vention adopted a constitutional a ment barring Communists, Fascis followers of "other totalitarian doc from membership.

On Nov. 2, the convention voted pel the United Electrical, Radio ar chine Workers and the United Equipment and Metal Workers of ica as Communist-dominated. Conv leaders charged the U. E. had laid two months earlier to bolt the C and form a left-wing federation. Th jurisdiction was at once turned o a new union, the International Un Electrical, Radio and Machine W

It was estimated that the C. I. O 40 unions having over 6,000,000 me had 11 unions with about 1,000,000 bers dominated by left-wingers, inc Communists. The United Electrical ers numbered over 400,000 and the Equipment Workers about 50,000. between right and left-wing membe sulted at once in numerous industr

Among the 10 board members r for expulsion from the C. I. O. was Bridges. Ten unions, including B were faced with expulsion. Their were accused of having support aims of the Communist party. One member, Ben Gold, representing th Workers Union, an admitted Comm was not seated.

In resolutions the convention demned the Soviet Union and Spain, urged support of the Unit tions, and endorsed President Tr Point 4 plan for aid to the world's developed areas.

The convention of the National time Union, C.I.O., in Septembe voted to exclude Communists from membership, but refused to expe already in the union. The split wit union led to brawls between righti leftists over possession of the union York City headquarters, the issu being taken into court.

William Green and George Mean reelected president and secretary urer respectively of the A. F. L. Philip Murray and James P. Care reelected president and secretary urer of the C. I. O. Both organi sent delegations of their chief offi take part in the international labo ference at London Nov. 28-Dec. 9 to form an organization in opposi the Communist-dominated World F tion of Trade Unions. Delegates f countries and representing 48 workers adopted a constitution c the International Confederation o Trade Unions, pledged to fight for ing class liberty and against totali ism—rightist as well as Comm everywhere. Brussels was chosen manent headquarters.

Work Stoppages (Strikes) in the United States

Source: United States Department of Labor; Bureau of Labor Statistics

Year	Number stoppages	Workers involved	Man days idle
Average 1935 to 1939..	2,862	1,130,000	16,900,000
1940	2,508	577,000	6,701,000
1941	4,288	2,363,000	23,048,000
1942	2,968	840,000	4,183,000
1943	3,752	1,981,000	13,501,000
1944	4,956	2,116,000	8,721,000
1945	4,750	3,470,000	38,000,000
War Period Dec. 8, 1941-Aug. 14, 1945.	14,371	6,744,000	36,300,000
1946	4,985	4,600,000	116,000,000
1947	3,693	2,170,000	34,600,000
1948	3,419	1,960,000	3
1949* Jan	225	70,000	
Feb	225	80,000	
Mar	275	500,000	
Apr	400	175,000	
May	450	250,000	
June	375	575,000	
July	300	110,000	
Aug	375	150,000	
Sept	275	510,000	
Oct	425	1,000,000	1

*Preliminary

WORK OF 81st U. S. CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

reign Aid, Farm Support, Minimum Wage Increased as Part of $46 Billion Appropriations

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS

1st Congress, 1st Session, met from 1949 through Oct. 19, 1949. The sat 186 days; the House of Repre- ves 165 days. Public bills enacted, ivate bills enacted, 353. Bills ve- 2. (Measures introduced, 10,627, of 9,279 were bills.

nations of postmasters, civilians embers of Army, Navy, Air Force arine Corps totalled 55,311. Con- onfirmed 54,869, rejected 2, left 401 irmed, while 39 were withdrawn.

RATIFICATIONS

n Atlantic Treaty—A formal agree- between Great Britain, Canada, , Belgium, the Netherlands, Lux- g and the United States for mutual y and peace. Signed also by Nor- enmark, Iceland, Italy and Portu- tified by Senate July 21; in effect t.

erms see page 92 of this Almanac.

national Wheat Agreement—Alloca- wheat for 4 years agreed on by 5 ng nations—United States, Canada, lia, France, Uruguay—and 37 im- g nations in conference ended Mar. al 456,283,389 bu. yearly at $1.50 to bu. for 1949 wheat, decreasing 10c a nually to $1.20 minimum in 1952. Union refused adherence to treaty e its export was scaled down from 00 bu. to 50,000,000 bu. Ratified by June 13; in effect Aug. 1.

APPROPRIATIONS

total sum appropriated by Con- n cash and contract authorizations, 6,485,957,920.96.

largest amount went to the Depart- of National Defense, $12,949,562,498, ed as follows:

	$4,380,644,298
	4,205,382,200
e	4,088,386,000
ilitary	195,150,000

r appropriations:

Aid, 1950	$5,659,990,000
Dept.	1,036,318,403
ice Dept.	2,054,210,500
Dept.	584,098,797
ure Dept.	715,601,607
ept.	265,305,656
Dept.	132,663,141
ce Dept.	259,269,105
	20,734,200
my, Civil Functions	664,178,190
Readjustments	595,890,000
dent Offices	7,617,739,361
Relief	1,000,000
ontrol	1,750,000
on Public Debt	5,450,000,000
of Taxes	2,160,000,000
etirement—Sinking Fund	629,191,100

dent Truman, in January, recom- d a 48-group Air Force to Congress. ss voted money for a 58-group a total of $2,679,000,000 for aircraft. esident, signing the bill, instructed e Secretary Johnson to withhold 0,000, because the increase in air- procurement for 58 groups would tate additional funds for personnel, nance and operation, as well as a n of defense plans. Secretary John- o trimmed his aircraft budget $340,- making a total of $955,000,000 with- nough voted by Congress.

ATOMIC ENERGY—DEFENSE

Congress removed restrictions on construction projects of the Atomic Energy Comm. Provided for construction of new military projects in Alaska and Okinawa. Removed limitations on cost of two experimental submarines. Authorized a system of land-based aircraft warning for defense. Authorized a guided missile research laboratory an a long-range proving ground for guided missiles and other weapons and a flight-test range at least 3,000 miles long. Authorized $252,000,000 for wind tunnels, testing laboratories, etc., which includes $100,000,000 for the Air Engineering Development Center of the USAF. The air-warning radar network gets $50,000,000 of a projected $160,000,000; the long-range proving ground gets $12,500,000 of $75,000,000. The National Bureau of Standards gets $4,400,000 for a radar laboratory and $1,900,000 for research in guided missiles. The Air Force total appropriation in money and orders reached $6,031,000,000. The Navy Bureau of Aeronautics gets $1,618,000,000.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORP.

Congress empowered the Commodity Credit Corp. to acquire realty for storage when private facilities are inadequate, and to make loans to grain growers to build new storage facilities, deducting these loans from proceeds of price support loans and purchase agreements. The CCC may acquire critical materials abroad in exchange for agricultural commodities, transfering them to the Strategic and Critical Material Stockpile. Control placed in Secretary of Agriculture, who appoints board of 6, officers and employees.

EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION

A bill adopting the measures proposed by the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (Herbert Hoover, chairman), passed by voice vote of both houses. Carries proviso that either house by majority vote can disapprove a plan proposed by the President after it has been before Congress for consideration 60 days.

See Hoover Commission Report, page 283 of this Almanac.

FARM PRICE SUPPORT

Agricultural Act of 1949 supports basic commodities—corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, rice and peanuts—on sliding scale: 90% of parity through 1950; not less than 80% in 1951; thereafter between 75% and 90% as needed. Flexible price supports are provided for butter, milk, etc. Discretionary power is given Secretary of Agriculture to apply price supports to many non-basic commodities. Farm labor included as farm cost, increasing parity prices about 6%, on the modernized Anderson formula. The older parity formula is retained for 4 years. (Public Law 439)

To be ready for disasters Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to make loans from a revolving fund of $44,000,000. (Public Law 38)

Rural Electrification Administrator was authorized to finance rural telephone improvements by self-liquidating loans at 2% annual interest. (Public Law 423)

Farm-wide, multiple-crop insurance authorized in 50 counties. (Public Law

268) Secretary of Agriculture may establish national marketing quota for cotton to adjust supply to the market, when necessary. (Public Law 272) Farm loan policy extended to Puerto Rico and Alaska. (Public Law 433)

FOREIGN ARMS AID

To help nations of the UN to resist direct or indirect aggression and to maintain internal security Congress authorized $1,314,010,000 for military aid through June 30, 1950, of which $814,010,000 already had been appropriated. (Public Law 329) Of this $400,000,000 will be available when the President approves a defense system under North Atlantic treaty. Greece and Turkey get $211,370,000; Iran, Korea and Philippines, $27,640,000; China, $75,000,000 at the President's discretion. Contracts not obligated until after June 30, 1950, get $500,000,000. At least 50% of armed cargo must be shipped in American vessels. It is estimated that aircraft and aircraft machine tools will take $234,769,975 of total.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AID

This totals $5,659,990,000 and includes $4,852,380,000 allocated to Economic Cooperation Administration (Marshall Plan) which was extended to June 30, 1950. ECA cash will be $3,628,380,000; loan fund of Export-Import Bank will be $150,000,000.

For Marshall Plan see page 746 of this Almanac.

HEALTH AND HOSPITALS

Congress authorized $150,000,000 for year ending June 30, 1950, and for each of five succeeding years, for construction of public and nonprofit hospitals, Federal share not to exceed 66⅔% of state's allotment. Authorized $1,200,000 to states, hospitals, universities and nonprofit institutions for research relating to hospitals. (Public Law 380)

Also $1,500,000 in additional grants to states for crippled children for year ended June 30, 1949. (Public Law 42)

MILITARY UNIFICATION

Department of National Defense—A bill reorganizing the National Military Establishment as a Department of National Defense was approved by the Senate by voice vote; passed by the House, 356 to 7. Provides for a Secretary of Defense with authority over Army, Navy and Air Force, which become departments with separate administrations. Consolidated action is forbidden, as also is abolition of functions or reassignment of personnel of Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps. Secretaries and joint chiefs of staff of the services retain the right to carry recommendations direct to Congress. (Public Law 216) Another law provides for promotion of Under-secretary of Defense to Deputy Secretary and creates three assistant defense secretaries, one with fiscal duties. (Public Law 36)

MINIMUM WAGE

Congress raised minimum wage from 40c to 75c an hour, giving increases to over 1,000,000 workers. Wage and Hour Administrator can sue for back wage claims on behalf of employees; employees of retail firms doing more than 50% of their business in one state, newsboys, messengers, taxicab operators exempt. (Public Law 393) Expected to add $300,000,000 a year to paychecks.

Overtime Pay—Congress outlawed overtime on overtime, covering all industry, making ban retroactive and prospective. (Public Law 177)

NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

Authorizes 810,000 additional lo units at 135,000 units a year for 6 yea pending on needs, Government m up difference between justifiable re costs up to maximum of $308,000,000 with $1,500,000,000 available for loar revolving fund, for 4 years. Cos equipment limited to $1,750 per roo up to $750 additional available if n Disabled and other veterans to have erence, including those dispossess slum clearances.

Authorizes $1,000,000,000 in loans 5 years for slum clearance and $500, in Federal grants over 5 years to meet losses incurred, Federal Gover taking two-thirds of loss. Not mor 10% of funds to be used in any one Dispossessed must be provided for

Also loans aggregating $250,000,0 improving farms for 33 years at self-sustaining farmers; loans and sidies, the latter not exceeding $5, annually, to farmers not self-susta loans for improvements up to $1,0 grants up to $500 per individual, to $25,000,000. (Public Law 171)

Congress also provided means fo rental housing at military install (Public Law 211); facilitated housin struction in Alaska (Public Law 5 extended insurance and mortgage ties of the FHA and Federal Na Mortgage Assn. (Public Laws 176, 27

PALESTINE REFUGEE FUNI

Congress appropriated $16,000,000 fund for relief of 500,000 refug Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Transj Egypt and Iraq, this being 50% of which other nations will complete. lic Law 25)

PAY INCREASES AUTHORIZI

Increase in Salaries—President, $75,000 to $100,000 a year, with tax-fi pense account of $50,000 a year. Vice dent, from $20,000 to $30,000 a yea tax-free expense account of $10,000 Speaker of House, from $20,000 to a year, tax-free expense allowan ing from $2,500 to $10,000 a year. Se of Defense and other heads of ex departments from $15,000 to $25,000 Heads and assistant heads of pendent agencies, and asst. heads ecutive depts. up to $22,500 a year. defense secretary, $20,000. Army, and Air Force secretaries, from $1 $18,000. White House staff: 2 at 3 at $18,000; 7 at $15,000. An aver crease of $140 went to 885,000 civil workers and of $120 to 500,000 pos ployees.

Total increase est., $516,000,000

For new Army, Navy and Air Fo scales see pp. 730-731 in this Alman

PUBLIC WORKS

Congress authorized $100,000,00 years to aid states and localities pare plans for public works, to b for construction during hard times lic Law 352)

Congress appropriated $40,000, new public buildings outside Dis Columbia and $30,000,000 for mo tion of old ones. (Public Law 105)

RENT CONTROL

Congress extended Federal re trol through June 30, 1950, but p for decontrol by state legislatu local bodies approved by Gove gave veterans preference in purch

l; provided for fair adjustments to ts and small landlords and a fair perating income for landlords; pro- for recontrol by Housing Expediter ts skyrocketed and control over evic- (Public Law 31) Senate voted 78 52 Dems., 26 Reps.), 11 against (11). House voted 263 for (196 Dems., ps., 1 AL), 143 against (95 Reps., 48 .).

OTHER TRANSACTIONS

gress appropriated $500,000 addi- for the presidential relief fund for -bound states of 1949 . . . Approved l stamps for Alexandria, Va., and polis, Md. . . . Continued Freedom for 2 years . . . Invited 1956 Olympic s to Detroit . . . Sent U. S. Marine to final G. A. R. encampment . . . ted Leland Olds for third term as nan, Federal Power Commission . . . ted Mon C. Wallgren as chairman, nal Security Resources Comm., con- d him as chairman, Federal Power n. . . . Rejected Carl A. Ilgenfritz as of Munitions Board . . . Confirmed nan Minton as associate justice, Su- e Court; James M. Mead as member al Trade Comm. . . . Authorized con- ion of Folsom dam and reservoir on ican River, California, as part of al Valley project, with storage of 00 acre-feet, and hydroelectric plant 0,000 kw., and smaller plants; rev- to aid new projects . . . Extended dent's export controls to June 30, continued war import controls on oils, butter, rice and rice products July 1, 1950 . . . Extended benefits for ers of Reserve who suffer injury or while in training . . . Provided a n for Arlington cemetery to honor War II dead . . . Agreed that a two- vote on motion to take up legisla- ay cut off debate, stopping filibuster.

MEASURES THAT FAILED

or-Management Relations Act, 1949—ill, sponsored by Senators Taft, R., nith, R., N. J., and Donnell, R., Mo., assed by the Senate June 30, 51 to th 34 Reps., 7 Dems., for; 35 Dems., s., against. Bill, which repealed the Hartley act and amended the Wagner 1935, contained the principal provi- of the Taft-Hartley act with changes. minated mandatory injunctions in dary boycotts; prohibited secondary tts except where struck work had transfered to another plant; contin- rohibition of closed shop but allowed yers to notify unions of vacancies in to produce qualified applicants; re- prohibition on feather-bedding; ed employers as well as employees n non-Communist affidavits; put tion of union welfare funds under ary of Labor; confined check-off to nd initiation fees; provided for 60- junctions and plant seizures and ap- nent of an emergency board by the President if a labor dispute becomes a national emergency, with submission of recommendations to Congress, etc. No action taken by House, hence Taft-Hartley act remained public law.

Displaced Persons Act—An attempt to liberalize entrance provisions held in Senate Judiciary committee until Oct. 12; then recommitted for later report by vote 36 to 30.

Civil Rights—A Federal law to abolish poll tax as requisite to voting, now operative in 7 states, and other discriminations, passed House but remained in a Senate committee. Bill to give suffrage and self-government to residents of District of Columbia passed Senate and remained in a House committee.

National Health Insurance—Details of bills on page 623 of this issue of the WORLD ALMANAC.

Federal Aid to Education—Passed the Senate only. Authorizes $300,000,000 annually as aid to states on basis of $5 to $25 per child, provided state assumes fair percentage of expenditure.

Social Security—A bill to extend coverage to about 11,000,000 not now covered; to increase return to present beneficiaries by about 70%; to cover totally disabled persons regardless of wage and give veterans a wage credit of $160 a month for time in service and one-half of 1% for each year of coverage. Passed by House only.

Pension Increase—A bill to "liberalize pensions to veterans, widows and children, at an estimated cost of $67,000,000 to the Government." Passed by House only.

Oleomargarine—Bill to repeal tax of 10c a lb. on yellow-colored oleomargarine passed House, 287 to 89; was held up in Senate to be called up at 2nd session. (Debate on oleo has now run 50 years).

Presidential Powers—President's demand for authority to send arms anywhere without reference to Congress was eliminated.

BILLS VETOED

President Truman actually vetoed 33 bills, but one, a personal relief bill, was passed over his veto. In 20 other bills for personal relief (tax and civil disabilities) his veto stood.

He also vetoed: a project for the rehabilitation of lands of the Navajo and Hopi Indians, which, it was believed, would work to their disadvantage; a bill that certain lands draw water from the San Luis Valley project, Colorado; a bill to provide automobiles for certain disabled veterans; an amendment to the contract settlement act of 1944; relief for the cities of Reno, Nev., Miles City, Mont., and Needles, Cal.; a bill authorizing the Bureau of the Census to furnish information free; an Army and Air Force vitality and retirement equalizing act; the Vermejo reclamation project in New Mexico; a bill to provide U. S. aid in certain fish restoration projects and a recreation plan for the Colorado-Big Thompson project.

Number of Bills Vetoed by Presidents Since Washington

dents	Vetoes	Pocket vetoes	Total
gton	2	...	2
n	5	1	6
	1	...	1
	7	6	13
	8	2	10
	2	1	3
	9	1	10
an	5	3	8
	3	2	5
	21	...	21
	42	...	42
	12	...	12
	4	...	4

Presidents	Vetoes	Pocket vetoes	Total
Cleveland (first term)	302	10	312
Benjamin Harrison	19	22	41
Cleveland (second term)	42	121	163
McKinley	6	36	42
Theodore Roosevelt	42	40	82
Taft	30	9	39
Wilson	33	11	44
Harding	5	1	6
Coolidge	20	29	49
Hoover	20	15	35
F. D. Roosevelt	371	260	631
Truman	126	55	181

REPORTS OF INDUSTRIES

Industrial Earnings for Nine Months, Jan.-Oct., 1949

Since the World Almanac for 1950 was to be published before many corporations had issued complete reports for 1949, the earnings statements for nine months ended Sept. 30 are given. Earnings for common shares only. Asterisk indicates deficit

Corporation	1949 9 mos.	Per share	1948 9 mos.
Acme Steel	$3,307,749	1.68	$5,102,269
Air Reduction	4,901,597	1.79	4,697,138
American Chicle	3,252,530	2.51	3,649,376
American Tobacco	34,009,000	5.88	29,038,000
American Woolen	1,263,600	.49	10,461,600
Anaconda Copper	20,828,310	2.40	38,740,692
Atlantic Refining	18,708,550	6.49	26,180,856
Atlas Powder	1,179,330	3.75	957,240
Baldwin Locomotive	2,297,098	.92	2,443,797
Barnsdall Oil	10,386,108	5.16	9,920,556
Beech-Nut Packing	2,923,633	1.91	3,989,186
Belding Hemingway	193,576	.47	1,119,864
Bethlehem Steel	82,898,402	8.14	53,183,858
Boeing Airplane	1,780,175	1.64	*298,820
Borg-Warner Corp	15,132,483	6.27	21,009,185
Briggs & Stratton	2,220,434	3.74	2,387,581
Brunswick-Balke-Coll	1,323,587	2.73	1,758,884
Bucyrus Erie	4,723,795	.....	2,992,782
C. I. T. Financial	18,577,157	4.82	12,244,926
Caterpillar Tractor	13,033,261	3.40	6,421,880
Celanese Corp	10,988,870	1.58	29,792,772
Cerro de Pasco	1,152,642	1.02	964,389
Chicago & North Western	*4,412,115	.....	4,616,275
Cities Service (Consol.)	39,834,238	10.76	48,631,629
Cities Service (Corp.)	19,744,022	5.33	19,493,056
Chrysler Corp	97,651,453	11.22	59,887,601
Coca-Cola	29,895,855	7.27	28,220,096
Commercial Credit	11,899,919	6.46	11,872,739
Conde Nast	1,413,044	1.40	1,348,531
Container Corp	5,969,732	5.73	7,577,221
Continental Oil	28,665,815	5.94	41,871,005
Cooper-Bessemer Corp	1,876,000	4.52	2,326,000
Copperweld Steel	1,425,737	2.67	3,031,384
Corn Products Refining	10,407,383	3.61	7,356,239
Curtis Publishing Co	4,415,119	6.40	4,551,917
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1,105,559	.....	4,124,137
Dupont de Nemours	135,994,725	2.85	101,570,845
Eagle Picher	2,631,476	2.96	3,288,031
Eaton Manufacturing Co	6,404,603	3.58	8,042,865
Erie Railroad	2,401,722	.36	9,738,116
Freeport Sulphur	4,016,121	5.02	2,842,720
Fruehauf Trailer	2,389,666	1.67	4,735,582
Gardner-Denver Co	1,781,209	2.61	1,488,404
General Foods	21,349,153	3.71	20,431,995
General Motors Corp	502,414,029	11.21	327,155,222
General Portland Cement	3,920,700	3.81	3,051,200
General Railway Signal Co	670,937	1.76	755,436
General Refractories	1,477,962	3.14	2,072,946
Gillette Safety Razor	9,319,029	4.13	10,960,048
Granite City Steel	2,223,514	5.81	2,410,650
Gulf, Mobile & Ohio	2,945,589	.....	4,531,780
Gulf Oil Corp	73,295,000	6.46	117,078,000
M. A. Hanna Co	7,237,000	6.74	6,502,418
Hercules Powder	7,373,722	2.66	8,328,985
Hershey Chocolate Corp	10,020,520	4.41	7,540,607
Houston Oil	4,081,401	3.71	4,485,529
Howe Sound Co	1,380,720	2.99	1,847,435
Illinois Central Railroad	10,112,234	.....	14,839,904
Indiana Limestone	400,810	3.09	133,716
Inland Steel	23,842,637	4.87	24,819,526
International Paper	35,813,590	9.86	45,358,851
Jersey Central Lines	*692,608	.....	6,758,690
Johns-Manville	10,433,027	3.52	10,845,218
Koppers Co	5,356,242	3.03	6,831,770
Libby-Owens-Ford	15,208,999	5.95	9,787,417
Lion Oil Co	6,422,441	2.74	8,438,043
Long-Bell Lumber	5,401,780	2.71	10,208,646
Magma Copper	*37,061	.....	752,778
Mathieson Chemical	5,190,700	3.82	3,266,662
Maytag Co	4,426,279	2.28	5,548,934
McCall Corp	1,255,966	2.06	1,572,209
McDonnell Aircraft	1,731,832	7.47	1,675,327
Minneapolis-Honeywell	4,967,430	3.71	2,931,502
Mohawk Carpet Mills	2,407,361	4.53	2,683,239
Monarch Machine Tool	407,750	1.94	415,198
Monsanto Chemical	1,555,833	2.48	11,568,483
Mullins Manufacturing Co	2,063,988	1.67	4,992,324
National Cash Register	8,003,020	4.47	9,868,467
National Distillers	15,831,187	1.98	15,653,758
National Malleable	2,012,491	4.23	2,217,724
New York Central	3,393,671	.....	13,141,696
Norfolk & Western	15,730,204	2.68	26,691,667
Otis Elevator	8,655,178	4.18	9,326,979
Pacific Mills	2,276,000	2.49	7,818,000
Packard Motors	9,111,568	.61	9,488,336
Pfeiffer Brewing	2,822,594	4.71	1,529,739
Pittsburgh Plate Glass	25,851,691	2.86	23,095,998
Plymouth Oil	4,205,167	3.55	4,744,055
Pressed Steel Car Co	1,997,622	.....	*2,254,998
Pullman, Inc	4,973,885	2.07	4,416,093
Radio Corporation of America	14,095,186	.84½	15,128,783
Reading	4,238,803	1.53	7,802,988
Reliable Stores	831,998	2.49	1,337,936
Remington Rand	6,464,000	1.36	9,482,637
Revere Copper & Brass	2,970,818	2.04	4,976,046

Corporation	1949 9 mos.	Per share	1948 9 mos.	Per share
olds Metals	$3,376,929	2.55	$5,057,153	3.91
n Manufacturing Co.	1,821,237	1.73	2,486,719	2.40
eld Oil	15,351,714	3.84	11,253,031	2.81
y Electric Steel	1,206,254	6.23	1,689,656	6.72
egis Paper	3,284,394	.52	12,048,192	2.21
Paper	3,859,337	4.15	2,715,853	2.92
Oil	54,599,772	4.05	82,333,090	6.11
Oil	19,537,772	14.95	29,028,593	26.89
y Vacuum	66,000,000	2.07	103,000,000	.....
ern Pacific	23,662,427	6.27	35,839,652	9.50
ern Railroad	7,043,621	3.69	13,769,718	8.87
ard Brands	6,100,505	1.74	5,806,761	1.65
ard Oil, Calif.	105,406,097	7.72	117,073,083	8.57
ard Oil, Kentucky	10,263,000	3.94	9,826,000	3.77
ard Oil, New Jersey	195,000,000	6.46	290,000,000	10.25
ard Oil Co., Ohio	11,347,253	2.98	18,922,947	5.20
ard Steel Spring	4,993,451	3.34	3,298,175	2.17
g Drug, Inc.	11,090,772	2.84	11,017,438	2.83
baker Corp.	17,242,245	7.32	13,392,724	5.68
y Oil	7,140,720	1.13	11,930,281	2.14
rland Paper	1,293,335	3.76	1,602,290	4.66
gton Gould	600,741	.59	724,842	.72
Co.	94,513,729	6.85	113,617,147	8.44
Corp.	545,381	1.55	2,224,584	5.05
Water Associated Oil	20,200,956	3.08	28,723,243	4.40
continental & Western Air	2,381,910	.98	*1,810,017	.....
te Corp.	885,559	1.20	1,236,444	1.67
wood Corp.	1,757,807	2.39	3,839,843	5.23
Bag & Paper	4,934,789	3.31	10,546,336	7.11
Carbide & Carbon	66,429,392	2.30	73,596,110	2.55
Oil of California	15,885,573	3.25	23,493,986	4.88
d Cigar-Whelan	515,540	.17	544,521	.18
Rubber Co.	8,619,600	2.68	15,216,798	6.42
Steel Corp. See special article				
en Drug Stores	118,241,500	.....	119,754,402	.....
Virginia Coal	916,741	2.18	1,777,702	4.15
nghouse Electric	48,964,408	3.64	37,296,345	2.74
ward Iron Co.	4,096,729	5.31	3,597,029	5.10
lington Pump	3,997,399	3.81	3,881,418	3.68

Industrial Earnings for One Year, 1949

st of the representative industries listed below reported figures for a full year ended 30, 1949. In a few cases the fiscal year ended earlier. (Asterisk indicates deficit.)

Corporation	1949 Net income	1949 Per share	1948 Net income	1948 Per share
Portland Cement	$3,305,820	5.61	$2,347,132	3.98
can Gas & Electric	21,360,762	4.77	19,394,076	4.33
can Tel. & Tel. (Consolidated net income of em)	222,415,868[1]	9.86[1]	161,188,623[2]	7.66[2]
can Tel. & Tel. (Parent company)	207,617,760	9.20	156,344,238	7.43
consolidated system is the world's largest ation, with assets placed at $10,000,683,020 annual report for 1948.				
r Hocking Glass	4,018,033	5.24	3,223,300	4.11
achian Electric Power	10,049,179	26.90 Pfd.	7,817,200	20.84 Pfd.
on Corp.	2,310,176	9.86	5,267,800	22.48
Byers	1,724,224	5.16	2,331,034	7.33
l Illinois Light	2,897,935	2.99	2,804,436	2.88
lidated Can	11,448,113	3.62	13,858,243	4.39
lidated Edison, N. Y.	36,546,140	2.35	36,893,821	2.29
lidated Gas, Baltimore	7,769,726	4.73	6,355,210	4.21
mers Power	14,887,557	2.53	14,135,863	.....
of Wheat	1,609,289	2.68	1,391,538	2.32
Manufacturing Co.	183,860	1.07	243,885	1.43
o Natural Gas	4,979,589	2.15	4,922,619	2.13
al American Oil	2,876,957	6.21	2,572,903	5.54
Walker—G. & W., Ltd.	23,643,669	8.19	24,870,572	8.62
apolis Power & Light	4,325,879	3.48	3,782,023	3.01
s Gas & Electric	1,936,574	2.77	1,386,624	2.31
nce Portland Cement	733,470	3.25	670,462	2.97
M. Woodworking	2,630,097	1.86	24,860,322	3.75
ite Corp.	2,688,886	4.14	7,027,335	11.71
y Corp. of America	6,802,656	6.95	3,253,305	3.21
al Biscuit	23,779,291	3.50	20,798,960	3.03
al Homes Corp.	405,468	2.62	265,214	1.80
England Tel. & Tel.	9,107,103	5.85	7,344,289	4.72
ersey Power & Light	1,054,252	35.14 Pfd.	680,795	22.69 Pfd.
ork Telephone	25,301,901	.....	32,723,848	.....
op Aircraft	*3,834,434	.....	520,146	.....
Power Co.	9,430,097	46.50 Pfd.	9,029,433	44.61 Pfd.
-Illinois	15,067,584	4.93	8,319,894	2.72
Lighting	6,132,593	3.18	8,594,562	4.45
Tel. & Tel.	25,141,943	6.08	22,755,908	6.20
Typewriter	3,692,650	3.19	5,620,336	4.98
a Rubinstein, Inc.	952,916	5.41	436,929	2.14
ms Distillers	34,766,292	3.96	54,735,660	6.24
n-Williams Co.	7,645,411	5.73	9,283,797	7.00
astern Greyhound	1,493,241	1.38	1,678,993	1.55
rn California Edison	17,961,269	2.94	10,825,175	1.84
vestern Bell Telephone	14,813,563	.....	12,669,030	.....
Squibbs	6,883,927	3.93	2,691,778	1.94
ston Mills	3,833,306	9.00	4,831,582	11.29
Electric Coal	2,537,743	4.31	3,183,445	5.79
ium-Alloys	956,091	4.72	707,041	3.51
roint Mfg.	6,102,039	4.24	10,743,529	7.46
Spring & Wire	3,698,753	9.05	3,029,955	7.41

erican Tel. & Tel. annual report for year 1948. [2]Year 1947.

Corporation Stock Prices 1949; Earnings 1948

Source: Standard & Poor's Stock Guide

Corporation	1949—Stock prices			1948—Earnings	
	High	Low	Sept. 30	Per common share	Divide on cor mon
Admiral Corp.	24 1/2	14 3/4	23 3/4	3.78	.76
Allied Chemical	188 1/2	165	186	1.44	9.00
Aluminum Corp. of America	54	45 1/2	49 1/8	7.66	2.00
American Can	97 1/2	81	97	8.00	4.00
American Car & Foundry	33 1/2	21 1/2	24 1/2	3.47	3.00
American & For. Power	3	1 1/2	2 7/8	D4.69	.....
American Power & Light	12 1/2	7 1/2	12 7/8	4.66	.....
American Smelting & Ref.	56 3/4	39 1/4	46 3/4	13.47	5.50
American Teleph. & Telegr.	150 3/8	138	142 1/8	(see table on Page	
American Tobacco	74 1/2	60 1/4	73 1/2	7.58	3.75
American Woolen	35 5/8	21 1/8	24	11.79	8.00
Anaconda Copper	35 1/4	25 1/8	26 3/4	6 16	3.50
Armour & Co.	7 7/8	5	6 3/4	D1.22	.90
Associated Dry Goods	15 5/8	11 3/4	14 3/4	3.87	1.60
Atlantic Refining	39 1/2	30 1/2	37 1/2	12.68	2.00
Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	105 1/2	80	96 1/2	23.33	8.00
Baltimore & Ohio	11 3/4	7 3/8	8 1/2	7.73	.....
Bethlehem Steel	33 7/8	23 1/8	28 1/8	9.36	2.40
C. I. T. Financial	56 3/8	42 1/2	54 1/4	2.07	2.00
J. I. Case	40	30	37 1/4	11.39	1.82
Chesapeake & Ohio	34 3/4	29 1/8	29 5/8	4.08	3.00
Chic. Mil. St. P. & P.	8 3/8	4 5/8	6 7/8	.33	.....
Chicago & North Western	15	9 1/4	11 1/2	7.62	2.00
Cities Service	57	38 1/8	56	17.77	.50
Consolidated Edison	29 3/4	25 1/8	28 1/2	1.76	1.45
Consolidated Gas	70 1/4	58 1/4	66 7/8	4.25	3.60
Container Corp.	37 1/2	27 5/8	36 3/4	10.12	4.50
Continental Can	36 1/4	30 1/2	33 1/2	4.51	1.50
Continental Oil	65	47 5/8	62	11.24	3.50
Creole Petroleum	41 1/2	23 3/8	34 1/2	7.68	3.60
Crown Zellerbach	28	20	27 1/2	6.81	2.00
Crucible Steel	24	15 1/8	17 1/4	4.15	.....
Curtiss Wright	9 3/8	7 1/8	7 5/8	.46	2.00
Deere & Co.	38 3/4	30 1/8	37 3/4	7.16	2.75
Dow Chemical	50 1/8	43	50 3/8	3.72	1.00
Du Pont de Nemours	54 1/8	43 1/4	53 1/4	3.28	2.43
Endicott-Johnson	20 1/4	33 3/8	32	4.11	2.10
Firestone Tire & Rubber	50 1/4	43	47 1/4	13.84	4.00
General Electric	40	34	37 1/2	4.29	1.70
General Foods	45 7/8	39 1/4	44 1/4	4.25	2.00
General Motors	64 1/8	51 7/8	63	9.72	4.50
Gimbel Bros.	17 1/4	12 1/4	16 1/4	4.17	2.00
Great A. & P. Tea Co.	124	103 1/2	122	17.67	7.00
Great Northern, pfd.	43 3/4	33 1/4	30 1/2	8.01	3.50
Houston Oil	41	29 1/2	39 5/8	5.55	2.00
Illinois Central	30 3/4	22 1/2	28 3/4	14.60	.....
International Harvester	28 1/2	29 3/4	27 1/8	3.92	1.75
International Paper	58 3/4	41 3/8	57 3/4	16.73	5.00
International Shoe	45 1/2	41	45	4.06	3.00
Jones & Laughlin	33 7/8	21	26	12.01	2.00
Kaiser Frazer	9 1/4	2 7/8	4 1/8	2.27	.....
Kennecott Copper	56 5/8	40	46	8.67	5.00
Liggett & Myers Tob.	89 3/4	72 3/4	88 3/4	8.86	5.00
Lorillard, P., Co.	25 3/4	19 1/2	25 3/4	2.21	1.50
Macy, R. H.	33 3/4	27 1/2	31 3/8	4.39	2.50
Melville Shoe	24 1/8	20 1/2	23 1/2	2.64	1.80
Monsanto Chemical	56	45 3/4	52 1/2	3.95	2.00
Montgomery Ward	59 3/4	47 3/8	50 3/4	10.28	3.00
National Biscuit	35 1/2	30 1/2	34 3/4	3.11	2.00
New York Central	13 1/2	9 1/4	10 3/8	2.28	.....
Niagara-Hudson Power	14 1/8	7 1/2	14	1.15	.....
Owens-Illinois Glass	50 1/4	49 1/8	57 1/8	3.38	3.00
Pacific Gas & Electric	34	30 3/8	32 3/4	2.43	2.00
Paramount	24 3/8	18 1/2	30 5/8	3.36	2.00
Pennsylvania R. R.	7 3/4	14 1/8	14 1/8	2.61	1.00
Philco Corp.	40 3/8	22 3/4	20 1/4	6.32	2.00
Philip Morris	40 3/4	37 5/8	48 3/8	5.84	1.75
Phillips Petroleum	64 1/2	51 3/8	59	12.01	3.00
R. C. A.	14 3/8	9 5/8	12	1.50	.37
Republic Aviation	8 3/8	4 3/4	6 1/8	2.19	.....
Republic Steel	27 3/8	17	20 3/8	7.61	2.25
Reynolds Metals	23	18 3/8	19 1/2	7.07	1.25
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco	50	42 1/4	50	3.26	2.00
Richfield Oil	41 5/8	24 3/4	30 3/4	4.16	2.00
St. Regis Paper	9 1/4	6 1/4	7 1/8	2.71	.40
Schenley Industries	30 1/2	22 1/4	28 3/4	8.20	2.00
Sears-Roebuck	42 1/2	33 7/8	41 7/8	5.80	2.25
Shell Oil	39 1/4	30	36 1/4	8.27	3.00
Sinclair Oil	24 1/2	18 7/8	23 1/2	6 77	2.00
Skelly Oil	108 1/2	82 3/4	106	29.79	3.90
Socony Vacuum	17 1/4	14 1/8	16 1/2	4.18	1.00
Southern Pacific	40 3/8	32 1/2	42 1/2	10.27	4.50
Standard Oil, Calif.	70	55	68 1/4	12.42	4.00
Standard Oil, Ind.	43 1/2	36 1/8	42 7/8	9.16	2.10
Standard Oil, N. J.	75	60 1/4	69 1/2	12.44	2.00
Sun Oil	62 1/2	52 1/8	61 1/2	8.60	.90
Swift & Co.	32 1/2	27 3/8	30	3.02	2.60
Texas Co.	52	61 1/4	60 5/8	12.03	3.00
Union. Carbide & Carbon	42	33 3/4	39 5/8	3.55	1.60
Union Pacific	89 1/2	73 1/4	81 1/2	14.24	6.50
United Aircraft	26 7/8	20 1/8	23 1/4	3.06	2.00
U. S. Rubber Co.	43	31 3/4	33 1/8	8.48	5.00
U. S. Steel (see article)	26	20	23 5/8	4.00	1.60
Westinghouse Electric	27	20 5/8	25 5/8	3.88	1.20

Pre-Strike Earnings, U. S. Steel Corp., Jan.-Oct., 1949

n the Steel Workers Union, C.I.O., called ke against the United States Steel Corp. , 1949, to enforce its demand for a pension paid wholly by the employer, the corporation mpleted nine months of the year's work. Its , made public Oct. 25, therefore reflects its ss during the period of full employment only. eport for the year will appear after this f the WORLD ALMANAC has been published. llowing is based on the report issued by the ation.

complete cessation of certain operations e of the steel strike prevented the normal ulation of data required for accounting pur- These financial and statistical data are based t on approximations, subject to adjustment e annual audit may determine.

me for the third quarter, 1949, before dec- n of dividends, was reported as $39,171,144, rn of 6.5% on sales. Income for the first nine s, 1949, was reported as $133,223,409, a re- f 7% on sales.

oments of steel products in the third quarter, amounted to 4,781,000 net tons, and for the ine months to 15,549,000 net tons, as compared with shipments of 15,129,874 net tons for the first nine months, 1948. Production of steel ingots and castings in the third quarter, 1949 averaged 82.7% of rated capacity, compared with 99.8% during the second quarter.

In the third quarter, 1949, expenditures for additions to and replacements of facilities totaled $36,000,000, bringing the total spent for facilites over the whole postwar period to $831,000,000. Authorized postwar projects yet to be completed required a further expenditure of $190,000,000—a total postwar facilities program of $1,021,000,000.

Net current assets of the corporation and its subsidiaries Sept. 30, 1949, after deducting the current dividend declarations, were $522,675,652, compared with $488,849,257 on Sept. 30, 1948. Employment and payroll statistics for the third quarter, 1949, compared with the third quarter, 1948, follow:

	3rd Quarter 1949	3rd Quarter 1948
Average number of employes	291,467	300,097
Total payroll	$231,922,996	$265,649,187

The directors declared a quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share on the preferred stock, and of $.50 per share on the common stock.

INCOME AND DIVIDENDS

	3rd quarter 1949	Nine months 1949	Nine months 1948
cts and services sold	$604,838,086	$1,916,776,923	$1,754,721,055
:			
ges, salaries, social security taxes and pensions	234,088,440	764,338,663	739,312,405
ducts and services bought	246,007,811	750,247,229	705,824,573
r and exhaustion of facilities	34,469,883	111,354,314	105,941,134
rest and other costs on long-term debt	579,941	1,734,309	1,804,419
e, local and miscellaneous taxes	19,520,862	45,878,999	37,596,374
mated Federal taxes on income	31,000,000	110,000,000	76,260,000
otal	**565,666,942**	**1,783,553,514**	**1,666,678,905**
ncome	39,171,144	133,223,409	88,042,150
ncome per share for common stock	1.26	4.38	2.65*
ends declared, 1949, per share:			
rred:			18,914,757
25 $1.75	6,304,919	6,304,919	
viously 1.75		6,304,919	
1.75		6,304,919	
non:			32,637,195
25 $0.50	13,054,878	13,054,878	
viously .50		13,054,878	
*.50		13,054,878	
ested in business	19,811,347	75,144,018	36,490,198

sed upon shares outstanding after 3 for 1 stock split on May 12, 1949.

Ford Motor Co. Annual Financial Report

only public report of the financial position Ford Motor Co., parent company, is made lly to the Massachusetts State Tax Com- ner in Boston. On Oct. 31, 1949 the com- iled its report for 1948, showing assets for ear of $1,149,240,000, an increase of $23,-) over the 1947 assets. The United Press d out that "net profits cannot be determined he published figures since no dividend dis- on has been announced." The corporation ed by members of the Ford family and the Foundation, organized in 1936.

eport of dividends paid by the Ford Motor wned entirely by the Ford family and the Foundation, became public when Mrs. Clara executrix of the estate of Henry Ford, (d1947), filed it in Probate Court, Detroit, Nov. 10. For the year ended July 1, 1949, the Ford Motor Co. paid two dividends, one of $2.50 late in 1948, another of $2 in 1949, total $4.50. Mrs. Ford received $1,716,390 in dividends on 286,099 shares of Class A (non-voting) stock, and 95,321 Class B (voting) stock, the latter 55% of the total stock. Mrs. Ford's estate, not including the value of the Ford Motor Co. stock, was placed at $5,159,104 on July 1, 1948. She paid a state inheritance tax of $2,000,000 and income taxes of $63,924. The value of Ford stock has not yet been determined by the U. S. Government.

The following statement was furnished by the company:

FORD MOTOR COMPANY—PARENT COMPANY ONLY

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	Dec. 31, 1948	Dec. 31, 1947
ets		
accounts and notes receivable, securities and nt rights	$427,897	$402,105
estate, mach., equip- t, tools, furniture and ures	430,570	386,183
ories	283,080	231,534
d expenses and de- ed charges	7,693	5,911
otal assets	**1,149,240**	**1,025,733**

	Dec. 31, 1948	Dec. 31, 1947
Liabilities, Reserves and Capital		
Current liabilities	$299,162	$256,202
Reserves	23,054	20,247
Capital stock	17,265	17,265
Surplus	809,759	732,019
Total liabilities, reserves and capital	**1,149,240**	**1,025,733**

FARM PRICE SUPPORT BY U. S. GOVERNMENT

Operations of 15 Years; Loans on 1949 Crops; Storage Costs for One

Source: Commodity Credit Corp., U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

The Commodity Credit Corporation was created Oct. 17, 1933, pursuant to Executive Order and became a part of the Department of Agriculture, 1939. It is authorized to engage in buying, selling, lending and related activities in agricultural commodities, with the object of supporting farm prices. The 81st Congress, in its final sessions, voted price support to be 90% of parity for 1950, 80% to 90% for 1951-1952 and 75% to 90% thereafter. Since Aug. 18, 1945, the CCC has been a part of the Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture, the adminisrator of the latter also being president of the CCC.

OVER TWO BILLION LOSS

The consolidated report of the results of buying and selling farm commodities to support prices covers the period Oct. 17, 1933, through July 31, 1949, or since the organization of the CCC. This indicates a total loss of $2,167,395,368. The principal items are:

Price Support		
Basic Commodities	Gain:	$126,675,811
Non-basic Commodities	Loss:	374,897,894
Other Commodities	Loss:	143,879,813
Net Loss		$392,101,896
Supply Program	Gain:	300,842,039
Foreign Purchase Program	Gain:	50,231,583
Commodity Export Program	Loss:	13,746,745
Others	Loss:	65,463,192
Wartime Consumer Subsidies	Loss:	2,101,932,176
Grand total,	**Loss:**	**$2,167,395,368**

The itemized report shows that the CCC in its price support program lost $34,620,064 on corn, $22,334,183 on wheat, and $27,225,140 on peanuts. It lost $41,361,218 on Puerto Rico cotton, but gained $236,096,731 on domestic cotton. In ing under the Steagall act, in non-basic cor ties, it lost $38,486,733 on eggs and $340, on potatoes.

On commodities in the third categor CCC reports a loss of $82,004,456 on wool, o 517,269 on sugar beets, of $21,457,300 on hen hemp fiber. The loss on grapefruit juice w 732,374, all in 1948. Support of prunes be 1948 and has reached $8,512,512.

The foreign purchase program shows a g $38,954,713 for fats and oils.

LOAN OPERATIONS

Loans on commodities to support prices standing July 31, 1949, had a total of $1,40 626.42. Of these loans the largest were on cotton, $600,369,076.99; corn, $477,425, wheat, $151,624,090.77, and tobacco, $13 322.27. These included loans by the CC lending agencies.

Loans on 1949 crops, including loans ap but not fully processed, grouped by PMA territories and reported as of July 31, 1949,

Atlanta (9 S.E. States)	$7,080,3
Chicago (5 N. Midwest States)	3,097,5
Dallas (5 S. & S. W. States)	73,992,0
Kansas City (5 Western States)	41,083,5
Minneapolis (4 N. Midwest States)	1,0
New York (12 N. E. States)	1,249,6
Portland (3 W. and N. W. States)	1,620,6
San Francisco (4 Western States)	8,450,1
Total 1949 crop loans	**$136,575,0**

CROPS IN STORAGE, Oct., 1949

Farm products in storage in mid-October, 1949, the latest figure available to the WORLD AL are given below.

Commodity	Quantity	Estimated value (cost)	Estimated per day storag
Cotton, bales	3,793,561	$602,341,615.58	$37,9
Wheat, bushels	190,600,000	451,722,000.00	95,3
Corn, bushels	75,000,000	132,000,000.00	37,5
Linseed oil, tons	212,889	119,218,153.32	4,0
Flaxseed, bushels	15,150,000	103,777,500.00	10,6
Eggs, dried, pounds	63,558,257	84,786,714.83	3,8
Wool, cwt.	991,324	76,704,282.39	2,6
Butter, pounds	87,378,000	55,048,140.00	4,3
Beans, cwt.	4,950,000	40,639,500.00	4,9
Barley, bushels	27,700,000	39,334,000.00	13,8
Milk, dried, pounds	204,167,000	26,541,710.00	4,0
Grain sorghum, bushels	13,450,000	20,847,500.00	6,2
Rosin, 520-lb. drums	405,457	17,077,861.64	
Oats, bushels	13,250,000	10,997,500.00	5,5
Mexican meat, pounds	34,691,585	9,832,679.39	
Dried prunes and raisins, pounds	46,036,350	3,646,226.68	1,0
Cheese, pounds	16,250,000	5,525,000.00	6
Rice, cwt.	431,000	2,439,460.00	2,1
Peanuts:			
Farmers' stock, tons	6,185	1,348,330.00	
Shelled, pounds	1,793,092	295,860.18	
Total peanuts		1,644,190.18	
Soybeans, bushels	580,000	1,450,000.00	1
Turpentine, 50-gal. units	49,984	1,359,456.06	
Rye, bushels	850,000	1,351,456.06	1
Potato starch, pounds	10,632,360	622,099.38	
Cotton, American-Egypt, bales	582	164,436.71	
Alyce clover, cwt.	7,254	145,084.40	
Flax fiber, cwt.	1,781	87,291.05	
Total		1,809,303,901.61	237,0

Why the Self-Starter for Motor Cars Was Invented in the U. S.

From Automobile Facts, Detroit.

If most early European cars had not been chauffeur-driven, the U. S. automotive industry might never have heard of C. F. Kettering, its best-known research expert.

Kettering was part owner of a tiny electrical engineering shop in Dayton when, in 1911, he built the electric self-starter that was to end the hand-crank era in motoring.

European car firms had worked on self-s but gave up because Europe's car buyers want them. They had chauffeurs to cran cars.

But since most U. S. cars were owner- Kettering's starter won instant approval. women begin driving, let engines grow powerful, and sped the day of mass ow of cars.

STATE OF NEW YORK

State of New York, known as the Empire was one of the original 13 states that t the American War of Independence. It amed by Charles II, King of England, for rother, the Duke of York, when he ordered Netherland taken from the Dutch in 1664. olony had a population of 180,000, chiefly of h and Dutch origin, when it declared its endence of Great Britain July 9, 1776. It ed its first constitution April 20, 1777 and elected George Clinton governor. It ratified the Constitution of the United States July 26, 1778. New York City became the first capital of the United States and George Washington took his oath as first President in Federal Hall, at Broad and Wall Sts., April 30, 1789.

A new estimate of the population of New York State on July 1, 1949, was made public Nov. 1 by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. It was placed at 14,392,000, an increase of 913,000, or 6.8% over the census of 1940.

Governors of New York State

Name	Residence	Elected
e Clinton*....	Ulster Co.....	July 9, 1777
Jay.....	New York City.	April, 1795
e Clinton.....	Ulster Co.....	April, 1801
an Lewis.....	Dutchess Co....	April, 1804
l D. Tompkins	Richmond Co...	April, 1807
Tayler*.....	Albany.....	March, 1817
itt Clinton....	New York City.	1817
n C. Yates.....	Schenectady....	Nov. 6, 1822
itt Clinton....	New York City.	Nov. 3, 1824
niel Pitcher*..	Sandy Hill.....	Feb. 11, 1828
n Van Buren..	Kinderhook....	Nov. 5, 1828
T. Throop*...	Auburn.....	Mar. 12, 1829
m L. Marcy..	Troy.....	Nov. 7, 1832
m H. Seward..	Auburn.....	Nov. 7, 1838
m C. Bouck..	Fultonham.....	Nov. 8, 1842
Wright.....	Canton.....	Nov. 5, 1844
Young.....	Geneseo.....	Nov. 3, 1846
lton Fish.....	New York City.	Nov. 7, 1848
ington Hunt...	Lockport.....	Nov. 5, 1850
lo Seymour...	Deerfield.....	Nov. 2, 1852
n H. Clark....	Canandaigua...	Nov. 7, 1854
A. King.....	Queens Co.....	Nov. 4, 1856
n D. Morgan..	New York City.	Nov. 2, 1858
lo Seymour...	Deerfield.....	Nov. 4, 1862
n E. Fenton..	Frewsburgh....	Nov. 8, 1864
T. Hoffman...	New York City.	Nov. 3, 1868
John A. Dix.....	New York City.	Nov. 5, 1872
Samuel J. Tilden...	New York City.	Nov. 3, 1874
Lucius Robinson...	Elmira.....	Nov. 7, 1876
Alonzo B. Cornell...	New York City.	Nov. 4, 1879
Grover Cleveland...	Buffalo.....	Nov. 7, 1882
David B. Hill*.....	Elmira.....	Jan. 6, 1885
Roswell P. Flower..	New York City.	Nov. 3, 1891
Levi P. Morton.....	Rhinecliff.....	Nov. 6, 1894
Frank S. Black....	Troy.....	Nov. 3, 1896
Theodore Roosevelt.	Oyster Bay.....	Nov. 8, 1898
Benj. B. Odell jr...	Newburgh.....	Nov. 6, 1900
Frank W. Higgins..	Olean.....	Nov. 8, 1904
Charles E. Hughes..	New York City.	Nov. 6, 1906
Horace White*.....	Syracuse.....	Oct. 6, 1910
John A. Dix.....	Thomson.....	Nov. 8, 1910
William Sulzer.....	New York City.	Nov. 5, 1912
Martin H. Glynn*..	Albany.....	Oct. 17, 1913
Charles S. Whitman	New York City.	Nov. 3, 1914
Alfred E. Smith....	New York City.	Nov. 5, 1918
Nathan L. Miller...	Syracuse.....	Nov. 2, 1920
Alfred E. Smith....	New York City.	Nov. 7, 1922
F. D. Roosevelt....	Hyde Park.....	Nov. 6, 1928
Herbert H. Lehman	New York City.	Nov. 8, 1932
Charles Poletti*....	.....	1942
Thomas E. Dewey..	New York City.	Nov. 3, 1942

e Constitution of 1777 did not specify the when the Governor should enter on the duties s office. Gov. Clinton was declared elected , and qualified on July 30. On Feb. 13, 1787, t was passed for regulating elections, which ded that the Governor and Lieutenant-nor should enter on July 1 after their elec-

The Constitution of 1821 fixed their in-ation after 1823 for Jan. 1.

ernor Taylor, acting (succeeding Governor kins, resigned).

ernor Pitcher, acting (following death of nor Clinton).

ernor Throop became Governor upon resig-n of Governor Van Buren to become U. S. tary of State.

Cleveland (1882) resigned Jan. 6, 1885, to become President of the United States, and Hill, the Lieutenant-Governor, succeeded him as Governor, and was elected Nov. 6, 1885, for a full term.

Hughes (1906) resigned as Governor, Oct. 6, 1910, to become a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and was succeeded as Governor by Lieutenant-Governor Horace White.

Glynn (1913) was Lieutenant-Governor and became Governor Oct. 17, 1913, when Sulzer, who was impeached, was removed from office. Sulzer died in 1941.

Governor Lehman resigned on Dec. 2, 1942, and was succeeded as Governor by Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti, thereby was Governor for 29 days.

New York State Receipts and Expenditures[1]

Source: Executive Department, Division of the Budget

Fiscal year[2]	Receipts	Expenditures		
		State purposes	Local assistance	Total
.....	464,835,515.52	196,724,832.48	269,279,633,99	466,004,466.47
.....	501,148,766.80	196,458,750.79	267,629,405.04	464,088,155.83
.....	495,633,199.30	192,128,366.49	256,406,669.67	448,535,036.16
(9 mos.).....	283,732,471.40	139,047,027.07	129,850,447.49	268,897,474.56
.....	531,968,720.02	197,392,890.82	240,477,564.96	437,870,455.78
.....	617,399,403.31	210,608,797.87	250,149,280.54	460,758,078.41
.....	667,690,414.08	212,110,110.16	267,816,114.64	479,926,224.80
.....	715,585,931.07	280,302,590.36	376,570,498.72	656,873,089.07
.....	709,867,364.98	315,288,213.32	390,661,854.21	705,950,067.53
.....	727,947,301.16	324,786,466.33	400,885,632.25	725,672,098.58
(est.).....	881,650,000.00	370,533,688.29	503,713,010.00	874,246,698.29

ceipts include General Fund revenues and shared taxes distributed to localities. Expenditures le General Fund expenditures and the shared tax distribution. The tax-sharing program has superseded by a new program of per capita assistance for cities, towns and villages and a con-tion of tax-sharing for counties.

cal year ending June 30: 1934 to 1942; fiscal year ending March 31: 1943 and thereafter.

Births, Deaths, Marriages, with Rates, New York State

Source: New York State Department of Health

Births and Deaths are for the resident population. Marriages recorded.

r .)	Estimated population July 1	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Rates per 1,000 population			Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 live Births
					Birth	Death	Persons Married		
..	14,042,642	234,110	152,913	120,314	16.7	10.9	17.1	7,459	31.9
..	14,198,646	285,145	152,427	182,981	20.1	10.7	25.8	8,297	29.1
..	14,398,814	323,397	156,862	165,431	22.5	10.9	23.0	9,074	28.1
..	14,576,879	302,051	157,948	156,024	20.7	10.8	21.4	8,315	27.5

ovisional.

New York State Government

(Elected Nov. 5, 1946. Terms expire Dec. 31, 1950)

Governor—Thomas E. Dewey, Rep., New York City. $25,000 and Executive Mansion.
Lieutenant Governor—Joe R. Hanley, Rep., Perry. $10,000.
Comptroller—Frank C. Moore, Rep., Kenmore. $20,000.
Attorney General—Nathaniel L. Goldstein, Rep., Brooklyn, $20,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS

Agriculture and Markets—C. Chester Du Mond, commissioner, $15,000; State Office Bldg., Albany 1. Branch offices, New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Cortland.

Alcoholic Beverage Control—Five Commissioners, appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Chairman—John F. O'Connell, $15,000; others, $8,500. N. Y. Telephone Bldg., Albany 1, 270 Broadway, New York 7; Ellicott Square Bldg., Buffalo 3.

Athletic Commission—Lt. Col. Edward P. F. Eagan, Chairman of 3-man commission, $8,550; others, $28.50 each day they attend meetings. State Office Building, New York 13, N. Y.

Audit and Control—Frank C. Moore, comptroller, $20,000. Rm. 2312, 270 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y. State Office Bldg., Albany 1.

Banking—Elliott V. Bell, superintendent; $16,500. State Office Bldg., Albany 1; 270 Broadway, New York City 7.

Budget—John E. Burton, director; $16,500. The Capitol, Albany 1.

Civil Service—J. Edward Conway, president, $15,000; two commissioners, $11,000 each. State Office Building, Albany.

Commerce—Harold Keller, commissioner, $15,000; 112 State St. (4th floor), Albany.

Commission Against Discrimination, State—Five members, appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate; $11,000 each. John R. Fox, executive director; John B. Sullivan, director. Public Relations, Education and Research. Both 270 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Conservation—Perry B. Duryea, commissioner, $15,000; Broadway, Albany 7, N. Y. (See also "Parks, State Council of")

Correction—John A. Lyons, commissioner, $15,000; State Office Building, Albany.

Education—Chief administrative officer is the Commissioner of Education, Francis T. Spaulding ($20,000), Education Bldg., Albany 1, N. Y.

Fish and Game, Division of—Broadway Arcade Bldg., Albany 7, N. Y. (Hunting and fishing licenses, 15 Maiden Lane, New York 7, N. Y.

Harness Racing—(see Racing Commission, Harness).

Health—Herman E. Hilleboe, M.D., commissioner, $15,000. State Office Bldg., Albany 1.

Housing—Herman T. Stichman, commissioner, $15,000; 270 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Hunting Licenses—15 Maiden Lane, New York 7, N. Y.

Insurance—Robert E. Dineen, superintendent, $16,500. State Office Bldg., Albany, and 61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Labor—Edward Corsi, industrial commissioner, $16,500. State Office Bldg., Albany 1; 80 Centre St., New York 13, N. Y. (State Labor Relations Board, 250 West 57th St., New York City 19, also State Office Bldg.: Albany and Buffalo.

Law—Wendell P. Brown, Solicitor General, $15,000, The Capitol, Albany 1.

Lands and Forests, Division of—Broadway Arcade Bldg., Albany 7, N. Y.

Library (State)—Charles F. Gosnell, librarian; State Education Bldg., Albany 1.

Licenses, Division of—Abraham S. Wechsler, director, State Office Bldg., New York 13, N. Y. Other offices: 95 Central Ave., Albany; State Office Bldg.: Buffalo, Rochester, Utica and Binghamton.

Mental Hygiene—Frederick MacCurdy, M.D., commissioner, $16,500. State Office Bldg., Albany 1; 217 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.; State Office Bldg., Buffalo.

Military and Naval Affairs—Brig. Gen. Ames T. Brown. The Adjutant General, $9,500, 112 State St., Albany.

Motor Vehicles, Bureau of—Clifford J. Fletcher, commissioner ($12,000); 504 Central Ave., Albany 1; N. Y. City offices: State Office Bldg., New York 13, N. Y.; 320 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 17; 147-12 89th Ave., Jamaica 2, N. Y.

National Guard, New York—The New York National Guard, which is federally recognized as one of the components of the army of the United States was ordered to active duty by the President of the United States between September 16, 1940, and March 10, 1941, and has since been reorganized. On April 1, 1948, it was made up of 1,366 officers, 92 warrant officers and 13,878 enlisted men. Under authority of the War Department, the New York National Guard was reconstituted commencing December 1, 1946. Headquarters, 270 Broadway, New York 7, New York. Major Gen. Kay Hausauer, Commanding. Brig. Gen. William F. Kelly, Chief of Staff. Alvin E. Blomquist, Executive clerk.

Naval Militia, New York—The Naval Militia is that part of the organized militia of the State which is established and uniformed as a naval force, originally authorized in the Legislature by "An Act to establish a State Naval Militia." It was provisionally organized October 28, 1889, and was formally mustered into the State service on March 23, 1891, as the "Naval Reserve Artillery, State of New York." The Naval Militia entered United States service for the period of National emergency under provisions of the Federal Training Act of 1940 and were assigned to various ships and stations of the United States Navy. Brigade Headquarters, 270 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Parks, State Council of—Robert Moses, chairman, State Council of Parks, 270 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Parole—Board consists of five members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, Chairman, $15,000; others, $13,000. 547 Broadway, Albany 1; State Office Bldg., 80 Centre St., New York 13, N. Y.; 282 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Police—(see State Police).

Power Authority—Five trustees, appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. No salary, but each allowed $25 per day while traveling or rendering service as trustee, the individual amount not to exceed $7,500 a year. Ralph Gunn Sucher, executive secretary and counsel; 270 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Probation, Division of—Claude O. Stuart, chairman of commission. Edward J. Taylor, director of probation. State Office Bldg., Albany 1; 270 Broadway, New York City 7.

Public Works—Bertram D. Tallamy, superintendent, $17,500. State Office Bldg., Albany 1, N. Y.; 270 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Racing Commission—Three members appointed by the Governor, with consent of the Senate; no compensation other than actual expenses. A. T. Cole, chairman; Harry J. Millar, secretary, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Racing Commission (Harness)—Three members appointed by the Governor, with consent of the Senate. No compensation other than actual expenses. Henry M. James, chairman; John F. Williams, secretary, 91 State St., Albany 7.

Safety, Division of—Thomas W. Ryan, director, $12,000; 103 Washington Ave., Albany.

Secretary of State—(see State, Dept. of)

Social Welfare, Department of—Robert T. Lansdale, commissioner, $16,500, 112 State St., Albany 1, N. Y.; 205 East 42d St., New York 17, N. Y.

Standards and Purchase—John A. MacConnachie, commissioner, $15,000; 103 Washington Ave., Albany 1, New York office, 270 Broadway, N. Y.

State, Department of—Thomas J. Curran, secretary of State, $15,000; The Capitol, Albany; 112 State Office Bldg., New York 13, N. Y.

State Police—John A. Gaffney, superintendent, $12,500. The Capitol, Albany.

Taxation and Finance—Commission of Taxation and Finance, Spencer E. Bates, commissioner, $16,500; four members, $11,000 each. State Office Building, Albany; 112 State Office Bldg., New York 13, N. Y.; 320 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 17, N. Y.

Veterans' Affairs, Division of—Leo V. Lassalle, director, $14,000. State Headquarters, 270 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.; Albany Office, 112 State St., Albany 7, N. Y. Executive Assistant, Arthur V. McDermott; State Chief, On-the-Job Training, Joseph J. McGraw; Area Veterans Counselors: William B. Murray (N. Y. City), Walter File (Albany), Ronald C. Brock (Buffalo).

Workmen's Compensation Board — Chairman ($13,000), and nine members ($9,500 each); at least three members shall be attorneys duly admitted to practice in New York State. State Office Bldg., Albany 1, N. Y.; State Office Bldg., New York City 13; also Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse.

New York State Legislature, 1950

nbles annually first Wednesday after the first Monday in January. Members receive $5,000 yearly.)

SENATORS (*) ELECTED NOVEMBER 2, 1948 to SERVE IN 1949-1950

S. W. Horton, R., Greenport
John D. Bennett, R., Rockville Centre
William S. Hults, Jr., R., Port Washington
Seymour Halpern, R., Kew Gardens
. F. Fitzgerald, D., St. Albans
rank D. O'Connor, D., Jackson Heights
V. N. Conrad, D., Ridgewood
klyn (9 districts):
James J. Crawford, D.
Harry Gittleson, D.
Herbert I. Sorin, D.
Fred G. Moritt, D.
Samuel L. Greenberg, D.
ohn F. Furey, D.
Mario M. DeOptatis, D.
Louis L. Friedman, D.
William Rosenblatt, D.
John M. Braisted, Jr., D., St. George, S. I.
hattan (6 districts):
Elmer F. Quinn, D.
Francis J. Mahoney, D.
*MacNeil Mitchell, R.
*Harold I. Panken, D.
*Alfred E. Santangelo, D.
*Joseph Zaretzki, D.
Bronx (5 districts):
*Sidney A. Fine, D.
*Arthur Wachtel, D.
*Nathaniel T. Helman, D
*Paul A. Fino, R.
*Charles V. Scanlan, R.
*W. F. Condon, R., Yonkers
*J. Raymond McGovern, R., New Rochelle
*P. W. Williamson, R., Scarsdale
*T. C. Desmond, R., Newburgh
*E. I. Hatfield, R., Poughkeepsie
*A. H. Wicks, R., Kingston
*P. J. Dalessandro, D., Watervliet
*G. T. Seelye, R., Burnt Hills
*Thomas F. Campbell, R., Schenectady
*Henry Neddo, R., Whitehall
*P. D. Graves, R., Gouverneur
*Walter Van Wiggeren, R., Herkimer
*John T. McKennan, D., Utica
*H. A. Wise, R., Watertown
*John H. Hughes, R., Syracuse
*Walter W. Stokes, R., Cooperstown
*Floyd E. Anderson, R., Binghamton
*Chauncey B. Hammond, R., R.D. 2, Elmira
*H. W. Griffith, R., Palmyra
*F. S. Hollowell, R., Penn Yan
*Austin W. Erwin, R., Geneseo
*George T. Manning, R., Rochester
*Ray B. Tuttle, D., Clarkson
*Earl W. Brydges, R., Niagara Falls
*W. J. Mahoney, R., Buffalo
*E. P. Radwan, R., Buffalo
*Benj. Miller, D., Williamsville
*Geo. H. Pierce, R., Olean

ASSEMBLYMEN (*) ELECTED NOVEMBER 2, 1948 TO SERVE IN 1949-1950

any—(1) *D. Cady Herrick 2nd, D, Slingerf; (2) George W. Foy, D., Albany; (3) James llon, D., Watervliet.
egany—*Wm. H. MacKenzie, R., Belmont.
nux—(1) *Bernard C. McDonnell, D.; (2) ard M. Goldwater, R.-D.; (3) *Edward T. way, R-D; (4) *A. Joseph Ribustello, R.; Joseph A. Martinis, D.; (6) *Julius J. Gans,); *Louis Peck, D.; (8) John T. Satriale, D.; Elizabeth Hannifford, R.; (10) *John J. Dehale, R.; (11) *Gladys E. Banks, R.; (12) han A. Lashin, D.; (13) *William J. Dro- R.
ome—(1) *Richard H. Knauf, R., Binghamn (2) *Orlo M. Brees, R., Endicott.
taraugus—*Leo P. Noonan, R., Farmersville on.
uga—*Charles A. Cusick, R., Auburn.
autauqua—*E. Herman Magnuson, R., Jamesn.
emung—*Harry J. Tifft, R., Horseheads.
enango—*Janet Hill Gordon, R., Norwich.
nton—*James A. FitzPatrick, R., Plattsburg.
umbia—*Willard C. Drumm, R., Niverville.
tland—*Harold L. Oneal, R., Homer.
laware—*Elmer J. Kellam, R., Hancock.
tchess—*Robert Watson Pomeroy, R., Wassaic.
e—(1) Leonard S. Capizzi, D.; (2) Justin C. an, R.; (3) *William J. Butler, R.; (4) Frank affery, D.; (5) *Philip V. Baczkowski, D.; Geoffrey F. Dannebrock, R., all Buffalo; (7) us Volker, R., Lancaster; (8) John R. Pillion, ackawanna.
ex—*L. Judson Morhouse, R., Ticonderoga.
nklin—*William L. Dolge, R., Chateaugay.
lton and Hamilton—*Joseph R. Younglove, R., stown.
nesee—*John E. Johnson, R., LeRoy.
eene—*William E. Brady, R., Coxsackie.
rkimer—*Lee A. Lawrence, R., Herkimer.
ferson—*Orin S. Wilcox, R., Theresa.
ngs—(1) *Max M. Turshen, D.-A.L.; (2) *J. y Levine, D.; (3) *Mary A. Gillen, D.; (4) ard Austin, D.; (5) Harry Morr, D.; (6) n J. Ryan, D.; (7) *Louis Kalish, D.; (8) k Composto, D.; (9) *Frank J. McMullen, R.; Lewis W. Olliffe, R.; (11) *Eugene F. Bannid., D.; (12) James W. Feely, D.; (13) Lawrence P. hy, D.; (14) Edward S. Lentol, D.; (15) John enski, D.; (16) *Frank J. Pino, D.; (17) ram L. Baker, D.; (18) *Irwin Steingut, D.; *Philip J. Schupler, D.; (20) Joseph R. o, D.; (21) *Thomas A. Dwyer, D.; (22) An- y J. Travia, D.; (23) *Alfred A. Lama, D.; Ben Werbel, D.
wis—*Benjamin H. Demo, R., Croghan.
ingston—*Joseph W. Ward, R., Caledonia.
dison—*Wheeler Milmoe, R., Canastota.
nroe—(1) J. Eugene Goddard, R., East ester; (2) A. Gould Hatch, R., Rochester; (3) mond H. Combs, R., Churchville; (4) Charles ockmeister, D., Rochester.
ntgomery—*John Bennison, R., Fort Plain.
ssau—(1) *Frank J. Becker, R., Lynbrook; *Joseph F. Carlino, R., Long Beach; (3) esta M. Strong, R., Plandome; (4) *David S. Jr., R., Glen Cove.
w York—(1) *Maude Ten Eyck, R.; (2) *Louis DeSalvio, D.; (3) *Owen McGivern, D.; (4) *Leonard Farbstein, D.; (5) Monroe Flegenheimer, D.; (6) *Francis X. McGowan, D.; (7) James T. McNamara, D.; (8) *Archibald Douglas, Jr., R.; (9) *John R. Brook, R.; (10) Herman Katz, D.; (11) Thomas Dickens, D.; (12) Elijah Crump, D.; (13) *Harold A. Stevens, D.; (14) *Hulan E. Jack, D.; (15) *Samuel Roman, R.; (16) *Louis A. Cioffi, D.
Niagara—(1) *Jacob E. Hollinger, R., Middleport; (2) *Ernest Curto, R., Niagara Falls.
Oneida—(1) Ira Francis Domser, D., Utica, (2) Jeremiah J. Ashcroft, D., Utica.
Onandaga—(1) *Searles G. Shultz, R., Skaneateles; (2) Donald H. Mead, R., Syracuse; (3) *Lawrence M. Rulison, R., Syracuse.
Ontario—*Harry R. Marble, R., Holcomb.
Orange—(1) *Lee B. Mailler, R., Cornwall-on-Hudson; (2) *Wilson C. Van Duzer, R., Middletown.
Orleans—Alonzo L. Waters, R., Medina.
Oswego—*Henry D. Coville, R-D., Central Sq.
Otsego—*Paul L. Talbot, R., Burlington Flats.
Putnam—*D. Mallory Stephens, R., Brewster.
Queens—(1) *Alexander DelGiorno, D., L. I. City; (2) *William E. Clancy, D., Brooklyn; (3) Anthony R. Carus, D., Maspeth; (4) Thomas A. Duffy, D., L. I. City; (5) William G. Giaccio, D., Corona; (6) William F. Bowe, D., Flushing; (7) Anthony P. Savarese, Jr., R., Kew Gardens; (8) *Samuel Rabin, R., Jamaica; (9) *Fred W. Preller, R., Queens Village; (10) *Angelo Graci, R., Ozone Park; (11) Thomas Fitzpatrick, D., Jamaica; (12) J. Lewis Fox, D., Rockaway Beach.
Rensselaer—Thomas H. Brown, R., Troy.
Richmond—(1) William N. Reidy, D.; (2) Edward V. Curry, D.; both Staten Island.
Rockland—Rober Walmsley, R., Nyack.
St. Lawrence—*Allan P. Sill, R., Massena.
Saratoga—*John L. Ostrander, R., Schuylerville.
Schenectady—*Oswald D. Heck, R., Schenectady.
Schoharie—Sharon J. Mauhs, D., Cobleskill.
Schuyler—*Jerry W. Black, R., Trumansburg.
Seneca—*Lawrence Van Cleef, R., Seneca Falls.
Steuben—*William M. Stuart, R., Canisteo.
Suffolk—(1) *Edmund R. Lupton, R., Riverhead; (2) *Elisha T. Barrett, R., Brightwaters.
Sullivan—*James G. Lyons, D., Monticello.
Tioga—*Myron D. Albro, R., Lounsberry.
Tompkins—Ray S. Ashbery, R., Trumansburg.
Ulster—*John F. Wadlin, R., Highland.
Warren—*Harry A. Reoux, R., Warrensburg.
Washington—Wm. J. Reid, R., Fort Edward.
Wayne—*Mildred F. Taylor, R., Lyons.
Westchester—(1) *Malcolm Wilson, R., White Plains; (2) *Fred A. Graber, R., Tarrytown; (3) *Harold D. Toomey, R., Mount Vernon; (4) *Frank S. McCullough, R., Rye; (5) Samuel Falle, R., White Plains; (6) *Theodore Hill, Jr., R., Jefferson Valley.
Wyoming—*Harold C. Ostertag, R., Attica.
Yates—*Vernon W. Blodgett, R., Rushville.
(*) Served in 1948 Legislature.

RECAPITULATION

Senate: Republicans 31; Democrats 25. Total, 56.
Assembly: Republicans, 88, Democrats, 62. Total 150.

Judiciary

COURT OF APPEALS

The Court is composed of a Chief Judge and six Associate Judges elected for a term of 14 years. Constitutional age limit 70 years, but Judges may serve until Dec. 31 of year in which they become 70. The Chief Judge receives $28,500 and the Associate Judges $28,000, and an allowance of $3,000 each for expenses.

Chief Judge—John T. Loughran (1959).

Associate Judges—Edmund H. Lewis, Syracuse (1954); Albert Conway, Brooklyn 15 (1954); Charles S. Desmond, Buffalo. Marvin R. Dye, Rochester (1958); Stanley H. Fuld, New York (1960); Charles W. Froessel (1963).

Clerk—John Ludden, Court of Appeals Hall, Eagle St., Albany 1, N. Y.

COURT OF CLAIMS

A Court of Record, composed of six Judges, appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. Term, nine years and until a successor has been appointed and has qualified. Age limit for Judges is 70 years, but they may serve until Dec. 31 of year in which they become 70. The Governor designates the Presiding Judge. Salary $15,000.

Presiding Judge—Stephen M. Lounsberry; Owego (1953).

Judges—*Emanuel Greenberg, Brooklyn (Mar. 22; 1949); Bernard Ryan, Albion (1950); Donald P. Gorman, Syracuse (1956); Fred A. Young (1957); *Judge Greenberg still acting as a member of the Court as of Dec. 1, 1949.

Clerk of the Court—John J. Clark, Rm. 246, The Capitol, Albany 1, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—APPELLATE DIVISION

Designations are made by the Governor from among Supreme Court Justices. The Presiding Justice serves until expiration of his term. Associate Justices serve for five years. Appellate Division designations expire on December 31 of year given. Vacancies are filled by new designations for full five years.

Presiding Justices in the First and Second Departments receive $31,500 of which $20,500 is paid by the State; Associate Justices in those Departments receive $30,000, of which $20,070 is paid by the State; other Presiding and Associate Justices receive $20,500 and $20,000, respectively.

First Department (Counties within the First Judicial District—New York and Bronx).

Presiding Justice—David W. Peck (1957).

Associate Justices—Edward J. Glennon (1951); Edward S. Dore (1950-1954); Albert Cohn (1953-1955); Joseph M. Callahan (May 2, 1952-1954); John Van Voorhis (1950); Bernard L. Shientag (June 18, 1952-1957).

Clerk—George T. Campbell, Court House, Madison Ave. and 25th St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second Department (the Second, Ninth and Tenth Judicial Districts):

Presiding Justice—Gerald Nolan (1951).

Associate Justices—William B. Carswell (1950); John B. Johnston (1951-1952); Frank F. Adel, Manhasset (1950-1954); Charles W. U. Sneed, Newburgh (1951); Henry G. Wenzel, Jr., Richmond Hill 18 (1952-1959); John MacCrate (1953-1955).

Clerk—John J. Callahan, 45 Monroe Place, Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

Third Department (the Third, Fourth and Sixth Judicial Districts):

Presiding Justice—Sydney F. Foster (1956).

Justices—O. Byron Brewster (1955); Christopher J. Heffernan (1952); Martin W. Deyo (1953).

Clerk—John S. Herrick, Court House, Albany 1, N. Y.

Fourth Department (the Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Judicial Districts):

Presiding Justice—Marsh N. Taylor (1953).

Justices—William F. Love (1950; Raymond C. Vaughan (1950); Henry J. Kimball (1952); Francis D. McCurn (1952).

Clerk—Herbert E. Wait, Court House, Rochester, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT

Justices are elected for a term of 14 years. Constitutional age limit 70 years, but Justices may serve until Dec. 31 of year in which they become 70. Justices in the First and Second Judicial Districts receive $28,000, of which $18,000 is paid by the State, and $10,000 by the City of New York. Other Justices receive $18,000.

First Judicial District (Counties of New York and Bronx. Residence is Manhattan unless otherwise indicated):

Ferdinand Pecora (1952); Julius Miller (1950); Aaron J. Levy (1951); John E. McGeehan (1951); Edward R. Koch, Bronx 57 (1951); Benedict D. Dineen (1952); Felix C. Benvenga (1953); Denis O'Leary Cohalan (1953); Morris Eder (1953); Ernest E. L. Hammer, Bronx (1953); Louis A. V (1953); Carroll G. Walter (1953).

Benjamin F. Schreiber (1954); Samuel Di (1955); William C. Hecht, Jr. (1955); Samue (1955); Bernard Botein (1956); Thomas A. A (1957); Joseph A. Gavagan (1957); Irving L. (1958); James B. M. McNally (1958); Henr Greenberg (1958); Thomas L. J. Corcoran (Samuel H. Hofstadter (1960); Aron Steuer (Edgar J. Nathan (1960); Benjamin J. Rabin, 55 (1961); Eugene L. Brisach, Bronx (1963); neth O'Brien (1963); S. Samuel DiFalco (196

Second Judicial District (Counties of Queens, Richmond, Nassau and Suffolk. Res is Brooklyn unless otherwise indicated):

Meier Steinbrink (1950); Algernon L. Nova (Joseph Fennelly (1952); Frank E. Johnson (Alfred V. Norton (1954); Philip M. Kleinfeld (John MacCrate (1955); E. Ivan Rubenstein (Henry L. Ughetta (1956); Michael F. Walsh (Jacob H. Livingston (1959); William T. F (1960); Murray Hearn (1961); Charles E. M (1961); George J. Beldock (1961); Antho DiGiovanna (1962); Walter R. Hart (1963

Third Judicial District (Counties of A Columbia, Green, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Su and Ulster):

Harry E. Schirick, Kingston (1960), F Bergan, Albany (1963); William H. Murray (1953); Roscoe V. Ellsworth, Port Ewen (Isadore Bookstein, Albany (1960); Donald S lor, Troy (1962); Kenneth S. MacAffer Me (1963).

Fourth Judicial District (Counties of Cl Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Montg St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Warre Washington):

Christopher J. Heffernan, Amsterdam (John Alexander, Schenectady (1953); O. Brewster, Elizabethtown (1955); Daniel F. Glens Falls (1955); Andrew W. Ryan, Plat (1957); Willard A. Best, Gloversville (1960).

Fifth Judicial District (Counties of Her Jefferson, Lewis, Onelda, Onondago and Os

Jesse E. Kingsley, Syracuse (1951); Fran McCurn, Syracuse (1952); D. Page Morehous Oswego (1952); Henry J. Kimball, Wate (1952); Clifford H. Searl, Syracuse (1952); Zoller, Little Falls (1961); Frank P. Ma Syracuse (1954); Earle C. Bastow, Utica (E. Howard Ringrose, Rome (1963); Willia McClusky, Syracuse (1963).

Sixth Judicial District (Counties of Br Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Ma Otsego, Schuyler, Tioga and Tompkins):

A. Lindsay O'Connor, Hobart (1951); W H. Coon, Cortland (1955); Bertram L. Ne Elmira (1955); Riley H. Heath, Binghamton (Howard A. Zeller, Munnsville (1963).

Seventh Judicial District (Counties of C Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, St Wayne and Yates):

Fred D. Cribb, Canandaigua (1950); W F. Love, Rochester (1950); Earle S. W Phelps (1950); John Van Voorhis, Irond (1950); Fred D. Cribb, Canandaigua (1950); N Taylor, Rochester (1953); Lewis A. G Newark (1954); Douglas Van Duser, Bri Monroe Co. (1955); John C. Wheeler, C (1956).

Eighth Judicial District (Counties of All Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Ni Orleans and Wyoming; residence, Buffalo otherwise indicated):

Raymond C. Vaughan (1950); Paul J. (1952); Joseph A. Wechter (1952); R. Foster (1954); William H. Munson, Medina (1955); C H. Rowe (1957); Lee L. Ottaway, Jame (1957); George T. Vandermeulen (1957); Ha Ward (1960); Alger A. Williams (1960); Hagerty, Tonawanda (1960); Raymond A. Kn Niagara Falls (1961); Philip Halpern (Robert E. Noonan, Batavia (1962).

Ninth Judicial District (Counties of Dut Orange, Putnam, Rockland and Westcheste

Lee Parsons Davis, New Rochelle (1950); Nolan, Yonkers (1951); Charles W. U. Sneed burgh (1951); Frederick G. Schmidt, Port C (1955); Frank H. Coyne, Yonkers (1957); Jan Bailey, Cold Spring (1959); J. Gordon Fla Glenham (1961).

Tenth Judicial Distrit (Elected from 2nd cial District by Chap. 10, Laws of 1948). Ji resident in counties transferred.

Queens County—Sutphin Blvd. & 88th, Jamaica 2; Nassau County—Court House, Mi Suffolk County—Court House, Riverhead.

Peter M. Daly, Astoria 3 (1950); Charles W. sel, Jamaica 2 (1951); Percy D. Stoddart, Bay (1951); Isaac R. Swezey, Huntington (Charles S. Colden, Whitestone (1955); Cortla Johnson, Cedarhurst (1956); James T. Ha Flushing (1959); Thomas J. Cuff, Garder (1959); L. Barron Hill, Southold (1960); Jose Conroy, Richmond Hill (1962); Francis G. H Rockville Centre (1952).

Unemployment Insurance in New York State

Source: New York State Department of Labor

8—Contributions, ¢150,714,035; benefit payments, $184,407,661; interest, $21,796,048; refunds by ants and other States, $479,743; funds on hand, December 31, $1,055,655,766.

e Unemployment Insurance Law of the State w York, the second of its kind to be enacted is country, became effective April 25, 1935. Federal Social Security Act was not enacted August 14, 1935, and under the terms of its IX the New York Law was approved by the l Security Board on Jan. 24, 1936.

ms of Law—At the 1944 legislative session the e Law was recodified, i.e., was reorganized ut substantive change to secure greater sim- y and more orderly and logical arrangement. ther 1944 amendatory acts modified the re- Law.

the 1945 session of the Legislature, a system et up for allocating credits to individual em- rs against contributions payable if a "surplus" in the Unemployment Insurance Fund. ribution credits to employers are allocated when the Fund exceeds the lesser of 3½ times contributions due for the previous calendar at the rate of 2.7 per cent, or $900 million. excess reserve over this amount, up to a mum of 60 per cent of contributions due for preceding year, is allocated among qualified oyers. Each employer's credit is based on a ination of three factors which measure his rience with the risk of unemployment: (1) s paid to his former employees who have drawn ast 4 benefit payments compared with the oyer's total payroll, (2) decreases in his erly payrolls, (3) the number of years during h he has been liable for contributions. A total 26,047,296 in tax credits was established for as against $148,560,179 in 1947, $84,163,097 in and $72,366,750 in 1945.

ner 1945 amendments extended the maximum tion of benefits from 20 to 26 weeks, raised the mum weekly benefit rate from $18 to $21, and ced the waiting period before receipt of benefits two weeks to one. In 1948 the maximum ly benefit rate was increased to $26.

or to the 1945 amendments the most important ges in the Law had been affected at the 1942 on of the Legislature. Before that date, a rement for benefit was that unemployment be experienced during seven consecutive days. legislation, known as the "day-base" plan effective on and after Nov. 30, 1942, substi- l the day for the week as a unit for measuring nployment, and supplied a single method for State to deal with partial as well as total un- oyment. The 1942 Legislature also raised the mum benefit rate from $15 to $18, increased duration of benefit payments from 13 to 20 s, and reduced the waiting period from three o weeks. At the 1943 session of the Legislature minimum benefit payable to eligible workers raised from $7 to $10.

What Employer Pays

nployer contributions to the Unemployment rance Fund became assessable Jan. 1, 1936, e rate of 1 per cent of insured payrolls during at 2 per cent during 1937, and at 3 per cent ng 1938 and 1939. By a 1940 amendment to Law, the contribution rates for 1940 and eafter were reduced from 3 to 2.7 per cent. nning July 1, 1945, actual rates could be lower 2.7 per cent because of the rate credit pro- n in the Law. As required by the Social rity Act, all monies collected under the New State Unemployment Insurance Law are de- ed with the Secretary of the Treasury in an nployment Trust Fund, subject to requisition he State Division of Placement and Unemploy- Insurance for the payment of benefits as ided under the State Law. Contributions are ble quarterly and must be accompanied by led payroll reports. However, employers who e to furnish within four days, wage information ndividual employees upon demand, may request e relieved from the usual submission of the led quarterly payroll reports. Since Jan. 1, contributions are payable on the first $3,000 ages of all workers in the employ of covered oyers.

nployers not subject to the Law may become ntarily insured for an initial two-year period for one-year periods thereafter with the con- of the Industrial Commissioner. Both subject non-subject employers are required to keep rate records of wages paid to each employee. subject, an employer ceases to be subject after he has not within any 15 days in the eding calendar year employed four or more ons in employment subject to the Law. An oyer who has become subject to the Law and lly fails to notify the Industrial Commissioner uch fact within six months is subject to a lty in the amount of 100 per cent of accrued ributions not to exceed $500 nor to be less $50 for each calendar year. A delinquent employer who erroneously contributed to the unemployment compensation fund of another State, however, is not held liable for penalties and interest.

Coverage—Employment of four or more persons within each of 13 or more calendar weeks in the years 1935 and 1936 made employers subject to the Law on and after Jan. 1, 1936. Employment of four or more persons within any calendar year after Dec. 21, 1936, makes an employer subject to the Law on and after the first of the fifteen days within which such employment occurs.

Tips, bonuses, vacation pay, and other gratuities are wages on which contributions must be paid; dismissal wages, except under special circumstances, are not. Payments made by an employer under a retirement, sickness, or accident disability plan, effective Jan. 1, 1940, are not wages to be used as a basis for benefit payment.

Exemptions

Exemptions under the Law include: Employers of agricultural labor as defined in the Law; employers of spouse or minor child; non-profit-making religious, scientific, charitable, literary, and educational bodies, New York State's municipal corporations and other governmental subdivisions (except certain employees of the State government); employment as a golf caddy; employment during all or any part of the school year or regular vacation periods as a part-time worker of any person actually in regular attendance during the day time as a student in an institution of learning (as amended on April 1, 1942); and employment covered by the Federal Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

Any employer not otherwise liable for contributions may provide coverage for his employee or employers if, as of January 1 of any year, he files an application with the Industrial Commissioner for coverage for not less than two years. By amendment, effective April 6, 1948, any municipal corporation or other governmental subdivision may elect to become liable for unemployment insurance benefits in lieu of contributions.

The New York Court of Appeals in October, 1942, decided that maritime workers are covered under the State Unemployment Insurance Law. Prior to this decision, officers and members of crews claiming benefits had been adjudged not subject to the jurisdiction of the Law. By a 1943 enactment of the Legislature, provision was made that for the period prior to January 1, 1942, no contribution shall be payable on wages paid to officers or members of crews on vessels. A 1945 amendment relieves employers of liability for contributions on wages paid before January 1, 1945, for certain services on vessels engaged in interstate or foreign commerce.

A 1944 enactment authorized the Industrial Commissioner to enter into reciprocal agreements with other States in regard to coverage of services on vessels engaged in interstate or foreign commerce. It adjusted the definition of employment to conform to such agreements. An Interstate Maritime Reciprocal Arrangement accepted by the Industrial Commissioner on October 11, 1945, defines service for the purposes of the Arrangement and provides means for establishing the identity of jurisdiction of coverage. Amendment of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act in 1947 extended federal coverage to the maritime industry on similar terms.

Benefits Payable

Benefits are payable according to a fixed schedule in the Law. Benefits depend upon the earnings of the benefit claimant in the "base year" (the calendar year immediately preceding the "benefit year"). Formerly, a new "benefit year" for all claimants began on each April 1; on June 1, 1942 and thereafter, the "benefit year" is the period from the first Monday falling in June of each calendar year to and including the Sunday which follows the last Monday in May of the next calendar year.

A provision relating to special eligibility and benefit conditions for seasonal workers was repealed in 1946. This provision had never been operative.

If "reasonably fitted" by training and experience, eligible claimants must accept offered employment unless its acceptance includes joining a company union, jeopardizing his labor union status, working in an establishment where an industrial controversy exists, working for substantionally less than the wages, hours, or conditions prevailing for similar work in the locality, or working at a place unreasonably distant from home or requiring expenses of travel substantially greater than that required in his former employment unless the expense is provided for. An employee may also refuse employment for other "good cause."

but benefits are not paid if the employee has withdrawn from the labor market.

A 1941 amendment to the Law provided a disqualification for workers who voluntarily leave their employment without good cause. Another amendment, in effect Sept. 29, 1941, provided for a 7-week suspension of accumulation of benefit rights rather than an extended waiting period for loss of employment due to misconduct, a strike, lockout, or other industrial controversy. The same amendment made provision for reduction of benefits in cases of wilful false statement or representation to obtain benefits.

Provision is made in the Law for hearings by referees on disputed points with regard to benefit claims or with regard to determinations affecting employers' liability. Appeal may be made to the Appeal Board and then, on questions of law, to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Department.

Employment Service—On Jan. 1, 1942, the State employment offices were temporarily taken over by the Federal Government to expedite the mobi tion of manpower for the war emergency. The dustrial Commissioner was authorized to use facilities of Federal employment offices within State for unemployment insurance purposes likewise to offer the use of State insurance of to Federal social security agencies. Termina of Federal control of the Employment Service curred on November 15, 1946.

Cooperative Agreements—A 1943 legislative actment extended the power of the Industrial C missioner with regard to cooperative agreem for making investigations and securing infor tion in connection with the administration of employment insurance. Foreign governments addition to appropriate State and Federal agen may now be parties to such agreements. Ap priate arrangements have been worked out Canada. A plan for combining wage credits claimants who have insufficient earnings to qu in any one State is also in operation with a n ber of other States.

New York State Personal Income Tax Law

Source: State Income Tax Bureau

New York State adopted the personal income tax in 1919. The law provides, with respect to any taxable year beginning on or after October 1, 1934, as follows:

The ordinary tax based on net income which is computed as usual is levied at the following graduated rates, which are applied to the amount of net income after reflecting credit for the personal exemptions: 2% on the 1st $1,000; 3% on the 2nd and 3rd $1,000; 4% on the 4th and 5th $1,000; 5% on the 6th and 7th $1,000; 6% on the 8th and 9th $1,000; 7% on all over $9,000. The total of the normal tax and net capital gain tax (see last paragraph) is reduced 25% for the calendar years 1943 and 1944 and fiscal years ending in 1944 and 1945, 50% for the calendar years 1945, 1946 and 1947 and fiscal years ending in 1946, 1947 and 1948 and 10% for the calendar year 1948 and fiscal years ending in 1949.

A single person, or a married person not living with husband or wife, may claim a personal exemption of $1,000.

A person, who, during the taxable year, was the head of a family, or was married and living with husband or wife, may claim an exemption of $2,500. Only one exemption of $2,500 is permitted against the aggregate net income received by husband and wife.

If the exemption status changes during the taxable year the exemption allowable for the periods prior and subsequent to the change must be apportioned on the basis of time.

A "head of a family" is an individual who actually supports and maintains, as a family unit, one or more dependent individuals who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation.

In addition to the personal exemptions just mentioned, an allowance of $400 may be claimed for each person, other than husband or wife, under eighteen years of age, or incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective, or is over 18 years of age and is in fulltime attendance at an approved school or college, who was receiving his or her chief support from the taxpayer. If the exemption status changed during the year the exemption must be apportioned. The dependency credit can be claimed only by the person who provides the chief support and cannot be divided between two individuals.

Returns are due on or before April 15 of each year with respect to the previous calendar year or on or before the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the close of a fiscal year.

A fiscal year means an accounting period of 12 months ending on the last day of any month other than December.

Residents and non-residents of N. Y. State are taxable—a resident on income from all sources except those specifically exempted by the law; a nonresident on compensation from services actually rendered in New York, or income derived from a business carried on, or from property located within, New York State.

A return is required of every taxpayer where if single his net income and net capital gain for the taxable year is $1,000 or more or if married and living with husband or wife the aggregate net income and net capital gain of both is $2,500 or more.

A return must be rendered in any case irres tive of the amount of net income where the g income and capital gain amounts to $5,000 or o

Where a taxpayer actually changes resid from or to the State during a taxable year, a re is required to be filed for period of residence one for period of non-residence provided the income is of sufficient amount for the whole able period as defined above to require one.

The Normal Tax may be paid in full when return is filed or it may be paid in quarterly stallments, the first quarter being due at the of filing the return and the other installm three months, six months and nine months spectively after the due date. In no event s any installment except the last be less than $5.

In addition to the normal tax there is due a capital gain tax. Net capital gain is the exces gain over loss with respect to the sale or exch of capital assets. The rate is one-half of normal rates. It, also, is payable in installment the same manner as the normal tax.

WAR BONUS TAX

For the calendar year 1947 and fiscal years en in 1948, an additional tax is imposed on all payers, including non-residents, of ten percen the rates applicable to the normal tax and the capital gain tax. This tax is payable in the s manner as the Normal Tax and Net Capital G Tax.

UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS TAX

An unincorporated business tax is imposed Article 16-A of the New York State Tax Law. is a tax on net incomes of unincorporated b nesses carried on in New York State and is with respect to the calendar years 1945, 1946, 1 and 1948, and fiscal years ending in 1946, 1947, and 1949, at the rate of 3% of net income of unincorporated business wholly or partly car on within New York State.

An exemption of $5,000 (or a ratable por thereof for a period less than twelve months permitted, and the tax is not due in those c in which the net income is less than the exe tion.

The computation of gross income and net inc follows closely the computation made for purp of the Personal Income Tax Law. However, in dition to the deductions permitted for the Pers Income Tax there is allowed a reasonable am on account of the personal services of the in dual conducting the business or the members partnership carrying on an unincorporated ness, if such person is actively engaged in conduct of the business.

The amount so allowable can, in no event, ex in the aggregate 20% of net income nor can it ceed $5,000 for each individual or member.

If business is carried on both within and wit New York State the net income must be ap tioned so as to allocate to the State a proportic the total income which, under the circumsta in each case, will equitably reflect the amour income actually earned within the State.

The returns must be made in conjunction the returns filed under the provisions of the sonal Income Tax Law. Special blanks for purpose have been prepared by the Tax Com sion and should be secured by every unincorpor business entity which is subject to the tax.

The tax is payable in full at the time the re is filed.

Workmen's Compensation in New York State

Source: New York State Workmen's Compensation Board

York's new Disability Benefits Law, which
nto effect April 13, 1949, constitutes Article
the Workmen's Compensation Law of New
under which workmens compensation benefits
cupational disabilities and deaths have been
le since July 1, 1914. New York, recognizing
milarity of many aspects of "on-the-job"
off-the-job" disability benefits, is the first
to combine their administration. The new
rovides cash benefits up to $26 a week during
en weeks in a year or for a single disability.
benefits partially replace wages lost due to
ccupational disability.
benefits differ in character from those pro-
for occupational disabilities. All workers for
yers of four or more employees are covered
e law, except certain groups traditionally ex-
Special provision is made for the disabled
ployed. Employees are required to contribute
y-roll deduction ½ of 1% of wages earned on
fter July 1, 1950, but not more than 30 cents
k. Employers, who contribute the balance of
may secure payment of benefits by purchas-
surance, qualifying as a self-insurer, or by
tting acceptable welfare plans. The Dis-
y Benefits Law, which becomes fully effective
ly 1, 1950, when non-occupational disability
ts become payable, will be administered by
Donlon, Chairman of the Workmen's Com-
tion Board.
h respect to occupational accident or disease,
Vorkmen's Compensation Law of New York
es coverage whenever one or more employees
gaged in any of the listed hazardous employ-
carried on for pecuniary gain. In addition,
atute requires compensation coverage by any
ying organization whether or not the work
ces the listed hazardous employments and
iless of whether carried on for pecuniary gain
r or more workmen or operatives are em-
d. An amendment of 1947 makes mandatory
ge of executive officers of corporations sub-
o the law.
xpressly excludes farm laborers and domestic
nts, except that an amendment of 1946 ex-
coverage to domestic workers, other than
employed on farms, employed by the same
yer for a minimum of 48 hours per week in
and villages having a population of 40,000
re. The workers excluded may be covered
arily. It also excludes lumbering operations
armer for the production of firewood for sale
general public provided not more than four
ns are engaged in such work.
amendment of 1929 specifically exempts
ers, ministers, and other non-manual work-
r a religious, charitable, or education cor-
on.
amendment of 1931 includes in the coverage
compensation law private or domestic chauf-
employed as such in New York City. No
y is placed, however, upon employers who
o insure such chauffeurs.
State employees are entitled to compensa-
but only such municipal employees as are
led among the listed hazardous occupations.
amendment of 1947 provides mandatory cov-
for voluntary firemen.
iroad employees injured in interstate com-
are excluded by the Federal Employers'
ity Act.
sters and crews of vessels on navigable waters
xcluded by the Admiralty jurisdiction of the
al courts. Longshoremen and other mari-
workers if injured on docks are protected by
ompensation law, but if injured upon navi-
waters, including dry docks, compensation is
nder the Federal "Longshoremen's and Har-
orkers' Compensation Act," approved March
7. Masters and crews engaged in unloading
pairing are excluded from compensation if
ssel on which accident occurs is under eight-
ns net.

Claims for Injuries

injured employee or others must give written
of the accident to the employer within
days unless failure to give such notice is
ed by the Board on the ground that notice for sufficient reason could not have been given or that the employer had knowledge of the accident, or on the ground that the employer had not been prejudiced by the omission. A compensation claim must be filed within 2 years after injury or disablement. In cases of disablement caused by compressed air illness, by latent or delayed pathological bone, blood, or lung changes, or malignancies due to occupational exposure to certain substances, the claim may be filed beyond two years if filed 90 days after occurrence of disablement and of the knowledge that the claim is or was due to the nature of employment. The requirement as to filing does not apply to a minor, or an incompetent who has no legal guardian or committee, nor to an employee to whom compensation has been paid or medical care furnished.

The first payment of compensation becomes due on the fourteenth day of disability and thereafter is payable bi-weekly.

The accident must not be due to the injured employee's wilful intent to injure himself or another or solely to his intoxication.

In the case of an accident which occurred prior to July 1, 1935, the employer is required to provide proper and adequate medical attention and the employer may select the physician to render treatment.

In case of an accident after such date the injured employee may select a physician authorized by the Chairman of the Board.

Compensation to a disabled employee is ⅔ of his average weekly wages but not to exceed $32 per week, or less than $12 per week, and the minimum rate in cases of permanent total disability shall not be less than $15 per week nor in cases of temporary total disability less than $12 per week

In death cases awards are made to dependents in accordance with a schedule provided therefor. The total amount of benefits must not exceed ⅔ of the average weekly wage of the deceased based on maximum earnings of $227.50 a month. In the case of the widows and children of deceased employees wages are not deemed less than $78 a month.

Temporary total disability—two-thirds of the average weekly wage for the period of disability, but not to exceed $6,500.

Temporary partial disability—when there is a decrease in earning capacity, the compensation provided is two-thirds of the difference between the injured employee's average weekly wages before the accident and his wage earning capacity thereafter, but shall not exceed a total of $5,500.

Compensation for Disease

The Law allows compensation for any and all occupational diseases if the disability is occasioned after September 1, 1935.

For silicosis or other dust diseases, compensation is payable for total disability or death only. A 1947 amendment removed any limitation as to amount of benefits and transferred to the special fund (§15, subd. 8) liability after the first 260 weeks in cases of death or total disability from silicosis or other dust diseases. In cases of death after September 1, 1947, where total disability occurred prior thereto, the special fund is liable after the first 104 weeks.

Minors under 18 years of age who are employed in violation of the Labor Law are entitled to double compensation.

Laws 1945, Chapter 872, provides that an employee who has any permanent physical impairment who incurs a subsequent industrial accident or disease producing a permanent disability caused by both conditions that is substantially greater than that which would have resulted from the subsequent injury or occupational disease alone shall receive compensation and medical expenses from the carrier for the resulting disability. Such carrier, however, shall be entitled to reimbursement from the special Disability Fund for all such payments after the first one hundred and four weeks of disability. If such subsequent injury results in death, the carrier shall be reimbursed for all death benefits payable in excess of one hundred and four weeks.

Public Assistance in New York State

Source: State Department of Social Welfare

lic assistance in New York State consists of
ome relief program—including veteran relief
nced by state and local funds, and the three
l types of assistance in the financing of which
ederal Government participates—old age, aid
pendent children, and to the blind.

ing 1948 a monthly average of 231,793 cases
ed public assistance of $187,840,211. Of this
nt 25.3 percent was from Federal funds, 55.1 percent from State funds and 19.6 percent from local funds.

Home relief expenditures for the year were $53,536,622. A monthly average of 70,533 cases received this form of assistance.

Old age assistance granted to a monthly average of 112,285 persons was $72,681,561.

An average of 45,414 families received $53,077,003 under the aid to dependent children program.

Assistance to the blind, covering an average of 3,561 persons per month was $2,545,025.

The Minimum Wage Law in New York State

Source: New York State Department of Labor

Equal Pay Law

Effective July 1, 1944, women are guaranteed equal pay with men for equal work. The law allows a differential in pay based on factors other than sex.

Minimum Wage Law

A minimum wage law was passed by the New York State Legislature and became law on April 27, 1937. Its enactment followed the decision of the United States Supreme Court of March 29, 1937, reversing its stand in the Adkins case and upholding the minimum wage law of the State of Washington.

The act, entitled "Minimum Wage Standards for Women and Minors," states, "It is the declared public policy of the state of New York that women and minors employed in any occupation should receive wages sufficient to provide adequate maintenance and to protect their health."

The law empowers the Industrial Commissioner to investigate wages paid to women and minors in any occupation, except domestic service in the home of the employer or labor on a farm, and if, on the basis of information in his possession, with or without a special investigation, the Commissioner is of the opinion that a substantial number of women or minors in such occupation receive wages insufficient to provide adequate maintenance and to protect health, to appoint a board which shall report upon the establishment of minimum wage rates for women and minors in such occupations.

The wage board is composed of not more than 3 representatives of employers, an equal number of representatives of employees and not more than 3 disinterested members representing the public. Within 90 days it shall submit a report to the Commissioner including its recommendations as to minimum wage standards for wo and minors in the occupation or occupations der consideration. The Commissioner, in his cretion, may extend such time to 180 days. board is required to hold public hearings an recommending minimum wage standards may into account (1) the amount sufficient to pro adequate maintenance and to protect health, the value of the service or class of service dered, and (3) wages paid in the state for or comparable work.

The Commissioner may accept or reject the board report in whole or part after public h ings. If he rejects the report, he refers the ter to the same wage board or to a new one. he accepts, and, after public hearings, appr the report in whole or in part, he issues a m datory wage order and administrative reg tions to be effective within 60 days.

Violation of a mandatory wage order is a demeanor. Any employee who is paid less the wage established by a mandatory order recover in a civil action the full amount him. Any employer discriminating against employee for giving testimony or serving o wage board is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Provision is made for reconsideration and view of the minimum wage standards afte wage order has been in effect for six months, for appeal to the courts on the validity and sonableness of any order.

No adult male, 21 years of age and over, be paid less than the minimum wage stand or rates fixed for women and minors in any dustry or occupation under a minimum wage or

Minimum wage orders covering 926,000 wor are in effect in the laundry, beauty service, fectionery, cleaning and dyeing, restaurant, h and retail trade industries.

New York State Permissive Local Tax Law

Source: New York State Department of Taxation and Finance

Chapter 278 of the Laws of 1947, approved by Governor Thomas E. Dewey was amended by Chapter 651 of the Laws of 1948. It authorizes any county in New York State to impose any or all of the following:

1. Taxes on retail sales of tangible personal property and compensating use taxes, at rates not in excess of 2%.
2. Taxes on receipts from sales of food or drink, where the charge is $1.00 or more at a rate not in excess of 3%.
3. Taxes on the consumption or use of gas, electricity, water, refrigeration, steam or such services for domestic or commercial use and telephone or telegraph service at a rate not in excess of 3%.
4. Taxes on retail licensees of the State Liquor Authority, at a rate not in excess of 25% of the license fee.
5. Taxes on admissions to places of amusement, including roof gardens, cabarets, etc., at a rate not in excess of 5%.
6. Privilege taxes on coin-operated amusement devices at a rate not in excess of $25.00 per annum for each machine.
7. Taxes on the use of motor vehicles, at a rate not in excess of $5 in the case of a non-commercial passenger vehicle weighing 3,500 lbs. or less, and not in excess of $10 in the of any other vehicle.
8. Taxes on general businesses at a rate of in excess of three-tenths of 1% of rec therefrom and on financial businesses rate not in excess of three-fifths of 1% gross income.
9. Taxes on hotel room occupancy not to ex 5% of the rent.

In addition, any city in the state having a p lation of over 25,000 and less than 1,000,00 authorized to impose any or all of the foreg taxes.

The City of New York is authorized to adopt or all of the above mentioned taxes, except retail sales tax, general business tax and room occupancy tax. Such taxes have been effect in the City of New York for many under authorization granted by the Legislatu

Pursuant to the authority contained in Cha 278 as amended, the following taxes have been posed by counties and cities:

Retail sales and compensating use taxes by County of Erie and the Cities of Syracuse Poughkeepsie; consumers' utility taxes by the C of Troy and Binghamton; a general business by the County of Monroe; and taxes on admiss on the use of motor vehicles and on hotel occupancy by the City of Binghamton.

Savings Bank Life Insurance, New York State

Savings Bank Life Insurance was authorized in New York State by act of legislature in 1938, amending the Banking Act to permit mutual savings banks to establish life insurance departments. Under the provisions of the law, savings banks may issue policies of life insurance in amounts not exceeding $5,000 on each person insured. There are no solicitors in Savings Bank Life Insurance and no selling commissions are paid, its purpose being to make life insurance available to voluntary buyers at the lowest possible cost.

Savings Bank Life Insurance is legal reserve life insurance, and operates under supervision of the State Banking and Insurance Departments. It is the same kind of life insurance as that sold by the largest mutual life insurance companies. The only difference is in its method of merchandising.

In the operation of Savings Bank Life Insurance there are issuing and agency banks. An issuing bank issues policies of all the usual forms of life insurance, including group life insurance, accepting the liability thereof, and keeps all the f and records necessary for a complete life in ance service. The services of an Actuary a Medical Director are provided for all of the b by a central administrative body, the Sa Banks Life Insurance Fund, directed by a b of seven trustees appointed by the Superinten of Banks with the approval of the Governor.

At the present time all issuing banks contr 2% of premium income to the Savings Bank Insurance Fund to serve as a central gua fund, which provides an additional safeguard tecting the assets of all life insurance departm and supplementing their own reserves and su funds which are required in accordance with insurance law.

An agency bank accepts applications for insurance, forwards them to issuing banks, acts as a collection agency for the recei premiums.

In New York on May 31, 1949, there were 264 policies in force for $146,428,766 including g insurance of $12,068,050. There were 39 iss banks and 25 agency banks.

New York State Labor Relations Act

Source: State Department of Social Welfare

pter 443, effective July 1, 1937, and known e N. Y. State Labor Relations Act. The State applies particularly to industries in intra- commerce, excepting from its applications oyers and employees admittedly subject to the nal Labor Relations Act or the Federal ay Labor Act. Employees of the State, cipality or other governmental agency, chari- religious or educational organizations, do- c servants and farm laborers are also ot.

e Act affirms the rights of employees to self- ization, to form, join or assist labor unions, rgain collectively through representatives of own choosing, free from interference, re- nt, or coercion of employers. It makes the sentatives selected by the majority of the oyees the exclusive bargaining agency in re- to conditions of employment. Employees may y time present grievances to employers di- or through representatives.

e State Labor Relations Board is authorized cide the appropriate unit for collective bar- ng, as employer, multiple employer, craft or unit or other; provided that, where the ma- e of employees of a particular craft shall so e, the Board must designate such craft as the opriate unit. It may also conduct investiga- hearings and elections, if necessary, to as- in proper representatives. Individuals hired for the duration of a strike are barred from participation in elections. Company unions cannot be listed on ballots.

The Board cannot intervene in representation controversies between persons or groups within a labor organization or between labor organizations affiliated with the same parent organization.

In cases of alleged unfair practices, the Board can hold hearings, subpoena persons, records, etc., and take testimony. If violations are proved, the Board can serve cease and desist orders upon the employer and may take further action, such as ordering reinstatement with back pay of employees discriminated against by the unfair labor practice. The Board may petition the State Supreme Court for enforcement of orders issued at the close of unfair labor practice proceedings, and the employer may petition the Court to vacate such orders. Interference with the activities of the State Labor Relations Board or with employees' exercise of their rights in an election of representatives is penalized.

The formal decisions of the Board are analyzed in its annual reports which include also an analysis of court decisions and statistical data. In addition, the Board issues printed volumes of its decisions. Both the annual reports and decisions volumes are available at the Board's offices, 250 West 57th Street, New York 19, New York.

The Members of the Board are Keith Lorenz, Chairman, and Meyer Goldberg and Frank P. Maurin.

New York State Canal System

Source: State Department of Public Works

e Erie Canal was opened (Oct. 26, 1825) and ystem made free (as of Jan. 1, 1883).

e construction of the improved canals was n 1905. Their depth is 12 feet; the locks are feet long, with usable length 300 ft., 43½ in beam, overhead clearance not to exceed feet above the water surface.

the Erie branch, the Mohawk River is ed from Troy to Rome; from Rome to Sylvan h, land cuts and the enlarged channel of l Creek are utilized; then Oneida Lake and da River. Seneca and Clyde Rivers to Lyons, e another land cut is made to a point near leton; then Tonawanda Creek to the Niagara r.

e Oswego Canal, which joins the Erie Canal nree River Point and extends to Lake Ontario swego, is practically the Oswego River canal-

e Champlain Canal extends from the Erie l at Waterford to Lake Champlain at White- It is formed by the canalized Hudson River Waterford to Fort Edward, and an artificial nel from Fort Edward to Whitehall.

e Cayuga and Seneca Canal is formed by the lization of Seneca River and Cayuga and ca Lakes. This canal joins near Montezuma. e Cayuga branch extends southerly to the of Cayuga Lake at Ithaca.

e Seneca branch extends from the junction at foot of Cayuga Lake up the Seneca River to through Seneca Lake to Watkins.

e Champlain Canal was opened for traffic in 1916. The Oswego Canal in 1917, and the complete route from Troy to Buffalo in 1918.

The total length of the canals is 525 miles.

They are under the supervision of the Superintendent of Public Works, who acts through the Supt. of Operation and Maintenance.

The principal office is in the State Office Building, Albany, N. Y.; district offices in Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo.

The State grain elevator and the Barge Canal Terminal at Gowanus Bay at Brooklyn was transferred to the port of New York authorities on May 1, 1944, pursuant to Chapter 410, Law of 1944. It was also decided to transfer the remaining canal terminals in Greater New York to the city of New York in accordance with Chapter 409, Laws of 1944. Such transfer was made on May 19, 1944.

The State of New York owns and operates a modern grain elevator of 1,000,000 bushel capacity in Oswego as a facility for handling grain moved on the canal system. Terminals or docks, with warehouses have been established at many of the cities and villages along the canal system. The Federal Government has dredged the Hudson River to Albany to a channel depth of 27 feet at mean low water and the City of Albany has established a modern port so that deep water navigation has been brought 150 miles closer to the Great Lakes. Albany has one of the largest grain elevators in the world with a capacity of 13,000,000 bushels where cargoes are received from the Great Lakes area shipped via the canals and transferred to ocean vessels for export.

CARGO TRAFFIC, NET TONS, BOTH WAYS ON N. Y. STATE CANALS

ar	Manufact. Products	Agricult'r'l Products	Other and Total	Year	Manufact. Products	Agricult'r'l Products	Other and Total
	Net Tons	Net Tons	Net Tons		Net Tons	Net Tons	Net Tons
.....	3,778,055	379,376	5,010,467	1943.....	1,865,159	126,368	2,824,160
.....	3,004,149	1,073,244	4,709,486	1944.....	1,626,103	131,392	2,506,840
.....	3,508,954	616,908	4,689,034	1945.....	1,851,672	607,889	2,968,682
.....	3,550,345	772,875	4,768,160	1946.....	2,163,181	657,360	2,820,541
.....	3,257,681	778,216	4,503,059	1947.....	2,956,335	563,337	3,790,050
.....	2,298,969	287,987	3,539,101	1948.....	3,688,778	635,410	4,513,817

Public School Statistics, New York State

Source: The State Education Department

Daily Attend.	Teach-ers	Teach'rs Wages	Total Expend.	Val. of Schools	Yr.	Daily Attend.	Teach-ers	Teach'rs Wages	Total Expend.	Val. of Schools
		$1,000	$1,000	$1,000				$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
1,960,946	82,392	202,296	393,841	1,026,930	1944	1,584,986	72,334	199,847	350,817	1,107,952
1,919,684	80,553	209,727	402,444	1,062,320	1945	1,566,225	71,806	199,817	354,727	1,105,264
1,865,946	80,254	209,544	380,912	1,081,014	1946	1,552,891	73,079	218,465	380,100	1,131,815
1,780,444	77,884	206,249	370,206	1,089,370	1947	1,595,713	73,686	248,624	432,247	1,161,934
1,658,785	74,632	201,288	358,220	1,094,411	1948	1,628,023	75,025	277,125	500,216	1,247,262

xpenditures excluding moneys from the sale of bonds and certificates of indebtedness were since 1933: 3) $322,396,309; (1934) $309,834,631; (1935) $314,970,661; (1936) $325,994,476; (1937) $334,889,510; 8) $354,109,166; (1939) $347,775,704; (1940) $357,637,229; (1941) $357,923,285; (1942) $356,183,375; 3) $348,883,575; (1944) $347,016,624; (1945) $352,480,890; (1946) $378,143,894; (1947) 425,614,877; 3) $477,887,493.

New York State Parks with Campsites

Source: Division of Parks, New York State Conservation Department

THE PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK

The Palisades Interstate Park is a chain of parks that lie along the west bank of the Hudson River beginning at Fort Lee in New Jersey, embracing the Palisades, a large part of the Highlands of the Hudson, and terminating at Newburgh, in New York. The rocks of the Palisades are said by geologists to be 150,000,000 years old.

Within the area of the Park, under the supervision of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, is the Stony Point Battlefield Reservation.

The total area of the Park is 46,991 acres, of which the Harriman Section covers 37,656 acres; Bear Mt. area, 3,830; Storm King, 1,057; Hook Mt. 655; Blauvelt, 536; Tallman Mt. 752; Haverstraw, 73; Palisades, 16; Stony Point, 45.

Every section of the Park is accessible by motor highways and by interior roads. In the summer season, steamboats run to Hook Mountain and Bear Mountain. The West Shore Railroad reaches the eastern borders, and the Erie the western.

The main artery connecting the several sections of the Park is U. S. Route 9-W, readily accessible by way of the Holland Tunnel, the George Washington Bridge or the Dyckman Street-Englewood Ferry from New York City and from Yonkers, over the Yonkers-Alpine Ferry. It is a scenic highway almost constantly in sight of the Hudson River. New York State Route 17 gives access to the southern and western portions of the Harriman Section of the Park and U. S. Route 6 crosses the northeastern corner of the Bear Mountain-Harriman Section. From the east side of the Hudson River, access to the Park may be had over the Bear Mountain Parkway and the Bear Mountain Bridge.

Cabins are available for camping at Ross Camp Dock, a short distance north of the George Washington Bridge. A tourist camp is provided at the top of the Englewood approach to the Henry Hudson Drive. The Blauvelt section provides camping facilities. Automobile tourist camping is encouraged in Harriman State Park for 24 hours. Camping for longer periods is permitted at Lake Tiorati.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PARKS

Hudson River Shore—Kingsland Point (85 acres) at North Tarrytown; **Croton Point** (504 acres) near Harmon.

Long Island Sound Shore—Glen Island (105 acres) off New Rochelle, connected with the mainland; **Playland—Rye Beach** (273 acres), all-year resort. Playland is the largest recreational center in the Westchester County Park System. In addition to a splendid salt-water beach and fresh-water swimming pool, boardwalk and picnic groves, it has one of the world's most modern amusement parks, game rooms, Playland is an all-year resort.

Inland Parks—Tibbetts Brook (161 acres) at Yonkers, north of Van Cortlandt Park; **V. Everit Macy** (202 acres) at Ardsley, encompassing Woodlands Lake; **Silver Lake** (161 acres) in the Town of Harrison; **Blue Mountain Reservation** (1,586 acres) in the southern part of Peekskill; **Ward Poundridge Reservation** (4,100 acres) forest lands located at Cross River; **Mohansic** (1,100 acres) include Mohansic Lake on Bronx Parkway Extension; **Willsons Woods** (23 acres) at Mt. Vernon, adjoins Hutchinson River Parkway; **Saxon Woods Park** (850 acres) along Hutchinson River Parkway in Scarsdale; **Maple Moor** (140 acres) along Hutchinson River Parkway in Mamaroneck River Valley; **Sprain Lake** (130 acres) in Yonkers; **Hawthorne and Pleasantville Playfields** (28 acres) on Saw Mill River Parkway at Pleasantville, and 6 acres at Hawthorne Circle; **Ridge Road Picnic Area** (170 acres) in the Town of Greenburgh.

PARKWAYS

The **Saw Mill River Parkway** runs from Van Cortlandt Park to Chappaqua. The **Cross County Parkway** connects the Saw Mill River Parkway, Yonkers, with the Hutchinson River Parkway, New Rochelle. The **Hutchinson River Parkway** extends from the New York City line in Pelham Bay Park to the Connecticut line, where it connects with the Merritt Parkway, which extends east. The **Bronx River Parkway** extends from the city line northerly 13½ miles to the Taconic State Parkway at Valhalla. The **Central Westchester Parkway** runs from Westchester Avenue northerly for a distance of two miles to its intersection with Route #22, in the City of White Plains and the Town of Harrison.

LONG ISLAND STATE PARKS

Valley Stream (130 acres), 18 miles from N. Y., from Southern State Parkway to Merrick Road.

Hempstead Lake (903 acres), 21 miles from N. Y., on Southern State Parkway.

Jones Beach (2,413 acres), 40 miles from N
This park is reached by the Grand Central
Northern State Parkways, the Southern
Highway, Sunrise Highway, or Merrick Roa
either the Meadowbrook State Parkway or
Wantagh State Parkway. Jones Beach State
may also be reached from Long Beach by the
Causeway and the Meadowbrook Parkway;
via the Long Island Railroad with bus connect
Jones Beach has over 2 miles of ocean bat
beach, a stillwater bathing area in Zachs Ba
salt water diving, swimming and wading poo
the West Bathhouse, a marine stadium, res
rants, cafeterias, games areas, marine boardw
and other facilities.

Bethpage (1,411 acres), 37 miles from N.
north of Farmingdale. Bethpage occupies a ro
wooded tract north of the Village of Farm
dale on the Nassau-Suffolk County Line. Fou
hole golf courses and a clubhouse are avail
There are picnic groves, over ten miles of b
paths and pedestrian trails, a stable where
trained saddle horses may be hired, and a
field where games may be witnessed every
day afternoon during the polo season.

Fire Island (800 acres) 53 miles from N. Y.,
Babylon.

Belmont Lake (381 acres), 42 miles from N

Heckscher (1,520 acres), 50 miles from N. Y
Great South Bay, south of E. Islip.

A gift to the State of 200 acres of Westbu
country estate of the late W. Bayard Cuttin
Great River, L. I., for use as a public arbore
was announced in 1936 by the Long Island
Commission. The tract contains a fine colle
of evergreens and is noted for its landscapin

Sunken Meadow (522 acres), 45 miles from N
near Kings Park; on Long Island Sound.

Wildwood (395 acres), 73 miles from N. Y.
Long Island Sound.

Montauk Point (158 acres), 132 miles from N
on the ocean.

Hither Hills (1,755 acres), 122 miles from N
on the ocean, west of Montauk.

Orient Beach (342 acres), 108 miles from N
on Gardiners Bay.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN REGION

Catskill Park contains 544,000 acres, of w
the state owns more than 232,000 acres.
park is situated in the Hudson, Delaware
Mohawk valleys. There is a rim of high, rough,
precipitous mountains extending from the nor
ly end of the park along the northeast and eas
part. The Catskill section is reached by rail o
New York Central to Rhinecliff, thence by fer
Rondout, the terminus of the Catskill Mou
branch of the New York Central railroad; an
the New York, Ontario and Western railroad
charge is made in the preserve for the us
campsites or facilities. The chief campsites

Beaver Kill—turn north from State High
route 17, two miles west of Livingston Manor.
campsite is about five miles from this point
hard surfaced roads.

Woodland Valley—turn south from State H
way, route 28, one mile west of Phoenicia.
miles run on good macadam to campsite.

Devil's Tombstone—turn north from
Highway, route 28, at Phoenicia or south
State Highway, route 23-A, two miles ea
Hunter. The campsite is at the southerly ent
to the Stony Clove, a narrow defile bet
Hunter and Plateau mountains, through w
the highway passes.

North Lake—turn north from State Higt
route 23-A, at Haines Falls. There follo
drive of three miles.

UP-STATE PARKS

Taconic, at Copake Falls (6,209 acres), 90
from N. Y.; **Lake Taghkanic** (750 acres), 115
from N. Y.; **Clarence Fahnestock Memorial**
acres), 9 miles from Cold Spring; **Margaret**
Norrie (323 acres) on Hudson River, 9 miles
of Poughkeepsie.

Echo Lake (64 acres) at Millwood; N. Y. H
brook (14 acres), 5 miles east of Peekskill,
Kitchawan (20 acres), 2 miles north of Mill
N. Y. (formerly administered by the Westch
County Park Commission).

Wall tents, 12 x 14 with floor, outside fire
table and benches accommodating six. Wall
8 x 10, and accommodating four. Camp site
rented to those supplying their own equip
Cottages accommodating as many as from t
eight persons. Application for accommoda
should be made in advance to the superinte
at Taconic park and the caretaker at the o
The Taconic park State Parkway is now ext
to include the Bronx River Parkway exte
north of the Kensico Reservoir (formerly und

ction of the Westchester County Park Com-
).
rk Shores, on Lake Ontario, 4 miles W. of
; **Green Lakes,** 10 miles E. of Syracuse;
go Valley, on Chenango River, 12 miles N.
ghamton; **Gibert Lake,** 12 miles N. W. of
a; **Chittenango Falls,** 3 miles N. of Cazeno-
ark Reservation, 2 miles S. E. of Syracuse.
rmilk Falls (675 acres), 2½ miles S. of
; **Cayuga Lake** (188 acres), 3 miles from
Falls; **Robert H. Treman State Park** (989
5 miles S. W. of Ithaca; **Fair Haven Beach**
cres), on Lake Ontario, 15 miles S. W. of
; **Fillmore Glen** (857 acres), 1 mile S. of
a; **Stony Brook** (481 acres), 3 miles S. of
lle; **Taughannock Falls** (533 acres), on
Lake, 8 miles N. of Ithaca; **Watkins Glen**
cres), in Village of that name; **Newtown**
ield Reservation (326 acres), 5 miles S. E.
ira.
nworth Park (6,998 acres), on upper Genesee
50 miles S. of Rochester.
lin Beach State Park, 28 miles from Roches-
1 acres).
any (57,963 acres), 70 miles from Buffalo,
s from Jamestown, 10 miles from Bradford,
ake Erie (240 acres) 7 miles from Dunkirk;
ake (650 acres) near Cuba, N. Y.
e Reservation at Niagara, Whirlpool State
(109 acres); **Devil's Hole State Park** (42
Beaver Island State Park (722 acres),
Island; **Buckhorn Island State Park** (722
Buckhorn Island.
sand Islands State Parks, 12 in number be-
Sackets Harbor and Chippewa Bay.

ADIRONDACK REGION

Adirondack Forest Preserve with its 2,177,-
res, its mountains, streams and lakes, is
single exception, the largest forest preserve
United States. Camping is free in the Forest
ve. The State has provided many public
all marked by signs, but visitors should
r with the rangers in charge.
chief campsites are:
George Battleground—route U. S. 9, about
rth mile south of Lake George village at
itherly end of Lake George.
thstone Point—two miles north of Lake
Village on Bolton road, State Highway,
9N.
rs Rock—Two miles north of Hague-on-
George, on route 9N.
e Point—Two miles north of Pottersville on
highway, route 9, on Schroon Lake.
p Bridge—Sixteen miles north of Schroon
n the Schroon River and U. S. highway,
.
dox Lake—On the shore of Dark Bay, about
uarters of a mile from State highway, route
e entrance highway to the camp leaves the State highway two miles east of Severance and one mile west of Paradox.

Crown Point Reservation—Turn east from route 8 and 22, about half way between Crown Point and Port Henry. Route 8 leads directly to the camp and to Champlain bridge, a distance of four miles.

Wilmington Notch—Between the Ausable River and State Highway, route 86. Wilmington is the nearest village, 3 miles away.

Poke-O-Moonshine—On U. S. Highway, No. 9, between Elizabethtown and Keesville, about six miles south of the latter village.

Cumberland Bay—Turn east off U. S. Highway 9, just north of Plattsburg, on road to ferry.

Meadowbrook—On State Highway, route 86, 4 miles east of Saranac Lake.

Meacham Lake—On State Highway No. 10, nineteen miles north of Lake Clear Junction.

Fish Creek Pond—On State Highway, route 10, between Saranac and Tupper Lake.

Cranberry Lake—Turn from State highway route 3 at Cranberry Lake Village; 2 miles over dirt road to campsite.

Lake Eaton—On the north shore of Lake Eaton, a quarter of a mile from State Highway, route 10. Entrance to the camp is two miles west of Long Lake.

Golden Beach—On the easterly shore of Raquette Lake, close to State Highway, route 28, about 3 miles east of Raquette Lake village.

Lake Durant—On State Highway No. 28, 3 miles east of Blue Mt. Lake.

Sacandaga—On State Highway, route 30, and the Sacandaga River, 4 miles south of Wells.

Moffitt Beach—Turn north from State Highway, route 8, 2 miles west of Speculator.

Poplar Point—On State Highway, route 8, on the westerly shore of Piseco Lake about two miles west of the hamlet of Piseco.

Point Comfort—On Piseco Lake and State Highway, route 8, two miles west of the Poplar Point site.

Caroga Lake—On easterly shore of Caroga Lake nine miles north of Gloversville on State Highway, route 29A.

Lewey Lake—Midway between Speculator and Indian Lake village, reached by dirt road from Speculator and partly macadam from Indian Lake. The road is part of State Highway, route 10.

Pixleys Falls—Six miles south of Boonville on State Highway, route 46.

Whetstone Gulf—Just off State Highway, route 12, six miles south of Lowville.

Eighth Lake—At west end of Eighth Lake, five miles west of Raquette Lake village on State Highway, route 28.

Eel Weir—Five miles south of Ogdensburg, near State Highway, route 87. To reach site turn west from route 87 about halfway between Ogdensburg and Heuvelton.

Housing in New York State

Source: State Division of Housing

elp meet New York State housing needs, the
n operates a broad program that: (1) ad-
rs direct aid to localities for low rent hous-
d slum clearance, (2) assists and advises
blems of neighborhood and community de-
ent, (3) consults with local technicians and
rs servicing communities, (4) determines the
r emergency housing and supervises planning
perations, (5) supervises privately-financed
dividend housing developments for lower
income groups, (6) encourages the con-
on of mutual housing developments for and
rans under the State's limited dividend law,
s Bell Park Gardens in Queens, requiring
itial investments and over-all carrying
within the means of a moderate income,
ers consultation to private or community
in large scale housing plans.

The State's capital loan fund for low cost housing and slum clearance totals $300,000,000. In addition, the State can pay cash subsidies up to $25,000,000 each year to such projects in order to maintain low rents. As of March 31 1949, $333,-203,900 have been earmarked for 44 low rent State-aided projects to house 30,000 low income families.

The Division surpervises 75 veterans' emergency housing projects built by the State; helped establish 158 emergency housing and educational projects at 53 colleges and universities; helped create three new emergency State colleges, Sampson, Champlain and Mohawk. About 60,000 veterans and their families are housed in 11,038 apartments and 13,480 dormitory accommodations as a result of this program, put in operation at a cost of $69,-800,000 in State appropriations.

New York State Banking Statistics

Source: New York State Banking Department

lass	Number			Deposits ($1,000)			Resources ($1,000)		
s of 31, 1948	In N. Y. City	Outside N. Y. City	State Total	In N. Y. City	Outside N. Y. C.	State Total	In N. Y. City	Outside N. Y. C.	State Total
anks....	9	101	110	152,998	274,849	427,847	166,691	299,262	465,953
ompanies.	35	103	138	15,014,783	2,634,536	17,699,319	16,811,844	2,911,028	19,722,872
banks..	55	76	131	8,254,096	2,086,094	10,340,190	9,137,180	2,348,200	11,485,380
bankers.	2	2	4	193,634	3,343	196,977	234,158	3,750	237,939
ial banks.	7	6	13	140,903	23,473	164,376	162,402	27,092	189,495

eholdings (equivalent of deposits): Credit Unions, $19,997,210; Savings and Loan Associations, 8,613. Savings and Loan Bank of the State of New York, deposits, $1,804,528; Resources, ,335.

New York State Mountain Peaks

Source: The U. S. Geological Survey; figures show feet above mean sea level

Adirondacks—The principal mountain group in the Empire State, occupying an area of 5,000 square miles in the north-northeast area.

Catskills—They cover an area of 1,000 s miles, principally in Greene, Ulster, Sullivar Delaware counties, west of the Hudson Rive

CHIEF ADIRONDACK PEAKS

(Figures ending in 0 usually are derived from contours and may be as much as 20 feet in er

Peak	County	Elv. ft.	Peak	County	Elv. ft.	Peak	County
Adams	Essex	3,584	Esther	Essex	4,270	Panther	Hamilton
Algonquin Peak	Essex	5,112	Giant	Essex	4,622	Panther Peak	Essex
Allen	Essex	4,345	Gore	Warren	3,595	Porter	Essex
Armstrong	Essex	4,455	Gothic	Essex	4,738	Redfield	Essex
Averil Peak	Clinton	3,810	Gray	Essex	4,900	Ridge	Essex
Bartlett Ridge	Essex	3,880	Green	Essex	3,928	Saddle Back	Essex
Basin	Essex	4,825	Haystack	Essex	4,918	Santanoni	Essex
Big Slide	Essex	4,255	Henderson	Essex	3,660	Saw Teeth	Essex
Blue	Hamilton	3,759	Hoffman	Essex	3,715	Sentinel Peak	Essex
Blue Ridge	Essex	3,715	Hurricane	Essex	3,687	Sentinel Range	Essex
Blue Ridge	Hamilton	3,865	Jay	Essex	3,601	Seward	Franklin
Boreas	Essex	3,815	Lewey	Hamilton	3,740	Seymour	Franklin
Boundary Peak	Essex	4,920	Little Moose	Hamilton	3,630	Skylight	Essex
Calamity	Essex	3,641	Lyon	Clinton	3,810	Snowy	Hamilton
Cascade	Essex	4,092	MacIntyre Mt.	Essex	5,112	Street	Essex
Cheney Cobble	Essex	3,673	Marcy	Essex	5,343	Table Top	Essex
Cliff	Essex	4,000	McComb	Essex	4,425	Twin Mts	Essex
Colden	Essex	4,713	McKenzie	Essex	3,872	Wakely	Hamilton
Colvin	Essex	4,074	Moose	Essex	3,921	Wallface	Essex
Dial	Essex	4,023	Nipple Top	Essex	4,620	Whiteface	Essex
Dix	Essex	4,842	Noonmark	Essex	3,552	Wolf Jaw	Essex
Donaldson	Franklin	4,215	North River	Essex	3,890	Wright	Essex
Dun Brook	Hamilton	3,565	Nye	Essex	4,160		

CHIEF CATSKILL MOUNTAIN PEAKS

Balsam Cap	Ulster	3,700	High Peak	Greene	3,660	Rose	Ulster
Balsam	Greene	3,565	Hunter	Greene	4,025	Round Top	Greene
Balsam	Ulster	3,590	Huntersfield	Greene	3,450	Rusk	Greene
Bls., Rnd. Top	Ulster	3,723	Indian Head	Greene	3,585	Slide	Ulster
Bearpen	Del.-Greene	3,500	Lone	Ulster	3,740	Spruce	Ulster
Belle Ayr	Ulster	3,406	McGregor	Delaware	3,253	Spruce Top	Greene
Big Indian	Ulster	3,721	Mill Br'k. Rdge.	Ulster-Del.	3,380	Stoppel Point	Greene
Black Dome	Greene	3,990	Mombacous	Ulster	3,000	Sugarloaf	Greene
Blackhead Peak	Greene	3,937	Mongaup	Ulster	3,150	Table	Ulster
Bloomberg	Delaware	3,448	Mor'sv'le R'ng	Delaware	3,253	Thos. Cole	Greene
Cornell	Ulster	3,906	North Dome	Greene	3,593	Twin	Greene
Denman	Sullivan	3,051	Overlook	Ulster	3,150	Utsayanthe	Delaware
Dry Brook Rdg.	Del.-Ulster	3,510	Panther	Ulster	3,760	Van Wyck	Ulster
Evergreen	Greene	3,531	Peekamoose	Ulster	3,863	Vly	Greene
Fir	Ulster	3,619	Pisgan	Delaware	3,365	West Kill	Greene
Giant Ledge	Ulster	3,218	Plateau	Greene	3,855	Wildcat	Ulster
Graham	Ulster	3,890	Plattekill	Delaware	3,250	Wndhm.Hgh.Pt.	Greene
Halcott	Greene	3,537	Richmond	Greene	3,213	Wittenberg	Ulster
Hemlock	Ulster	3,264	Rocky	Ulster	3,620		

CHIEF LAKES AND PONDS IN NEW YORK STATE

Lake	County	Sq. M.	Elev. Feet	Lake	County	Sq. M.
Beaver River Flow	Herkimer	3.95	1,660	Long	Hamilton	6.14
Big Moose	Hamilton-Herkimer	1.98	1,824	Meacham	Franklin	1.88
Black	St. Lawrence	17.16	272	Moose-Little	Herkimer	1.05
Blue Mountain	Hamilton	2.05	1,789	Oneida	Oneida-Oswego	79.8
Brandreth	Hamilton	1.38	1,787	Onondaga	Onondaga	4.75
Brant	Warren	2.12	801	Otisco	Onondaga	3.50
Canadarago	Otsego	3.06	1,276	Otsego	Otsego	6.23
Canandaigua	Ontario-Yates	16.57	686	Owasco	Cayuga	10.3
Cayuga	Cay.-Tomp-Seneca	66.4	381	Peck	Fulton	1.07
Cazenovia	Madison	1.72	1,190	Piseco	Hamilton	4.32
Champlain	Essex-Clinton-Vt.-Canada	439.0	95	Placid	Essex	4.37
				Pleasant	Hamilton	2.35
Chateaugay, upper	Clinton	3.85	1,310	Raquette	Hamilton	8.43
Chautauqua	Chautauqua	20.9	1,308	Raquette Pond	Franklin	1.60
Chazy	Clinton	2.32	1,531	Round	Hamilton	1.21
Clear	Franklin	1.59	1,610	Sacandaga	Hamilton	2.50
Conesus	Livingston	5.08	818	St. Regis, upper	Franklin	1.08
Cross	Cayuga-Onondaga	3.40	370	Saranac Lk., lower	Franklin	3.46
Follensby, pond	Franklin	1.42	1,548	Saranac Lk., m'dle	Franklin	2.6
Forked	Hamilton	1.95	1,741	Saranac Lk., upper	Franklin	7.95
Fulton Chain—1st	Herkimer	1.03	1,706	Saratoga	Saratoga	6.78
Fulton Chain—4th	Herkimer	3.29	1,707	Schroon	Essex-Warren	6.61
George, Lake	Essex-Warren	44.44	317	Seneca	Seneca-Schuyler; Ontario-Yates	66.7
Greenwood	Orange	3.0	610			
Hemlock	Livingston	2.90	896	Silver	Clinton	1.30
Hinckley, reservoir	Herk.-Oneida	5.11	1,225	Silver	Wyoming	1.19
Honeoye	Liv.-Ontario	2.61	800	Skaneateles	Cay.-Cortl.-Onond.	13.8
Honnedaga	Herkimer	1.46	2,187	Tupper	St. Law.-Franklin	5.91
Indian	Hamilton	6.96	1,650	Tupper, Little	Hamilton	3.80
Keuka	Yates-Steuben	17.43	709	Wolf Pond	Franklin	1.35
Lila	Hamilton	2.26	1,714	Woodhull	Herkimer	1.74
Little	Schuyler	1.27	1,096			

Lake Erie borders on New York State for an airline distance of 64 miles.
Area in U. S.—4,900 square miles.
Lake Ontario forms the northern boundary of N. Y. State for an airline distance of 146 miles.
Area in U. S.—3,470 square miles.
Finger Lakes form a group of glacial lakes in central New York. From west to east they Conesus, Hemlock, Canadice, Honeoye, C daigua, Keuka, Seneca, Cayuga, Owasco, Sk teles, and Otisco.
There are 2,300 lakes, ponds, or reservo New York State, of which 78 have an are square mile or more.

CITY OF NEW YORK

Brief History of the Municipality

Source: Legislative Manual of the State

hattan Island, the present Borough of Man-
a, was discovered by Henry Hudson on Sep-
r 11, 1609. In 1613, the first habitations for
men were built by Adrian Block, where 41
way now stands. On May 6, 1626, Peter
t, appointed Director-General of New Neth-
, purchased Manhattan Island from the In-
for trinkets valued at about twenty-four
s, and the town with a population of less
200 was named New Amsterdam.
first wooden church was erected in 1633. Two
later Fort Amsterdam was built on what is
he site of the Custom House. In 1642 the
ublic meeting place was built on the site of
rl street. In 1653 a wall was built along what
Wall street, as a protection against attack,
extended along Rector street in 1673.
Amsterdam, with a population of about 800,
ncorporated as a city on February 2, 1653.
irst street was paved in 1657, this running
en Broad and Whitehall Streets. On March
64, King Charles II of England granted all
utch land in America, covering what is now
ork, New Jersey and a part of Connecticut,
s brother James, Duke of York. The city
aptured by the English on September 8 of
ear and it was then named New York after
uke of York. Thomas Willett, of Plymouth,
ppointed the first Mayor, taking office in
1665. On August 9, 1673, the city was re-
ed by the Dutch, who named it New Orange,
the Prince of Orange. In November, 1674,
Netherland, including the city of New Orange,
eded to England, and the province and the
enamed New York.
December 8, 1683, the city was first divided
ards, each of the six with an alderman. On
27, 1686, the first charter was granted. The
rinting press was set up on April 12, 1693,
n October 16, 1725, the first newspaper in
York was founded. A new city hall was
eted at Broad and Wall streets in 1700, this
ing "New Federal Hall," and on April 30,
George Washington there took oath of office
t President of the United States. The first
brary was founded in 1754. In 1756 a stage
was started between New York and Phila-
a. In 1762 the streets were first lighted at
expense.
July 9, 1776, in the presence of George Wash-
, the Declaration of Independence was read
e American troops quartered in New York,
he site now occupied by the City Hall. The
h captured the city on Sept. 14, 1776, and it was not until Nov. 25, 1783, that the city below Fourteenth Street was again under the control of the Americans. The final step in the establishment of the first American city government in New York City was completed on Feb. 5, 1784, when Governor George Clinton appointed James Duane as the first Mayor.

By 1790 the city extended from the Battery to the lower end of City Hall Park, and its population was 33,131. New York was the capital of the Nation from 1785 to 1790, and the capital of the State until 1797. On August 11, 1807, Robert Fulton's steamboat, the "Clermont," made its trip from New York to Albany in thirty-two hours. In 1832 the first horse railroad in the world started on Fourth Avenue. In 1844 the first uniformed police force in New York City was organized. On May 2, 1865, the first paid fire department was organized. On May 24, 1883, the first bridge to span the East River, the Brooklyn Bridge, was opened. The Statue of Liberty was unveiled on October 24, 1886.

Excavation for the first subway was made on March 24, 1900; it became operative on October 27, 1904. In 1908 the Hudson river tunnels were opened to Jersey City; and on March 30, 1909, the Queensboro bridge was opened; December 31, 1909, the Manhattan bridge was completed. The Holland Tunnel was completed November 12, 1927. The George Washington Bridge was officially opened October 25, 1931.

On May 24, 1929, construction was begun of New York's first elevated express highway to run along the Hudson river waterfront, the last section was opened February 9, 1937; the West Side Improvement, connecting this elevated express highway with the Hudson River Parkway, was opened October 12, 1937, the first link extending the highway to the Battery was opened February 4, 1939.

The area of the city is 320.26 square miles, its waterfront is 578 miles. Its population according to the 1940 Federal Census was 7,454,995. Its assessed valuation of taxable real estate, including special franchises, is $15,902,977,696. The city's parks, exclusive of parkways and playgrounds, have an area of 22,600 acres. The city's free education system comprises 803 day and evening school organizations with a registration of about 885,614.

New York County became Manhattan Borough on Jan. 1, 1898; Kings County became Brooklyn Borough; and that part of New York County just north of the Harlem River (the upper slice of which had been taken from Westchester County) became Bronx Borough; Queens County became Queens Borough; and Richmond County (Staten Island) became Richmond Borough.

New York City Hall and Other Public Buildings

York's public business is transacted chiefly
roup of buildings extending from the minia-
City Hall of 1812, in City Hall Park—between
way and Park Row, Chambers and Vesey
s—and the huge new Criminal Courts Build-
d Tombs Prison at 100 Centre Street. Half
buildings flank Foley Square and create a
Center of varying architectural designs.

City Hall was erected from 1808 to 1812 from
s by Joseph F. Mangin and John McComb.
a handsome adaptation of formal Italian
ssance, with a large porch and a clock cupola
unted by a figure of Justice. Although one of
nallest buildings in this area—216 by 105
its position in the park gives it a fine setting.
s built of Stockbridge marble save for the
wall, which for economy was made of red
one. The south end of the park was cleared
18 of the unattractive Post office building,
d after the Civil War. The new Post office and
al Office Building is at 90 Church St.

City Hall contains the mayor's office, cham-
f the City Council and the Board of Estimate,
t Commission and a museum. The chair used
ashington when inaugurated president, his
and chairs of the first Congress, used in
al Hall, New York, are here. Large paintings
ayette, Washington, Hamilton, Clinton, John
d Henry Hudson by John Trumbull, S. F. B.
and other painters adorn the walls. The
Hall is frequently used for the formal welcome
tinguished guests and municipal ceremonies.
ctly north of the City Hall stands **City Court
ng**, erected 75 years ago by the Tweed admin-
on. West of the City Hall stands the Liberty
on the approximate spot where the Revolutionary patriots raised five poles that were cut down by the British. Statues of Nathan Hale and Horace Greeley, and a plaque commemorating the first reading of the Declaration of Independence are found here. An oak commemorates the unjust hanging of Jacob Leisler through British tyranny in 1691.

The **Hall of Records**, an ornate building of 1911, ornamented with huge allegorical figures and portrait statues, stands at Chambers and Centre Sts. It contains real estate records, the New York County Register, the Surrogate's Court and the Commissioner of Jurors. East of Centre St. the **Municipal Building** of 1913 stands astride Chambers St., from Centre to Park Row. It is 40 stories high with a tower surmounted with a 20-ft. gilded figure of Civic Fame by Adolph A. Weinman. It contains the marriage license bureau and marriage chapel, the city's broadcasting station, WNYC, and the Municipal Reference Library.

FOLEY SQUARE BUILDINGS

North on Centre St. lies Foley Square. Like the Roman Forum, it was once a pond and a swamp. The nearest building facing Centre St. at the east is the **United States Court House**, designed by Cass Gilbert, architect of the Woolworth building, and completed by his son, Cass Gilbert, Jr., in 1936. Its 32-story tower is filled with federal offices and courts. North of it stands the **Supreme Court Building**, of 1912, an eight-story hexagonal neoclassic structure with Corinthian pillars and a granite staircase 100 feet wide. Across Worth St. stands the **State Office Building**, completed 1930, of a less ornate and more functional classical design. It is the headquarters of the State Tax

Commission. West of Centre St., facing south, is the **Health Department Building**, similar in design to the State building, erected in 1935 and containing the Health, Hospital and Sanitation departments.

These official buildings face the landscaped area of Foley Square, where green grass and plane trees relieve the stark aspect of granite and asphalt. Here office workers and even nurse girls with their young charges take the air. It occupies the site of Collect pond, where John Fitch is supposed to have tried out a model of a steamboat in 1796. On the higher ground to the northwest the slaves who rebelled in 1712 were executed. Behind the Supreme Court Building is the site of Five Points, notorious slum area in the early 19th century, described for horrified Londoners by Charles Dickens.

THE NEW CRIMINAL COURTS

On June 30, 1941, Mayor La Guardia dedicated the new **Criminal Courts Building and Tombs Prison**, which stand directly north of the State Building on Centre St., bounded also by Leonard, Baxter and White Sts. This huge $20,000,000 enterprise replaces the old Criminal Courts Building and Tombs that faced Lafayette St., demolished in 1948. The freed area is temporarily used as a parking lot, but will become a park.

Criminal Courts Building rises 17 stories and is faced with polished green granite and hard white limestone. In contrast with more ornate buildings on Foley Square it is plainly functional. It contains 25 two-story court rooms, and the prison, which occupies 12 stories of the north wing, has 835 cells and is connected with the courtrooms by two bridges.

Here are the offices of the District Attorney and the following courts: General Sessions, Special Sessions, Magistrates and Traffic, also Grand Jury chambers, the Correction Dept., State Parole Board, Children's Society, Legal Aid Society, Probation bureaus, psychiatric clinics, hospital and kitchen facilities and libraries. On the eleventh floor there is a chapel with a revolving platform in three parts, adjustable to the needs of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish services. On the east side the building overlooks Columbus Park, which occupies the site of Mulberry Bend, a slum abolished through the efforts of Jacob A. Riis 60 years ago when Theodore Roosevelt was Commissioner of Police with headquarters nearby.

Area of New York City

Source: Chief Engineer, Board of Estimate, City of New York

The City (five boroughs) of New York has an extreme length, north and south, of 36 miles; and an extreme breadth of 16½ miles, measuring from the North River along 23d Street, Manhattan, and thence to the easterly border of Queens Borough.

From the western border of the Borough of Richmond to the eastern border of Queens Borough, the distance is 25 miles.

Manhattan Borough is 12½ miles long and its extreme breadth is 2½ miles; Bronx, length 8.1 miles, breadth 9.2 miles; Brooklyn, length 11.5 miles, breadth 10.3 miles; Queens, length 14 miles, breadth 13.7 miles; Richmond length 14 miles, breadth 7.0 miles.

The area of the incorporated City of New York is, in square miles, as follows—(first figures are total area U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1940; second figures show land area, exclusive of inland water, Board of Estimate, City of New York): (Bronx) 54.4-43.4, (Brooklyn) 88.8-76.07, (Manhattan) 31.2-22.3, (Queens) 120.6-112.14, (Richmond) 64.4-60.31.

ALTITUDES IN NEW YORK CITY

Data marked with * relate to street elevations.

Manhattan:

1. Fort Washington Avenue at W. 183rd St. (Washington Heights) 276*
2. Fort Washington Avenue at W. 184th St. (Washington Heights) 251*
3. Fort Washington Avenue at W. 190th St. (Washington Heights) 240*
4. Audubon Avenue at W. 193rd St. Fort George 230*
5. Fort Washington Ave. at W. 184th St. (natural surface) 260
6. Inwood Hill Park (natural surface).... 230

The Bronx:

1. Grosvenor Avenue at W. 252nd St. (Riverdale) 276*
2. University Ave. at Strong St. (Kingsbridge) 162*
3. Mosholu Parkway North at West Gun Hill Road (Mosholu) 179*
4. Private property within the loop of Grosvenor Avenue north of W. 250th St. 284.5

Richmond:

1. Windsor Road between Todt Hill Road and Little Clove Road 26
2. Highest point in the city, south of the intersection of Todt Hill Road and Ocean Terrace, 300' s.w. of Todt Hill Road and 540' s. of Ocean Terrace. Coordinate position W. 20,000 S. 21,000 40

Brooklyn:

1. Prospect Park West and 18th St..... 18
2. Barbey Street and Highland Blvd. near the entrance to Highland Park 16
3. Greenwood cemetery, Highway monument on a cemetery road inside the 9th Ave. gate, on Reservoir Hill.... 21

Queens:

1. Southerly Service Roadway, Grand Central Parkway, at Station 374+00 near Glen Oaks Club house 1,650 feet east of Little Neck Parkway and 2,000 feet west of Nassau County line 25

Todt Hill, Staten Island, 409.8 ft. is the highest point on the Atlantic Coast between Maine and Florida. It rises from the Richmond Road at Dongan Hills on the rapid transit railway, and overlooks New Dorp and the Moravian Cemetery, where the Vanderbilts lie buried.

Other elevations in Manhattan above sea level, expressed in feet and decimals thereof, are: Custom House, 17.06; Bowling Green, 21.75; Pine St. and Broadway, 40.78; Municipal Building, 41.61; City Hall, 44.74; Astor Place, 43.01; Union Square, 45.73; Columbus Circle, 86.64; Central Park near W. 93rd St., 114.14; Amsterdam Ave., at Trinity Cemetery, 148.73; Audubon Ave., at W. 174th St., 185.92; Wadsworth Ave. near W. 182d St., 188.33; High Bridge water tower, at the street level, 203.25.

The highest natural elevation in the Bronx—284 feet 6 inches—is on the hill bounded by Iselin Ave., Highland Ave., and W. 250th St., Riverdale Hill. Other Bronx altitudes are: Jerome Ave., near E. 233d St., 210.73; Jerome and Mosholu Aves., Van Cortlandt Park, 193.39; Riverdale Ave. and Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, 178.49; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, and E. 199th St., 148.64; Hall of Fame Terrace, at Universty Ave., 170.32; Poe Park, E. 192d St., 140.22; east approach to Washington Bridge, at University and Aqueduct Aves., 141.

Other Brooklyn altitudes are: Base of Museum on Eastern Parkway, at Washington Ave., 163.44; 9th Ave. (Prospect Park West), 32; south of 14th St., 155.34; Prospect Park W. and 5th St., 162.16; Union St., Plaza, at Flatbush Ave., 146.29; 59th St. and 5th Ave., 116.96.

The highest track elevation (altitude above Mean High water at base of rail) on the subways is 1[illegible] feet, on the Washington Heights Line at [illegible] Washington Avenue and 175th Street (8th Ave. subway system).

The lowest track elevation (depth below Mean High Water at base of rail) is 113.12 feet under the East Channel of the East River on the 60th St. River Tunnels of the B.M.T. Broadway—7th Ave. 60th St.—Queens Line.

Fires and Fire Losses in New York City

Source: New York City Fire Department

Yr.	No.	Loss	Yr.	No.	Loss	Yr.	No.	Loss	Yr.	No.	Loss
		Dollars			Dollars			Dollars			Dollars
1937..	28,145	5,978,267	1940..	28,413	9,637,375	1943..	35,043	9,186,558	1946..	44,764	16,991
1938..	26,819	7,878,335	1941..	34,285	9,843,671	1944..	33,564	10,394,130	1947..	40,704	21,488
1939..	32,454	8,600,544	1942..	28,294	9,346,835	1945..	33,410	14,765,700	1948..	40,522	19,784

Mayors of New York City Since 1665

	Mayors	Terms
	homas Willett...	1665
	homas Delavall..	1666
	homas Willett..	1667
	. Steenwyck.....	1668-1670
	homas Delavall..	1671
	Matthias Nicolls..	1672
	ohn Lawrence....	1673
	William Dervall...	1675
	Nicholas de Meyer	1676
	. van Cortlandt..	1677
	homas Delavall..	1678
	Francis Rombouts.	1679
	William Dyre.....	1680-1681
	C. Steenwyck.....	1682-1683
	Gabriel Minville..	1684
	Nicholas Bayard..	1685
	. van Cortlandt..	1686-1688
	Peter Delanoy....	1689-1690
	ohn Lawrence....	1691
	. De Peyster....	1692-1694
	Charles Lodwick..	1694-1695
	William Merritt..	1695-1698
	. De Peyster....	1698-1699
	David Provost....	1699-1700
	Isaac De Reimer..	1700-1701
	Thomas Noell....	1701-1702
	Philip French.....	1702-1703
	William Peartree..	1703-1707
	Ebenezer Wilson..	1707-1710
	. van Cortlandt..	1710-1711
	Caleb Heathcote..	1711-1714
	ohn Johnson....	1714-1719
	. van Cortlandt..	1719-1720
	Robert Walters..	1720-1725
	ohannes Jansen..	1725-1726
36	Robert Lurting...	1726-1735
37	Paul Richard.....	1735-1739
38	John Cruger, Sr...	1739-1744
39	Stephen Bayard...	1744-1747
40	Edward Holland..	1747-1757
41	John Cruger, Jr...	1757-1766
42	Whitehead Hicks..	1766-1776
43	D.Matthews, Tory	1776-1784
44	James Duane.....	1784-1789
45	Richard Varick...	1789-1801
46	Edward Livingston	1801-1803
47	De Witt Clinton..	1803-1807
48	Marinus Willett...	1807-1808
49	De Witt Clinton..	1808-1810
50	Jacob Radcliff....	1810-1811
51	De Witt Clinton..	1811-1815
52	John Ferguson....	1815
53	Jacob Radcliff....	1815-1818
54	C. D. Colden.....	1818-1821
55	Stephen Allen.....	1821-1824
56	William Paulding.	1825-1826
57	Philip Hone.....	1826-1827
58	William Paulding.	1827-1829
59	Walter Bowne....	1829-1833
60	Gideon Lee.....	1833-1834
61	C. W. Lawrence..	1834-1837
62	Aaron Clark.....	1837-1839
63	Isaac L. Varian...	1839-1841
64	Robert H. Morris.	1841-1844
65	James Harper....	1844-1845
66	W. F. Havemeyer.	1845-1846
67	Andrew H. Mickle	1846-1847
68	William V. Brady	1847-1848
69	W. F. Havemeyer.	1848-1849
70	Caleb S. Woodnull	1849-1851
71	A. C. Kingsland...	1851-1853
72	J. A. Westervelt...	1853-1855
73	Fernando Wood...	1855-1858
74	Daniel F. Tiemann	1858-1860
75	Fernando Wood...	1860-1862
76	George Opdyke...	1862-1864
77	C. G. Gunther....	1864-1866
78	John T. Hoffman.	1866-1868
	*T. Coman	1868
79	A. Oakey Hall....	1869-1872
80	W. F. Havemeyer.	1873-1874
	*S.B.H.Vance....	1874
81	Wm. H. Wickham.	1875-1876
82	Smith Ely.....	1877-1878
83	Edward Cooper...	1879-1880
84	William R. Grace.	1881-1882
85	Franklin Edson...	1883-1884
86	William R. Grace.	1885-1886
87	Abram S. Hewitt..	1887-1888
88	Hugh J. Grant....	1889-1892
89	Thomas F. Gilroy.	1893-1894
90	William L. Strong.	1895-1897
91	R. A. Van Wyck..	1898-1901
92	Seth Low.....	1902-1903
93	G. B. McClellan..	1904-1909
94	William J. Gaynor.	1910-1913
	*Ardolph L. Kline..	1913
95	John P. Mitchel...	1914-1917
96	John F. Hylan....	1918-1925
97	†James J. Walker.	1926-1932
	*J.V. McKee.....	1932
98	John P. O'Brien...	1933-1933
99	F. H. LaGuardia..	1934-1945
100	William O'Dwyer	1946

ting. †Resigned Sept. 1, 1932.

Mayors of Brooklyn

	Mayors	Terms
	orge Hall.....	1834
	nathan Trotter....	1835-1836
	emiah Johnson...	1837-1838
	rus P. Smith.....	1839-1841
	nry C. Murphy...	1842
	eph Sprague.....	1843-1844
	omas G. Talmage.	1845
	ncis B. Stryker..	1846-1848
	ward Copeland...	1849
	nuel Smith.....	1850
11	Conklin Brush.....	1851-1852
12	Edward A. Lambert.	1853-1854
13	George Hall.....	1855-1856
14	Samuel S. Powell....	1857-1860
15	Martin Kalbfleisch..	1861-1863
16	Alfred M. Wood....	1864-1865
17	Samuel Booth.....	1866-1867
18	Martin Kalbfleisch..	1868-1871
19	Samuel S. Powell....	1872-1873
20	John W. Hunter....	1874-1875
21	Fredk. A. Schroeder.	1876-1877
22	James Howell.....	1878-1881
23	Seth Low.....	1882-1885
24	Daniel D. Whitney..	1886-1887
25	Alfred C. Chapin....	1888-1891
26	David A. Boody....	1892-1893
27	Charles A. Schieren..	1894-1895
28	Fred'k W. Wurster.	1896-1897
	(Became a borough of Greater New York January 1, 1898.)	

Seal and Official Flags of New York City

Source: The City Record

THE CITY SEAL

s: Upon a shield, saltire wise, the sails of a hill. Between the sails, in chief a beaver, in a beaver, and on each flank a flour barrel.

porters: Dexter, a sailor, his right arm bent, olding in his right hand a plummet; his left ent, his left hand resting on the top of the ; above his right shoulder a cross-staff. Sin- an Indian of Manhattan, his right arm bent. ght hand resting on top of the shield his left holding the upper end of a bow, the lower f which rests on the ground. Shield and sup- s resting upon a horizontal laurel branch.

e: Beneath the horizontal laurel branch the 1664, being the year of the capture of New rdam by the English and the first use of the of the City of New York.

t: Upon a hemisphere, an American eagle wings displayed.

end: Upon a ribbon encircling the lower half e design the words "Sigillum Civitatis Novi ci."

whole encircled by a laurel wreath.

City Clerk is the custodian of the City Seal.

THE OFFICIAL CITY FLAG

Description: A flag combining the colors, orange, white and blue, arranged in perpendicular bars of equal dimensions (the blue being nearest to the flag-staff) with the standard design of the seal of the city in blue upon the middle, or white bar, omitting the legend "Sigillum Civitatis Novi Eboraci," which colors shall be the same as those of the flag of the United Netherlands in use in the year 1626.

THE MAYOR'S FLAG

Description: The same in design as the official flag of the city, except that upon the middle or white bar, and above the design of the seal in a semi-circle, there shall be five blue five-pointed stars, typifying the five boroughs of the city. The dimensions of such flag shall be 33 inches by 44 inches.

THE COUNCILMANIC FLAG

Description: The same in design as the official flag of the city, except that upon the middle or white bar there shall be below the design of the seal, in a straight line, the word "Council;" the dimensions of such flag shall be the same as the standard size of flags used for state and parade occasions.

Street Numbers in New York City

ay to find what street is near a certain s in another street without referring to a ory is as follows:

e the address number, cancel the last figure, divide by 2 and add or subtract the key r found below:

ress in	Key Number
e A, Avenue B, Avenue C,	
nue D, First Avenue, Second Avenue	Add 3
Avenue	Add 9 or 10
a Avenue	Add 8
Avenue to Central Park	Add 17 or 18
Avenue above Mount Morris Park	Add 24
e of the Americas (6th Ave)	Subtract 12 or 13
h Avenue	Add 12
h Avenue above 110 St.	Add 20
a Avenue	Add 9
Avenue	Add 13

Address in	Key Number
Tenth Avenue	Add 14
Eleventh Avenue	Add 15
Lexington Avenue	Add 22
Madison Avenue	Add 26
Park Avenue	Add 34 or 35
Columbus, Amsterdam, West End Avenues	Add 59 or 60
Broadway above 23rd Street	Subtract 30 or 31
Central Park West (divide house number by 10)	Add 60
Riverside Drive (divide house number by 10)	Add 72

Note: From Washington Square North most crosstown streets have 100 numbers to the block. Numbering of these streets start east and west from Fifth Avenue.

New York City Government

(As of December 1, 1949)

BOARD OF ESTIMATE

Office	Name	Salary
Mayor, (Chmn.)	William O'Dwyer, D.	$25,000
Comptroller	Lazarus Joseph, D.	20,000
President of the Council	Vincent R. Impellitteri, D	15,000
Borough Presidents		
Manhattan	Robert F. Wagner, Jr., D.	15,000
Bronx	James J. Lyons, D.	15,000
Brooklyn	John Cashmore, D.	15,000
Queens	Maurice A. FitzGerald, D.	15,000
Richmond	Cornelius A. Hall, D.	15,000

The Deputy Mayor (John J. Bennett, $17,500) is not a member of the Board of Estimate, but may act in the place of the Mayor as a member of the Board if authorized by him, but not as Chairman. In the absence of the Mayor the President of the Council shall preside.

The Mayor, Comptroller, and President of the Council have 3 votes each; Borough Presidents of Manhattan and Brooklyn, 2 each; other Borough Presidents, 1 each.

Terms of officials who comprise the Board expire December 31, 1953.

Secretary of the Board: Hilda G. Schwartz, Rm. 1356, Municipal Building, New York 7.

THE COUNCIL

Members were elected in November, 1949, for four years. Terms expire December 31, 1953. The Council is composed of 25 members, one from each Senate District, as follows: Manhattan, 6; Bronx, 5; Brooklyn, 9; Queens, 4; Richmond, 1. Salaries: Vice-Chairman and Majority Leader, $10,000; the Minority Leader and Chairman of Finance Committee, $7,500 each; others $5,000 each. Secretary to the Vice-Chairman—Vera Tanahey, City Hall.

City Clerk and Clerk of the Council—Murray W. Stand, 263 Municipal Bldg., New York 7, N. Y.

Manhattan

James J. Boland, D.
Earl Brown, D.
Samuel Davis, D.
Stanley M. Isaacs, R.
John J. Merli, D.
Robert Weisberger, D.

Bronx

Edward A. Cunningham, D.
Charles E. Keegan, D.
Maurice J. McCarthy Jr., D.
Irving I. Schreckinger, D.
Bertha Schwartz, D.

Brooklyn

Jeremith B. Bloom, D.
Sam Curtis, D.
Jack Kranis, D.
Arthur A. Low, D.
Thomas J. Mirabile, D.
Joseph T. Sharkey, D.
Morris J. Stein, D.
Abraham Sussman, D.
Edward Vogel, D.

Queens

Aloysius J. Maickel, D.
Hugh Quinn, D.
Frank V. Smith, D.
Eric J. Treulich, D.

Richmond

Frederick Schick, D.

DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS; COUNTY OFFICERS

Accounts—(See Investigation, Department of.)

Art Commission—Meets at 2:30 P.M. on the second Monday of each month except August. (Passes on the designs of all public buildings and works of art intended for public places.) Georg J. Lober, executive secretary, City Hall, New York 7, N. Y.

Assessors, Board of—Composed of three members appointed by the Mayor; Chairman designated by the Mayor, Chairman, $10,000. Members, $7,500. Room 2200 Municipal Bldg., New York 7, N. Y.

Budget, Bureau of the—Thomas J. Patterson, director ($15,000).

City Record—Stephen G. Kelley, supervisor ($9,000). Editor of The City Record—William Viertel; John B. Martin, Ass't Editor, Rm. 2213 Municipal Bldg., New York 7.

City Register—Vacancy ($10,000). Hall of Records, 31 Chambers St., New York 7. Custodian of all real and personal property records for the counties of New York, Kings, Bronx and Queens.

Civil Service Commission, Municipal—Consists of three members appointed by the Mayor. Joseph A. McNamara, president, $10,000; Esther Bromley and Darwin W. Telesford, commissioners, $9,000. Frank A. Schaefer, secretary, 299 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y. (Commission meets Tuesdays at 10:30 A. M.)

Commerce, Department of—Abe Stark, commissioner (no salary). Secretary—Gertrude M. Forsberg, 60 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.

Corporation Counsel—(see Law Department).

Correction, Department of—Albert Williams, commissioner ($12,500), John W. Fowler, secretary to the department, 100 Centre St., New York 13, N. Y.

County Clerks—**New York,** Archibald R. Wat**Bronx,** Michael B. McHugh; **Kings,** Francis Sinnott; **Queens,** Paul Livoti ($15,000 each); **Richmond,** Charles F. Pallister ($8,000).

District Attorneys—**New York,** Frank S. Ho**Bronx,** George B. De Luca; **Kings,** Miles F. M**ald; Queens,** Charles P. Sullivan ($20,000 ea**Richmond,** Herman Methfessel ($9,000).

Docks, Department of—(see Marine and Aviat Dept. of).

Education, Board of—Andrew G. Clauson, president.

Other members of the Board—James Marsh Rev. John M. Coleman, Anthony Campagna, M millian Moss, Harold C. Dean, George A. Tlo Charles J. Bensley and Vito F. Lanza. They s without pay. Located at 110 Livingston St., Br lyn 2, N. Y. Secretary—Nathaniel Kaplan.

Superintendent of Schools—Dr. William Ja ($25,000); associate superintendents $15,000. Superintendent under a 1944 act of the legislat has exclusively full administrative powers.

Education, Board of Higher—Ordway T chairman; Carrie K. Medalie, secretary. Board is composed of 21 citizens who are resid of the city, appointed by the Mayor, and the p dent of the Board of Education, an ex-o member. No salary. Chairman selected by Bo Located at 695 Park Ave., New York 21, N Administrator—Pearl Bernstein Max.

Elections, Board of—The Commissioners of E tions are appointed upon the recommendation the two major political organizations in New and Kings Counties. Term four years and un successor is appointed and has qualified. Sa $12,000. Each must be a resident and a voter o political unit for which he is appointed. The p dent and the secretary, selected by the Board, not belong to the same political party. Chief —Alfred Toplitz, 400 Broome St., New 13, N. Y.

Finance, Department of—Spencer C. Yo treasurer ($12,500). Chief Clerk—Timothy O'Shea. Room 500 Municipal Bldg., New Yo N. Y.

Fire Department—Frank J. Quayle, commissi ($15,000). Department secretary, Harvey R Rm. 1132 Municipal Bldg., New York 7, N. Y

Health, Department of—....., commissioner and Chairman of the B ($15,000). Secretary to the Department—Ch F. Osborne, 125 Worth St., New York 13.

Hospitals, Department of—Marcus D. K M.D., commissioner ($15,000). Secretary to the partment, Frank W. Connors, 125 Worth St., York 13, N. Y.

Housing Authority, New York City—Com of five members appointed by the Mayor. Th F. Farrell, chairman ($17,500); others no sa Executive Director, James H. England. 122 42d St., New York 17, N. Y.

Housing and Buildings, Department of—Be J. Gillroy, commissioner, ($12,500). Secreta Department—Joseph J. Conroy. Chief Cl Veronica M. Tubridy, 20th floor, Municipal B New York 7, N. Y.

Investigation, Department of—John M. Mur commissioner ($15,000). Deputy commission James O. Sheils and Nathaniel Sorkin. Secr to Department—James M. Power. Chief Cl Charles V. O'Neill, 50 Pine St., New York 5, N

Law Department (the Corporation Couns John P. McGrath, corporation counsel ($17, Charles F. Preusse, First Assistant Corpor Counsel. Chief Clerk—Samuel Pines, Rm. Librarian—Augustine H. Matthews, Rm. 1610. Municipal Bldg., New York 7, N. Y.

Licenses, Department of—John M. Can commissioner ($15,000). Department Secret Thomas M. O'Neill. Chief Clerk—William O'Brien. Administration offices, 137 Centre New York 13, N. Y. Application Bureau, White St, New York 13. Borough Offices: Broo 700 Municpal Bldg., Brooklyn 2. Richmond Borough Hall, Staten Island 1.

Marine and Aviation, Department of—G. J Minetti, commissioner ($15,000); deputy com sioners—Sylvester Cosentino ($8,500); and Ed Cavanagh, Jr. ($9,000); department secret Irwin Zeltner, Pier A, North River, N. Y. 4,

Markets, Department of—Eugene G. Schulz, missioner ($12,500). Department Secretary— uel I. Berman, 137 Centre St., New York 13,

Marshals, City—No more than 83 shall b pointed by the Mayor, 45 from Manhattan Bronx, 24 from Brooklyn, 10 from Queens, 4 from Richmond. Term 6 years and until s cessor is appointed and has qualified. Fees Must be residents of borough from which pointed.

Medical Examiner, Chief—Thomas A. Gon M.D., ($9,000), 125 Worth St., New York 13,

ity Chiefs): Benjamin M. Vance, M.D., (in e of Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond); n Helpern, M.D. (in charge of City Mortuary, attan); M. Edward Martin, M.D. (in charge ooklyn and Queens).
ces: 125 Worth St., New York 13; Municipal Brooklyn 2.
ks, Department of—Robert Moses, commis- ($15,000). Executive Officer—Arthur S. kiss, Arsenal Bldg., 5th Ave. at 64th St., York 21, N. Y.
ole Commission—John C. Maher, chairman 00); Samuel J. Battle and Mary A. Frasca 0 each). The Commissioner of Correction he Police Commissioner are ex-officio mem- Secretary—John J. Devitt, 100 Centre St., York 13, N. Y.
ice Department—William P. O'Brien, com- oner ($15,000). Secretary of Department— k D. Doyle. Chief Clerk—Vincent E. Finn, entre St., New York 13, N. Y.
olic Administrators—New York, Francis J. gan ($10,000); **Bronx**, James W. Brown 00 and fees); **Kings**, William V. Elliott 00); Queens, John C. Glenn ($6,000); **Rich-**, James J. Joyce ($4,000).
blic Service Commission—(This is a part of tate Government and is put here for reference oses.) The commissioners are appointed by Governor with consent of the Senate. Milo R. bie, chairman ($17,500); George A. Arkwright, Brewster, Maurice C. Burritt and Spencer B. ($16,500 each); State Office Bldg., Albany 1, Branch office, 233 Broadway, New York Y. Murray G. Tanner, secretary (Albany); ld N. Weber, executive secretary (New York
. The Transit Commission, Metropolitan Di-—Abolished and consolidated with the Pub- ervice Commission, April 1, 1943.
blic Works, Department of—Frederick H. Zur- en, commissioner ($15,000). Joseph B. Dia- d and John A. Valenti, deputy commissioners. tary to Department—James J. O'Brien, Execu- Clerk—Frank Hanlon, Rm. 1800 Municipal , New York 7, N. Y.
rchase, Department of—John Splain, commis- oner ($12,500). Secretary to Department— m Mattes, Rm. 1924 Municipal Bldg., New 7, N. Y.
nitation, Department of—Andrew W. Mulrain, nissioner ($12,500). Secretary to Department— ge J. D'Alessandro, 125 Worth St., New York N. Y.
eriff, City—John J. McCloskey ($10,000), 608 of Records, New York 7, N. Y. County Offices: nx), 851 Grand Concourse, N. Y. 51; (Kings), icipal Bldg., Brooklyn 2; (Queens), County t House, L. I. City 1; (Richmond), County t House, S. I. 1.

Standards and Appeals, Board of—Harris H. Murdock, chairman; Charles M. Blum and Edwin W. Kleinert. (Chairman $12,500, others $8,500). Timothy P. Guinee, member designated by Fire Commissioner serves without additional compensation. Chief Clerk—Joseph J. Doyle, 10th floor Municipal Bldg., New York 7, N. Y.
Superintendent of Schools—(see Education, Board of).
Surrogates—New York, William T. Collins and George Frankenthaler, Hall of Records, N. Y. 7; **Bronx**, Albert H. Henderson, 851 Grand Concourse, N. Y. 51; **Kings**, Francis D. McGarey, Hall of Records, Brooklyn 2; **Queens**, Anthony P. Savarese, 88-11 Sutphin Blvd., Jamaica 2, N. Y. ($28,000 each); **Richmond**, John C. Boylan, County Court House, Staten Island 1 ($18,000).
Tax Department—Tax Commission consists of the President, Harry B. Chambers ($13,500), and six tax commissioners ($9,000), all appointed by and removable at the pleasure of the Mayor. Chief Clerk, Seymour Weiss, Rm. 933 Municipal Bldg., New York 7, N. Y.
Teachers Retirement Board—Board consists of seven members; usually meets at 3:30 P.M. on fourth Tuesday in each month. Rm. 603 Municipal Bldg., New York 7, N. Y. Secretary—Louis Taylor, 154 Nassau St., New York 7, N. Y.
Transit Commission—(See Public Service Commission.)
Transportation, Board of—William Reid, chairman; Frank X. Sullivan and Sidney H. Bingham, commissioners ($20,000 each). Appointed by the Mayor. Secretary—Wm. Jerome Daly, 250 Hudson St., New York 13, N. Y.
Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority—(Refer to page 456).
Veteran's Cooperation (New York City Veterans Service Center)—Lisle Burroughs, executive director of veterans' activities, 500 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y.; (Brooklyn Veterans Service Center) —Anthony F. Kohut, assistant director, 105 Court St., Brooklyn 2, N. Y.
Water Supply, Board of—Appointed by the Mayor. Irving V. A. Huie, president; Henry Hesterberg and Rufus E. McGahen, commissioners ($12,000 each). Commissioners must be residents of the City of New York. Secretary—Richard H. Burke. 120 Wall St., New York 5, N. Y.
Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Department of—Stephen J. Carney, commissioner ($12,500). Secretary to Department—Rita Casey. Chief Clerk —Charles J. De Phillips, Rm. 2357 Municipal Bldg., New York 7, N. Y.
Welfare, Department of—Raymond M. Hilliard, commissioner ($15,000); Secretary to the Department—Alphonse Heningburg, 902 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.

Courts in the City of New York

(As of December 1, 1949)

SUPREME COURT

r a list of the Justices of the Supreme Court page 438.
rst Judicial District, meets (N. Y. County) in ity Court House; Centre and Pearl Sts., N. Y. Bronx County) 851 Grand Concourse, N. Y. 51. e District embraces the Counties of New York. Bronx.)
cond Judicial District meets (Kings County) Joralemon and Fulton Sts., Brooklyn 2; eens) Sutphin Blvd. and 88th Ave., Jamaica 2; hmond) County Court House, S. I. 1. (The rict embraces the Counties of Kings, Queens, mond, Nassau and Suffolk.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

e court sits in the Criminal Court Building, Centre St., New York 13. The judges, who elected for 14 years, receive $28,000 each. ns end Dec. 31 of years named. The Judges

mes G. Wallace (1952); Owen W. Bohan 0); George L. Donnellan (1950); Saul S. Streit 0); Jonah J. Goldstein (1953); John A. Mullen 3); Jacob Gould Schurman (1954); John J. van (1954); Francis L. Valente (1958).
erk of the Court—F. Howard Barrett; **Deputy k**—Jerome Craig. **Law Librarian**—James A. phy.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS

ief Justice, $16,000; others, $15,000; terms ex- Dec. 31st of year named unless otherwise d.)
ief Justice—George B. DeLuca (June 30, 1956); **ciate Justices**—Myles A. Paige (Feb. 18, 1950); hew J. Troy (Feb. 18, 1950); John V. Flood e 24, 1950); Thomas F. Doyle (June 30, 1950); am B. Northrop (1951); Alvah W. Burling- (1951); Frank Oliver (April 30, 1952); Fred- L. Hackenburg (1953); Nathan D. Periman e 30, 1955); Alfred J. Hofmann (July 8, 1955); am A. Farrell (1955); Bernard A. Kozicke e 24, 1956). Irwin D. Davidson (Dec. 7, 1957); Joseph V. Loscalzo (Sept. 23, 1958); John M. Cannella (Mar. 22, 1959); Thomas E. Morrissey, Jr. (Mar. 22, 1959); Eugene G. Schulz (Mar. 22, 1959); Irving Ben Cooper (June 30, 1959).
Chief Clerk—DeWitt V. Kelly. **Deputy Chief Clerk**—Joseph H. McShane, office, 100 Centre St., New York 13.
PARTS—I, VI, VIII and Paternity (Manhattan) —100 Centre St., New York 13. **Clerk of Court**—Joseph F. Moss.
PARTS II and VII (Brooklyn) 120 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 2. **Clerk of Court**—Thomas F. Horan, Jr.
PART III (Queens)—County Court House, L. I. City 1, N. Y. **Clerk of Court**—Julius Weinstock.
PART IV (Richmond)—County Court House, S. I. 1. **Clerk of Court**—Thomas M. Graham.
PART V (Bronx)—851 Grand Concourse, N. Y. 51. **Clerk of the Court**—Francis A. Taylor.

APPELLATE PART

First Judicial Department, on 1st and 3d Fridays; Second Judicial Department on 2d and 4th Fridays.

PROBATION BUREAU

100 Centre St., New York 13. **Chief Probation Officer**—James J. Ryan.

CITY COURT

Headquarters—**Manhattan**, 52 Chambers St., New York 7, N. Y. **Bronx**, 851 Grand Concourse, New York 51. **Kings**, 120 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 2. **Queens**, 88-11 Sutphin Blvd., Jamaica 2. **Richmond**, 927 Castleton Ave., West New Brighton, Staten Island 10.
The Chief Justice receives ($21,000) a year; the Associate Justices ($20,000). Their terms expire Dec. 31 of year given.
Chief Clerk—Charles H. Hussey. **Deputy Chief Clerk**—William J. Kissane. **Deputy Clerk**—William J. Nash.
The court is composed as follows:
Manhattan—Chief Justice, John A. Byrnes

(1956). Justices: Louis L. Kahn (1950); Edward J. McCullen (1952); Francis E. Rivers (1953); Henry S. Schimmel (1954); Louis J. Capozzoli (1956); Samuel C. Coleman (1957); Rocco A. Parella (1957); Frank A. Carlin (1959).

Bronx—Thomas Brady (1950); Solomon Boneparth (1951); William S. Evans (1954); Maurice E. Spector (1958).

Kings—Jacob J. Schwartzwald (1952); A. David Benjamin (1956); Frederick L. Kopff (1956); Sylvester Sabbatino (1958); George Eilperin (1958).

Queens—William P. Wiener (1951); James J. Conroy (1957); George G. Stier (1959).

Richmond—Farrell M. Kane, (1957).

COUNTY COURTS

(The Judges receive $28,000; terms expire Dec 31st of year named.)

Bronx—Harry Stackell (1953); James M. Barrett (1955); Samuel J. Joseph (1962); Samuel J. Foley (1963). **Chief Clerk**—Thomas A. Cryan, 851 Grand Concourse, Bronx 51, N. Y.

Kings—Louis Goldstein (1953); Samuel S. Leibowitz (1954); Nathan R. Sobel (1956); Carmine J. Marasco (1958); George J. Joyce (1958). **Chief Clerk**—James L. Morrison, 120 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

Queens—Thomas Downs (1950); Peter T. Farrell (1957). **Special Deputy Clerk**—Vacancy. County Court House, L. I. City 1, N. Y.

Richmond—Thomas J. Walsh (1957)—**Special Deputy Clerk**—Frank M. Kosman, County Court House, Staten Island 1, N Y.

MAGISTRATES COURTS

(Appointed by the Mayor for a term of 10 years, expiring last day of month of year given unless otherwise indicated.) (Chief City Magistrate, $15,000; City Magistrates, $12,000.) **Chief Clerk**—Larry M. Vetrano, 100 Centre St., New York 13.

MANHATTAN

Chief City Magistrate—Edgar Bromberger (June, 1955).

City Magistrates—Anna M. Kross (June, 1950); Robert F. Mahoney (Jan. 6, 1950); James A. Blanchfield (April, 1951); Philip B. Thurston (April, 1951); Harry G. Andrews (June, 1951); Henri Schwob (Dec., 1951); Frederick L. Strong (June, 1952); Morris Ploscowe (Aug. 15, 1953); Abraham M. Bloch (April, 1955); Leonard McGee (Dec., 1954); Vernon C. Riddick (Dec., 1955); Arthur Markewich (May 19, 1957); John E. Pendergast (July 18, 1957); Morris Rothenberg (Dec., 1954); Hyman Bushel (July, 1957); William E. Ringel (June, 1959); Simon Silver (June, 1959).

BRONX

Ambrose J. Haddock (May 1, 1955); Peter A. Abeles (June, 1951); Samuel Orr (June, 1952); Joseph M. Levine (Dec., 1952); Raphael R. Murphy (April, 1953); Doris I. Byrne (Aug. 17, 1959).

BROOKLYN—Room 509 Municipal Bldg.)

Charles E. Ramsgate (June, 1950); Frances W. Lehrich (April, 1951); Matthew F. Fagan (April, 1951); Vincent J. Sweeney (April, 1951); Alex Pisciotta (Dec., 1951); J. Roland Sala (Dec., 1951); Abner C. Surpless (Dec., 1951); Benjamin Brenner (June, 1952); Eugene R. Canudo (June, 1953); Joseph B. Giebocki (June, 1953); Thomas H. Cullen, Jr. (May 21, 1954); John F. X. Masterson (July 8, 1955); John R. Starkey (May 19, 1957); Arthur Dunail (June, 1959).

QUEENS

John A. Dwyer (April, 1951); Edward Thompson (April, 1953); David P. McKean (May 23, 1954); Peter M. Horn (Sept. 23, 1955) Vincent J. Kowalski (Dec., 1953); Paul Balsam (Dec., 1957); Charles F. Murphy (April, 1957); Henry A. Soffer (Jan. 7, 1958); Thomas J. Gray (Aug. 3, 1959).

RICHMOND

Augustine B. Casey (Dec., 1957).

MUNICIPAL COURT

(Statutory age limit is 70 years for Justices elected in 1945 and thereafter. Justices serve until Dec. 31st of the year in which they reach 70. They are elected for a term of 10 years ending Dec. 31 of year given; President Justice, $15,000; Associate Justices, $13,000.)

Secretary—Frank J. O'Connor, 8 Reade St., New York 7. (The Central Record Room is located at 238 William St., New York 7.)

MANHATTAN

President Justice—William Lyman (1953).

Associate Justices and Districts:

1st—6 Reade St., N. Y. 7. Vincent A. Lupiano (1954); Michael R. Matteo (1954); Thomas C. Chimera (1957).

2d—10 Reade St., N. Y. 7. Lester Lazarus (1951); Emil M. Haas (1953); Joseph Raimo (1957); Max M. Meltzer (1958); Birdie Amsterdam (1959).

3d—314 West 54th St., N. Y. 19; Charles J. Garrison (1953); Joseph B. Rafferty (1957); Gerald P. Culkin (1958); George M. Carney (1959).

4th—314 West 54th St., New York 19. John M. Lewis (1950); Vincent DePaul Gannon (1957); Cornelius D. McNamara (1957); Henry Silver (1959).

5th—314 West 54th St., N. Y. 19; Thoma Whalen (1951); Abram Goodman (1956); Benj Shalleck (1959).

6th—170 East 121st St., N. Y. 35. Franci McCaffrey (1951); John C. Sullivan (1953); Eu B. McAuliffe (1956).

7th—447 West 151st St., N. Y. 31. Thoma Rohan (1950); Mitchel D. Schweitzer (1 Charles Marks (1957).

8th—170 East 121st St., N. Y. 35; Mario C Pirro (1957); Joseph A. Boccia (1959).

9th—10 Reade St., N. Y. 17. Jehial M. Ra (1950); George L. Genung (1951); Keyes W (1953); Margaret M. Burnet (1954); Maurice V (1954); Carroll Hayes (1955).

10th—447 West 151st St., N. Y. 31. Charle Toney (1950); James S Watson (1950).

BRONX

1st—1400 Williamsbridge Rd., N. Y. 61. Wil Lyman (1955); Charles A. Loreto (1955); M M. Frank (1956); Peter A. Quinn (1959).

2d—Washington Ave. and 162d St., N. Y Agnes M. Craig (1953); Daniel V. Sullivan (1 James W. Donoghue (1957); Louis Bennett (1

BROOKLYN

1st—120 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 2. Ch J. Beckinella (1954); M. Henry Martuscello (1

2d—120 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 2. M M. Wecht (1955); Edward A. Wynne (1 Abraham A. Berry (1959).

3d—120 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 2. Llo Herzka (1959); Dominic S. Rinaldi (1959).

4th—363 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn 7. Murra Feiden (1959).

5th—4th Ave. & 42d St., Brooklyn 32. F J. Brock (1959); Philip Simon (1959).

6th—27-33 Snyder Ave., Brooklyn 26. Ed Cassin (1957); Charles N. Cohen (1955); Ch H. Breilbart (1959).

7th—363 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn 7. Daniel man (1953); Harry P. Eppig (1957).

8th—4th Ave. and 42d St., Brooklyn 32. H J. McLaughlin (1959).

QUEENS

1st—10-15 49th Ave., L. I. City 1, N. Y. M J. Cariello (1951); Harold J. Crawford (1955

2d—Broadway and Justice St., Elmhurst, N John F. Scileppi (1959).

3d—69-02 64th St., Ridgewood (Bklyn. P.O. Edward J. Smith (1954).

4th—88-11 Sutphin Blvd., Jamaica. 2, N Daniel E. Fitzpatrick (1951); Nicholas M. (1951).

5th—Beach Channel Drive, bet. Beach 90th 91st Sts., Rockaway Beach, N. Y. William Morris, Jr. (1951).

6th—137-35 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N David L. Dugan (1959).

RICHMOND

1st—927 Castleton Ave., W. New Brighton, 10, Joseph A. McKinney (1954).

2d—71 Targee St., Stapleton, S. I. 4, Edwar Baker (1954).

DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT

(Presiding Justice, $15,000, Justices $14,000 e terms expire last day of month of year given less otherwise indicated.)

Presiding Justice—John Warren Hill (Oct., 1

Justices—Joseph F. Maguire (Feb. 13, 1 James V. Mulholland (Mar. 10, 1954); Jacob ken (Dec., 1954); Hubert T. Delany (Aug., 1 Justine Wise Polier (Mrs.) (Sept. 13, 1955); T dore Stitt (Nov. 2, 1955); Matthew J. Diserio 28, 1955); J. Walter McClancy (Jan. 27, 1 Ruth Warters (July 28, 1956); Patrick J. Fo (Oct. 27, 1957); I. Montefiore Levy (Oct. 27, 1 Louis Lorence (Oct. 27, 1957); Juvenal Marc (Dec. 15, 1957); James J. Lanzetta (May 26, 1 Dudley F. Sicher (Oct. 4, 1959); Jane M. (July 21, 1959).

Director of Administration and Secretar Board of Justices—John F. Keenan. **Chief Pr tion Officer**—Andrew S. Bodnar. Offices, 135 22d Street, New York 10.

New York County—Children's Court; C David A. Supple, 137 East 22d St. Family C Clerk, Rowland J. Sheridan. 135 East 22d St., York 10.

Kings County—Children's Court; Clerk, Wolff, 111 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 2. Fa Court; Clerk, William F. Lindeman (acting) Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 17.

Bronx County—Children's Court and Fa Court; Clerk, Frank A. Marron. Children's Carroll Place. Family—1118 Grand Conco Both, New York 56.

Queens County—Children's Court and Fa Court; Clerk, Michael J. Kuhn (acting), 1 Union Hall St., Jamaica 4.

Richmond County—Children's Court and Fa Court; Clerk, Eugene E. Kenny, 100 Richmond race, St. George, Staten Island 1.

Population of New York City by Boroughs

Source: United States Bureau of the Census

Year	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond	Totals
(U. S. Census)	33,131	1,761	4,495	6,159	3,835	49,491
" "	60,515	1,755	5,740	6,642	4,564	79,216
" "	96,378	2,267	8,303	7,444	5,347	119,734
" "	123,706	2,782	11,187	8,246	6,135	152,056
" "	202,589	3,023	20,535	9,049	7,082	242,278
" "	312,710	5,346	47,613	14,480	10,965	391,114
" "	515,547	8,032	138,882	18,593	15,061	696,115
" "	813,669	23,593	279,122	32,903	25,492	1,174,779
" "	942,292	37,393	419,921	45,468	33,029	1,478,103
" "	1,164,673	51,980	599,495	56,559	38,991	1,911,698
" "	1,441,216	88,908	838,547	87,050	51,693	2,507,414
" "	1,850,093	200,507	1,166,582	152,999	67,021	3,437,202
" "	2,331,542	430,980	1,634,351	284,041	85,969	4,766,883
" "	2,284,103	732,016	2,018,356	469,042	116,531	5,620,048
" "	1,867,312	1,265,258	2,560,401	1,079,129	158,346	6,930,446
" "	1,889,924	1,394,711	2,698,285	1,297,634	174,441	7,454,995
" "	1,906,000	1,474,000	2,794,000	1,436,000	184,000	7,794,000
" "	1,909,000	1,490,000	2,815,000	1,463,000	187,000	7,864,000
" "	1,918,000	1,510,000	2,844,000	1,495,000	190,000	7,957,000
" "	1,932,000	1,532,000	2,881,000	1,529,000	193,000	8,067,000
" "	1,945,000	1,550,000	2,909,000	1,561,000	196,000	8,161,000

ty of New York, Department of Health, estimates (July 1).

Foreign White Population, New York City, 1940

Country	Total Foreign White	Foreign Born	Native of Foreign or Mixed Parentage
nd	148,955	63,115	85,840
nd	64,252	33,292	30,960
	3,456	1,296	2,160
ern Ireland	53,801	21,501	32,300
Free State (Eire)	464,660	160,325	304,340
ay	54,530	30,750	23,780
en	55,161	28,881	26,280
ark	16,825	8,845	7,980
erlands	11,288	5,608	5,680
um	6,068	3,888	2,180
nburg	740	340	400
erland	15,251	8,551	6,700
e	38,816	19,696	19,120
any	498,289	224,749	273,540
d	412,543	194,163	218,380
oslovakia	57,624	26,884	30,740
a	322,586	145,106	177,480
ary	123,188	62,588	60,600
slavia	11,355	6,475	4,880
a (U. S. S. R.)	926,516	395,696	530,820
a	8,957	5,317	3,640
ania	33,169	15,089	18,080
nd	17,525	11,245	6,280
nia	84,675	40,655	44,020
Bulgaria	1,130	670	460
Turkey in Europe	505	265	240
Greece	53,253	28,593	24,660
Italy	1,095,369	409,489	685,880
Spain	25,283	13,583	11,700
Portugal	5,016	2,676	2,340
Other Europe	8,937	5,757	3,180
Palestine and Syria	17,558	8,598	8,960
Turkey in Asia	30,778	17,398	13,380
Other Asia	8,907	5,107	3,800
Canada—French	14,470	6,270	8,200
Canada—Other	55,977	29,237	26,740
Newfoundland	9,278	4,838	4,440
Mexico	4,653	2,973	1,680
Cuba and other West Indies	23,124	13,344	9,780
Central and South America	19,729	12,429	7,300
Australia	2,007	987	1,020
Azores	289	69	220
All other and not reported	25,082	3,682	21,400
Total	4,831,580	2,080,020	2,751,560

New York City's Puerto Rican Problem

e plight of an estimated 350,000 Puerto Ricans ed together in New York City slum areas d Mayor William O'Dwyer to inaugurate a am for the speedier assimilation of the immi- s from the U. S. island dependency in the Indies. He organized, Sept. 15, 1949, a ittee of 48 public school and health officials, entatives of church, business, industrial and ithropic groups, and prominent Puerto Rican nts to draft a program aimed at improving conditions for the city's Puerto Ricans.

fare Commissioner Raymond M. Hilliard was d committee chairman and Manuel C. Ca- s, New York director of the employment and tion bureau of the Puerto Rican Depart- of Labor, vice chairman.

Puerto Ricans were granted American citizen- n 1917, they require no entry visas and may to the mainland without regard to immi- n quotas. In 1940 the city's Puerto Rican ation was 70,000. But after the war, the of Puerto Ricans more than tripled due to population and lack of work in the home , and every steamship and almost every from there brings in more Spanish-speaking rants, 98% of whom settle in New York City.

here Spanish Language Predominates

those sections of East Harlem, renamed ish Harlem," and of the Bronx and Brook- here they live in dilapidated tenements with three families to each cramped flat, Spanish predominant tongue, as is also the case in of the factory districts where the unskilled, anized Puerto Ricans, particularly girls, nployed.

mmissioner Hilliard reported that 35,000 o Rican families were receiving public assist- ance, or 10% of the estimated population, compared with 4.2% for the city's total population. So pressing was the problem of providing food and shelter for the needy immigrants that he prevailed on the Municipal Civil Service Commission to waive the three-year residence requirement for city employees, enabling him to hire 50 recent arrivals who, in Spanish, interview applicants for relief.

The language handicap was one of the problems with which the Mayor's committee was faced, Hilliard said. Others were: Poor housing facilities, employment disadvantages, racial discrimination, and lack of a well-established community group to help newcomers.

At its first meetings, the committee drafted a tentative program calling for adult education in English, vocational training, special instruction in industries having abundant job opportunities, and dissemination of information on favorable working conditions in other cities.

Reluctant to Leave New York

Because of their reluctance to leave the swarming neighborhoods in New York City where there relatives and friends live, only a small percentage of the Puerto Ricans are willing to accept seasonal employment on farms or other out-of-town jobs, preferring the garbage-littered streets of the city's slums to working in the open air among strangers, according to welfare investigators.

As a result of overcrowding and unsanitary conditions, the mortality among Puerto Ricans from tuberculosis, a disease to which they also are susceptible in their native land, is between two and three times higher than for the city at large. The City Health Department has expanded its tuberculosis clinics and also opened additional child health stations in the Puerto Rican communities.

New York City Assessed Values and Tax Levies

Source: City of New York, Tax Department

Year (Calendar)	Assessed Values				Tax Le
	Realty Other Than Corp'n.	Realty of Corporation	Special Franchises	Total of 3 Preced. Cols.	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollar
1942-43	14,093,586,819	1,366,230,545	663,157,091	16,122,975,455	483,49
1943-44	13,927,482,855	1,378,532,665	705,196,036	16,011,211,556	
1944-45	13,767,145,530	1,367,437,845	711,408,639	15,845,991,014	
1945-46	13,818,581,695	1,367,230,330	717,165,671	15,902,977,696	
1946-47	13,830,066,045	1,367,828,540	710,613,614	15,908,518,199	
1947-48	14,842,727,051	1,393,661,165	702,077,237	16,938,465,453	
1948-49	15,405,422,316	1,483,593,890	695,476,207	17,584,492,413	
1949-50	15,803,588,125	1,591,091,140	717,551,914	18,112,231,179	

ASSESSED VALUATIONS, BY BOROUGHS

Year (Calendar)	Land Alone Total	Including the Land				Richm
		Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dolla
1942-43	6,892,199,644	6,647,953,325	1,693,858,656	3,331,454,911	2,148,407,757	271,91
1943-44	6,782,598,019	7,542,579,110	1,998,252,844	3,724,651,751	2,442,177,822	303,56
1944-45		7,403,742,150	1,990,734,057	3,698,243,145	2,450,316,118	302,99
1945-46	6,618,855,985	7,435,692,050	1,993,512,883	3,697,122,322	2,472,734,526	304,5
1946-47	6,602,322,745	7,414,623,740	2,001,552,156	3,700,587,202	2,486,526,910	305,2
1947-48	6,770,281,390	7,754,601,790	2,144,439,842	3,989,526,695	2,722,910,305	326,9
1948-49	6,868,742,409	8,025,272,512	2,226,224,626	4,137,947,660	2,860,016,308	335,0
1949-50	6,978,989,809	8,263,994,725	2,270,522,182	4,201,465,222	3,036,322,626	339,9

GROSS TAX RATES ON REAL PROPERTY, BY BOROUGHS

Year (Cal.)	Manhattan, Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond	Year (Cal.)	Manhattan, Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Ri m
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents		Cents	Cents	Cents	C
1942-43	2.98-2.98	2.97	3.14	2.00	1946-47	2.86-2.79	2.82	2.86	2.
1943-44	3.04-3.03	3.05	3.13	3.06	1947-48	3.01-2.98	3.01	3.06	2.
1944-45	2.91-2.89	2.93	2.93	2.90	1948-49	2.97-2.96	3.00	3.04	2.
1945-46	2.82-2.79	2.79	2.82	2.79	1949-50	2.97-2.96	3.00	3.02	2.

The basic rate (1949-50) was set at 2.89. The borough rates include local improvements.

Exempt property values (1949-50)—Owned by the city, $4,189,990,120; owned by N. Y. State, 259,230; owned by the U S. Government, $329,554,500; miscellaneous, $957,283,156; housing, $221,0 —total, $5,897,149,021.

New York City Bonded Debt

Source: Office of the Comptroller, Bureau of Accountancy

As of July 1	Long-term debt corporate stock serial bonds, & assess. bonds	Sinking fund holdings	Net funded debt, col. 1 less col. 2	Tax notes, capital notes and budget notes	Revenue and ta anticipa notes
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollar
1940	2,966,299,548	534,846,935	2,431,452,613	11,800,000	67,400
1941	3,054,630,186	534,650,516	2,519,979,670	6,500,000	76,000
1942	3,034,484,944	549,954,945	2,484,529,999	4,000,000	78,260
1943	2,963,706,129	578,594,788	2,385,111,341	2,500,000	82,560
1944	2,904,266,263	616,641,926	2,287,624,337	2,100,000	54,800
1945	2,942,065,797	656,832,744	2,285,233,053	2,300,000	43,400
1946	2,895,125,078	700,156,025	2,194,969,053	6,500,000	29,850
1947	2,856,717,190	742,350,331	2,114,366,859	43,500,000	25,400
1948	2,892,405,879	784,197,951	2,108,207,928	54,300,000	37,900
1949	2,956,918,919	822,517,713	2,134,401,206	38,200,000	46,300

Note: The fiscal year of the City commences on July 1st and terminates on June 30 of th following.

CITY DEBT LIMIT SUMMARY

As of July 1	Constitutional debt-incurring power	Debt limit after deducting all outstanding debt	Reserves for projects authorized	Unencumbered debt margin	As of July 1	Constitutional debt-incurring power	Debt limit after deducting all outstanding debt	Reserves for projects authorized	Un cu be d ma
	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000		$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1
1940	1,661,953	184,598	97,833	86,766	1945	1,602,142	378,506	198,299	18
1941	1,654,422	174,970	63,009	111,961	1946	1,595,849	365,489	248,659	11
1942	1,643,729	210,124	57,074	153,051	1947	1,612,306	266,881	162,075	10
1943	1,629,378	272,198	46,123	226,075	1948	1,643,608	275,833	192,269	8
1944	1,613,435	328,387	54,805	273,582	1949	1,688,934	244,469	197,840	4

CITY CURRENT REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

(exclusive of Revenues and Expenses of the Transit System)

Fiscal year July 1st June 30th	Revenues	Expenditures			Tota expendi
		Interest on city debt	Redemption & amortization of debt	Expenditures other than debt service	
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dolla
1940-1941	819,921,271	110,073,001	81,743,309	619,601,367	811,41
1941-1942	786,413,345	110,988,653	71,352,229	608,229,291	790,57
1942-1943	760,570,339	110,129,377	73,101,664	569,148,916	752,38
1943-1944	759,963,626	107,703,469	73,009,637	551,706,620	732,41
1944-1945	748,598,413	105,794,233	59,104,251	561,367,903	726,26
1945-1946	783,090,174	105,598,201	67,334,985	595,756,084	768,68
1946-1947	902,929,259	104,016,174	69,413,173	744,641,699	918,07
1947-1948	1,024,596,366	103,929,155	68,101,180	854,329,663	1,026,85
1948-1949	1,120,139,691	104,700,087	80,162,038	919,889,522	1,104,75

Building Construction in New York City, by Boroughs

Source: Department of Housing and Buildings

Manhattan		Bronx		Brooklyn		Queens		Richmond	
o. of ldgs.	Est. cost	No. of bldgs.	Est. cost	No. of bldgs.	Est. cost	No. of bldgs.	Est. cost	No. of bldgs.	Est. cost
	dollars		dollars		dollars		dollars		dollars
181	34,432,900	675	17,950,254	2,278	36,658,475	8,743	68,668,924	364	1,586,281
220	35,352,440	819	24,753,385	2,222	45,820,200	6,779	62,422,211	394	1,606,708
164	43,769,233	802	54,104,730	1,778	35,899,200	6,053	46,983,757	413	1,637,595
77	7,678,400	521	6,371,108	1,205	14,248,900	2,868	23,287,903	600	2,863,885
32	2,032,350	95	429,600	231	6,429,802	1,424	12,473,787	158	2,207,340
22	323,525	52	626,030	229	6,065,559	548	381,360	48	98,834
37	408,350	68	998,342	156	2,855,980	571	1,539,087	77	81,390
80	2,614,200	168	1,640,867	1,042	10,358,883	2,787	21,133,550	210	771,795
144	25,139,278	608	9,259,635	1,439	19,232,918	6,113	58,437,999	324	2,608,825
169	40,900,931	708	14,497,690	1,178	24,129,285	6,038	81,826,917	431	3,695,490

1942 on figures show buildings completed, instead of plans filed.

TOTAL—WHOLE CITY

No. of ldgs.	Est. cost	Year	No. of bldgs.	Est. cost	Year	No. of bldgs.	Est. cost	Year	No. of bldgs.	Est. cost
	Dollars			Dollars			Dollars			Dollars
12,241	158,600,834	1942..	5,271	54,450,196	1945..	909	5,883,149	1948..	8,524	165,050,313
10,434	169,954,944	1943..	1,940	23,572,879	1946..	4,287	36,519,295			
9,210	182,304,515	1944..	899	7,495,308	1947..	8,628	114,678,655			

MULTI-FAMILY HOUSES ERECTED IN NEW YORK CITY

Private dwellings, hotels and apartment hotels are not included in the compilation

r	Tene-ments	Apart-ments in	Rooms in	Estimated cost	Year	Tene-ments	Apart-ments in	Rooms in	Estimated cost
				dollars					dollars
....	408	22,521	70,434	79,411,300	1944.....	20	1,804	6,814	5,345,014
....	427	27,415	87,657	101,200,240	1945.....	5	740	2,748	2,140,145
....	363	28,404	90,565	97,103,727	1946.....	5	435	1,836	1,491,200
....	87	5,154	15,993	18,983,000	1947.....	94	7,349	.....	26,330,415
....	11	1,063	4,147	3,193,262	1948.....	278	15,957	.....	71,593,197

Education Statistics, New York City

Source: Board of Education

ol Year ng in ne	Average Daily Register	Average Daily Attendance	Number of School Building	Organi-zations	Expenses of Instruction Day School Salaries	Teaching Positions
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dollars	No.
.....	1,093,683	993,152	732	716	117,610,610.97	35,894
.....	1,069,465	968,143	733	716	126,680,805.26	34,962
.....	1,029,019	933,491	732	717	126,004,314.28	34,789
.....	977,659	887,937	725	712	123,402,086.81	33,198
.....	919,040	814,485	715	702	117,914,406.43	33,337
.....	871,533	762,460	712	699	114,519,399.42	32,098
.....	847,817	750,612	710	696	114,931,041.23	31,736
.....	829,940	734,127	709	695	126,337,936.47	32,510
.....	834,083	747,034	709	695	134,762,091.08	32,745
.....	836,239	753,838	710	696	147,288,608.75	33,241

The Greater New York Fund

Greater New York Fund, organized in 1938, rmanent philanthropic organization which s an annual fund-raising campaign among s concerns and employee groups for "busi- hare" of the financial support needed for g purposes by local hospitals, health and agencies, including organizations and ions operated under Catholic, Jewish and ant as well as non-sectarian auspices. campaign goals approximate about 20% of al funds that must be raised by the participating agencies. In 1949 the total was $40,000,000 of which the Fund asked business for $8,000,000.

Any hospital or social agency in any of the five boroughs, providing free or below cost services to persons living or working in New York City and meeting recognized standards of operation, is eligible to share in the proceeds of Fund campaigns. In 1949 there were 423 such organizations and institutions.

The money raised by the Fund is distributed equitably among the participating social agencies after a careful study of each agency's needs.

Passengers Entering and Leaving New York City

(By trunk line railroad, Hudson Tubes and Ferries)

These statistics were compiled from passenger traffic figures furnished by the various and operators at the request of the Public Service Commission which were accepted without verification or corroboration.

oad Passengers	1947	1948	Ferry Traffic	1947	1948
tation, zone and y trip.....	137,669,190	137,387,096			
assengers.....	118,777,599	103,789,194	Railroad passengers.....	29,354,470	27,045,342
tubes(a).....	46,977,961	46,810,622	Local passengers.....	12,215,789	10,822,983
tal.....	303,424,750	287,986,912	Total.....	41,570,259	37,868,325

xcludes passengers transferred to or from Penn. R.R., these transferees are included above.
ding to the Regional Plan Association, New York, N. Y., approximately 3,500,000 persons enter rk City, south of 60th Street, Manhattan, on a typical business day.

New York City Transit System in 1949

New York is served by the largest municipally owned and operated transit system in the United States. On June 30, 1949, this comprised the following route miles:

Rapid transit (subway, elevated)	241.56
Bus	444.77
Trolley	108.60
Trolley coach	24.12
Total	819.05

New York also is served by the following privately owned lines:

Bus	649.10
Trolley	4.46
Total	653.56
Total miles	1,472.61

Until 1948 all municipal lines operated at a 5 cent fare. Then, because of increased costs, fares were raised to 7 cents on trolleys and city-owned bus lines and 10 cents on subway and elevated lines. Combination rides were sold at 12 cents and school children were given reduced rates. Transfers on surface lines cost 2 cents and are free on subways. Private coach lines charge 12 cents. The change in fares on municipal lines brought a revenue of $205,867,420, for the year ended June 30, 1949, compared with $133,173,764 for the previous year, a gain of $73,693,656, or 55.33%. Private bus lines acquired since September, 1948, brought in $3,142,000 additional. In the same period there was a decrease of 11% in the number of passengers. Out of earnings about $57,500,000 was needed to meet the rise in wages.

In June, 1940, the city bought the equipment of the two privately-owned subway systems, the Interborough (IRT) and Brooklyn-Manhattan (BMT) as well as the elevated lines destined for demolition, for $326,248,187, of which $9,250,000 was paid for elevated lines. This added 28,000 employees to municipal payrolls. Tunnels and essential structures were largely owned by the city, which had paid $397,920,000 to build them, while the companies contributed $83,201,000 for construction. They were paid for chiefly with 40-year non-callable bonds bearing interest at 3%. William Reid, chairman, Board of Transportation, reported to the mayor Sept. 26, 1949, that this necessitated payment of $9,355,000 interest annually, or $375,000,000 total interest, exclusive of the principal of $315,000,000. In his report Mr. Reid also stated that the outstanding transit debt as of June 30, 1949, was $1,195,115,420, of which $588,554,137 was outside the debt limit. The rapid transit sinking fund reserve stood at $276,992,177, leaving the outstanding unamortized transit debt at $918,123,062.

Chairman Reid recommended to the Mayor that the 1950 State Assembly be asked to approve a constitutional amendment exempting from the city's debt limit $500,000,000, to be used to construct a new subway line in Second Ave., with connections to other lines. After similar approval by the 1951 Assembly the amendment could be placed on the ballot in the November, 1951, election.

NEW SUBWAY CARS

New 60-ft. subway cars were added in 1949. On Sept. 22 the most modern and costly subway train in the world began service on the Brighton Beach line (BMT). It consisted of 8 cars, each 60 ft. long, 10 ft. wide, 12 ft. high and weighing 40 tons. Each car has 8 sets of sliding doors, 4 to a side. About 50 persons can sit and nearly 200 s holding on to metal bars and poles. Interior are light gray and blue; exterior is stainless there are fluorescent lighting tubes, filtered thermostat heat control and a loud-speaker tem for announcing stations.

Each car of this type cost $128,298. This higher than cost of standard railroad rolling s reported as follows by the I.C.C. for 1948: c holding 58 passengers, $87,229; dining car $11 sleeping car, $125,993; club car, $120,000; p car, $90,644.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES, NEW Y TRANSIT SYSTEM

(Bureau of Transportation Report, Sept 26,

Capital expenditures since Jan. 1, 1946, for e ment and improvements on the municipal t system, including those in progress:

760 new subway cars	$57,63
1,725 new buses	29,86
200 new trolley coaches	3,70
11 new garages and shops and trolley coaches, overhead wire and bus properties	26,95
32 platform extensions to provide longer trains	13,44
Completion of IND Fulton Street extension	6,41
Hillside Avenue, IND Queens extension	9,43
Culver Line (Brooklyn) and Queens Plaza reconstruction	5,12
Westchester Avenue subway yard addition	6,38
Modernization of power plants, substation facilities	26,68
Transfer connection, subway entrances, stairways, etc	2,31
New office building in Brooklyn	10,00
Total	197,95

Municipal transit revenues under the incr fare, as compared with 1948-49 operation at cent fare:

Increase in Revenue:	
From fare increase	73,69
From Manhattan bus lines (acquired Sept., 1948)	2,70
From miscellaneous sources	43
Total	76,83
Disposition of Revenue:	
(1) Wage increase of 24 cents an hour, effective July 1, 1948, and increased operations and service	28,65
(2) Additional expenses for materials and supplies and other operating expenses	4,21
(3) To offset operating deficit incurred in 1948 due primarily to-	
(a) Wage increase of 20 cents an hour as of July 1, 1946 — $18,500,000	
(b) Increased cost due to operation of bus lines acquired — 1,800,000	
(c) Additional employes to fill vacancies and to give improved service; and increased costs of materials, not offset by increased revenues — 10,307,000	30,60
(4) Excess revenues available for budget notes issued for past deficits	13,35
Total	76,83

"L," SUBWAY, TROLLEY AND BUS TRAFFIC (REVENUE PASSENGERS)

Year (Fiscal)	Interborough "L" Lines	Interborough Subway Lines	B.M.T. "L" & Subway Lines	Independent City Subway	Hudson Tubes
1920	369,034,477	586,098,633	376,782,635	.....	92,250,8
1925	352,723,553	736,820,672	591,256,029	.....	107,918,2
1930	347,438,623	986,672,286	714,433,616	.....	110,677,0
1935	214,967,958	800,759,169	598,231,061	202,975,574	75,860,9
1940	145,595,402	760,879,397	539,764,476	410,677,888	65,243,3
1941	85,014,830	765,321,661	519,098,695	468,307,944	65,306,0
1942	81,588,156	745,430,944	529,389,089	514,006,660	68,385,6
1943	73,352,102	763,372,065	549,881,213	553,933,166	79,711,5
1944	73,032,940	753,669,820	538,879,995	560,452,844	81,377,3
1945	75,198,104	756,732,694	542,549,688	566,891,181	75,431,2
1946	81,600,026	780,283,202	550,722,119	588,921,301	66,099,6
1947	86,310,052	792,767,511	560,314,706	612,008,704	67,912,1
1948	84,987,958	780,794,184	554,386,004	610,974,264	67,663,2
1949	*	*	*	*	66,286,8

*The Rapid Transit Lines carried 1,765,469,530 passengers during the year ended June 30, 194 is not possible to distribute these figures among the various divisions as 14 Interdivisional Free Tra stations were established on July 1, 1948 when the 10-cent fare went into effect.

e route carried 636,720,000 passengers.
ntire municipal system carried 2,401,189,530 passengers.
Exclusive of Staten Island Rapid Transit road, which carried 8,696,218 passengers during the endar year.
s for New York City Transit System for 1949 include figures for the Manhattan Bus Division by the Board of Transportation from Sept. 24, 1948.

raffic (fiscal years): 1941, 78,475,697; ,929,410; 1943, 148,704,565; 1944, 150,489,- 5, 150,612,688; 1946, 169,814,462; 1947, 32; 1948, 344,202,792; 1949, 393,865,451.
rolley traffic (incl. South Brooklyn Rail-) (fiscal years): 1941, 335,700,309; 1942, 55; 1943, 353,245,016; 1944, 365,533,848; ,834,904; 1946, 351,539,178; 1947, 350,741,- 3, 288,108,159; 1949, 217,853,696.
Coach operation (from 9-16-48), 26,150,- 755. Privately operated bus lines in New York City (fiscal years): 1941, 610,786,764; 1942, 667,784,036; 1943, 755,402,967; 1944, 756,561,225; 1945, 792,185,- 322; 1946, 818,902,508; 1947, 804,928,829; 1948, 907,954,597; 1949, 893,018,230.
Privately operated trolley lines in New York City (fiscal years): 1941, 193,698,341; 1942, 200,225,167; 1943, 207,992,175; 1944, 232,426,553; 1945, 245,825,- 490; 1946, 260,270,719; 1947, 228,683,019; 1948, 113,- 527,003; 1949, 11,379,884.

Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority

eneral Offices, Randall's Isl. Engineering, 10 State St. Construction, Governor's Isl., and 10 Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn

W BROOKLYN-BATTERY TUNNEL

ewest and most modern of New York's r tunnels, was begun 1940 to connect and Manhattan under New York harbor, ess at the Battery. Work was suspended 5 by the war. Completion is scheduled for of 1950.

tunnel has two tubes, each with two nes, 20 ft. below the water and is 9,117 the longest tunnel under water and the ongest vehicular tunnel in the world. The s under the Mersey at Liverpool, 11,254 ft. ave a diameter of 31 ft. Four ventilating and 53 Westinghouse fans, 8 ft. in diam- l supply 25,000 tons of fresh air an hour the tunnels. A garage for 1,050 cars at ery is part of the plan.

f the tunnel as originally estimated is $74,000,000 and $80,000,000. Tolls are ex- o be 35c a car. Bonds carrying 2¾% and nterest were given the Reconstruction Corp. by the Triborough Bridge and Tun- nority to finance loans for its projects.

3, 1949, the Authority sold $141,500,000 rawing 2½% and 2¾%, part of which redeem RFC loans.

Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority ned by a board and Tunnel Authority of embers appointed by the Mayor of The New York for overlapping terms of six ach. The members are: Robert Moses, n, George V. McLaughlin, vice chairman, rles G. Meyer, vice chairman. George E. s general manager and secretary. Besides klyn-Battery Tunnel, the Authority ad- s the following:

ough Bridge (opened on July 11, 1936) Manhattan, The Bronx and Queens. The comprises three bridges, a suspension a vertical lift bridge, and a fixed bridge ected by long viaducts. The suspension naving 1,380 feet of main span with side aking a total of 2,780 feet, crosses the er at Hell Gate and spans a channel 800 e. The vertical lift bridge, crossing the River, has a length of 310 feet and spans el of 204 feet. In weight and area it is est vertical lift span in the world. The dge is a truss 383 feet in length and he Bronx Kills. The Triborough Bridge miles long. The connecting arteries, built Authority but maintained by the City in an, The Bronx and Queens, cover fourteen

Whitestone Bridge (opened on April 29, nnects The Bronx and Queens, and crosses River about two miles west of the point widens into Long Island Sound. The main 2,300 feet makes it the fourth longest sus- pridge in the world. The channel width is t.

Henry Hudson Bridge (single deck opened Dec. 1936, upper deck May, 1938) crosses the Harlem River at Spuyten Duyvil where the Harlem connects with the Hudson River. This bridge has the longest fixed arch in the world. The length of the entire structure is 2,000 feet and it spans a channel of 418½ feet.

Marine Parkway Bridge (completed July 3, 1937) crosses Rockaway Inlet from Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, to the Jacob Riis Park in the Rockaways. This bridge is 4,022 feet in length and has three main channel spans of 540 feet, the center span being the longest vertical lift highway span in the world.

Cross Bay Parkway Bridge, reconstructed and widened to accommodate six traffic lanes (completed June 3, 1939), crosses Jamaica Bay, leading from the mainland to the Rockaway Peninsula. It includes a bascule bridge over a 100 foot channel.

Queens Midtown Tunnel, built by the New York City Tunnel Authority (opened for traffic Nov. 15. 1940), crosses under the East River between East 36th Street, Manhattan, and Borden Avenue, Long Island City. The length of the tunnel is 7,600 feet. At its deepest point the roadway is 95 feet below the surface of the East River, and consists of two separately driven steel and cast-iron lined tubes, each 31 feet in diameter, accommodating two lanes of traffic.

Triborough Traffic 1948

Triborough	19,731,907
Bronx-Whitestone	12,036,501
Henry Hudson	14,658,365
Marine Parkway	4,167,802
Cross Bay Parkway	4,693,748
Queens Midtown	9,685,205

RAILROAD TUNNELS

Easy access to Manhattan is obtained by tunnels that serve railroads, subway trains and motor cars. Railroad tunnels are:

Hudson & Manhattan Railroad North tunnels under the Hudson, Jersey City to Morton St., two single track tubes, 5,700 ft. long. Uptown tunnels connect with north tunnels at Morton St., extend to Christopher St. and to Ave. of the Americas (Sixth Ave.) to 33d St. South tunnels under Hudson from Jersey City to Church St. terminals at Cortlandt, Church and Fulton Sts., New York. Two single-track tunnels extend from Hoboken terminal of Lackawanna R. R. to Washington St., with connections to the Pennsylvania and Erie railroads.

Pennsylvania Railroad—Tunnels under Hudson from Pennsylvania terminal, New York, to Newark, N. J. Two tunnels with two tracks each, 60 feet below Manhattan street level, from Pennsylvania station to East River tunnels, four separate one-track tubes, leading to Long Island City.

Police and Crime Statistics in New York City

Source: The Police Commissioner

Arrests			Police Force	Police Dept. Expend.	Year (Cal.)	Arrests			Police Force	Police Dept. Expend.
Homi-cide	Other Fel.'s	Tot. all Crime				Homi-cide	Other Fel.'s	Tot. all Crime		
No.	No.	No.	No.	Dollars		No.	No.	No.	No.	Dollars
241	14,316	1,046,933	19,346	67,154,421	1944...	207	12,507	458,280	15,579	68,870,317
295	13,701	895,675	18,748	67,041,871	1945...	282	13,340	493,741	15,068	69,839,909
230	12,578	937,764	17,952	67,177,831	1946...	325	14,525	697,734	17,245	70,216,692
253	11,914	578,378	17,582	66,591,692	1947...	302	14,707	758,205	17,492	89,143,376
170	11,532	369,047	17,210	66,760,756	1948...	320	13,627	783,359	18,116	94,697,137

of Police Force, 18,790.

Port of New York Authority

Headquarters: 111 Eighth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.

The Port of New York Authority is a self-supporting public corporate agency of the States of New York and New Jersey. It was created in 1921 by treaty between the two States to deal with the planning and development of terminal and transportation facilities, and to improve and protect the commerce of the New York-New Jersey Port District.

The Port Authority is administered by a board of 12 commissioners, six from each state, who are appointed by the Governors of New York and New Jersey. They serve without pay for terms of six years. The commissioners are:

New York—Howard S. Cullman, chairman; Eugene F. Moran, Bayard F. Pope, S. Sloan Colt, Charles S. Hamilton, Jr., Chas. H. Sells.

New Jersey—Joseph M. Byrne, Jr., vice chairman; Frank D. Abell, Donald V. Lowe, F. Palmer Armstrong, Horace K. Corbin, John Borg.

Charged with the protection of port commerce, the Port Authority appears before such regulatory bodies as the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Board and the United States Maritime Commission in the interest of the unified port area. It maintains branch offices in Washington, Chicago and Cleveland to promote the movement of commerce through the port of New York.

The Authority's Lincoln and Holland tunnels and the George Washington Bridge, spanning the Hudson River, and its Bayonne and Goethals bridges and Outerbridge Crossing, connecting Staten Island and New Jersey, join the two states into one metropolitan business, residential and recreational area.

Traffic for One Year

Traffic over the Authority's bridges and tunnels in 1948 was: Lincoln Tunnel, 11,121,107 vehicles; Holland Tunnel, 15,600,124; George Washington Bridge, 15,484,364; State Island Bridges, 4,836,380. The total traffic for all Port Authority crossings during the first nine months of 1949 was 39,539,000.

During 1949 the Port Authority began construction of a $3,100,000 new exit viaduct at the New Jersey exit of the Holland Tunnel and a $7,400,000 mile-long tunnel under West 179th St., New York, to relieve congestion at the New York approaches to the George Washington Bridge.

New Terminals Being Built

The bi-state agency's terminal facilities include the Port Authority Building (111 Eighth Ave., Manhattan), housing the Union Railroad Freight Terminal, and the Port Authority Grain Terminal and Columbia Street Pier on Gowanus Bay, Brooklyn, the Port Newark Marine Terminal, Newark, N. J., and the New York Union Motor Truck Terminal, 325 Spring St., opened Nov. 1, 1949. A similar Union Motor Truck Terminal, the world's largest, under construction at Delancy Street near Route 25, Newark, N. J., will begin operation in 1950. The Port Authority is also constructing a $24,000,000 Bus Terminal to occupy the entire New York City block between 40th and 41st Sts. and Eighth and Ninth Aves., to be comp late 1950.

LaGuardia and Idlewild

The Port Authority also is engaged in velopment of regional air transport facili services to maintain the New York-New Je trict as the crossroads of the world's a The Authority undertook (June 1, 1947), u terms of a 50-year lease with the City York, the development and operation at a $300,000,000 of LaGuardia Airport and Ne international Airport (formerly called Airport). A similar 50-year lease covering Airport and Port Newark was signed ((1947) between the Port Authority and the City Commission.

LaGuardia Airport originally cost $45 and was opened to scheduled operatio 2, 1939 by the City of New York. It occu acres, and is situated in the Borough of New York City. One of the busiest comme terminals in the world, LaGuardia Airport the first eight months of 1949 handled plane movements and 2,167,064 air passe which 233,068 were overseas travelers. Du same period, New York International handled 10,976 plane movements and 128 passengers of which 57,605 were overseas ers; and Newark Airport handled 50,17 movements and 485,688 domestic air pas

New York International Airport at I Borough of Queens, was opened by the P thority July 1, 1948, and was dedicated b dent Truman, on July 31, 1948. Constructio airport was started April, 1942, by the New York, on a tidal marsh bordering Bay, over which more than 68,000,000 cubi of hydraulic fill were placed. Responsibi completion and future development of the was transferred by the City to the Port A June 1, 1947. During 1949 the Port A completed at the airport a $4,900,000 Building and began construction of thr hangars to cost $9,000,000. The airport co 900 acres.

Teterboro Airport Bought

To assure future availability of an adeq terminal in the northwest quadrant of the New York District, the Authority, on 1949, purchased the 500-acre Teterboro Bergen County, N. J., from Frederick L. for $3,115,000. This airport is only 25 minut Times Square. It has three 100-foot wi ways, two of which are 4,500 feet long, th 3,000 feet. During 1949, Teterboro Airpo did a average of 500 plane movements p of which most were training and nonsc cargo and passenger flights.

To finance new projects and for refundi poses, the Authority had issued as of D 1948, bonds having a face value of $578,451, had expended about $292,365,642 on the co tion of new facilities. Its gross revenue totaled $299,973,000. During the first eight 1949, gross revenues amounted to $24,418,3

Major Construction Projects of the City of New York

New York City's construction projects exceed in cost and extent those of some nations and often total several billions of dollars. On Sept. 12, 1949, Robert Moses, City Construction Coordinator, made a report on the progress of the work to Mayor William O'Dwyer and the Board of Estimate, citing the following total costs:

CITY PROJECTS

Plans completed for work	$1,150,000,000
Plans for work under way	1,800,000,000
Construction completed	195,000,000
Construction under way	505,000,000

STATE AND OTHER AUTHORITIES

Plans completed for work	$1,075,000,000
Construction completed	260,000,000
Construction under way	555,000,000

Some plans are held ready for use in the event of a business recession and unemployment.

Mr. Moses listed these major projects:

Hospitals and Health Centers—Six hospital projects and four new health centers are under way, including the new tuberculosis and chronic disease hospital at Kings County Hospital, the Bird S. Coler Memorial and the James Ewing cancer hospital. A total of $38,900,000 has been paid for hospital work constructed or under way a 800,000 for health stations.

Schools—Since 1946 41 new schools an tions have been completed or are under more are ready to start building. The c modernized 20 and has funds for 30 mo 1950 program envisions 32 schools costin 000,000. The Board of Education's four-ye lay, 1946-1949, was estimated at $107,089

Transportation—Transit lines received i ments worth $123,634,000 through May 3 Rehabilitation of ferries and piers conte spending $4,500,000 for three new ferry $2,200,000 for Harlem river drive bulkhead; 000 for reconstruction of South and W Sts. ferry terminals; $6,000,000 for St. ferry terminal, to replace one destroyed The total cost of the St. George terminal $21,000,000. Mr. Moses reported that the Ci $61,250,000 on Idlewild airport in 1946 bed Port of New York Authority took it over.

Housing—"In less than 10 years one per of every 13 in New York City will look City Housing Authority as his landlord—g ing thought," writes Mr. Moses. Public aided by the Federal Government, the S the City, accounted for 35,515 dwelling uni pleted or under way since 1946; quasi-publ

ıded 24,621 completed or under way. In
er category are Stuyvesant Town, 8,755
ɔsting $90,000,000; Peter Cooper houses,
its, costing $30,000,000; and Fresh Mead-
eens, 3,008 units, costing $30,000,000. In
ısive slum clearance plan the city as-
an area and then offers it to private
, with the help of the Federal loan
r slum clearance.

Supply—The new Delaware aqueduct
1 540,000,000 gallons of water a day to New York City's water supply by 1955. Emergency operation, begun in 1944, now supplies 93,000,000 gallons a day. Work on the first stage was started in 1937. This costs $289,100,000 and includes the 85-mile Delaware aqueduct, a rock tunnel from 13½ to 19½ ft. diameter extending from Rondout reservoir at Lackawack to Hillview reservoir, Yonkers. The Merriman dam in this section will be 1400 ft. thick at widest bottom and 200 ft. high. The second stage will cost $151,000,000 and will include a tunnel 25 miles long, connecting the Pepacton and Rondout reservoirs.

Notable Monuments and Statues in New York City

ection from among many others. Name of sculptor in parentheses. Date refers to erection.

IN MANHATTAN

ee Lawrie), Rockefeller Center, Fifth Ave.
. 51st St.
Gen. Simon (Mrs. Sally Farnham), Bolivar
Central Park West; 1921.
Edwin (as Hamlet), bronze statue (Edmond
), Gramercy Park, 1918.
William Cullen (Herbert Adams), Bryant
W. 42nd St. and 6th Ave., 1911.
Robert, bronze statue (Sir John Steel),
al Park, on the Mall; 1880.
hurz Memorial, Morningside Park (Karl
).
ployees Memorial, Music Hill, Mall, Cen-
Park (Georg Loper, sculptor, and Otto
ıann, architect).
ıme, Finial Municipal Bldg. (A. A. Wein-

ıs Monument (Gaetano Russo), Eighth Ave.
9th St. (Columbus Circle); 1894.
ıs, marble statue (J. Sunol), south en-
to Mall, Central Park; 1892.
Peter, statue (Augustus Saint-Gaudens),
nt of Cooper Union.
, John, bronze statue (J. S. Hartley), on
attery.
t, Adm. David G., bronze statue (Saint-
ens), Madison Sq.
Duffy Memorial, Times Square (Charles

i, Benjamin, bronze statue (E. Plassman),
ng House Square; 1872.
of Communication, Finial A. T. & T Bldg.,
t. and B'way (Evelyn B. Longman).
Tomb (J. H. Duncan), Riverside Park at
St.; 1897.
athan, bronze statue (MacMonnies), City
Park, Broadway and Murray St.
n, Alexander, granite statue (Carl Con-
Central Park, on the East Drive.
ludson Memorial, Riverside (Karl Gruppe).
Hunter, bronze figure (J. Q. A. Ward),
al Park, near lower entrance to the Mall.
Washington, bronze bust (Beer), Irving
and 17th St.; 1935.
a, Thomas (W. O. Partridge), in front of
er School of Journalism, Columbia Uni-
y.
Arc, bronze equestrian statue (Mrs. Anna
n Hyatt), Riverside Drive and 93d St.
Marble Groups, U. S. Custom House,
C., Europe, Asia, Africa, America (Daniel
er French).
Abraham, bronze statue (H. K. Brown),
Square, north side; 1868.
Martyrs' Monument, Trinity churchyard, in memory of American soldiers who died in British prison ships in Revolutionary War.
Pilgrim, The, bronze statue (J. Q. A. Ward), Central Park, near E. 72nd St. entrance.
Prometheus (Paul Manship), Rockefeller Plaza, between W. 50th and W. 51st Sts.
Pulitzer Fountain (Hastings—figure by Karl Bitter), Fifth Ave. and 59th St.
Scott, Sir Walter, bronze statue (Sir John Steel), Central Park, on the Mall; 1872.
7th Regiment Memorial, 67th St. and 5th Ave. (Karl Illava).
Shakespeare, bronze statue (J. Q. A. Ward), Central Park, lower end of the Mall; 1872.
Sherman, Gen., bronze equestrian statue (Saint-Gaudens), Fifth Ave. and 59th St.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument (Chas. W. Stoughton, Arthur A. Stoughton and Paul E. Dubuy), Riverside Drive at 89th St.; 1902.
Walloon Monument (Henry Bacon), Battery Park, 1924.
Washington, bronze equestrian statue (J. Q. A. Ward), Union Square, south side.
Washington and Lafayette, bronze statue (Bartholdi), W. 114th St., Manhattan Ave.
Washington, bronze (J. Q. A. Ward) on site where he took first oath as President, Broad and Wall Sts.
Washington Marble Arch (Stanford White), Washington Square, at the foot of Fifth Ave.

IN BROOKLYN

Beecher, Henry Ward, bronze figures on granite pedestal (J. Q. A. Ward), Boro Hall Park.
Grant, Gen. Ulysses S., bronze equestrian statue (Wm. Ordway Partridge), Grant Square.
Horse Tamers (two), bronze (F. W. MacMonnies), Ocean Ave. entrance, Prospect Park.
Slocum, Gen. H. W., bronze equestrian statue (MacMonnies), Vanderbilt and Flatbush Aves.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Arch, granite (John H. Duncan), on the arch, three groups, Victory, bronze (MacMonnies), the Navy, bronze, the Army, bronze; Grand Army Plaza, Prospect Park.
Warren, Major Gen. G. K., bronze figure (Henry Baerer), Grand Army Plaza, Prospect Park.
Washington, George (H. S. Shrady), bronze equestrian statue, Williamsburg Bridge Plaza.

In QUEENS

Civic Virtue, Kew Gardens, Queens (Frederick MacMonnies).

Major Train Wrecks in the United States

Source: Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Safety

ec. 29—Ashtabula, Ohio, 84.
ug. 10—Chatsworth, Ill., 81.
ct. 10—Mud Run, Pa., 55.
ug. 7—Eden, Col., 96.
ept. 24—New Market, Tenn., 56.
arch 16—Florence, Col., 35.
ec. 30—Washington, D. C., 53.
an. 2—Volland, Kans., 33.
an. 19—Fowler, Ind., 29.
eb. 16—New York City, 22.
arch 23—Colton, Calif., 26.
uly 20—Salem, Mich., 33.
ept. 15—Canaan, N. H., 24.
arch 1—Wellington, Wash., 96.
arch 21—Green Mountain, Iowa, 55.
ug. 25—Manchester, N. Y., 27.
uly 4—Corning, N. Y., 40.
ept. 2—Wallingford, Conn., 21.
ct. 19—Bucatunna, Miss., 23.
ug. 5—Tipton Ford, Mo., 40.
arch 29—Amherst, Ohio, 28.
eb. 27—Penn, Pa., 20.
ec. 20—Louisville, Ky., 41.
une 22—Ivanhoe, Ind., 68.
uly 9—Nashville, Tenn., 101.
an. 12—South Byron, N. Y., 21.
1921—Feb. 27—Porter, Ind., 37.
1922—Aug. 6—Sulphur Springs, Mo., 40.
1923—Sept. 27—Casper, Wyo., 37.
1925—June 17—Hackettstown, N. J., 50.
1926—Dec. 23—Rockmont, Ga., 20.
1938—June 19—Miles City, Mont., 46.
1939—Aug. 13—Carlin, Nev., 24.
1940—April 19—Little Falls, N. Y., 30.
1940—July 31—Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, 43.
1941—Nov. 9—Dunkirk, Ohio, 13.
1942—Sept. 24—Dickerson, Md., 14.
1942—Dec. 27—Almonte, Ontario., 34.
1943—May 23—Delair, N. J., 14.
1943—Aug. 29—Wayland, N. Y., 29.
1943—Sept. 6—Philadelphia, Frankfort J'ct., 79
1943—Dec. 16—Lumberton, N. C., 72.
1944—July 6—High Bluff, Tenn., 35.
1944—Aug. 4—Near Stockton, Ga., 47.
1944—Sept. 14—Dewey, Ind., 29.
1944—Dec. 31—Bagley, Utah, 50.
1945—June 15—Milton, Pa., 19.
1945—Aug. 9—Michigan, N. Dak., 34.
1946—April 25—Naperville, Ill., 47.
1946—Dec. 13—Guthrie, Ohio, 19.
1947—Feb. 18—Gallitzin, Pa., 24.
1948—Jan. 1—Syracuse, Mo., 14.

CENTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST IN NEW YORK CIT

Capsule Guide to Parks, Libraries, Art Galleries, Monuments

American Acad. of Arts and Letters

The American Academy of Arts and Letters is a privately endowed, honorary institution, founded in 1904 by the National Institute of Arts and Letters, (a body consisting of 250 members which had been organized in 1898 by the American Social Science Association.) The purpose of the academy is the furtherance of literature and the fine arts. Membership which is limited to 50 is based upon distinguished creative work in literature, art and music. Only members of the National Institute are eligible for election.

The academy occupies its own buildings at 633 West 155th Street and 632 West 156th Street, New York City. Its annual meeting takes place in November. In May of each year the academy meets with the National Institute of Arts and Letters, at which new members of both organizations are inducted, medals awarded and fifteen $1,000 arts and letters grants given. An exhibition of the works of newly elected members and by the recipients of honors opens in the Art Gallery.

Officers serving in 1949 were President, Paul Manship; Chancellor-treasurer, James Truslow Adams (died May 18, 1949); Secretary, Archibald MacLeish.

Members—James Truslow Adams (d); John Taylor Arms, Gifford Beal, Bernard Berenson, Ernest Bloch, Van Wyck Brooks, John Alden Carpenter, Gilmore D. Clarke, Walter Damrosch, William Adams Delano, John Dos Passos, Barry Faulkner, William Faulkner, James Earle Fraser, Douglas Southall Freeman, Robert Frost, Charles Hopkinson, M. A. DeWolfe Howe, Anna Hyatt Huntington, Archer Milton Huntington, Robinson Jeffers, Leon Kroll, Lee Lawrie, Sinclair Lewis, Walter Lippmann, Archibald MacLeish, Paul Manship, John Marin, Frank Jewett Mather, Jr., Edna St. Vincent Millay, Frederick Law Olmsted, Eugene O'Neill, Bliss Perry, Herbert Putnam, Edward W. Redfield, Agnes Repplier, Carl Sandburg, Henry D. Sedgwick, Henry R. Shepley, John Sloan, Albert Spalding, Eugene Speicher, John E. Steinbeck, Deems Taylor, Chauncey Brewster Tinker, Mark van Doren, Charles Warren, Adolph Alexander Weinman, Thornton Wilder, Mahonri M. Young.

For 1949 awards see page 602.

New York Botanical Garden

The New York Botanical Garden occupies 235 acres of diversified land in the northern and western parts of Bronx, New York, N. Y. The Bronx River, with a gorge and waterfall, is one of its natural features. Along the banks of the river is the Hemlock Grove, containing more than 3,000 native trees. Ruins of the millrace of Delancey's Mills, site of skirmishes in the American Revolution, are visible here.

The museum includes a herbarium of more than 2,925,000 pressed plant specimens; a reference library of more than 50,000 bound volumes and 150,000 pamphlets, comprising the country's largest combined library on botany and horticulture; a display of the important economic plants of the world and fossil plants.

The main conservatories house thousands of tender plants from more southern climes. In the Floral Display House, also the Tropical Flower Garden, there is a continuous show from November through May. The Tropical Rain Forest, naturalistic plantings of begonias, aroids, aquatics, tropical ferns and of cacti and other succulent plants of the Old and New Worlds, as well as the collections of living plants that are useful to man, are on continuous display the year around.

Announcements of courses of study, free programs, and special exhibits are mailed free upon request.

Brooklyn Activities

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences—Located in the Academy of Music Building, Lafayette Ave. and Ashland Place, Brooklyn, this organization, privately endowed, supports lectures and cultural movements. It administers also the Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn Children's Museum and the Brooklyn Botanical Garden. The City of New York contributes to the support of these three organizations.

Brooklyn Museum, Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave., occupies a large building that went considerable reconstruction by the W the 1930s. It houses valuable collections d strating the arts and crafts of many peoples primitive times to the present. It has larg Eastern and Near Eastern exhibits, inc Chinese, Japanese, Persian, Turkestan, M tamian and other art objects; Egyptian and p tive American collections, and paintings rep tative of the principal schools and times. Int especially of American houses, from 1665 to are shown. The museum carries on lectur tivities.

Brooklyn Children's Museum, Brooklyn and Park Place, founded 1899, has exhib birds, beasts, insects and handicrafts, esp inviting to children and placed within reach. It gives lectures and motion picture grams.

Brooklyn Botanical Garden, Eastern Par Washington and Flatbush Aves., covers 50 near Prospect Park. The horticultural garde extensive; there are special plantings of water lilies, wild flowers; the rock garden the Shakespeare garden are popular. The oratory was built in 1918 and has a li herbarium, lecture and study rooms. The dren's House and Garden are devoted to int ing children in practical gardening.

Brooklyn Civic Center

In the Borough Hall section of Brooklyn a plete architectural transformation is under with the development of Brooklyn Civic C Obstructing buildings have been levelled, an streets built and the Board of Transport building is being erected. Fulton Street w pushed back 60 to 75 feet to widen Ca Plaza, so that there will be an open approa Borough Hall from the Brooklyn Bridge. A Street will be widened. Here will stand thi city prison and remand shelter and the Wa morial. Robert Moses, city construction coo tor, reported to the mayor in September, that "a great deal of effort has been expend working out plans for Concord Village, the Sa Bank housing project at the Civic Center."

Brooklyn Public Library

The Brooklyn Public Library in Brooklyn, has a Central Building, 34 branches, five branches, and more than 400 agencies for th tribution of books in schools, hospitals, fire tions, factories, etc.

Administration headquarters are in the C Building (Ingersoll Memorial), Grand Army Brooklyn. This building, built by the City at of $5,000,000, was opened in 1941. There are se Children's and Young People's Rooms. The l serves the largest children's reading public country. Its juvenile circulation reaches 2,000,000 a year.

Twenty of the branches are housed in bui erected by Carnegie funds. 11 are in temp quarters. All branches have reference servic addition, special reference work, aimed to business men, is done in the Business Refe Branch at 197 Montague St.

The Library has a total collection of ap mately 1,400,000 volumes. Notable are the coll of music books and scores, books on costumes, and checker collection, Civil War and World libraries, and Old Juvenile collection. A larg lection of phonograph records is available public for home use.

The Cloisters

The Cloisters in Fort Tryon Park, New N. Y., is a branch of the Metropolitan Muse Art, devoted to European medieval art. Inco ated in the building are five cloisters reconstr with original elements from the French m teries of Cuxa, St. Guilhem-le-Désert, B font, Trie and Froville. Among the other me monuments shown here are a Romanesque rebuilt with sections of the former chur Langon, a complete chapter house of the century from Pontaut and a 13th century tured portal from Moutiers-St. Jean.

s setting are exhibited notable examples
ture, painting, stained glass, metalwork
iture of the Middle Ages. Important ad-
first shown in 1949 are a 13th century
f the Virgin, originally from the choir
f Strasbourg cathedral, and the major
of a set of tapestries depicting the Nine
one of the only two surviving series of
ntury tapestries. During the year the
et of 15th century tapestries representing
t of the Unicorn was reinstalled in a
ing especially designed for them. The site
Cloisters, the building and, in large part,
ections, are the gift of John D. Rocke-
r.

Cooper Union Museum

ooper Union Museum for Decorative Arts,
Square, New York 3, N. Y., was founded
y the granddaughters of Peter Cooper as
n of his "Union for the Advancement of
and Art."
tions include: textiles from 1500 B.C.;
s, prints, furniture, ceramics, woodwork,
rk, costume accessories, wallpaper; 13,000
drawings for ornament and decoration by
n and American masters from the 16th to
century; representing collection of engrav-
d etchings from Mantagna to Picasso;
n of works by American artists including
Homer, Thomas Moran, F. Hopkinson
Daniel Huntington and Frederick E.

Museum Library, which is one department
ooper Union Library (the first free reading
New York), contains books, pamphlets and
catalogs on fine and applied art, including
al collection of engravings and original
f design of the 17th, 18th, and 19th
s. The Picture Library contains 1,040
ks and over 500,000 classified clippings
otographs. A special feature of the mu-
its winter schedule of evening hours of

ooper Union Free Forum series, held three
eekly in the Great Hall where Abraham
made his famous pre-nomination speech
, 1860). Other famous speakers were: Henry
eecher, Woodrow Wilson, Booker T. Wash-
John Quincy Adams, Louis Brandeis, Ben
Jane Addams, Henry George, William
s Bryan, Mark Twain, and 12 other presi-
esides Lincoln.

efenders Memorial Grove

ders Memorial Grove, at 122nd Street and
e Park, north of Grant's Tomb, was
d Oct. 20, 1946, and presented to the City
York by the Daughters of the Defend-
the Republic, U. S. A. The location is
of a battle fought during the Revolu-
War, then known as Harlem Heights.
rove contains thirty-four elm trees, planted
edication services in honor of the Republic's
's. Those so honored are George Washing-
than Hale, James Monroe, Commodores
Decatur and Oliver H. Perry, Generals
Scott and Phil Sheridan, Abraham Lin-
miral David G. Farragut, Bugler James
Shaw, Colonels Robert P. York and
Cooper, Thomas Wise, Lieutenant Gilbert
Drum Boy Duncan J. McMillan, Admiral
Dewey, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Lieut.
Lansdown, Floyd Bennett, Alexander de
Commodore David Porter, Rear Adm.
l R. Belknap, Generals George S. Patton,
urice Rose, Joseph Stillwell, John J. Per-
William Everson, Douglas MacArthur,
D. Eisenhower, Jonathan Wainwright, and
er A. Vandergrift, Admirals Chester
and William Halsey, and the Unknown
r of the Republic of the U. S. A.
Memorial Day, May 30th, services are
l each tree is decorated with an American
n Armistice Day, Nov. 11, a laurel wreath
n the bronze tablet which bears the names
efenders.

Fraunces Tavern

ces Tavern is located at Broad and Pearl
ne example of American-Colonial architec-
was erected (1719) as the DeLancey man-
was acquired (1762) by Samuel Fraunces
then known as Queen's Head Tavern.
After harsh use in the 19th century, it was fully restored. A restaurant uses the first floor.

The Museum contains numerous relics of the Revolution, historical paintings by John Ward Dunsmore, and water colors of scenes of the Revolutionary War, by Harry A. Ogden. The Long Room was the scene of Washington's farewell to his officers (Dec. 4, 1783). It is the headquarters of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.

Freedom House

Freedom House, estab. 1941, was formed to advance the ideals of a free society. Among its founders were Wendell L. Willkie, Dorothy Thompson, Herbert Agar and George Field. The president is Robert P. Patterson, former secretary of war. It is housed in the Willkie Memorial Building, established by Freedom House in association with friends of the late Wendell L. Willkie, and dedicated Oct. 8, 1945, the first anniversary of his death. The aim of the founders of this Memorial Building is inscribed on a plaque at the entrance: "We Carry on in the Spirit of his Service to All Men and One World."

The Memorial is a nine-story structure at 20 West Fortieth Street, New York, N. Y., facing the New York Public Library and Bryant Park. Inside the lobby, a tablet extends from the floor to the two-story ceiling against a terra cotta background. On this is inscribed in stainless steel letters a quotation from a speech made by Willkie at Duke University (Jan. 14, 1943): "We must establish beyond any doubt the equality of man."

On the wall opposite the tablet is a portrait of Willkie, painted by Joseph Margulies, and presented to the Memorial by the Chinese Consul-General in New York City on behalf of his people.

The auditorium, on the second floor and known as the "One World Center," has a seating capacity of 250; the first floor Assembly Room, which seats 150, contains a bust of Willkie by Malvina Hoffman. The building also contains a conference room, library and reading room. Entirely financed through voluntary contributions from the public, the building was purchased and remodeled at a cost of $250,000.

Organizations which make their headquarters in the building include Freedom House, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Anti-Defamation League and Metropolitan Council of B'nai Brith, the Citizens' Housing and Planning Council of New York, the Common Council for American Unity, the Public Education Association, the World Student Service Fund, the Labor League for Human Rights, and the Lisle Fellowship.

Frick Collection

The Frick Collection, 1 E. 70th St., New York 21, N. Y., was founded by the late Henry Clay Frick (1849-1919).

The principal part of the Collection consists of 14th to 19th century paintings, several of which have been acquired since Mr. Frick's death. Among the masters represented are Duccio, Castagno, Piero della Francesca, Gentile and Giovanni Bellini, Titian, Tintoretto, Veronese; Holbein, Hals, Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Terborch, Ruisdael, Vermeer; El Greco, Velázquez, Goya; Monet, Renoir, Gauguin; Boucher, Fragonard, Chardin, Ingres, Cezanne, Hogarth, Gainsborough, Reynolds, Romney, Raeburn, Constable, Turner and Whistler. Closely related to these are a smaller number of drawings and prints.

There are also bronzes and portrait busts by Vecchietta, Laurana, Bertoido, Pollaiuolo, Bellano, Riccio, Cellini, Giovanni Bologna, Hans Vischer, Adriaen de Vries, Jonghelinck, Derbais, Girardon, Coysevox, Pajou, and Houdon—of whose famous Diana a unique terra cotta version is here.

The Collection further includes Limoges painted enamels of the 16th century, with pieces by Nardon Pénicaud, Léonard Limosin, Martial Reymond, and Jean Court; 17th and 18th century Chinese and French porcelains; English, French and Italian period furniture; and a few rare Persian rugs.

These works of art are not displayed as in the conventional museum but are the furnishings and decoration of an early 20th-century house which is itself a part of the Collection. One of the rooms is an oak-panelled library, hung with portraits and landscapes of the English School. Another is a drawingroom, containing French 18th-century furniture of exceptional interest and a notable series of wall-panels by Fragonard. A

third, reproducing an 18th-century boudoir, is decorated with panels which Boucher painted for Madame de Pompadour.

American Geographical Society

The American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York, N. Y., was organized in 1852 and is primarily a research institution. Its object is the advancement of geographical knowledge. To this end it carries on original investigations, issues publications, maintains a library and map collection, presents an annual course of lectures, and awards honors and medals for outstanding achievements in exploration and geographical research.

Intensive studies in the geography of Latin America were begun in 1920 the results of which have appeared in the form of maps, monographs, and bibliographies, including a 107-sheet map of the American continent from the Mexico-United States boundary to Cape Horn, in conformity with the scale and style of the International Map of the World on the scale of 1: 1,000,000. Certain sheets have been used officially in negotiations for the settlement of international boundary disputes in Central and South America. Work was recently completed on sheets covering northern North America of the Society's Map of the Americas (scale 1: 5,000,000).

Research projects being carried forward include studies of changes in the glaciers of Alaska and western Canada, studies in medical geography, and in mathematical geography.

Most recent publications of the Society are a new map of the world, and The Coast of Northeast Greenland by Louise A. Boyd and others.

The Society's collection contains 122,288 volumes of books and periodicals, 178,570 maps, 2,612 atlases and 32,464 photographs.

Governor's Island

Governor's Island, lying in New York harbor half a mile south of the Battery and reached by a small ferry, has been the headquarters of the First U. S. Army since June, 1946. Its jurisdiction extends over New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Before that it was headquarters for the Second Corps Area. Tradition tells that Wouter van Twiller, second governor of New Netherland, bought Nutten island (as it was called) from the Indians June 16, 1637 for "two axes, a string of beads and some nails." In 1698 the British administration of New York restricted the island to "His Majesty's governors," hence the name. It was fortified by the Continentals in the American Revolution. Castle Williams, built 1807-1811 is a circular fort 200 ft. in diameter, with walls 40 ft. high, 8 ft. thick, and openings for three tiers of guns. Like Castle Clinton at the Battery—later Castle Garden and the Aquarium—it was never used for defense. During the Civil War it held Confederate prisoners. South Battery, built 1812, is now the Officers Club. Fort Jay, 1794-1806, is the center of administrative offices and officers' houses.

Hall of American Artists

The Hall of American Artists is located in the rotunda of the Gould Memorial Library, at New York University in New York, N. Y. Founded by W. Francklyn Paris and offered to the University (1919) as a memorial to American painters and sculptors, this group contains portraits in bronze of the following artists, all executed by American sculptors and endowed by popular subscription:

James A. McNeill Whistler by Edmund T. Quinn; J. Q. A. Ward by Hermon A. MacNeil; J. Q. A. Ward by himself; Elihu Vedder by Albin Polasek; Augustus St. Gaudens by John Flanagan; Walter Shirlaw by Paul W. Bartlett; Charles S. Pearce by Paul W. Bartlett; Clinton Ogilvie by Paul W. Bartlett; Samuel F. B. Morse by Horatio Greenough (1841); Francis D. Millet by Albin Polasek; George Inness by Scott Hartley; Charles W. Hawthorne by Albin Polasek; Charles Grafly by Albin Polasek; Daniel Chester French by Margaret French Cresson; Frank Duveneck by Charles Grafly; William M. Chase by Albin Polasek; Henry K. Brown by H. K. Bush-Brown; Carroll Beckwith by George T. Brewster; Charles H. Niehaus by Adolph Alexander Weinmann; Henry Merwin Shrady by E. Amateis; Frederic MacMonnies by John Flanagan, and a self-portrait by Frederick Ruckstull.

Publications comprise The Hall of Am Artists series, of which five volumes hav issued, and numerous pamphlets honoring can artists and architects.

Hall of Fame

The Hall of Fame for Great Americans is on the campus of New York University o versity Heights in the Bronx, New York, N. Hall and adjoining buildings was built with contributed by the late Mrs. Finley J. S (Helen Gould).

Names to be inscribed in the Hall of Fa chosen every five years by a College of E consisting of approximately 100 American m women of distinction, representing every S the Union and several professions. Follow order of selection, are the names of the 77 thus far chosen. The busts and tablets are th of associations or individuals. New names chosen in October, 1950.

1900

John Adams
John James Audubon
Henry Ward Beecher
William Ellery Channing
Henry Clay
Peter Cooper
Jonathan Edwards
Ralph Waldo Emerson
David Glasgow Farragut
Benjamin Franklin
Robert Fulton
Ulysses Simpson Grant
Asa Gray
Nathaniel Hawthorne
Washington Irving
Thomas Jefferson
James Kent
Robert Edward Lee
Abraham Lincoln
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
John Marshall
Horace Mann
Samuel Finley Breese Morse
George Peabody
Joseph Story
Gilbert Charles Stuart
George Washington
Daniel Webster
Eli Whitney

1905

John Quincy Adams
James Russell Lowell
Mary Lyon
James Madison
Maria Mitchell
William Tecumseh Sherman
John Greenleaf Whittier
Emma Willard

1910

George Bancroft
Phillips Brooks
William Cullen Bryant
James Fenimore Cooper
Oliver Wendell Holmes
Andrew Jackson
John Lothrop Motley
Edgar Allan Poe
Harriet Beecher
Frances Elizabeth Willard

1915

Louis Agassiz
Daniel Boone
Rufus Choate
Charlotte Saunde Cushman
Alexander Hamil
Joseph Henry
Mark Hopkins
Elias Howe
Francis Parkman

1920

Samuel Langhorn mens (Mark T
James Buchanan
Patrick Henry
William Thomas Morton
Alice Freeman P
Augustus Saint-G
Roger Williams

1925

Edwin Booth
John Paul Jones

1930

Matthew Fontain Maury
James Monroe
James Abbott M Whistler
Walt Whitman

1935

Grover Cleveland
Simon Newcomb
William Penn

1940

Stephen Collins

1945

Sidney Lanier
Thomas Paine
Walter Reed
Booker T. Washi

Hayden Planetarium

The Hayden Planetarium of the Am Museum of Natural History, 81st Street nea tral Park West, New York 24, N. Y., is a of the sky. Here, guided by an astronomica puting mechanism, the stars and other he bodies are projected by rays of light on a dome, giving an illusion of the night sky. 9,000 stars including stars of the sixth mag are shown.

Each month a new sky-show is presented. shows deal dramatically and scientifically w various aspects of the heavens. When a new comet appears in the real heavens, those are also made visible in the planetarium sky ing it always up to date.

In recent years a great variety of sky have been presented, among them The Pan the Planets, Color in the Sky, Our Sun, from Space, etc. A special Christmas show i each December in which various theories reg

atity of the Star of Bethlehem are discussed
e aid of the Planetarium projector.

ner show that has been enjoyed by thou-
The End of the World, demonstrates in
nd realistic fashion the cosmic catastrophe
ght destroy our planet or wipe out life upon
ong the possibilities enacted in the sky
are a collision between the earth and a
omet, a collision between the sun and a
ng star or the impact of the moon with our

Hayden Planetarium played a vital role in
War II by adapting its unique facilities to
navigation instruction. With the end of
flict the Planetarium reconverted immedi-
peacetime activity. Expanded courses, open
ublic, were established in "Celestial Naviga-
'Star Identification," "Astronomy without
natics," "Young People's Astronomy," "Life
er Worlds" and "Basic Meteorology."

eur interest in astronomy is encouraged by
facilities available to the public for instruc-
telescope making. Anyone may make a mirror for his own telescope at cost by registering for these courses. Additional Planetarium activities include a special course for school teachers where in-service credit is given.

In the corridors of the planetarium building are many interesting scientific exhibits including a large collection of meteorites, several transparencies of the world's finest astronomical photographs, a series of dioramas illustrating the anatomy of storm areas and many other unusual items.

Hispanic Society of America

The Hispanic Society of America maintains a library of 100,000 vols. and a permanent exhibit of Hispanic objects, arts, crafts and paintings, in two monumental buildings on Broadway between 155th and 156th Sts., New York. The object of the society, which was founded by Archer M. Huntington in 1904, is to provide information about the culture of Spanish and Portuguese-speaking peoples, and thus further the cause of international understanding. The buildings were given by Mr. Huntington, who is president of the society.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Avenue
Street, New York 28, N. Y., was founded
Its collections, the most extensive in the
hemisphere, cover 5,000 years, representing
tures of the ancient world and the Near
r East as well as the arts of Europe and
a. It is open daily 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
s and holidays, 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Admis-
free.

collection of paintings, including oils, pas-
ter colors, miniatures, and drawings, num-
re than 6,000 and exhibits works of Italian
, Dutch, Flemish, German, French, English
nerican artists. Accessions of the last year
: 22 frescoes attributed to the school of
l, St. Sebastian by Andrea del Castagno, a
early New York portraits by Wollaston
ll Life in the Studio, by Vuillard.

MASTERPIECES OF PAINTING

g the European masterpieces are two
ls, some thirty Rembrandts, and important
y Bellini, Botticelli, Boucher, Bouts, Brou-
uegel, Cézanne, Claude, Constable, Corot,
, Daumier, David, Degas, Delacroix, Düer,
zelico, Fragonard, Gainsborough, Giorgione,
El Greco, Guardi, Hals, Holbein, Ingres,
ce, Manet, Mantegna, Memling, Monet,
Poussin, Rencir, Reynolds, Ribera, Ru-
assetta, Segna, Steen, Tintoretto, Tiepolo,
Turner, Van der Weyden, Van Dyck, Van
elazquez, Vermeer, Veronese, Watteau, etc.
ican artists of the past who are represented
Allston, Bingham, Blackburn, Blacke-
assatt, Chase, Copley, Eakins, Homer, In-
artin, Morse, Mount, Peale, Ryder, Sargent,
, Stuart, Sully, Trumbull, West, and Whist-
th century portraits are shown in the
an Wing. A collection of contemporary
an paintings has been acquired chiefly
funds established by George A. Hearn.
Print collection consists of woodcuts, en-
s, etchings and lithographs dating from
450 to the present. In addition to illustrated
nd work by great artists such as Mantegna,
Rembrandt and Goya, the collection in-
early woodcuts and engravings used by
nakers, architects, interior decorators, sil-
hs, writing masters, embroiderers and lace-
There are also important series of trade-
ookplates, and cigaret insert cards. The bulk
prints may be seen for the asking in the
tudy Room in the basement of Wing J on
s through Fridays, 2-4:45 P.M. The Study
closed except by special appointments from
through Labor Day.

RELICS OF ANCIENT EGYPT

Egyptian Wing presents a chronological
of this highly developed civilization. Out-
g in the display are a mastabeh tomb
about 4,400 years ago for a Memphite
y named Pery-neb, rebuilt in its original
series of painted wooden funerary models
e tomb of the Theban grandee, Meket-Re
XI dynasty (about 2,000 B.C.); jewelry from
b of the Princess Sit Hat-Hor-Yunet (XII
), equaled only by the group in the Cairo Museum; a series of life-size and colossal statues of Queen Hatshepsut of the XVIII dynasty (about 1,500 B.C.) and small works of art of the New Kingdom and later.

Outstanding among numerous examples of the arts of Greece and Rome and notable in the collections are a Greek statue, the best preserved of the early Attic Kouroi; a number of Athenian sculptured gravestones ranging from the 6th to the 4th century B.C.; Roman copies of the two statues by Polykleitos, the Diadoumenos and the Amazon; Greek and Roman pottery; a Cycladic marble statuette of a harpist of about 2500 B.C.; bronzes from the 8th century B.C. to the third century A.D., among them the statue of the sleeping Eros.

ARTS OF NEAR EAST

The collection of sculpture, metal work and pottery representative of ancient art of Mesopotamia, Persia, Palestine and Syria was augmented through substantial purchases made in 1947. Several objects date back 4,500 and 5,000 years to Sumerian times.

The decorative arts of the Near East in later periods are also well represented in the Museum's collections. A number of Syrian mosque lamps and other pieces of enameled glass of the 13th and 14th centuries is among the rarest and most precious objects. A 14th century Iranian prayer niche of faience mosaic is an outstanding exhibit. The Persian and Indian manuscripts and miniature paintings, including those in the Alexander Smith Cochran Collection, represent some of the greatest names in Persian calligraphy and painting from the 15th to the 18th century. The collection of rugs, enriched by the gift of James F. Ballard, is especially important, representing with characteristic specimens the development of rug weaving in the Orient. A recent addition to the collection was the "Anhalt" carpet, a 16th century example, one of the finest and best preserved Persian rugs in existence, presented by the Samuel H. Kress Foundation (1946). Fine specimens of pottery illustrate the development of ceramic art in the Near East. A domed room from a Jaina temple represents the art of woodcarving in India. It is supplemented by an extensive collection of Indian and Tibetan jewelry, Indian miniatures of all schools and periods, and some remarkable examples of early Indian stone carving.

Various phases of the Museum's collection of Far Eastern Art are world-famous in respect to extent and quality. The Chinese sculpture, the most important unit, includes superb pieces ranging in date from the late Chou dynasty (C. 1050-249 B.C.) to the Ch'ing (1644-1912). Especially noteworthy are the great Wei dynasty Stele (dated A.D. 533-543), a black marble stele of the T'ang dynasty, (618-906 A.D.) and a seated bodhisattva from Yün Kang, gift of Robt. Lehman. A few early Chinese bronzes are among the most celebrated in the world, notably the Chou dynasty (1122-256 B.C.) altar set formerly belonging to the viceroy Tuan Fang, and two Buddhist altarpieces of the Wei dynasty (A.D. 386-557).

MEDIEVAL TAPESTRIES

The collections of medieval art in the Metropoli-

tan Museum together with those at The Cloisters, form the most important assemblage of medieval art in America. Collecting toward the turn of the Century by the late J. Pierpont Morgan and subsequent gifts to the Museum by his son J. P. Morgan Jr. brought to the Museum world-famous groups of Early Christian, Byzantine, Romanesque and Gothic objects. Notable sequences of ivories, enamels, sculpture and furniture have been enriched by other gifts and purchases. The Gothic tapestries, ranging from the 14th century to the beginning of the Renaissance are unique. A stained glass window from Saint-Germain-des-Près in Paris, a Romanesque and a Gothic head from Nôtre-Dame of Paris are noteworthy. The metalwork of the Migration tribes, the Albanian gold and silver treasure, silver plates from Cyprus, Byzantine enamels, jewelry and ivories, a 13th century Rhenish statue of Saint James the Less and sculptures from the Chateau de Biron, are outstanding.

Of decorative arts of the Renaissance the little intarsia room (about 1480) from the Ducal Palace at Gubbio is one of the most interesting and important Renaissance interiors in any museum. The sculpture of this period contains fine examples by Leoni, Lombardo, Maiano, Mino, Riccio, Rossellino, Sansovino and Vittoria. The maiolica is the most distinguished group of this material outside of Europe. Outstanding in the realm of Renaissance goldsmiths' work is the famous Cellini cup in the Altman collection. Tapestries include two unique French hangings from a set made for Diane de Poitiers.

In the decorative arts of the 17th and 18th centuries in France the Morgan Collection alone contains a wealth of French woodwork, furniture, ormolu, decorative paintings and faience. The collection of gold, enamel and jewelled snuff-boxes and dance programs is one of the most comprehensive in existence, as is likewise the collection of French silver. The group of Beauvais and Gobelins tapestries includes a famous set of ten, representing the Months of the Year, the gift of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Among the French sculptors represented are Bouchardon, Caffieri, Clodion, Coysevox, Falconet, Girardon, Houdon, Lemoyne, Pajou and Pigalle.

HISTORIC MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The collection of 4,000 musical instruments includes pre-historic instruments, as well as those of Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceanica and America and a section devoted to basic types of instruments, models and tools.

The European section, of about 1,300 objects, includes the first pianoforte, built (1721) in Florence by Bartolommeo Cristofori (still in playing condition): the earliest known virginal, built by Johannes Rueckers in Antwerp (1581); a double harpsichord by Ludovicus Grovvelus (1600); numerous virginals, among them examples by Jerome de Zentis, Jcannes Couchet, Louis Bellot, and others; clavichords dating from 1537 to the 18th century; a rich array of pianoforti, among them a piano by Johann Andreas Stein, Augsburg (1778); and two violins made by Antonius Stradivarius, the "Francesca" and the "Antonius" (dated 1694 and 1721 respectively).

ARMOR WORN BY NOBLES

The collection of arms and armor contains signed works by the best known artist-armorers of Augsburg, Nuremberg, and Milan and over 450 pieces with historical associations are included, among them the embossed casque signed by Philip de Negroli of Milan and the embossed shield of Henry II of France; the etched and gilded armor for man and horse (dated 1527) of Galiot de Genouilhac, Grand Master of Artillery of France; four harnesses from the English Royal Armoury at Greenwich, once worn by the Queen's Champion and other nobles of Elizabeth's reign; and the sword with chiseled hilt of Ambrogio di Spinola, famous commander-in-chief in the Netherlands.

AMERICAN ROOMS

The American Wing is devoted to American decorative arts from the 17th through the first quarter of the 19th century. In rooms, reconstructed in most cases with original woodwork, there have been assembled furniture, metalwork, ceramics, glass, prints and paintings.

The earliest room is the parlor from the Thomas Hart House, Ipswich, Mass., 1640. Also exhibited is the Assembly Room from the City T Alexandria, Va., where Washington at (1798) his last birthnight ball. The south e wall of the wing is the facade of the United Branch Bank formerly at what is now 30-3 street (built between 1822 and 1824). An a to the wing houses the great hall from t Van Rensselaer Manor House at Albany, and a room from Providence, R. I. A t hensive collection of Pennsylvania German rative arts of the 18th and 19th centuries played in two galleries.

The collection of the Costume Institute i some 8,000 items of dress of three centuri reference material in books, old fashion patterns, and sketches of Paris openings. Textile Study Room adjoins the Costume Ins with separate entrance on 83rd St.

The Museum maintains a branch, The Cl in Fort Tryon Park, New York, N. Y. (See ate article, The Cloisters, page 418.)

Museum of American India

The Museum of the American Indian, Foundation, at Broadway and 155th Stree York 32, N. Y., forms one of the group of bu which New York owes to the public spirit of M. Huntington, who gave the site of the m which was built at a cost of $250,000 and $ for equipment.

The Museum has more than 2,000,000 e and can display but about one tenth of th one time. The top floor is devoted to labors work and study rooms, which are open suitable conditions to students, Dr. Geo Heye, who founded the Museum and turne to it nearly 500,000 specimens, is the di

In 1925 Mr. Huntington gave to the Muse acres, near Pelham Bay Park. A modern and study museum building has been erec the site. Four totem poles and replicas of types of Indian dwellings occupy a portion grounds. The library of the Museum, con some 25,000 volumes, complete serial runs important periodical publications in its fiel many thousands of pamphlets, is deposited new building of Huntington Free Librar Reading Room, 9 Westchester Square, the New York, N. Y.

Museum of City of New Yor

The Museum of the City of New York or Avenue between 103rd and 104th Streets York 29, N. Y., was incorporated (1923) t trate the life and history of the city by me permanent and special exhibitions. Its coll include miniature groups or dioramas, pai prints, maps, photographs, portraits, mini vehicles, fire engines, ship models, cos furniture, silver, manuscripts, rare and re books, theatrical and musical memorabilia tary memorabilia, and other objects, all r to the City of New York and its history.

Its permanent exhibitions include: New from Indian Times to the Federal Period (J ence Davies Gallery); New York from t auguration of Washington to the Present man Foundation Gallery); History of Fir Fire-Fighting; Silver by New York Silvers History of the New York Stock Exchange; I of Communications; An Old New York Toy A New York Drawing Room of 1800; two from the late John D. Rockefeller's House; costume alcoves showing interiors of 1700 1760, 1830 and 1855; History of New York M Organizations; a History of the Port of New in collaboration with the Marine Museum City of New York and the Bertha King B Memorial—Early 18th Century Bedroom. year on the average of ten special exhibitio arranged which illustrate some particular pl the City's history such as School Days— Centuries of Education in New York, Three —Around the Rim of Manhattan Island, F Dolls of the Theatre World, Inside Centra —Photographs by Ray Long, etc.

The Museum's Department of New York P raphy contains over 50,000 views of New City in various media from the earliest representation (c.1626) to the present. Th atre and Music Collections has a file of New theatre programs from 1775 to the present a mented by play manuscripts, original sce signs, stage properties and costumes, photo

and players, prints, paintings, posters, s, as well as a comprehensive collection reviews and biographies of stage person-The Costume Department has about 700 dating from 1725 to the present and s of costume accessories. The Library has 00 volumes, 50,000 manuscripts and docu-The collections can be consulted by re-vorkers by making an appointment. The nal Department conducts such activities d gallery tours, motion pictures, illus-ectures, concerts, a monthly story hour, ial programs for teachers, school children ege students by appointment.

Museum of Modern Art

useum of Modern Art, 11 West 53rd Street, rk, N. Y., was organized in 1929 to en-and to develop the study of modern art application of such art to industrial and activities and to furnish popular in-n. The museum embraces painting and e, architecture, industrial and manual art, nd theatre art, the graphic arts, photog-and motion pictures.

culating exhibitions of the visual arts have a first-hand experience of modern art to n 800 cities and towns in the United States sessions. The Museum's circulating films en enjoyed by as many as 1,300 organizations he country.

tions include:

ngs: A most representative 20th century n; especially strong in the schools of the States, Paris, Mexico and pre-Hitler Ger-a few excellent late 19th century European s.

ture: The most complete collection of sculp-the post-Rodin period; strong in the French and German masters and the most younger masters.

ngs and Prints: A valuable collection by ntury masters, together with many im-works of the late 19th century.

tecture: A unique collection of models and d photographs of modern architecture.

n pictures: Surpasses in quality and quan-other collection. Strong in the American roughout its history, the German and Rus-ns of the 1920's, the French films of the recent British and American documenta-primitives" and the avant-garde, 2,500 about 18,000,000 feet). 1,205 are available jection; of these some 700 are included in museum showings.

graphy: An important collection of 20th photographs with a large group of 19th prints going back a hundred years.

Museum of Natural History

American Museum of Natural History, 1869, occupies a group of buildings begin-Central Park West and 79th St., New Here are exhibited vast displays illustrating bits of man and beast from the most ve times to the present, with extensive ruction of fossilized remains, dioramas of d animals in their natural settings, and ons of objects from the smallest insects to leton of the huge **brontosaurus**, which in ghed over 25 tons.

nuseum is especially rich in its display of ls from all parts of the earth. Groups of ts, gorillas, antelopes, rhinoceroses, gi-lions, are portrayed in their jungle sur-gs. While some visitors gape at the huge ssaurus, others are captivated by the great voted to 750,000 specimens of birds of the In the Hall of Primates monkeys and apes played close to primitive man. In the Theo-oosevelt Memorial building emphasis is on mal life of New York state, and here birds, reptiles and mammals are shown. The of expeditions by Theodore Roosevelt are hibited.

worthy are the collections of minerals and ossil fishes, marine life, woods and trees, ng a 45 ft. fossilized tree trunk, ages old, e cross section of a California sequoia, 16 diameter, believed to have begun growing 6th century, A.D. A 76-foot whale, the n of P. T. Barnum's elephant Jumbo, a of a copper mine, a Lindbergh plane, the here collections of William Beebe and many other objects are to be seen here. Associated with the museum is the Hayden Planetarium..

American Numismatic Society

The American Numismatic Society, founded 1858, maintains the only numismatic museum in the country at Broadway and 156th St., New York.

The museum is devoted to coins, medals and decorations, which furnish the subject matter of numismatics. It is concerned with coinage for all countries, from its beginnings in the seventh century B. C. to the present, as well as with its antecedent media of currency.

On exhibition is a type collection of coins struck in the United States from colonial days until the present, including the special series of commemorative pieces. Tokens or "store cards" issued by merchants during the Civil War period and the Confederate Half Dollar, the only coin struck by the Confederate States of America, form a part of this exhibit. Changing exhibits are devoted to coins of the ancient Greeks and Romans, mediaeval and modern Europe, the Orient and South America.

In the collection of decorations there are badges of honor from many countries of the world, ranging from the mediaeval orders of knighthood to medals of military award such as the Victoria Cross and the Congressional Medal of Honor. A particularly interesting group among the decorations are the "Indian Peace Medals," pieces given to tribal chiefs by the government to enlist the friendship of American Indians.

A library covering every phase of numismatics is housed in the museum building.

Municipal Reference Library

The Municipal Reference Library was established 1913 as a special branch of the New York Public Library to serve the officials and employees of the City of New York. The Library also renders reference service to the general public. The Library's collection contains more than 100,000 volumes; an important portion consists of New York City Documents dating back to the Records of New Amsterdam (1653). The Library is in the Municipal Building on the 22nd floor and has a Public Health Division at 125 Worth Street to serve the Departments of Health, Hospitals, and the Chief Medical Examiner.

The most important business and financial services are on file in the Municipal Reference Library as well as the real estate atlases and valuation volumes.

For the benefit of those aspiring to enter the City's service, the Library maintains a Civil Service Desk where all previous civil service examinations are kept on file as well as study manuals in all city department activities. The Library also prepares bibliographies for the various positions and these are constantly used by those wishing to prepare for forthcoming examinations as well as those city employees who wish to take promotion examinations.

A monthly publication, the Municipal Reference Library Notes, is published by the Library.

New York Historical Society

The New York Historical Society (founded 1804) is located at 170 Central Park West between 76th and 77th Streets, New York, N. Y. The society maintains a library, museum and gallery of art. The library contains 300,000 volumes and large collections of pamphlets, newspapers, prints, cartoons, broadsides, maps and manuscripts, relating to American and New York history.

Here are to be found a file, beginning in 1730, of New York's first newspaper, the New York Gazette, a complete file of New York City Directories, from the first one printed in 1786; an unusual collection of genealogical material; and an excellent local history section covering every state in the Union. The manuscripts include the Horatio Gates, James Duane, Rufus King, Albert Gallatin, James Alexander, John Lamb, William Alexander, General Steuben, Beekman, Luther Bradish, and Cadwallader Colden Papers, and 200 George Washington letters.

Also of importance are the original articles of Burgoyne's surrender; an orderly book record of Nathan Hale's execution; letters patent from Charles II to Edmund Andros, 1674, authorizing him to take over New Netherland from the Dutch Governor; Lord Cornbury's Charter to the City of New York; the correspondence of the American

Fur Co. with its Western posts; the manuscripts of Henry O'Reilly relating to the telegraph, and Philip Hone's manuscript diary, 1828-51.

The Landauer Business History Collection comprises letterheads, advertising cards, broadsides, posters and other ephemeral material relating to commercial products and supplies a comprehensive source for American business, industrial and advertising history.

Among the museum collections are important asscciation pieces, including the Beekman family coach, used before the Revolutionary War in this city, the remains of the famous equestrian statue of King George III, and the statue of William Pitt (the Earl of Chatham), champion of the American cause in Parliament; some original furniture of Federal Hall, where Washington was inaugurated first President, and an almost complete collection of the John Rogers plaster groups with 35 of the original bronzes.

The Port of New York Gallery is given over to the maritime history of New York and is fitted in the style of a sailing vessel, from the "cabin" of which views of the New York skyline may be seen as it appeared at various times in its history.

The Gallery of Art now numbers more than 1,700 paintings, including European old masters, 1,200 of the paintings are American portraits by such artists as Charles Willson Peale, Gilbert Stuart, John Wollaston, Benjamin West, Asher B. Durand, John Wesley Jarvis, and many others.

The Society also possesses the original water color drawings made by John James Audubon for his "Birds of America."

Non-Objective Paintings

The Museum of Non-Objective Painting, currently at 1071 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y., until a new building, designed by Frank Lloyd W has been erected at Fifth Ave. and 89th S contains the collection of non-objective paintin merly owned by Solomon R. Guggenheim a da Rebay, which were acquired by the S R. Guggenheim Foundation (1937).

In the paintings represented, the artist, of reproducing concrete objects, uses a forms such as circles, squares and trian varied rhythmic combinations and manifol variations to express his conception of Although the non-objective movement sta Europe in 1908, it now has its center in A European museums have put on loan exhi paintings from these New York collections.

Pierpont Morgan Library

The Pierpont Morgan Library, 20-33 Eas St., New York, N. Y., is based on collectio gun by J. Pierpont Morgan in 1889. In 19 son, J. P. Morgan, gave the library and dowment to a board of trustees as a memo his father. On March 26, 1924 the Libra incorporated as an educational institution New York State legislature. Its facilities a to students engaged in research and the has access to the periodic exhibitions dail a.m. to 5 p.m. except Sundays, holidays an ing August.

From April 5 to July 23, 1949, the librar an exhibition of 256 items representative of acquired by gift or purchase during its f years as a public institution. During this the library acquired about 200 mediaeval a naissance manuscripts, including sixth c gospels in Syriac; many illuminated bible pels and liturgical texts and elaborately volumes, the work of mediaeval miniaturis

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The New York Public Library, which, with the Library of Congress and Harvard University Library ranks as one of the three largest in the United States, was given its present organization in 1895, by the consolidation of the Astor and Lenox libraries and the Tilden Trust. These constitute the basis of the Reference Department of the Library, at Fifth Ave., and 42nd St., which is supported from private funds. A number of circulating libraries were acquired, from 1900 to 1904, to form the basis for the present Circulation Department, which is maintained by the city of New York. This department operates 38 branch libraries in Manhattan, 20 in the Bronx and 7 in Richmond.

Besides the vast collection of reference volumes, the Library possesses many rare books and maps, which are regularly on exhibition. One of the most noteworthy exhibitions occurred from Nov. 23 to Dec. 31, 1948, when 100 treasures were exhibited to observe the centenary of the first library. The Library placed on view the Gutenberg Bible that James Lenox bought in London in 1847 for $2,600, and which was recently insured for $500,000; a First Folio Shakespeare; the only known copy of the original edition of Columbus' letter announcing the discovery of a new world; a Carlovingian manuscript of the gospels dated 950 A.D.; the Bay Psalm Book, first book printed in America, in 1640; the final draft of Washington's Farewell Address in his own hand; New York's first newspaper the Gazette of 1726, and first editions of many of the finest literary works in English.

The Annual Report of the Librarian, made public Nov. 21, showed that in the year between July 1, 1948 and June 30, 1949, an average of 8,229 daily visitors was recorded at the central building, Fifth Ave. and 42nd St. The number of readers in the Reference Dept. was 1,259,327. There were 3,259,075 bound volumes in the Reference Dept. an increase over last year of 58,119. The total number of books in the Circulation Dept. was 1,642,889. To this must be added the 93,107 volumes in the Municipal Reference Library in the Municipal Building, Chambers St. and City Hall Park, making a total for the Library of 4,995,071. The 65 branch libraries, comunity libraries and substations lent for home use a total of 9,191,595 books.

The staff comprised 1,576 full-time employees on June 30, 1949, with 669 in the Reference Dept. and 907 in the Circulation Dept.

BERG COLLECTION

This collection was founded (1940) by Dr. Albert A. Berg in memory of his brother, Henry W. Berg, and is one of the world's great collecti English and American literature. It is p larly strong in the writings of the 18th an centuries and, in addition to first editions, p tation copies and other unusual volumes, co a large amount of manuscript and associatio terial. The collection consisted origina books gathered by the Berg brothers. Lat important collections of the late W. T. H. and Owen D. Young were added. The Ber lection is kept on the third floor, and incl reading room, exhibition room and stacks.

GEORGE ARENTS COLLECTION

This is a special library of books and material about tobacco formed by George and given to the Library by him and his There are approximately 5,000 volumes. begin with the earliest mention of tobacco printed accounts of 15th-century America ploration, and include historical, literar economic material relating to the develo enjoyment and commercial status of tobac the tobacco industry. It is a rare book as we subject collection.

SPENCER COLLECTION

The Spencer Collection of Illustrated Boo Books in Fine Bindings came to the L through the will of William Augustus Spenc died in the Titanic disaster. Some of the Li finest illuminated manuscripts, includin "Tickhill Psalter," an English manuscript 14th century, are in this collection. O drawings for illustrations, as well as p books, are featured.

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES

Officers, 1948-1949: Morris Hadley, pres Lucius Wilmerding, first vice-president; Bruere, second vice-president; Roland L. mond, secretary; Henry Bruere, treasurer; A. Beals, director.

Board of trustees, 1948-1949: Vincent Ralph A. Beals, Dr. Albert A. Berg, Henry Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, William Adam lano, John Foster Dulles, Morris Hadley, Larsen, George De Forest Lord, Julius S. M Newbold Morris, Charles Pratt, Roland L. mond, Elihu Root, Jr., John Mortimer Francis Cardinal Spellman, Henry C. T Myron C. Taylor, Lucius Wilmerding, Ex- the Mayor of New York, the Comptroller a president of the Council.

hs. Five books printed by William Caxgland's first printer, have recently been the 65 Caxton items in the library. Also l were the earliest dated piece of printing rica; the Gutenberg Indulgence of 1455; tions of ancient classics, the earliest bibles French, German and Italian vernaculars; f Vesalius, Copernicus and Galileo; the Latin editions of Columbus' account of ge of discovery. Among manuscripts the exhibited the autograph manuscript of Eugenie Grandet, as well as letters and ts of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, oleyn, Galileo, Rousseau, John Paul Jones omas Jefferson.

brary owns many rare bibles, among them enberg bible of 1455, the first bible in the lgate printed from movable type: the first bible of de Spira, 1471, and the first edition of the Hebrew Old Testament, he last two are the only copies in America.

eens Borough Public Library

Queens Borough Public Library has adation headquarters in the Central Build-14 Parsons Boulevard, Jamaica 2, N. Y. ntral Building houses the Central Circulaentral Children's Room, General Reference nent and special rooms devoted to Long nistory and genealogy, art and music, busicience and technology, periodicals, educad a lending collection of over 1,000,000 .

are 28 branch libraries giving reference as lending service, 18 sub-branches, a book 1 98 other agencies for the distribution of

e year ended June 30, 1949, the library had books, 225,132 registered borrowers, and ed 3,425,369 books for home use.

heodore Roosevelt Museum

Theodore Roosevelt Museum, established y the Roosevelt Memorial Association, is in Theodore Roosevelt House, the re-birthplace of the late President at 28 East reet, New York, N. Y. In the Museum are d photographs, cartoons, letters, books, ripts, guns, swords, saddles, hunting tro-wearing apparel and numerous other items rest related to the late President. Much material is chronologically arranged.

g the items are his buckskin "chaps," his g irons and other paraphernalia as a cowboy, the spectacle-case which saved his life when he was shot in Milwaukee (1912), and the bullet-pierced speech he carried in his left breast pocket, as well as trophies of the Spanish War and letters and documents relating to the Presidency. The cartoon collection is especially notable. The mounted lion, shot by the former President in Africa, attracts younger visitors.

Theodore Roosevelt House is itself a museum. The first and second floors of the residence in which the Roosevelt family lived in the 1850s and 1860s have been restored by the Woman's Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association, and apart from their Roosevelt interest are important as a reproduction of a well-to-do American home of the middle nineteenth century. Many original pieces of furniture are shown, including the bedroom set of the room in which Theodore Roosevelt was born, and the miniature chairs he used in his earliest childhood.

Science and Industry Museum

The New York Museum of Science and Industry is located at the Avenue of the Americas (6th Ave.) entrance of the RCA Building, Rockefeller Center. Here the developments of science and industry are presented in a panoroma of exhibits which the ordinary layman can readily understand, and many of which he can operate himself, in animated models, vivid dioramas and ingenious push button displays.

The visitor interested in railroad models can operate, by pressing buttons, everything in railroading, from the early De Witt Clinton up to the giant mogul engines of today. In the Marine Section can be seen models dating from the first U.S.S. Cabot to the present day baby flat-top.

In the Electrotechnology section there is a comprehensive presentation of the development of electricity, as the servant of mankind. Starting with Faraday's experiments in magnetism, a series of operating exhibits shows the progressive steps in development which are the basis of today's myriad uses of electricity.

In addition to being able to hear one's own voice in the Communications Section, the story of telephone communication is shown. Dating back to the earliest devices used in communication, the exhibit includes a visitor operated dial system showing the many mechanical operations required to "put through" a local telephone call in metropolitan areas.

Numerous other exhibits include mechanics, power, optics, aviation and transportation.

ROCKEFELLER CENTER; RADIO CITY

feller Center, the largest privately-owned s and entertainment center in America, is in the heart of New York City, from 48th Streets, between Fifth Avenue and the of the Americas. More than 75,000 men rectly employed in the construction of its dings. Construction of the first—the RKO g—was started in September, 1931. The ecent structure in the development is the Esso Building. The surface area of Rockeenter covers 549,856 sq. ft., more than 12½ of which 450,705 sq. ft. are leased for a riod from Columbia University.

edifices in the west part of the Center: RCA g (850 ft. tall), RCA Building West (243 , Radio City Music Hall (121 ft. tall), RKO g (409 ft. tall), Center Theatre (106 ft. omprise "Radio City." The studios and arters of the National Broadcasting Comnd the American Broadcasting Company ated in the 70-story RCA Building.

en other structures are: The United States Co. Building (278 ft. tall), British Empire g (90 ft. tall), La Maison Francaise (90 ft. alazzo D'Italia (92 ft. tall), International g North (92 ft. tall), International Build-2 ft. tall), Time & Life Building (490 ft. Associated Press Building (226 ft. tall), Air Lines Building (225 ft. tall), Esso g (424 ft. tall).

estimated daily population of Rockefeller is 160,000. More than 32,000 work there ,000 persons visit there every day. In the are the business offices of more than ompanies and their subsidiaries.

e Center are 25 eating places; an 800-car garage; U. S. Post Office; government passport bureau; group of 12 landscaped sky gardens; consulates of 20 foreign countries; many special exhibitions; an employee gymnasium, and, in season, an outdoor skating pond. The RCA Building, in gross area 2,908,903 sq. ft., has a ground area of 99,770 sq. ft. with a frontage of 155 ft. on the Avenue of the Americas, 472 ft. on 49th St., 468 ft. on 50th St. and 191 ft. on Rockefeller Plaza. On the 70th floor are the Observation Roofs, 904 ft. above mean high water level, and 850 ft. above the street.

The Radio City Music Hall is the largest indoor theater in the world and seats 6,200 people. The Center Theatre, seating 3,500, has been used for musical comedy and grand opera and for the last few years has been the home of ice shows.

A series of sub-surface concourses 2½ miles long—air conditioned and flanked by specialty shops—provide pedestrian traffic facilities beneath the buildings and streets, so that it is possible for visitors to pass underground through most of the buildings; air-conditioning plants give the Center the world's largest air-conditioning system for human comfort in a commercial development.

The Esso Building is the tallest office building to be completely air-conditioned. The "Main Street" of Rockefeller Center is Rockefeller Plaza, a privtae street 60 feet wide running between 48th and 51st Streets, 315 ft. west of Fifth Avenue and parallel to it. From Fifth Avenue a promenade, the Channel leads down toward the Plaza and the RCA Buildinf. It is 57 ft. wide and 200 ft. long and contains six shallow reflecting pools surrounded by shrubs and flowers. At the end of the Channel lies the Lower Plaza, a court 125 ft. wide and 95 ft. long, used for ice skating in the winter, and for an outdoor cafe in the summer. The Prometheus Fountain is located in the Lower Plaza.

STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT

A statue known the world over and symbolizing to European immigrants the freedom and security of a democratic land is the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, popularly known as the Statue of Liberty, on Bedloe's island in the harbor of New York. Rising 305 ft. above the water line, this substantial figure of a woman holding aloft a torch that is illuminated at night, is located 2,950 yards southwest of the Battery in Manhattan and reached by a ferry that accommodates well over 500,000 visitors a year. The island is the property of the Federal Government and is administered by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior.

The United States owes this great symbolical statue to French friendship and the personal enthusiasm of an Alsatian sculptor, Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, who was born Apr. 2, 1834 in Colmar, Alsace, and died Oct. 4, 1904, in Paris. Bartholdi is known in France for a number of famous works, foremost among them the sculptured lion commemorating the heroic defense of Belfort. He is also the sculptor of the Bartholdi fountain in Washington, D. C., and of a statue commemorating Lafayette's arrival on American shores that was placed in Union Square, New York. During the Paris Commune that followed the defeat of France by Prussia in 1871, Bartholdi came to the United States. He was moved by the idea of placing a statue in the harbor and immediately began plans to bring it about. With the help of the Franco-American Union, in which E. de Laboulaye was active, he solicited contributions from French citizens, supplying a large part of the expense himself. In France 180 cities formed committees and $250,000 was raised, chiefly by small donations.

Bartholdi's Mother Was Model

Bartholdi began his work in 1874. His model for Liberty was his mother, Charlotte Beysser Bartholdi. He made a 9-foot cast in plaster and then enlarged it four times to 32 ft. On this basis he computed the statue in sections. Wood patterns were made and sheets of copper 3-32 of an inch thick were hammered into shape on them by hand. A framework of four huge steel supports was designed by Gustave Eiffel, whose fame endures in the Eiffel tower.

The hand of the statue holding aloft the torch was exhibited at the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. It was then taken to New York City and exhibited on a pedestal in Madison Square.

On Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, 1877, President Hayes authorized the use of Bedloe's island for the statue, the site having been suggested by Bartholdi and approved by Congress.

The head was shown at the Paris exposition of 1878. When framework and base were put in place in Paris the American ambassador, Levi P. Morton, drove the first rivet on Oct. 24, 1881, the centennial of the battle of Yorktown, in which French and Americans were allies.

The statue was finished in 1883 and formally presented to Ambassador Morton July 4, 1884, by Ferdinand de Lesseps, head of the Franco-American Union. He had built the Suez Canal and was at work on the ill-fated Panama Canal project at the time.

CORNER-STONE OF PEDESTAL LAID

On Aug. 5, 1884, the Americans in turn laid the cornerstone for the pedestal on Bedloe's island. This was to be built on the foundations of the star-shaped Fort Wood, which had been erected by the Government in 1841. The fort originally mounted 70 guns and had a garrison of 350. The island, which had been sold to Isaac Bedloe by the colonial government of New York, had been used for a pest-house by the colony after 1750.

The Amerian commmittee had raised $125,000, but when the pedestal was 75 ft. high, t found to be inadequate. Joseph Pulitzer, of The World of New York City, on Mar. called for general subscriptions. By Aug. 1 he had raised $100,000. This came from individuals. The statue was already on shores, having arrived dismantled, in 210 cases, in the steamship Isere, which reach York from Rouen, France, in June, 1885.

New York citizens eagerly followed the fitting the statue together. The pedestal wa of concrete with granite facing and steel were built into it to connect with the fra of the statue and hold it in place. The fir of the statue was driven July 12, 1886 a last on Oct. 28, 1886, when President Cleveland dedicated the statue in the pres the sculptor, Bartholdi.

The cost of the statue was estimated at and that of the pedestal at $280,000, but e mounted and estimates of the total rang $500,000 to $600,000. The statue weighs lbs. or 225 tons. The copper sheeting 200,000 lbs. It is estimated that there steps from the land level to the top, co of 195 steps from the land to the top pedestal, 154 steps inside the statue to th and 54 rounds on the ladder leading to t that holds the torch. Visitors may enter th which will hold 12 persons, but not the tor statue is open every day in the year.

The torch was originally maintained Lighthouse Service. Funds for permanentl ing the whole statue were raised by subs by The World of New York in 1916 and Pr Wilson turned on the lights Dec. 2, 191 island was used by the United States Arm 1937, when the post was abandoned. Since has been maintained by the National Park

EMMA LAZARUS' FAMOUS POEM

A poem by Emma Lazarus, which is gra a tablet within the main entrance of the p on which the Goddess stands, follows:

THE NEW COLOSSUS

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,
With conquering limbs astride from land t
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shal
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flar
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name
Mother of exiles, from her beacon-hand
Glow world wide welcome; her mild eyes co
The air-bridged harbor that twin cities f
"Keep ancient lands, your storied pomp!" c
With silent lips. "Give me your tired, you
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe
The wretched refuse of your teeming shor
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

DIMENSIONS OF THE STATUE

	F
Height from base to torch	1
Foundation of pedestal to torch	3
Heel to top of head	1
Length of hand	
Index finger	
Circumference at second joint	
Size of finger nail	13x10 in.
Head from chin to cranium	
Head, thickness from ear to ear	
Distance across the eye	
Length of nose	
Right arm, length	
Right arm, greatest thickness	
Thickness of waist	
Width of mouth	
Tablet, length	
Tablet, width	
Tablet, thickness	

Aching corns are a sign of rain in all countries. In Ireland applications of hot ivy-le house-leek are said to relieve painful corns. An early English folk device for extractin was to steep a pearl button in lemon juice until dissolved, then to place a piece of lemon soaked liquor upon the corn every day until the corn could be easily extracted. Another English pres says to steal a small piece of beef and bury it. As the meat rots, the corn will diminish. Both c remedies have traveled as far as Mississippi. Another southern corn cure is to rub a kernel on the toe-corn and feed it to an old rooster—From Funk & Wagnalls' Standard Dictionary of F Mythology and Legend.

ZOOLOGICAL PARK AND AQUARIUM (BRONX ZOO)

By William Bridges, Curator of Publications

e five ways by which a zoological garden cquires its animals: 1, by purchase from .lers; 2, by births to animals already in ion; 3, by exchange of surplus animals - zoos; 4, by "deposit" or temporary private owners; 5, by its own collecting .

York Zoological Park (familiarly known onx Zoo) uses all these methods except an-deposit, and is one of the few zoos rld that regularly sends out major col- editions. Not only are expeditions likely considerable expense, but there are or four really great animal collectors orld today—men with the specialized climatize and transport safely the more ammal and bird rarities. The Bronx ns to have on its staff the greatest col- them all, Charles Cordier, who has ore "first time on exhibition" animals do-China, South and Central America a, than any other collector.

of a zoo's own expeditions is one which June of 1949 with the return of Charles nd his wife, Emy, from the Belgian h some 200 mammals, birds and reptiles, the Congo peacock, the giant pangolin, con finfoot, black guineafowl and Hart- cks—mammals and birds never before anywhere in the world—and a whole eatures seen for the first time alive in d States. Mr. and Mrs. Cordier had rly 20 months in the Belgian Congo, ut of a base camp near Stanleyville, and plane was chartered to bring them and ction directly back to New York.

MYSTERY BIRD OF CONGO

go peacock—which is not a peacock at a member of the pheasant family—is the most celebrated bird in Africa. It known to the scientific world only since Dr. James P. Chapin of the American f Natural History, the world authority f the Belgian Congo, accidentally dis- vo stuffed, dusty specimens in a small n Belgium. They had been there for leadingly labelled. Something about them Dr. Chapin of two feathers he had taken hat of a native hunter in the Congo in which he had never been able to identify. ers proved that the birds actually did the Congo, and subsequently a number were obtained for important museums. ird had never been brought out alive New York Zoological Society focussed its edition on the capture. Charles Cordier ut 6 males and a single female, all in ndition.

other great rarities resulting from this dition were Torday's elephant shrews, nkeys, Johnston's mangabey, Jackson's irrels, Emin's tree hydrax, Bates's ser- , Schubotz's francolin, Uele crested and len's crested guineafowl, Whiteside's , Cameroon finfoot, and half a dozen brilliant, iridescent sunbirds.

h not collected by him, since their cap- nder the strict control of the Belgian vernment, Charles Cordier brought back ountain gorilla and an okapi, the latter second specimen of this peculiar animal distant relative of the giraffe—in the ates.

w York Zoological Park is now engaged ansion program planned during the war new "cooler" house for the summer ex- f antarctic penguins was built in 1949, utting on exhibition an interesting series hat previously could be shown only dur- inter months.

were found, also, for the beginning of on of a great Conservation exhibit, show- is happening to our soils and waters, and type of house and barless enclosures for bition of the great apes, particularly rang-utans and chimpanzees. This latter on is in line with the modernization pro- reby a large proportion of all the animal ventually will be bar-less. The African ction of the zoo, opened in 1941, was f these modern continental units.

r 1949 marked the fiftieth anniversary of the Bronx Zoo, which was opened to the public on November 8, 1899. During that time it has had more than 100 million visitors and they keep coming at the rate of 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 a year.

HIGHLIGHTS OF COLLECTION

Outstanding among the approximately 2,600 mammals, birds and reptiles in the collection (of about 1,100 kinds) are:

Two adolescent lowland gorillas and a baby mountain gorilla (the latter from the Cordier collection).

A giant panda from the mountains of western China.

A bongo, most beautiful of all the African antelopes, the only one of its kind in the New World.

Two duck-billed platypuses, queer egg-laying mammals, from Australia, and also two echidnas from the same continent. The platypus and the echidna are the only mammals in the world today which lay eggs. The male platypus also has poison spurs. These were brought from Australia in 1947 by David Fleay, an Australian naturalist, and to house the platypuses the Bronx Zoo built a special out-of-doors swimming pool and hay-filled burrow, called a "Platypusary," where visitors may see the animals between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock every afternoon during the warm months. The zoo also operates a large "Worm Farm" in the basement of the Lion House to provide the hundreds of earthworms that the platypuses eat every night, along with crayfishes, frogs, mealworms and egg custard.

African elephants are seldom seen in zoological gardens because of their reputation for being hard to handle. The Bronx Zoo however has four, including three young ones presented by the Belgian Congo government, and expects eventually to exhibit them on a large, moated area adjacent to the present African Plains exhibit.

Many of the birds in the Main Bird House are exhibited behind glass and one whole room, called the Jewel Room, contains small, brightly-colored tropical birds in brilliantly lighted compartments, the public viewing them from the darkened center of the room. This technique has been entirely successful in bringing out the colors of sunbirds and hummingbirds particularly. Among other bird rarities are the scarlet cock-of-the-rock, the umbrella bird and the quetzal, all shown at the Bronx Zoo for the first time.

Gorillas, orang-utans and chimpanzees also are exhibited behind glass, for the protection of the animals from the coughs and colds of visitors.

Supplementary services of the New York Zoological Society are Question House, a building in the center of the zoo where visitors' questions about animal life are answered by trained zoologists; a Children's Zoo where youngsters may play with tame animals; and the Farm-in-the-Zoo for the exhibition of domestic animals. The Children's Zoo and the Farm operate only during the spring, summer and fall.

THE AQUARIUM

Since the closing of the old New York Aquarium at the Battery in 1940, a portion of the collection has been exhibited in the Lion House in the Bronx Zoo. The staff has been kept virtually intact, and much time has been spent on experiments in new exhibition techniques, and in making detailed blueprints for the new New York Aquarium eventually to be built at Coney Island.

Whitney Museum

The Whitney Museum of American Art at 10 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y., was founded (1931) by Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney for the advancement and the dissemination of an appreciation of American art, especially of contemporary art. The Museum's Permanent Collection consists of about 800 oils; 575 watercolors and drawings, 141 sculptures and 1,000 prints. All works in the collection are by American artists with emphasis on work by living artists.

The Museum holds comprehensive annual exhibitions of contemporary American paintings, sculpture, watercolors and drawings, and retrospective and historical exhibitions of all phases of American art. Books on American artists of the past and present are published by the Museum.

Building the U. N. World Capitol in New York City

The largest and most important building construction project in the country is now being carried out for the United Nations on a plot of ground east of First Ave., between East 42nd and East 48th sts., Manhattan, New York, N. Y. Work on the site began in 1946; work on the first building, the Secretariat, began Sept., 1948, and is to be completed early in 1951.

The site was chosen after a Committee on Plan and Scope, appointed by the Mayor and with Robert Moses, chairman, found the proposed world capitol in Flushing Meadow Park too remote for daily business. John D. Rockefeller bought the first tract on the East River for $8,000,000 and gave it to the UN, contingent on the addition of other parcels by the City.

The City granted the use of the waterfront, closed the streets from East 42nd to East 47th, east of First Ave., transferred a playground north of 42nd St., widened First Ave., and constructed a traffic tunnel, granted an easement over Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive, and provided for tax exemption. The UN in turn assumed the cost of certain property adjustments.

COST TO NEW YORK CITY

The City of New York is investing over $23,000,000 in the UN enterprises. In reconstructing the City building at Flushing Meadows for the General Assembly it spent $2,000,000. For land, water rights and tenant relocation, the City is paying over $8,000,000.

Fifteen different projects related to clearing and rehabilitating the site will cost $13,000,000. These will include $2,080,000 for transferring sewers, public utilities and making temporary roads; $1,000,000 for paving; $1,500,000 for superstructures for overpasses; $4,620,000 for a tunn First Ave., of which $79,000 comes the UN and utility companies; $2,5 for reconstruction of East 42nd St tween First Ave., and Second Ave.

PAYMENT BY UNITED NATIO

The UN in turn will pay for the l ings of the world capitol. These w erected under eight contracts tot $51,300,000. Excavation will cost $5 the Secretariat building will cost $2 000; the foundations, $2,650,000; the ing halls, $12,000,000; an underg three-level garage for 1,500 cars, $4,0 the library, $650,000; the General A bly, $7,500,000; landscaping, $1,500,00

The UN has a loan of $65,000,000, be no interest, from the United States ernment, for construction and equip

FORMAL DEDICATION

The cornerstone of the UN was for laid Oct. 25, 1949, by Trygve Lie, Secr General of the UN, in the presen President Harry S. Truman and other dignitaries, after President Tr had delivered the dedicatory addres General Assembly, UN, convened a 42nd St., and the East River, belo towering 39-story steel frame of the retariat building, which rises like a oblong plinth on the river's edge. A those in the seats of honor were, be President Truman, Brig. Gen. Carl Romulo, president of the General A bly, Secretary of State Dean Ach Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New Warren R. Austin, U. S. delegate t UN. Mayor Wm. O'Dwyer and repres tives of the 59 nations in the UN. Th ercises were broadcast in 26 languag

United States Delegation, United Nations

(For the fourth regular session of the General Assembly, Fall, 1949)

Representatives—Dean G. Acheson, ch., Warren R. Austin, ambassador; Philip C. Jessup, ambassador at large; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, John Sherman Cooper.

Alternates—Benjamin V. Cohen, Charles Fahy, Wilson M. Compton, John D. Hickerson, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rohde.

Principal Executive Officer—David H. Popper. Assts.—Elizabet A. Brown, Betty C. Goug.

Assistants to Representatives—Lucius Battle, Wm. H. A. Mills, Neil Potter, Josephine V. Thompson, Malvina Thompson.

Secretary General—Richard S. Winslow. Deputy Thomas F. Powers, Jr. Special Assts.—Albert F. Bender, Jr., Lee B. Blanchard.

Information Officer—Porter McKeever. Assts.—Arthur Kaufman, Frederick T. Rope, Mrs. Jeanne Singer, Marshall D. Shulman, Gilbert W. Stewart, Chester S. Williams.

Advisers—A staff of 57 advisers to the Representatives has been designated among officers of the Department of State, members of U. S. Army and Navy, and experts whose full time is given to the U.N.

UNITED STATES MISSION

(Personnel as of Oct. 4, 1949)

Representative at Seat of the U.N., in Security Council, Atomic Energy Commission, Commission for Conventional Armaments, and Interim Committee of the General Assembly—Warren R. Austin.

Special Assistant—Wm. H. A. Mills. Asst.—Josephine V. Thompson.

Advisers—Frank P. Corrigan, Edw. L. Freers, James Nevins Hyde, Louis K. Hyde, Jr., Albin E. Johnson, Edw. P. Maffitt, Chas. H. Russell.

Deputies. Atomic Energy Commission—Frederick H. Osborn; Seat of U. N.—John C. Ross; Commission on Conventional Armaments—Frank C. Nash; Interim Committee, GA—Chas. P. Noyes.

Representative, Economic and Security Co Willard L. Thorp. Deputies—Leroy D. Stine Walter Kotschnig.

Representatives on Commissions, Economi Social Council—Arthur J. Altmeyer (Socia ternate, Katharine F. Lenroot. Harry J. An (Narcotics); George P. Baker (Transpor Communications); Edward W. Bartelt (F Philip M. Hauser (Population); Dorothy F (Women); Isador Lubin (Economic and E ment); Stuart A. Rice (Statistical); Mrs. Fr D. Roosevelt (Human Rights).

Representative, Trusteeship Council—Fran Sayre. Deputy—Benjamin Gerig.

Secretary General—Richard S. Winslow. D —Thomas F. Power, Jr.

Special Assistants—Albert F. Bender, Jr B. Blanchard. Reporting and Documents Benjamin H. Brown, chief; Franklin Porter chief. Reference—Mrs. Marion L. Woodburn, Anita Hendler, asst. chief. Reports—Chas Merritt, chief. Communications—W. B. M chief. Production—Geo. Waschin, chief; Graham, asst. chef. Administrative—Louis rich, chief. Office of Public Information— McKeever, chief; Jeanne Singer, Special Public Liaison—Chester S. Williams, Freder Rope. Press Officers—Gilbert Stewart, M Shulman.

MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE DELEGA

Army Representative—Lt. Gen. W. D. C berger, USA. Deputy—Brig. Gen. R. M. Bat USA. Chief of Staff—Col. Pierre Mallett,

Navy Representative—Vice Admiral B. H. USN. Deputy—Rear Adm. W. K. Harrill, U

Air Representative—Lt. Gen. H. R. Ha USAF. Deputy—Col. L. H. Rodieck, USAF, of Staff—Col. A. H. Luehman, USAF.

Secretary—Col. J. C. Reddoch, Jr.

ELECTION RETURNS, 1949

Figures Are Unofficial. Asterisk indicates re-election.

Vote for U. S. Senator, New York State

RECAPITULATION (A)

	Dulles	Lehman		
	Republican	Democrat	Liberal	Total
City	795,707	1,182,889	396,735	1,579,624
	1,581,934	966,458	27,852	994,310
	2,377,641	2,149,347	424,587	2,573,934

lurality 196,293

NEW YORK CITY SUMMARY (Complete)

ugh	Dulles	Lehman		
	Republican	Democratic	Liberal	Total'
n	173,791	280,840	82,067	362,907
	128,422	249,983	101,537	351,520
	229,648	417,234	169,704	586,938
	234,967	208,148	41,347	249,495
	28,879	26,684	2,080	28,467
	795,707	1,182,889	396,735	1,579,624

UPSTATE VOTE (A)

nty	Dulles	Lehman			County	Dulles	Lehman		
	Rep.	Dem.	Lib.	Total		Rep.	Dem.	Lib.	Total
	57,053	74,254	556	74,810	Onondaga	80,199	57,391	1,004	58,395
	10,389	3,459	159	3,618	Ontario	14,475	8,050	123	8,173
	35,567	20,098	477	20,575	Orange	34,881	17,609	475	18,084
us	16,721	9,338	271	9,609	Orleans	8,093	2,518	73	2,591
	17,227	8,388	441	8,829	Oswego	19,551	9,140	432	9,572
ua	24,402	14,546	716	15,262	Otsego	13,226	6,959	38	6,997
	20,738	10,499	254	10,753	Putnam	8,116	5,051	439	5,490
	10,103	3,201	57	3,258	Rensselaer	42,621	23,814	330	24,144
)	14,476	11,394	294	11,688	Rockland	19,917	11,837	314	12,151
(A)	12,997	5,891	118	6,009	St. Lawrence	19,426	8,016	258	8,274
	8,652	3,140	110	3,250	Saratoga	20,169	8,556	738	9,294
	12,122	4,490	72	4,562	Schenectady	33,942	22,107	392	22,499
	29,820	17,672	467	18,139	Schoharie	6,876	3,873	25	3,898
	175,838	145,803	3,420	149,223	Schuyler	3,763	1,470	32	1,502
	8,993	3,421	226	3,647	Seneca	6,571	4,069	129	4,198
A)	8,640	4,557	.....	4,557	Steuben	21,940	9,137	184	9,321
	12,243	6,270	161	6,431	Suffolk	64,675	31,142	773	31,915
	10,645	4,951	148	5,099	Sullivan	10,370	8,585	360	8,945
	10,194	5,120	30	5,150	Tioga	7,543	2,455	62	2,517
	1,865	807	11	818	Tompkins	11,431	4,804	199	5,003
	16,245	8,037	217	8,254	Ulster	30,143	14,759	201	14,960
	18,497	8,017	264	8,281	Warren	12,427	4,746	.....	4,746
	5,905	2,790	23	2,813	Washington	12,120	4,194	151	4,345
n	10,526	5,075	45	5,120	Wayne	13,034	4,934	68	5,002
	12,509	4,153	73	4,226	Westchester	150,134	79,539	4,508	84,047
	108,298	91,421	1,190	92,611	Wyoming	8,396	3,587	32	3,619
ery	10,991	9,835	192	10,027	Yates	4,896	1,365	65	1,430
	136,837	58,243	4,891	63,134					
	35,461	23,005	685	23,690	Totals	1,581,934	966,458	27,852	994,310
	49,045	38,876	879	39,755					

election districts missing—Clinton 1, Columbia 2, and Franklin 1.

Vote for Mayor, New York City

1949

ugh	* O'Dwyer	Morris				Marcantonio
	Dem.	Rep.	Liberal	Fusion	Total	ALP
n	277,379	138,960	77,268	4,459	220,687	123,429
	253,326	86,041	95,910	2,644	184,595	81,951
	426,231	169,974	157,217	4,008	331,199	113,496
	268,950	159,601	40,071	1,549	201,221	34,599
l	38,714	16,495	1,815	158	18,468	2,948
	1,264,600	571,071	372,281	12,818	956,170	356,423

r's plurality 308,430.

1945

Borough	O'Dwyer			Goldstein				Morris
	Dem.	Amer. Labor	Total	Rep.	Liberal	Fusion	Total	No Deal
n	189,817	63,554	253,371	76,802	21,617	2,172	100,591	100,004
	161,499	66,321	227,820	56,812	36,612	2,158	95,582	88,464
	293,515	92,816	386,331	104,750	53,452	2,917	161,119	136,262
	196,609	31,666	228,275	54,352	10,093	795	65,240	77,687
l	25,986	3,572	29,558	8,428	542	99	9,069	5,931
	867,426	257,929	1,125,355	301,144	122,316	8,141	431,601	408,408

otal votes for Mayor were: Glass (Socialist) 9,304; Dobbs (Trotskyist) 3,656; Haas (Industrial 465; Shachtman (Workers) 585. Total votes recorded, 2,019,770. Absentee ballots voted, 2,982; ots voted, 13,939.

New York City Election Returns (Continued)

COMPTROLLER

*Joseph (D)	1,319,743
Uviller (R-L-F)	810,464
Ross (ALP)	287,676

PRESIDENT OF CITY COUNCIL

*Impelliteri (D)	1,321,232
Diserio (R-L-F)	821,999
Ingersoll (ALP)	285,243

BOROUGH PRESIDENT

Manhattan

Wagner (D-L)	353,719
Root (R-F)	143,915
Guinier (ALP)	96,890

Bronx

*Lyons (D)	258,443
Mirkin (R)	70,661
Isacson (ALP)	83,787
Palestin (L)	86,687
Levine (F)	2,101

Brooklyn

*Cashmore (D)	425,872
Stark (R-L-F)	348,216
Jackson (ALP)	79,211

Queens

FitzGerald (D)	272,209
Lundy (R)	157,566
Murphy (ALP)	26,091
Rifkin (L)	32,435

Richmond

*Hall (D-R-L)	Unopposed

THE CITY COUNCIL

MANHATTAN

(18th District)

Lerner (R)	17,556
Weisberger (D)	52,798
Tischler (ALP)	16,871
Freedman (L)	12,235

(19th District)

Baum (R-F)	26,901
Boland (D)	51,926
Levy (ALP)	11,095
Tarcher (L)	14,334

(20th District)

Isaacs (R-L)	56,606
Menagh (D)	45,450
Fasanella (ALP)	10,814

(21st District)

Brown (R-D-L)	63,030
Davis (ALP-C)	21,962

(22d District)

Blutstein (R)	10,048
Merli (D)	35,377
Medina (ALP)	27,853
Feigin (L)	4,477

(23d District)

Weiss (R-L)	30,283
Davis (D)	51,165
Rucker (ALP)	12,999

BRONX

(24th District)

Waterman (R)	18,249
Schreckinger (D)	89,092
Blumberg (ALP)	19,796
Wolchok (L)	36,442
Leshin (F)	1,284

(25th District)

Zipf (R)	12,408
Keegan (D)	76,090
Semprit (ALP)	23,963
Velazquez (L)	18,405

(26th District)

Levy (R)	7,914
Schwartz (D)	40,269
Ward (ALP)	17,697
Woskow (L)	1,434

(27th District)

Garafola (R)	29,463
Cunningham (D)	63,193
Zito (ALP)	10,635
Clark (L)	10,233

(28th District)

Rosen (R)	17,933
McCarthy (D)	60,849
Sachs (ALP)	13,124
Schifrin (L)	20,477
Moran (F)	703

BROOKLYN

(8th District)

Boyarsky (R)	17,649
Sharkey (D-L)	58,043
Koss (ALP)	8,648

(9th District)

Almon (R)	11,108
Mirabile (D)	45,002
Fichtenbaum (ALP)	6,746
Claessens (L)	4,961

(10th District)

Laitman (R)	
Curtis (D)	
Wishnofsky (ALP)	
Murray (L)	

(11th District)

Griffin (R)	
Kranis (D)	
Tyler (ALP)	
Goldstein (L)	

(12th District)

Beakley (R)	
Bloom (D)	
Katz (ALP)	
Kelly (L)	

(13th District)

Degnan (R)	
Low (D-L)	
Longhi (ALP)	

(14th District)

Marano (R)	
Sussman (D)	
Shapiro (ALP)	

(15th District)

Moriber (R)	
Vogel (D)	
Phillips (ALP)	
Getnick (L)	

(16th District)

Polansky (R)	
Stein (D)	
Rosenbaum (ALP)	
Ulano (L)	

QUEENS

(4th District)

McGahan (R)	
Maickel (D)	
Olenick (ALP)	
Tenzer (L)	

(5th District)

Phillips (R)	
Treulich (D)	
Hunt (ALP)	
Schoenwald (L)	

(6th District)

Ritti (R.)	
Quinn (D)	
Pottish (ALP)	
Brown (L)	

(7th District)

Lanzillotti (R)	
Smith (D)	
Doane (ALP)	
Powers (L)	

RICHMOND

(17th District)

Zasa (R-F)	
Schick (D)	
Wasserman (ALP)	
Costello (L)	
Drobinski (Anchor)	

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

New York County

*Hogan (D-R-L)	Uno

Bronx

DeLuca (D)	2
Morrison (R)	
Trupin (ALP)	
Stein (L)	
Portnik (F)	

Kings

*McDonald (D)	4
Caddy (R)	
Levien (L)	
Torchin (ALP)	

Other Counties

Nassau—F. A. Gulotta (R)
Suffolk—*Lindsay R. Henry (R)
Westchester—*George M. Fanelli (R)

STATE SENATE

(Bronx 26th District)

Charles A. Ciani (R)	
Nathaniel T. Helman (D)	
Mary Angie Dickerson (ALP)	
Arthur Meadow (L)	

STATE ASSEMBLY

(Brooklyn 8th District)

George A. Coscia (R)	
Frank Composto (D-L)	
Vincent Conzo (ALP)	

U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIV

(Brooklyn 10th District)

George H. Fankuchen, (R)	
Edna F. Kelly (D)	
Jules Cohen (L)	

Amendments and Propositions, N. Y. State

Amendments Approved

Lieutenant Governor shall become Gov-
:he Governor-elect dies before taking

State soldiers' bonus shall be paid to
ow living outside the state if they were
at the time of induction.
Court of Claims shall be a Constitutional

person holding public office shall be dis-
from holding any other office for five
e refuses to answer grand jury questions
official conduct.
ute preference now given disabled war
n civil service appointments and promo-
the secondary preference given non-
eterans shall be replaced by a system of
uses on both appointment and promo-
minations.
ic housing debt contracted by villages
s shall be exempt from their debt limits
e those contracted by cities.
000,000 for hospital construction shall
ted from New York City's debt limit and
for revenue-producing public improvements shall be exempt from the city's debt limits to the extent that project revenues meet debt charges.

8—Debt limits shall be fixed for those counties and local government subdivisions which now have no such limits fixed by the constitution, and revenues from income-producing public improvements shall be devoted first to operating costs and then to retirement of project debt.

Propositions Approved

1—The amount which the State Commissioner of Housing may contract annually for the state to pay in any one year to housing authorities or municipalities to maintain low cost housing or slum clearance shall be increased from the present $1,500,000 to $2,500,000.

2—The amount of subsidies for low rent housing the state may pay to public housing authorities or municipalities in any one year shall be increased from the present $13,000,000 to $25,000,000.

3—The amount the State Comptroller may derive from the sale of bonds to be used by the State Division of Housing for loans for low cost housing and slum clearance shall be $300,000,000.

Registration in New York City

	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944*	1943	1942	1941
n.....	683,115	783,565	546,654	636,771	511,497	827,971	404,389	506,383	580,971
.....	559,021	651,111	488,545	553,409	461,667	704,319	346,608	424,414	486,591
.....	937,988	1,138,309	814,523	929,876	766,618	1,249,972	603,805	747,101	862,066
.....	538,635	666,763	453,465	531,822	412,697	696,224	352,532	417,880	461,821
i.....	64,549	76,081	59,561	62,157	49,679	77,891	43,822	49,694	60,645
.....	2,783,308	3,315,829	2,362,748	2,714,035	2,202,158	3,556,377	1,751,156	2,145,472	2,452,094

les 339,176 war voters.

ation in New York City (1944)—Males 1,836,335, females 1,720,942; (1945) males 1,141,045, 1,061,113; (1946) males 1,470,623, females 1,243,412; (1947) males 1,290,501; females 1,072,247; ales 1,733,561, females 1,582,268.

ations in New York State (including N. Y. City)— (1922) 3,266,242; (1924) 3,887,554; (1925) (1926) 3,621,036; (1927) 3,584,640; (1928) 4,885,276; (1929) 4,007,050; (1930) 4,038,114; (1931) (1932) 5,350,822; (1933) 5,215,627; (1934) 4,783,095; (1935) 4,966,819; (1936) 6,218,334; 531,513; (1938) 5,559,876; (1939) 5,203,773; (1940) 6,968,710; (1941) 5,555,097; (1942) 5,173,465; 667,845; (1944) 7,212, 996; (1945) 5,166,552; (1946) 6,008,837; (1947) 5,679,633; (1948) 7,044,676.

Other Election Results, 1949

(Asterisk indicates re-election)

CALIFORNIA

U. S. House of Representatives
San Francisco (5th District)

Skelley (D)	78,877
Cosgrove (R)	52,354
R. Garry (Ind.)	5,031

nsions Repealer Clause Approved

state old-age pensions to persons 63 and of age.

JERSEY—VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

County	*Driscoll Rep.	Wene Dem.
.....	25,736	28,659
.....	116,921	69,368
on.....	17,136	22,440
.....	42,774	63,140
y.....	9,221	8,819
and.....	11,889	19,167
.....	161,451	109,618
er.....	15,737	17,715
.....	133,730	135,280
on.....	7,259	8,427
.....	35,560	44,845
x.....	43,051	60,043
th.....	42,605	32,497
.....	35,356	19,699
.....	13,935	8,285
.....	55,075	56,757
.....	7,190	10,490
.....	18,690	14,852
.....	6,752	6,053
.....	74,483	56,879
.....	8,791	12,238
.....	883,342	805,271

NEW JERSEY STATE SENATE

County	*Frank S. Farley, (R)
County	*David Van Alstyne, Jr. (R)
and County	W. Howard Sharp, (D)
County	*Edward J. O'Mara, (D)
County	J. Richard Kafes (D)
County	*David Young, 3d (R)
unty	*W. Steelman Mathis (R)

New Jersey State Assembly

Sixty assemblymen were elected to office.

Democrats	22
Republicans	38

New Jersey Proposals

Aid to State Institutions: 762,278 yes—367,607 no.
Veterans Bonus: 570,764 yes—585,175 no.
Housing Bond Issue for $100,000,000: 386,239 yes —636,569 no.

OHIO

Approved manufacture and sale of colored oleomargarine in state by a majority of 489,000.

OKLAHOMA

Prohibition
Special Election (Sept. 27, 1949)

Repeal defeated. Drys 301,844, wets 254,715. Of 3,701 precincts 252 uncounted.

Prohibition scored its sixth solid victory since statehood in 1907.

PENNSYLVANIA

Veterans Bonus

Pennsylvanians approved a $500,000,000 veterans' bonus by a three-to-one majority. Veterans of World War II will receive payments up to a $500 maximum.

U. S. House of Representatives
Special Election (Sept. 13, 1949)

John P. Saylor (R)	59,164
Mrs. Robert L. Coffey (D)	50,275

VIRGINIA

Governor

John S. Battle (D)	132,412
Walter Johnson (R)	38,171
Clarke T. Robb (Soc.-D)	2,323

Poll Tax

Amendment for its repeal was rejected. A poll tax of $1.50 per year must be paid up for three years to permit an individual to vote. Funds are earmarked for school use.

Mayors Elected November 8, 1949

Akron, Ohio	Charles E. Slusser, R.
Albany, N. Y.	Erastus Corning 2, D.
Aliquippa, Pa.	Louis Fontana, D. (Burgess)
Amsterdam, N. Y.	Burtiss E. Deal, R.
Ann Arbor, Mich.	William E. Brown, Jr., R.
Appleton, Wis.	Robert L. Romen, N-P
Atlanta, Ga.	William B. Hartsfield, D.
Aurora, Ill.	Lloyd H. Markel, N-P
Batavia, N. Y.	Judd L. Perkins, Ind.
Baton Rouge, La.	Powers Higginbotham, D.
Belleville, Ill.	H. V. Calhoun, N-P
Bellingham, Wash.	Don E. Satterlee, N-P
Bethlehem, Pa.	Earl E. Schaffer, D.
Beverly, Mass.	Robert J. Rafferty, N-P
Binghamton, N. Y.	Donald W. Kramer, D.
Birmingham, Ala.	W. Cooper Green, D.
Boston, Mass.	John B. Hynes, R.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Jasper McLevy, Soc.
Bristol, Conn.	James P. Casey, D.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Joseph Mruk, R.
Burlington, Ia.	Thomas J. Smith, N-P
Canandaigua, N. Y.	George W. Urstadt, R.
Central Falls, R. I.	Robt. J. Connelly, D.
Chelsea, Mass.	Joseph A. Melley, D.
Cheyenne, Wyo.	Ben Nelson, N-P
Chicopee, Mass.	Edward O. Bourbeau, R.
Cicero, Ill.	Henry J. Sandusky, D.
Cleveland, Ohio	Thomas A. Burke, D.
Concord, N. H.	* Council Manager
Corning, N. Y.	Howard F. V. Cole, R.
Cortland, N. Y.	Robert H. Kerr, D.
Dearborn, Mich.	Orville L. Hubbard, N-P
Detroit, Mich.	Alfred E. Cobo, N-P.
Elmira, N. Y.	Emory Strachen, R.
Elyria, Ohio	Henry W. Ault, R.
Everett, Mass.	Philip J. Crowley, N-P
Fall River, Mass.	Wm. P. Grant, N-P
Fulton, N. Y.	C. Clyde Ingamells, R.
Galesburg, Ill.	Ralph B. Johnson, R.
Garfield, N. J.	Carmen M. Bellf, D.
Geneva, N. Y.	Arthur J. McCann, D.
Glen Cove, N. Y.	Luke A. Mercadente, D.
Glenns Falls, N. Y.	Milton G. Tibbitte, R.
Gloversville, N. Y.	Robert B. Ramsey, R.
Greenville, S. C.	James K. Cass, D.
Hagerstown, Md.	Herman L. Mills, R.
Haverhill, Mass.	Joseph L. Willett, D.
Hazelton, Pa.	Maurice Llewellyn, R.
Hudson, N. Y.	Carl H. Klein, D.
Irvington, N. J.	Herbert Kruttschnitt, R.
Ithaca, N. Y.	Lee H. Daniels, D.
Jacksonville, Fla.	Haydon Burns, D.
Jamestown, N. Y.	Samuel A. Stroth, N-P.
Johnstown, N. Y.	Harvey W. Mansfield, R.
Kearny, N. J.	Joseph M. Healey, D.
Kingston, N. Y.	Oscar V. Newkirk, R.
Lackawanna, N. Y.	John J. Janega, D.
Lancaster, Pa.	Kendig C. Bare, R.
Lima, Ohio	Stanley A. Welker, N-P
Little Falls, N. Y.	Willard Topper, R.
Lockport, N. Y.	Franklin A. Johnston, R.
Lorain, Ohio	Patrick J. Flaherty, D
Louisville, Ky.	Charles Farnsley, D.
Lynn, Mass.	Stuart A. Tarr, N-P.
Macon, Ga.	Lewis B. Wilson, D.
Malden, Mass.	Fred I. Lamson, R.
Manchester, N. H.	J. T. Benoit, D.
Mansfield, Ohio	Thomas B. Wright, R
Marion, Ohio	Harold F. Robinson,
Massilon, Ohio	S. Robt. Weirich, R.
McKeesport, Pa.	Charles A. Kinkaid,
Mechanicville, N. Y.	Thomas E. Ryan, N-
Melrose, Mass.	Thomas L. Thistle, R
Middletown, N. Y.	Samuel Mitchell, D.
Mobile, Ala.	Charles A. Baumhau
Moline, Ill.	Hjalmar Oakleaf, R.
New Bedford, Mass.	Arthur N. Harriman,
New Castle, Pa.	John F. Haven, R.
New Haven, Conn.	Wm. C. Celentano, R
New York, N. Y.	William O'Dwyer, D.
Newark, Ohio	Edwin J. Haynes, D.
Newton, Mass.	Theo. R. Lockwood,
Norristown, Pa.	Wm. A. March, R. (R
Norwalk, Conn.	Irving C. Freese, Soc
Norwich N. J.	J. Fred Benedict, R.
Norwood, Ohio	R. Edward Tepe, D.
Ogden, Utah	Rulon R. White, D.
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Ralph J. Morissette,
Olean, N. Y.	Thomas A. Gustafson
Oneonta, N. Y.	Alexander E. Carson,
Oneida, N. Y.	Charles A. Earl, R.
Oshkosh, Wis.	Ernest R. Siewert, N
Oswego, N. Y.	Frank Gould, Ind.
Owensboro, Ky.	Fred L. Weir, R.
Paterson, N. J.	Michael U. DeVita, R
Peekskill, N. Y.	Frank J. Mahony, R.
Peoria, Ill.	Joseph O. Malone, D.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	David L. Lawrence, D
Pittsfield, Mass.	Robert T. Capeless, R
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	John J. Tyrell, D.
Port Jervis, N. Y.	Lester M. Warner, D.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Horace S. Graham, D.
Rensselaer, N. Y.	Thomas H. Clark, D.
Rock Island, Ill.	Melvin L. McKay, R.
Rome, N. Y.	Alfred M. Hoehn, D.
Rye, N. Y.	Joseph A. Hannan
Salamanca, N. Y.	Frank R. Newton, R.
Salem, Mass.	Joseph B. Harrington
Saratoga Spgs., N. Y.	Addison Mallery, N-P
Savannah, Ga.	Olin F. Fulmer, D.
Scranton, Pa.	James T. Hanlon, D.
Steubenville, Ohio	Walter C. Sterling, R
Syracuse, N. Y.	Thomas J. Corcoran,
Taunton, Mass.	John F. Parker, Ind.
Tonawanda, N. Y.	Eugene H. Duffy, D.
Torrington, Conn.	Frederick P. Daley, I
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	J. S. Robertson, N-P
Utica, N. Y.	Boyd E. Golder, D.
Waltham, Mass.	G. Chauncey Cousens
Waterbury, Conn.	Raymond E. Snyder,
White Plains, N. Y.	Edwin G. Michaelian,
Woodbridge, N. J.	August F. Greiner, R
Yakima, Wash.	Nathan E. Buck, N-P
Yonkers, N. Y.	Kristen Kristensen, R
Youngstown, Ohio	Chas. P. Henderson,
Zanesville, Ohio	William G. Watson,

What It Costs to Attend College in 1950

Estimates of the current cost of attending college for one year were collected by the Conn Mutual Life Insurance Co. from many institutions and published in November, 1949. The sum of tuition, books, clothes, room and board at representative institutions follows:

Boston Univ.	$1,600	Indiana Univ.	1,485	Purdue	
Brown Univ.	1,650	Iowa	1,125	Rutgers	
Bryn Mawr	2,000	Johns Hopkins	1,490	Smith	
U. of California	920	U. of Kansas	1,070	Southern Methodist	
Carnegie Tech	1,525	Maine	1,075	Stanford	
U. of Chicago	1,845	Mass. Tech	1,560	Swarthmore	
U. of Colorado	1,105	U. of Michigan	1,110	U. of Texas	
Columbia	1,720	Minnesota	1,540	Vassar	
Cornell	1,635	Mt. Holyoke	1,875	U. of Virginia	
Dartmouth	1,715	New York U.	1,695	U. of Washington	
Duke	1,200	Northwestern	1,455	Wellesley	
U. of Florida	1,060	Notre Dame	1,815	Williams	
Fordham	1,470	Oberlin	1,365	U. of Wisconsin	
Georgetown	1,725	Oklahoma	1,270	Yale	
Harvard	1,600	Pennsylvania	1,800		
U. of Illinois	1,145	Princeton	1,850		

Concessions on tuition are made by state universities and in many institutions scholarships pay or part of tuition fees are available for qualified students.

An instance of direct-mail solicitation that went astray was described at the conven the Direct Mail Advertising Assn., in Philadelphia, according to the Associated "A young friend of mine," said one of the speakers, "was separated from the girl of his choi determined to court her by mail. So he sent her a proposal every day for 65 days. On the 66th d girl married the mailman."

UNITED STATES POPULATION

ns of the American People; Figures for Nation, Dependencies

pple of the United States comprise a fusion ite stocks of Europe; the descendants of a ck of Negroes from Africa, direct or he Caribbean; small segments from other s and the descendants of the aboriginal By the beginning of the 18th century the erican was generally applied to the colon- American type is now freely distinguished cteristics of attire, bearing and political ns common to the sons of naturalized no less than to those who have behind ht generations of life on American soil. esident Franklin D. Roosevelt, himself a ative of the latter, said "We are all im- " he emphasized a common bond, an- son why Americans are determined to re- ee and equal."

he reasons for the original settlements in century are adduced, the spirit of daring nture, so often celebrated, is found less l than the desire to escape the hard living s of Europe. While early attempts to Virginia and the Carolinas were inspired ors taking commercial risks, these colonies successful than those of men forced to ocean by religious intolerance, feudal op- military havoc and famine. The Dutch mercially inspired when they settled col- Dutch in the Hudson Valley and Swedes s on the Delaware, but the Mayflower ts at Plymouth were nonconformists who he strictures of the Established Church. e English Revolution put the Puritans in 48-1660, Catholic Cavaliers settled in Vir- d when the revocation of the Edict of n 1685 brought intolerance to France, s emigrated to New York and South

Spaniards in the Southwest

ttempts to establish colonies were made paniards in Florida and the French in the est and along the Mississippi river. The Spanish influence came late in the 16th rom Mexico, led to the establishment of missions for the Indians and the Spanish- colonization in the Southwest. This oc- hen New England and Virginia were their dominant English settlements. New ds had both Dutch and English, and New Amsterdam became New York. rsey absorbed groups of English and Welsh Pennsylvania, established by English nd settled by English, Swedes and Finns, 1710, to absorb Swiss Mennonites, Dunk- Germans from the Palatine; when the Revolution broke out in 1775 Pennsyl- 100,000 settlers of German origin. Their nts today cultivate homely crafts in middle ania and speak a dialect called Pennsyl- tch. Palatine peasants also settled in the and in the Mohawk valley of New York.

Coming of the Irish

sh came for two reasons—persecution by blished Church and famine. In the early he 18th century Scotch-Irish settled in Atlantic states. In the middle of the 18th famine forced the sons of South Ireland ate to the colonies at a rate of 10,000 a s, by 1775, the colonies had a large body English settlers, ready to back up the eadership, which was chiefly in the hands dants of earlier settlers from England.

Hardy Sons of Toil

rliest Americans not only were immi- ut invariably were poor. Some families of ceived patents to large estates, but most of s were hardworking people, eager to strike eir own into the wilderness. The lure of d led them to brave such hazards as un- rests, floods and hostile Indians. f them had been deported for such in- of the laws as stealing a loaf of bread; d fled political persecution. Many reached es as indentured servants, bound for years ter before they attained freedom. These erally employed in the northern colonies. Mayflower carried laborers who did not sign the Compact. But all, whatever their beginnings, unleashed new energies as new opportunities opened.

In the South, the sinister traffic in human slaves, beginning with the first cargo at Jamestown in 1619, expanded with the plantation system until, by 1775, there were between 400,000 and 500,000 slaves. By 1850 there were over 3,000,000; by the time of the Civil War, about 4,000,000.

Millions at Castle Garden

In the 19th century the flood-gates of immigration opened; America was now the great land of opportunity. The Irish, suffering from famine, continued to come in great numbers. Germans, Scandinavians and central Europeans increased, especially after the political disorders of 1848. American immigration, which had reached 1,173,251 in 1850, totalled 2,598,214 in 1860. From 1815 to 1852 a total of 2,064,581 left British and Irish ports for the United States; from 1853 to 1905 6,120,911 departed from the same ports. Castle Garden, New York, became the Plymouth Rock for vast multitudes whose children were to sit in the seats of the mighty.

As Germany became more prosperous after the Franco-Prussian war this flood dried up, but now Russia, Russian Poland, Austro-Hungary, the Balkans and Italy began sending their sons. The persecution of the Jews in Russia from the 1880s on led to vast migrations. From 1901 to 1905 Italy sent 959,768 emigrants to the United States; Russia sent 658,735; Austro-Hungary (which included Bohemia) sent 944,239; Germany sent only 176,995. But Britain and Ireland were still sending 385,469.

This immigration changed the appearance of American cities, but did not affect the American pattern that had emerged with the growth of the Republic. Boston, once a Puritan city, was now largely Roman Catholic; New York had more Italians than Rome and more Jews than Jerusalem. Chicago attracted immense blocks of Poles, Hungarians and Bohemians.

Quota System Introduced

In 1915 the first attempts to limit immigration by demanding a literacy test were made in Congress and defeated; in 1917 the same tests were passed over the veto of President Wilson. The possibility of huge migrations after the first World War, during the post-war depression, frightened labor and government officials. An Emergency Immigration Act, restricting foreign nations to quotas, was passed in 1921, amended in 1922 and replaced by a new act in 1924. This provided that the quotas of 150,000 allowable immigrants be based on national origins, so interpreted as to insure a larger immigration from northern Europe than from other states, and thus support the preponderance of that strain in American life.

But developments have shown that the effect of America on its children is greater than that of any one group on America, and that personal leadership, industrial enterprise and cultural qualities have been contributed as freely by America's youngest as by her oldest sons.

Population

The population of continental United States, including armed forces overseas, was estimated at about 148,902,000 on June 1, 1949, by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This was an increase in 9 years of 17,232,000 or 13.1 per cent of the 131,669,275 persons reported on April 1, 1940.

The increase in population during the first quarter of 1949 was the same as during the corresponding period in 1948—580,000. The 17th decennial census, announced to begin April, 1950, is expected to record the largest population increase for any decade between census-taking, exceeding the previous decade by 100 per cent. The reasons for this increase are believed to be a high increase in wartime and post-war birth rate, a high level of employment, a high marriage rate, and post-war demobilization. Low death rates have also influenced the figures.

The total population in the United States on April 1, 1949, excluding armed forces overseas, was estimated at 148,018,000.

Estimated Population of Continental United States 1940-

Including and Excluding Armed Forces Overseas and Civilian Population

Source: Bureau of the Census

By six-month intervals	Including armed forces overseas		Excluding armed forces overseas		Civilian popul	
	Estimated population	Increase since Apr. 1, 1940	Estimated population	Increase or decrease*	Estimated population	Incr dec
April 1, 1940 (census)...	131,669,275	.....	131,669,275	.....	131,401,985	.....
July 1, 1940.....	131,970,224	300,949	131,954,144	+284,869	131,659,286	+2
January 1, 1941.....	132,637,933	968,658	132,560,843	+606,699	131,896,959	+2
July 1, 1941.....	133,202,873	1,533,598	133,060,045	+499,202	131,557,730	−2
January 1, 1942.....	133,953,225	2,283,950	133,688,443	+628,398	131,943,065	+3
July 1, 1942.....	134,664,924	2,995,649	133,770,500	+82,057	130,874,910	−1,0
January 1, 1943.....	135,645,969	3,976,694	134,041,664	+271,164	128,727,843	−2,1
July 1, 1943.....	136,497,049	4,827,774	133,966,319	−75,345	127,410,357	−1,3
January 1, 1944.....	137,368,379	5,699,104	133,580,283	−386,036	127,028,036	−3
July 1, 1944.....	138,083,449	6,414,174	132,552,005	−1,028,278	126,536,174	−4
January 1, 1945.....	138,922,634	7,253,359	131,739,291	−812,714	127,112,609	+5
July 1, 1945.....	139,585,518	7,916,243	132,018,525	+279,234	127,452,048	+3
January 1, 1946.....	140,393,671	8,724,396	136,844,941	+4,826,416	133,764,167	+6,3
July 1, 1946.....	141,228,693	9,559,418	139,893,406	+3,048,465	138,394,474	+4,6
January 1, 1947.....	142,672,762	11,003,487	141,892,185	+1,998,779	140,974,155	+2,5
July 1, 1947.....	144,034,000	12,364,000	143,414,000	+3,515,000	142,660,000	+4,2
January 1, 1948.....	145,334,000	13,765,000	144,957,000	+1,543,000	144,184,000	+1,5
July 1, 1948.....	146,571,000	14,902,000	146,116,000	+2,702,000	145,306,000	+2,6
**January 1, 1949.....	147,946,000	16,277,000	147,449,000	+1,333,000	146,463,000	+1,1

*Since preceding date. **Provisional estimates.

Population 1930-1940

Source: Bureau of the Census

Area	Population		Increas	
	1940	1930	Amount	I
United States and all territories and possessions.....	150,621,231	138,439,069	11,923,257	
United States & terri. ; posses., excl. Philippine Islands...	134,265,231	124,926,069	9,080,257	
Continental United States.....	131,669,275	122,775,046	8,894,229	
Territories and possessions, excluding Philippine Islands..	2,477,023	2,061,570	445,422	
Alaska.....	72,524	59,278	13,745	
American Samoa.....	12,908	10,055	2,853	
Guam.....	22,290	18,509	3,781	
Hawaii.....	423,330	368,336	54,994	
Panama Canal Zone.....	51,827	39,467	12,360	
Puerto Rico.....	1,869,255	1,543,913	325,342	
Virgin Islands.....	24,889	22,012	2,877	
Military and naval services, etc., abroad.....	118,933	89,453	29,480	
Philippine Islands*.....	16,356,000	13,513,000	2,843,000	

*Established as a Republic 1946.

Estimated Population of the United States—July 1, 194

Excluding Armed Forces Overseas

Source: Bureau of the Census

Region, division and state	July 1, 1948 (estim.)	April 1, 1940 (census)	Pct. increase or decrease	Region, division and state	July 1, 1948 (estim.)	April 1, 1940 (census)	P cr de
Regions:				Missouri.....	3,947,000	3,784,664	
Northe. states..	39,104,000	35,976,777	+ 8.7	North Dakota..	560,000	641,935	
No. cen. states.	43,846,000	40,143,332	+ 9.2	South Dakota..	623,000	642,961	
South.....	44,507,000	41,665,901	+ 6.8	Nebraska.....	1,301,000	1,315,834	
West.....	18,656,000	13,883,265	+34.4	Kansas.....	1,968,000	1,801,028	
Northe.states:				**So. Atlantic:**			
New England..	9,300,000	8,437,290	+10.2	Delaware.....	297,000	266,505	
Middle Atlantic	29,805,000	27,539,487	+ 8.2	Maryland.....	2,148,000	1,821,244	
North central states:				Dist. of Col....	898,000	663,091	
E. no. central..	29,883,000	26,626,342	+12.2	Virginia.....	3,029,000	2,677,773	
W. no. central..	13,963,000	13,516,990	+ 3.3	West Virginia..	1,915,000	1,901,974	
South:				North Carolina.	3,715,000	3,571,623	
So. Atlantic...	19,478,000	17,823,151	+ 9.3	South Carolina.	1,991,000	1,899,804	
E. so. central..	10,937,000	10,778,225	+ 1.5	Georgia.....	3,128,000	3,123,723	
W. so. central..	14,092,000	13,064,525	+ 7.9	Florida.....	2,356,000	1,897,414	
West:				**E. so. central:**			
Mountain.....	4,512,000	4,150,003	+ 8.7	Kentucky.....	2,819,000	2,845,627	
Pacific.....	14,144,000	9,733,262	+45.3	Tennessee.....	3,149,000	2,915,841	
N. England:				Alabama.....	2,848,000	2,832,961	
Maine.....	900,000	847,226	+ 6.2	Mississippi.....	2,121,000	2,183,796	
New Hampshire	548,000	491,524	+11.6	**W. so. central:**			
Vermont.....	374,000	359,231	+ 4.1	Arkansas.....	1,925,000	1,949,387	
Massachusetts..	4,718,000	4,316,721	+ 9.3	Louisiana.....	2,576,000	2,363,880	
Rhode Island...	748,000	713,346	+ 4.8	Oklahoma.....	2,362,000	2,336,434	
Connecticut....	2,011,000	1,709,242	+17.7	Texas.....	7,230,000	6,414,824	
Mid. Atlantic:				**Mountain:**			
New York.....	14,386,000	13,479,142	+ 6.7	Montana.....	511,000	559,456	
New Jersey.....	4,729,000	4,160,165	+13.7	Idaho.....	530,000	524,873	
Pennsylvania...	10,689,000	9,900,180	+ 8.0	Wyoming.....	275,000	250,742	
E. no. central:				Colorado.....	1,165,000	1,123,296	
Ohio.....	7,799,000	6,907,612	+12.9	New Mexico...	571,000	531,818	
Indiana.....	3,909,000	3,427,796	+14.1	Arizona.....	664,000	499,261	
Illinois.....	8,670,000	7,897,241	+ 9.8	Utah.....	655,000	550,310	
Michigan.....	6,195,000	5,256,106	+17.9	Nevada.....	142,000	110,247	
Wisconsin.....	3,309,000	3,137,587	+ 5.5	**Pacific:**			
W. no. central:				Washington....	2,487,000	1,736,191	
Minnesota.....	2,940,000	2,792,300	+ 5.3	Oregon.....	1,626,000	1,089,684	
Iowa.....	2,625,000	2,538,268	+ 3.4	California.....	10,031,000	6,907,387	
				United States.	**146,114,000**	**131,669,275**	

United States Population (Official Census), 1790-1940

Source: Bureau of the Census

ate	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860
a				127,901	309,527	590,758	771,623	964,201
s			1,062	14,273	30,388	97,574	209,897	435,450
ia							92,597	379,994
o								34,277
ticut	237,946	251,002	261,942	275,248	297,675	309,978	370,792	460,147
re	59,096	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532	112,216
of Col		14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834	43,712	51,687	75,080
					34,730	54,477	87,445	140,424
	82,548	162,680	252,433	340,989	516,823	691,392	906,185	1,057,286
			12,282	55,211	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951
		5,641	24,520	147,178	343,031	685,866	988,416	1,350,428
						43,112	192,214	674,913
								107,206
ky	73,677	220,955	406,511	564,317	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,684
na			76,556	153,407	215,739	352,411	517,762	708,002
	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	399,455	501,793	583,169	628,279
nd	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	583,034	687,049
husetts	378,787	422,845	472,040	523,287	610,408	737,699	994,514	1,231,066
an			4,762	8,896	31,639	212,267	397,654	749,113
ota							6,077	172,023
ppi		8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,526	791,305
i			19,783	66,586	140,455	383,702	682,044	1,182,012
ka								28,841
								6,857
mpshire	141,885	183,858	214,460	244,161	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073
rsey	184,139	211,149	245,562	277,575	320,823	373,306	489,555	672,035
exico							61,547	93,516
rk	340,120	589,051	959,049	1,372,812	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735
Carolina	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,419	869,039	992,622
		45,365	230,760	581,434	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329	2,339,511
							13,294	52,465
lvania	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,906,215
Island	68,825	69,122	76,931	83,059	97,199	108,830	147,545	174,620
Carolina	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507	703,708
Dakota								4,837
see	35,691	105,602	261,727	422,823	681,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,109,801
							212,592	604,215
							11,380	40,273
t	85,425	154,465	217,895	235,981	280,652	291,948	314,120	315,098
	747,610	880,200	974,600	1,065,366	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661	1,596,318
gton								11,594
sin						130,945	305,391	775,881
J. S	3,929,214	5,308,483	7,239,881	9,638,453	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321

tate	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940
a	996,992	1,262,505	1,513,401	1,828,697	2,138,093	2,348,174	2,646,248	2,832,961
	9,658	40,440	88,243	122,931	204,354	334,162	435,573	499,261
as	484,471	802,525	1,128,211	1,311,564	1,574,449	1,752,204	1,854,482	1,949,387
nia	560,247	864,694	1,213,398	1,485,053	2,377,549	3,426,861	5,677,251	6,907,387
o	39,864	194,327	413,249	539,700	799,024	939,629	1,035,791	1,123,296
ticut	537,454	622,700	746,258	908,420	1,114,756	1,380,631	1,606,903	1,709,242
re	125,015	146,608	168,493	184,735	202,322	223,003	238,380	266,505
of Col	131,700	177,624	230,392	278,718	331,069	437,571	486,869	663,091
	187,748	269,493	391,422	528,542	752,619	968,470	1,468,211	1,897,414
	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353	2,216,331	2,609,121	2,895,832	2,908,506	3,123,723
	14,999	32,610	88,548	161,772	325,594	431,866	445,032	524,873
	2,579,891	3,077,871	3,823,352	4,821,550	5,638,591	6,485,280	7,630,654	7,897,241
	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462	2,700,876	2,930,390	3,238,503	3,427,796
	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,912,297	2,231,853	2,224,771	2,404,021	2,470,939	2,538,268
	364,399	996,096	1,428,108	1,470,495	1,690,949	1,769,257	1,880,999	1,801,028
ky	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635	2,147,174	2,289,905	2,416,630	2,614,589	2,845,627
na	726,915	939,946	1,118,588	1,381,625	1,656,388	1,798,509	2,101,593	2,363,880
	626,915	648,936	661,086	694,466	742,371	768,014	797,423	847,226
nd	780,894	934,943	1,042,390	1,188,044	1,295,346	1,449,661	1,631,526	1,821,244
husetts	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,947	2,805,346	3,366,416	3,852,356	4,249,614	4,316,721
an	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,890	2,420,982	2,810,173	3,668,412	4,842,325	5,256,106
ota	439,706	780,773	1,310,283	1,751,394	2,075,708	2,387,125	2,563,953	2,792,300
ppi	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600	1,551,270	1,797,114	1,790,618	2,009,821	2,183,796
i	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,185	3,106,665	3,293,335	3,404,055	3,629,367	3,784,664
a	20,595	39,159	142,924	243,329	376,053	548,889	537,606	559,456
ka	122,993	452,402	1,062,656	1,066,300	1,192,214	1,296,372	1,377,963	1,315,834
	42,491	62,266	47,355	42,335	81,875	77,407	91,058	110,247
mpshire	318,300	346,991	376,530	411,588	430,572	443,083	465,293	491,524
rsey	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933	1,883,669	2,537,167	3,155,900	4,041,334	4,160,165
exico	91,874	119,565	160,282	195,310	327,301	360,350	423,317	531,818
rk	4,382,759	5,082,871	6,003,174	7,268,894	9,113,614	10,385,227	12,588,066	13,479,142
Carolina	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,949	1,893,810	2,206,237	2,559,123	3,170,276	3,571,623
Dakota			190,983	319,146	577,056	646,872	680,845	641,935
	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,329	4,157,545	4,767,121	5,759,394	6,646,697	6,907,612
ma			258,657	790,391	1,657,155	2,028,283	2,396,040	2,336,434
	90,923	174,768	317,704	413,536	672,765	783,389	953,786	1,089,684
lvania	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,113	6,302,115	7,665,111	8,720,017	9,631,350	9,900,180
Island	217,353	276,531	345,506	428,556	542,610	604,397	687,497	713,346
Carolina	705,606	995,577	1,151,149	1,340,316	1,515,400	1,683,724	1,738,765	1,899,804
Dakota	14,181	135,177	348,600	401,570	583,888	636,547	692,849	642,961
see	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,767,518	2,020,616	2,184,789	2,337,885	2,616,556	2,915,841
	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,527	3,048,710	3,896,542	4,663,228	5,824,715	6,414,824
	86,786	143,963	210,779	276,749	373,351	449,396	507,847	550,310
t	330,551	332,286	332,422	343,641	355,956	352,428	359,611	359,231
	1,225,163	1,512,565	1,655,980	1,854,184	2,061,612	2,309,187	2,421,851	2,677,773
gton	23,955	75,116	357,232	518,103	1,141,990	1,356,621	1,563,396	1,736,191
rginia	442,014	618,457	762,794	958,800	1,221,119	1,463,701	1,729,205	1,901,974
sin	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,693,330	2,069,042	2,333,860	2,632,067	2,939,006	3,137,587
ng	9,118	20,789	62,555	92,531	145,965	194,402	225,565	250,742
J. S	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,947,714	75,994,575	91,972,266	105,710,620	122,775,046	131,669,275

HATHI TRUST DIGITAL LIBRARY

Growth of Biggest United States Cities, 1880-1949

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

	1949*	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890	18
1—New York, N. Y.**	8,160,000	7,454,995	6,930,446	5,620,048	4,766,883	3,437,202	2,507,414	1,91
2—Chicago, Ill.	3,750,000	3,396,808	3,376,438	2,701,705	2,185,283	1,698,575	1,099,850	50
3—Philadelphia, Pa.	2,100,000	1,931,334	1,950,961	1,823,779	1,549,008	1,293,697	1,046,964	84
4—Detroit, Mich.	1,623,452	1,623,452	1,568,662	993,678	465,766	285,704	205,876	11
5—Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504,277	1,504,277	1,238,048	576,673	319,198	102,489	50,395	1
6—St. Louis, Mo.	902,000	816,048	821,960	772,897	687,029	575,238	451,770	35
7—Cleveland, Ohio	878,336	878,336	900,429	796,841	560,663	381,768	261,353	16
8—Baltimore, Md.	859,100	859,100	804,874	733,826	558,485	508,957	434,439	33
9—Boston, Mass.	770,816	770,816	781,188	748,060	670,585	560,892	448,477	36
10—Pittsburgh, Pa.	671,659	671,659	669,817	588,343	533,905	451,512	343,904	23
11—Washington, D. C.	663,091	663,091	486,869	437,571	331,069	278,718	188,932	14
12—San Francisco, Calif.	634,536	634,536	634,394	506,676	416,912	342,782	298,997	23
13—Milwaukee, Wisc.	587,472	587,472	578,249	457,147	373,857	285,315	204,468	11
14—Buffalo, N. Y.	575,901	575,901	573,076	506,775	423,715	352,387	255,664	15
15—Minneapolis, Minn.	550,000	492,370	464,356	380,582	301,408	202,718	164,738	4
16—Houston, Texas	495,000	384,514	292,342	138,276	78,800	44,633	27,557	1
17—New Orleans, La.	494,537	494,537	458,762	387,219	339,075	287,104	242,039	21
18—Dallas, Texas	478,000	294,734	260,475	158,976	92,104	42,638	38,067	1
19—Seattle, Wash.	476,000	368,302	365,593	315,312	237,194	80,671	42,837	
20—Cincinnati, Ohio	455,610	455,610	451,160	401,247	363,591	325,902	296,908	25
21—Newark, N. J.	429,750	429,750	442,337	414,524	347,469	246,070	181,830	13
22—Portland, Oreg.	425,000	305,394	301,815	258,288	207,214	90,426	46,385	1
23—San Antonio, Texas	450,000	253,854	231,542	161,379	96,614	53,321	37,673	2
24—Kansas City, Mo.	399,178	399,178	399,746	324,410	248,381	163,752	132,716	5
25—Indianapolis, Ind.	386,972	386,972	364,161	314,194	233,650	169,164	105,436	7
26—Atlanta, Ga.	350,000	302,288	270,366	200,616	154,839	89,872	65,533	3
27—Denver, Colo.	380,000	322,412	287,861	256,491	213,381	133,859	106,713	3
28—Rochester, N. Y.	325,995	324,975	328,132	295,750	218,149	162,608	133,896	8
29—Louisville, Ky.	319,077	319,077	307,745	234,891	223,928	204,731	161,129	12
30—Birmingham, Ala.	315,000	267,583	259,678	178,806	132,658	38,415	26,178	
31—Columbus, Ohio	306,087	306,087	290,564	237,031	181,511	125,560	88,150	5
32—Oakland, Calif.	302,163	302,163	284,063	216,261	150,174	66,960	48,682	3
33—Jersey City, N. J.	301,173	301,173	316,715	298,103	267,779	206,433	163,003	12
34—Memphis, Tenn.	292,942	292,942	253,143	162,351	131,105	102,320	64,495	3
35—St. Paul, Minn.	287,736	287,736	271,606	234,698	214,744	163,065	133,156	4
36—Toledo, Ohio	282,349	282,349	290,718	243,164	168,497	131,822	81,434	5
37—Fort Worth, Texas	271,000	177,662	163,447	106,482	73,312	26,688	23,076	
38—Providence, R. I.	266,000	253,504	252,981	237,595	224,326	176,597	132,146	10
39—Omaha, Nebr.	265,000	223,844	214,006	191,601	124,096	102,255	140,452	8
40—Miami, Fla.	250,000	172,172	110,637	29,571	5,471	1,681		
41—Okla. City, Okla.	245,000	204,424	185,389	91,295	64,205	10,038	4,151	
42—Akron, Ohio	244,791	244,791	255,040	208,435	69,067	42,728	27,601	1
43—Richmond, Va.	240,000	193,042	182,929	171,667	127,628	85,050	81,388	6
44—Syracuse, N. Y.	238,000	205,967	209,326	171,717	137,249	108,374	88,143	5
45—Norfolk, Va.	235,000	144,332	129,710	115,777	67,452	46,624	34,871	2
46—Dayton, Ohio	210,718	210,718	200,982	152,559	116,577	85,333	61,220	3
47—San Diego, Calif.	203,341	203,341	147,995	74,361	39,578	17,700	16,159	
48—Worcester, Mass.	200,000	193,694	195,311	179,754	145,986	118,421	84,655	5
49—Hartford, Conn.	185,000	166,267	164,072	138,036	98,915	78,854	53,230	4
50—Nashville, Tenn.	179,000	167,402	153,886	118,342	110,361	80,865	76,160	4
51—New Haven, Conn.	175,000	160,605	162,655	162,537	133,605	108,027	81,298	6
52—Youngstown, Ohio	175,000	167,720	170,002	132,358	79,066	44,885	33,228	1
53—Jacksonville, Fla.	173,065	173,065	129,549	91,558	57,699	28,429	17,201	
54—Wichita, Kan.	170,000	114,966	111,110	72,217	52,450	24,671	23,853	
55—Grand Rapids, Mich.	164,292	164,292	168,592	137,634	112,571	87,565	60,278	
56—Long Beach, Calif.	164,271	164,271	142,032	55,593	17,809	2,252		
57—Des Moines, Iowa	159,819	159,819	142,559	126,468	86,368	62,139	50,093	2
58—Flint, Mich.	151,543	151,543	156,492	91,599	38,550	13,103	9,803	
59—Salt Lake City, Utah	149,934	149,934	140,267	118,110	92,777	53,531	94,843	2
60—Springfield, Mass.	149,554	149,554	149,900	129,614	88,926	62,059	44,179	2
61—Bridgeport, Conn.	147,121	147,121	146,716	143,555	102,034	70,996	48,866	2
62—Chattanooga, Tenn.	145,000	128,163	119,798	57,895	44,604	30,154	29,100	1
63—Yonkers, N. Y.	142,598	142,598	134,646	100,176	79,803	47,931	32,033	1
64—Tulsa, Okla.	142,157	142,157	141,258	72,075	18,182	7,298		
65—Scranton, Pa.	140,404	140,404	143,433	137,783	129,867	102,026	75,215	4
66—Gary, Ind.	140,000	111,719	100,426	55,378	16,802			
67—Canton, Ohio	140,000	108,401	104,906	87,091	50,217	30,667	26,189	
68—Paterson, N. J.	139,656	139,656	139,513	135,875	125,600	105,171	78,347	6
69—Tacoma, Wash.	139,000	109,408	106,817	96,975	83,743	37,714	36,006	
70—El Paso, Texas	135,000	96,810	102,421	77,560	39,279	15,906		
71—Albany, N. Y.	130,577	130,577	127,412	113,344	100,253	94,152	94,923	9
72—Trenton, N. J.	130,000	124,697	123,356	119,289	96,815	73,307	57,458	
73—Evansville, Ind.	130,000	97,062	102,249	85,264	69,647	59,007		
74—Phoenix, Ariz.	125,000	65,000	48,118	29,053	11,134	5,544		
75—Corpus Christi, Texas	125,000	57,301	27,741	10,522	8,222	4,703		
76—Spokane, Wash.	122,401	122,401	115,514	104,437	104,402	36,848	19,922	
77—Kansas City, Kan.	121,458	121,458	121,857	101,177	82,331	51,418	38,316	
78—South Bend, Ind.	120,000	101,268	104,193	70,983	53,684	35,999	21,819	
79—Fort Wayne, Ind.	118,410	118,410	114,946	86,549	63,933	45,115		
80—Camden, N. J.	117,536	117,536	118,700	116,309	94,538	75,935	58,313	
81—Erie, Pa.	116,955	116,955	115,967	93,372	65,525	52,733	40,634	
82—Fall River, Mass.	115,428	115,428	115,274	120,485	119,295	104,863	74,398	
83—Wilmington, Del.	112,504	112,504	106,597	110,168	87,411	76,508	61,431	
84—Knoxville, Tenn.	111,580	111,580	105,802	77,818	36,346	32,637	22,535	
85—Cambridge, Mass.	110,879	110,879	113,643	109,694	104,839	91,886	70,028	
86—Reading, Pa.	110,568	110,568	111,171	107,784	96,071	78,961	58,661	
87—New Bedford, Mass.	110,341	110,341	112,597	121,217	96,652	62,442	40,733	
88—Elizabeth, N. J.	109,912	109,912	114,589	95,783	73,409	52,130	37,764	
89—Tampa, Fla.	108,391	108,391	101,161	51,608	37,782	15,839	5,532	
90—Berkeley, Calif.	107,000	85,547	82,109	56,036	40,403	13,214		
91—Utica, N. Y.	106,000	100,518	101,740	94,419	74,419	56,383	44,007	
92—Sacramento, Calif.	105,958	105,958	93,750	65,908	44,696	29,282	26,386	
93—Peoria, Ill.	105,087	105,087	104,969	76,121	66,950	56,100		
94—Somerville, Mass.	102,177	102,177	103,908	93,091	77,236	61,643	40,152	
95—Allentown, Pa.	102,000	96,904	92,563	73,502	51,913	35,416		
96—Lowell, Mass.	101,389	101,389	100,234	112,759	106,204	94,969	77,696	
97—Duluth, Minn.	101,065	101,065	101,463	98,917	78,466	52,969	33,115	
98—Charlotte, N. C.	100,899	100,899	82,675	46,338	34,014	18,091	11,557	
99—Saginaw, Mich.	100,000	82,794	80,715	61,903	50,510	42,345		

*Latest available city estimates, or 1940 U. S. Census returns.
**For population by boroughs consult index "N. Y. City."

Places in the U. S. With Population Exceeding 2,500

Source: Bureau of the Census

etropolitan population of certain cities listed includes the population given for the city proper with surrounding communities within a radius of approximately forty miles.

ALABAMA		
	1940	1930
e..	3,651	2,716
r City	6,640	4,510
a...	6,880	5,154
...	25,523	22,345
...	4,342	3,035
...	3,200	3,035
...	4,885	4,585
...	4,652	2,800
...	22,826	20,721
am	267,583	259,678
ist.	407,851	382,792
ill	3,323	2,818
...	2,555	2,519
...	2,555	1,847
...	5,074	2,786
...	16,604	15,593
is.	4,137	4,037
...	17,194	16,046
e..	4,353	3,702
...	6,269	5,208
...	2,930	.....
...	11,703	11,059
...	2,668	2,109
...	2,999	2,580
...	15,043	11,729
ne	4,424	3,375
...	36,975	24,042
...	2,803	1,593
e..	5,075	3,985
ille	4,398	2,826
...	2,584	2,204
od.	7,397	6,103
le.	13,050	11,554
ille	2,995	2,840
...	6,847	5,313
...	6,141	5,204
e..	2,713	.....
...	2,910	2,529
...	2,773	.....
...	78,720	68,202
ist..	114,906	.....
nery	78,084	66,079
ist.	93,697	78,389
rt..	3,187	2,179
...	8,487	6,156
...	3,178	2,918
...	2,601	3,103
ity	15,351	13,862
t..	4,019	3,668
e..	2,664	2,331
...	6,084	4,580
...	4,168	4,373
ile.	3,510	3,146
ro.	2,834	2,304
...	19,834	18,012
...	7,933	6,221
a..	6,269	4,115
a.	9,298	7,596
City	6,833	7,341
...	7,055	6,814
sa.	27,493	20,659
la.	5,515	4,533
e..	3,937	3,314
prings	3,107	2,875
d	.....	.....
...	2,957	.....
ka.	3,089	2,357
r..	4,159	.....

ARIZONA		
...	3,625	.....
...	5,853	8,023
...	2,688	2,305
e..	2,537	.....
...	8,623	9,828
...	5,080	3,891
...	4,855	3,665
...	6,141	7,157
n.	2,956	.....
...	7,234	3,711
...	4,722	7,693
i..	3,421	.....
...	5,135	6,006
...	65,414	48,118
ist.	121,828	.....
...	6,018	5,517
r..	4,291	.....
...	2,906	2,495
...	36,818	32,506
...	2,622	2,166
...	4,577	3,917
...	5,325	4,892

corporated communities in minor civil divisions.

ARKANSAS		
Place	1940	1930
Arkadelphia	5,078	3,380
Batesville..	5,267	4,484
Benton.....	3,502	3,445
Blytheville.	10,652	10,098
Brinkley...	3,409	3,046
Camden...	8,975	7,273
Clarendon..	2,551	2,149
Clarksville.	3,118	3,031
Conway...	5,782	5,534
Crossett...	4,891	2,811
De Queen..	3,055	2,938
Dermott...	2,083	2,942
El Dorado.	15,858	16,421
Fayetteville	8,212	7,394
Fordyce...	3,429	3,206
Forest City	5,699	4,594
Fort Smith.	36,584	31,429
Harrison...	4,238	3,626
Helena.....	8,546	8,316
Hope.....	7,475	6,008
Hot Springs	21,370	20,238
Jonesboro..	11,729	10,326
Little Rock	88,039	81,679
Met. Dist.	**126,724**	**113,137**
McGehee..	3,663	3,488
Magnolia..	4,326	3,008
Malvern...	5,290	5,115
Marianna..	4,449	4,314
Marked Tree	2,685	2,276
*Marsh Fox Addition.	2,833	.....
Mena.....	3,510	3,118
Monticello.	3,650	3,076
Morrilton..	4,608	4,043
Nashville..	2,782	2,469
Newport...	4,321	4,547
North Little Rock....	21,137	19,418
Osceola...	3,226	2,573
Paragould..	7,079	5,966
Paris.....	3,430	3,234
Pine Bluff..	21,290	20,760
Pocahontas	3,028	1,896
Prescott...	3,177	3,033
Rogers.....	3,550	3,554
Russellville.	5,927	5,628
Searcy.....	3,670	3,387
Siloam Springs	2,764	2,378
*South Hot Springs..	4,285	.....
Springdale.	3,319	2,763
Stuttgart..	5,628	4,927
Texarkana (a).....	11,821	10,764
Trumann...	3,381	2,995
Van Buren.	5,422	5,182
Warren....	2,516	2,523
West Helena	4,717	4,489
West Memphis	3,369	895
Wynne.....	3,633	3,505

(a) See also Texarkana, Texas. Combined population, 1940, 28,840. 1930, 27,366.

CALIFORNIA		
Alameda...	36,256	35,033
Albany....	11,493	8,569
Alhambra..	38,935	29,472
*Altadena..	23,558	.....
*Alta Loma-Cucamonga	3,927	.....
Anaheim...	11,031	10,995
Antioch....	5,106	3,563
Arcadia....	9,122	5,216
*Artesia...	5,837	.....
*Arvin.....	4,042	.....
Auburn....	4,013	2,661
*Avenal...	3,786	.....
Azusa.....	5,209	4,808
Bakersfield.	29,252	26,015
*Baldwin Park..	7,571	.....
Banning...	3,874	2,752
Bell.....	11,264	7,884
*Bellflower	11,425	.....
Belvedere..	37,192	33,023
*Belevedere Gardens.	33,502	.....
Berkeley...	85,547	82,109
Beverly Hills	26,823	17,429
*Bloomington	2,706	.....
Brawley...	11,718	10,439
Brea.....	2,567	2,435
*Brentwood	2,569	.....
Burbank..	31,337	16,662
Burlingame	15,940	13,270
Calexico...	5,415	6,299
Carmel-by-the-Sea..	2,837	2,260
*Castro Valley	4,145	.....
Chico.....	9,287	7,961
Chino.....	4,204	3,118
Chula Vista	5,138	3,869
Claremont.	3,057	2,719
Coalinga...	5,026	2,851
Colton....	9,686	8,014
Compton..	16,198	12,516
Corona....	8,764	7,018
Coronado..	6,932	5,425
*Costa Mesa	3,579	.....
Covina....	3,049	2,774
*Crockett..	4,105	.....
*Cudahy...	4,761	.....
Culver City	8,976	5,669
Daly City..	9,625	7,838
Delano....	4,572	2,632
Dinuba....	3,790	2,968
*Downey..	9,364	.....
*East Los Angeles..	41,507	.....
El Centro..	10,017	8,434
El Cerrito..	6,137	3,870
El Monte..	4,740	3,479
El Segundo.	3,738	3,503
Emeryville.	2,521	2,336
Escondido..	4,560	3,421
Eureka....	17,055	15,752
Exeter.....	3,883	2,685
Fillmore...	3,252	2,893
*Fontana	4,523	.....
Fort Bragg.	3,235	3,022
*Fort City.	3,144	.....
Fresno....	60,685	52,513
Met. Dist.	**97,504**	**78,118**
Fullerton...	10,442	10,860
Gardena...	5,909	.....
Gilroy....	3,615	3,502
Glendale...	82,582	62,736
Glendora...	2,822	2,761
Grass Valley	5,701	3,817
Hanford...	8,234	7,028
Hawthorn..	8,263	6,596
Hayward...	6,736	5,530
Healdsburg.	2,507	2,296
Hemet.....	2,595	2,235
Hermosa Beach	7,197	4,796
Hillsborough	2,747	1,891
Hollister...	3,881	3,757
Huntington Beach...	3,738	3,690
Huntington Park....	28,648	24,591
*Hynes....	2,965	.....
Ingiewood..	30,114	19,480
*LaCrescenta	3,623	.....
Laguna Beach	1,460	1,981
*Lamanda Park-East Pasadena....	8,876	.....
La Mesa...	3,925	2,513
La Verne..	3,092	2,860
*Lawndale.	4,019	.....
*Lennox...	10,526	.....
Lindsay...	4,397	3,878
Livermore..	2,885	3,119
Lodi.....	11,079	5,788
*Lomita...	5,639	.....
Lompoc....	3,379	2,845
Long Beach	164,271	142,322
Los Angeles	1,504,277	1,238,048
Met. Dist.	**2,904,596**	**2,318,526**
Los Gatos..	3,597	3,168
Lynwood...	10,982	7,323
Madera....	6,457	4,665
Manhattan Beach...	6,398	1,891
Martinez...	7,381	6,569
Marysville.	6,646	5,763
Maywood..	10,731	6,794
Menlo Park	3,258	2,254
Merced....	10,135	7,066
*Millbrae..	2,623	.....
Mill Valley.	4,847	4,164
*Miramonte	14,425	.....
Modesto...	16,379	13,832
Monrovia..	12,807	10,890
Montebello.	8,016	5,498
Monterey..	10,084	9,141
Monterey Park	8,531	6,406
*Montrose.	2,710	.....

CALIFORNIA—Continued

Place	1940	1930
Mountain View	3,946	3,308
Napa	7,740	6,437
National City	10,344	7,301
Needles	3,624	3,144
Newport Beach	4,438	2,203
North Sacramento	3,053	2,097
*Norwalk	3,789	.....
Oakdale	2,592	2,112
Oakland	302,163	284,063
Met. Dist.	**1,428,525**	**1,290,094**
Oceanside	4,651	3,508
*Oildale	4,492	.....
Ontario	14,197	13,583
Orange	7,901	8,066
Oroville	4,421	3,698
Oxnard	8,519	6,285
Pacific Grove	6,249	5,558
Palm Springs	2,434	.....
Palo Alto	16,774	13,652
*Paradise	2,859	.....
Pasadena	81,864	76,086
Paso Robles	3,045	2,573
Petaluma	8,034	8,245
*Pico	2,594	.....
Piedmont	9,866	9,333
Pittsburg	9,520	9,610
Placerville	3,064	2,322
Pomona	23,539	20,804
Porterville	6,270	5,303
Red Bluff	3,824	3,517
Redding	8,109	4,188
Redlands	14,324	14,177
Redondo Beach	13,092	9,347
Redwood City	12,453	8,962
Reedley	3,170	2,589
Richmond	23,642	20,093
Riverside	34,696	29,696
*Riverview	2,859	.....
*Rosemead	6,680	.....
Roseville	6,653	6,425
Sacramento	105,958	93,750
Met. Dist.	**158,999**	**126,995**
Salinas	11,586	10,262
San Anselmo	5,790	4,650
San Bernardino	43,646	37,481
San Bruno	6,519	3,610
San Buenaventura	13,264	11,603
San Carlos	3,520	1,132
San Diego	203,341	147,995
Met. Dist.	**256,368**	**181,020**
San Fernando	9,094	7,567
San Francisco	634,536	634,394
Met. Dist.	**1,428,525**	**1,290,094**
San Gabriel	11,867	7,224
Sanger	4,017	2,967
San Jose	68,457	57,651
Met. Dist.	**129,367**	**103,428**
San Leandro	14,601	11,456
San Luis Obispo	8,881	8,276
San Marino	8,175	3,730
San Mateo	19,403	13,444
*San Pablo	3,839	.....
San Rafael	8,578	8,022
Santa Ana	31,921	30,322
Santa Barbara	34,958	33,613
Santa Clara	6,650	6,302
Santa Cruz	16,896	14,395
Santa Maria	8,522	7,057
Santa Monica	53,500	37,146
Santa Paula	8,986	7,452
Santa Rosa	12,605	10,636
Sausalito	3,540	3,667
Selma	3,667	3,047
Sierra Madre	4,581	3,550
Signal Hill	3,184	2,932
South Gate	26,945	19,632
South Pasadena	14,356	13,730
South San Francisco	6,629	6,193
Stockton	54,714	47,693
Met. Dist.	**79,337**	**61,880**
Sunnyvale	4,373	3,094
*Susanville Suburbs	3,661	.....
Taft	3,205	3,442
*Temple City	5,196	.....
Torrance	9,950	7,271
Tracy	4,056	3,829
Tulare	8,259	6,207
Turlock	4,839	4,276
Ukiah	3,731	3,124
Upland	6,316	4,713
Vallejo (a)	20,072	16,072
Visalia	8,904	7,263
*Walnut Park	9,282	.....
Watsonville	8,937	8,344
*Weed	3,897	.....
*West Hollywood	20,078	.....
*Westwood	5,064	.....
Whittier	16,115	14,822
*Willowbrook	5,731	.....
*Wilmar	11,590	.....
Woodland	6,637	5,542
Yuba City	4,968	3,605

(a) Figures for 1930 corrected to include Mare Island Naval Reservation. No change made in urban figures on account of this correction.

COLORADO

Alamosa	5,613	5,107
Aurora	3,437	2,295
Boulder	12,958	11,223
Brighton	4,029	3,394
Canon City	6,690	5,938
Colorado Springs	36,789	33,227
Delta	3,717	2,938
Denver	322,412	287,861
Met. Dist.	**384,372**	**330,761**
Durango	5,887	5,401
Englewood	9,680	7,980
Florence	2,632	2,475
Fort Collins	12,251	11,489
Fort Morgan	4,884	4,423
Golden	3,175	2,426
Grand Junction	12,479	10,247
Greeley	15,995	12,203
La Junta	7,040	7,193
Lamar	4,445	4,165
Las Animas	3,232	2,517
Leadville	4,774	3,771
Longmont	7,406	6,029
Loveland	6,145	5,506
Monte Vista	3,208	2,610
Montrose	4,764	3,566
Pueblo	52,162	50,096
Met. Dist.	**62,039**	.....
Rocky Ford	3,494	3,426
Salida	4,969	5,065
Sterling	7,411	7,195
Trinidad	13,223	11,732
Walsenburg	5,855	5,503

CONNECTICUT

*Allingtown	2,849	.....
Ansonia	19,210	19,898
Berlin	5,230	4,875
Bloomfield	4,309	3,247
Bridgeport	147,121	146,716
Met. Dist.	**216,621**	**203,969**
Bristol	30,167	28,451
Canton	2,769	2,397
Cheshire	4,352	3,263
Cromwell	3,281	2,814
Danbury	22,339	22,261
Danielson	4,507	4,210
Darien	9,222	6,951
Derby	10,287	10,788
*Devon	6,726	.....
East Hartford	18,615	17,125
East Hampton	2,955	2,616
East Haven	9,094	7,815
East Lyme	3,338	2,575
East Windsor	3,967	3,815
*Elmwood	2,890	.....
Enfield	13,561	13,404
Essex	2,859	2,777
Fairfield	21,135	17,218
Glastonbury	6,632	5,783
Greenwich	35,509	33,112
Groton	4,719	4,122
Hamden	23,373	19,020
Hartford	166,267	164,072
Met. Dist.	**502,193**	**471,185**
Jewett City	3,682	4,436
Manchester	23,799	21,793
Mansfield	4,559	3,349
Meriden	39,494	38,481
Middletown	26,495	24,554
Milford	16,439	12,660
*Moosup	2,872	.....
Montville	4,135	3,970
Naugatuck	15,388	14,315
New Britain	68,685	68,128
Met. Dist.	**502,193**	**471,185**
New Canaan	6,221	5,456
New Haven	160,605	162,655
Met. Dist.	**308,228**	**293,724**
New London	30,456	29,640
New Milford	5,559	4,700
Newington	5,449	4,572
North Haven	5,326	3,730
Norwalk	39,849	36,019
Norwich	23,652	23,021
*Oakville	4,299	.....
*Pawcatuck	4,190	.....
Plainfield	7,613	8,027

CONNECTICUT—Contin

Place	1940	
Plainville	6,935	
Plymouth	6,043	
Portland	4,321	
Preston	4,206	
Putnam	7,775	
Ridgefield	3,900	
Rockville	7,572	
Rocky Hill	2,679	
Salisbury	3,030	
Seymour	6,754	
Shelton	10,971	1
Simsbury	9,649	
South Windsor	2,863	
Southington	5,088	
Stafford Springs	3,401	
Stamford	47,938	4
Stratford	22,580	1
Suffield	4,475	
*Taftville	3,615	
*Terryville	4,230	
Thomaston	4,238	
Thompson	5,577	
*Thompsonville	9,078	
Torrington	26,988	2
Trumbull	5,294	
Wallingford	11,425	1
Waterbury	99,314	9
Met. Dist.	**144,822**	**14**
Waterford	6,594	
Watertown	8,787	
West Harford	33,776	2
West Haven	30,021	2
Westport	8,258	
Wethersfield	9,644	
Willimantic	12,101	
Wilton	2,829	
Windsor	10,068	
Windsor Locks	4,347	
Winsted	7,674	

DELAWARE

Bellefonte	2,593	
*Claymont	3,736	
Dover	5,517	
Laurel	2,884	
Milford	4,214	
Newark	4,502	
New Castle	4,414	
Seaford	2,804	
Wilmington	112,504	1
Met. Dist.	**188,974**	**1**

DISTRICT OF COLUM

Washington	663,091	4
Met. Dist.	**907,816**	**6**

FLORIDA

Apalachicola	3,268	
Arcadia	4,055	
Auburndale	2,723	
Avon Park	3,125	
Bartow	6,158	
Belle Glade	3,806	
*Belmont Heights	2,836	
Bradenton	7,444	
*Brownsville	2,979	
Clearwater	10,136	
Cocoa	3,098	
Coral Gables	8,294	
Daytona Beach	22,584	
Dade City	2,561	
Dania	2,902	
DeFuniak Springs	2,570	
De Land	7,041	
Delray Beach	3,737	
Eustis	2,930	
Fernandina	3,492	
Fort Lauderdale	17,996	
Fort Myers	10,604	
Fort Pierce	8,040	
Gainesville	13,757	
*Gary	3,527	
Haines City	3,390	
Hialeah	3,958	
Hollywood	6,239	
Homestead	3,154	
Jacksonville	173,065	1
Met. Dist.	**195,619**	**1**
Jacksonville Beach	3,566	
Key West	12,927	
Kissimmee	3,225	
Lake City	5,836	
Lakeland	22,068	
Lake Wales	5,024	

*Unincorporated communities in minor civil divisions.

FLORIDA—Continued

Place	1940	1930
orth	7,408	5,940
...	4,687	4,113
k...	3,427	2,734
...	2,730	2,189
...	3,595	3,219
a...	5,079	3,372
ne.	2,622	2,677
...	172,172	110,637
ist.	250,537	132,189
Beach	28,012	6,494
yrna		
...	4,402	4,149
...	8,986	7,281
...	36,736	27,330
...	4,766	2,256
...	7,140	6,500
ach	3,747	1,707
...	3,491	3,043
City	11,610	5,402
la...	37,449	31,579
...	2,668	2,744
ty.	7,491	6,800
o...	4,427	2,614
...	3,888	3,788
unction	7,110	5,624
stine	12,090	12,111
rsburg	60,812	40,425
ist.	209,693	169,010
...	10,217	10,100
...	11,141	8,398
...	3,155	2,912
ock.	2,530	.....
ack-		
...	(a)	5,597
T		
gs..	4,968	.....
sse	16,240	10,700
...	108,391	101,161
ist.	209,693	169,010
Springs	3,402	3,414
ach	3,050	2,268
la..	2,710	2,574
n Beach	33,693	26,610
Garden	3,060	2,023
Haven	6,199	7,130
Park	4,715	3,686

(a) Annexed to Jacksonville city

GEORGIA

...	19,055	14,507
s..	9,281	8,760
...	20,650	18,192
...	302,288	270,366
ist.	442,294	370,920
...	65,919	60,342
ist.	87,809	77,431
lge.	6,352	6,141
lle.	3,535	3,236
...	2,916	2,122
od.	4,793	.....
...	2,774	2,106
ck.	15,035	14,022
ead	15,294	.....
...	4,191	3,357
...	4,653	3,169
n...	2,955	2,371
...	2,588	2,025
...	2,651	2,892
on..	6,214	5,052
ville	6,141	5,250
wn.	9,025	8,124
hoochee-		
n...	3,890	.....
Park	8,213	6,604
us..	53,280	43,131
...	4,767	.....
ist.	92,478	.....
rce..	3,294	3,002
...	7,929	6,880
on..	3,900	3,203
t...	3,447	3,235
...	10,448	8,160
...	3,681	3,827
...	16,661	13,276
1511		
r Hill	12,155	8,460
...	5,175	4,206
ville	2,555	2,316
...	7,814	6,681
n...	3,311	3,022
int.	12,403	9,512
omaston	3,590	3,061
...	3,032	.....
...	4,605	.....
ment-		
ton.	4,518	.....
n...	6,188	4,650
ld..	7,388	6,412
lley	4,953	4,560
lle.	10,243	8,624
...	13,232	10,321
Park	11,066	.....

GEORGIA—Continued

Place	1940	1930
Hapeville..	5,069	4,224
Hawkinsville	3,000	2,481
Hogansville	3,886	2,355
Jesup.....	2,903	2,303
Lafayette..	3,509	2,811
La Grange.	21,983	20,131
*Lakewood Heights	7,149	.....
*Lindale	3,420	.....
Macon.....	57,865	53,829
Met. Dist.	74,830	67,227
Manchester	3,462	3,745
Marietta..	8,667	7,638
Milledgeville	6,778	5,534
Millen.....	2,820	2,527
Monroe.....	4,168	3,706
Moultrie...	10,147	8,027
Newman....	7,182	6,386
Pelham....	2,579	2,762
Porterdale.	3,116	3,002
Quitman...	4,460	4,149
Rockmart..	3,764	3,264
Rome.....	26,282	21,843
Rossville...	3,538	3,230
Sandersville	3,566	3,011
Savannah..	95,996	85,024
Met Dist.	117,970	105,431
Silvertown.	3,930	2,171
Statesboro.	5,028	3,996
Swainsboro.	3,575	2,442
Sylvania...	2,531	1,781
Thomaston.	6,396	4,922
Thomasville	12,683	11,733
Thomson..	3,088	1,914
Tifton.....	5,228	3,390
Toccoa....	5,494	4,602
Trion.....	3,800	3,289
Valdosta...	15,595	13,482
Vidalia....	4,109	3,585
Washington	3,537	3,158
Waycross..	16,763	15,510
Waynesboro	3,793	3,922
West Point.	3,591	2,146
Winder....	3,974	3,283

IDAHO

Alameda...	2,691	1,885
Blackfoot..	3,681	3,199
Boise City.	26,130	21,544
Burley.....	5,329	3,826
Caldwell...	7,272	4,974
Coeur d'Alene	10,049	8,297
Emmett...	3,203	2,763
*Orchards..	2,469	.....
Gooding...	2,568	1,592
Idaho Falls	15,024	9,429
Jerome....	3,537	1,976
Kellogg....	4,235	4,124
Lewiston...	10,548	9,433
Malad City	2,731	2,533
Montpelier.	2,824	2,436
Moscow....	6,014	4,476
Nampa.....	12,149	8,206
Payette....	3,322	2,618
Pocatello...	18,133	16,471
Preston....	4,236	3,381
Rexburg....	3,437	3,048
Rupert....	3,167	2,250
St. Anthony	2,719	2,778
Standpoint	4,356	3,290
Twin Falls.	11,851	8,787
Wallace....	3,839	3,634
Weise	3,663	2,724

ILLINOIS

Abingdon..	3,218	2,771
Aledo.....	2,593	2,203
Alton.....	31,255	30,151
Anna.....	4,092	3,436
Arlington Heights...	5,668	4,997
Aurora....	47,170	46,589
Barrington.	3,560	3,213
Batavia...	5,101	5,045
Beardstown	6,505	6,344
Belleville...	28,405	28,425
Bellwood...	5,220	4,991
Belvidere..	8,094	8,123
Benton....	7,372	8,219
Berwyn....	48,451	47,027
Bloomington	32,868	30,930
Blue Island	16,638	16,534
Bradley....	3,689	3,048
Brookfield..	10,817	10,035
Bushnell...	2,906	2,850
Cairo.....	14,407	13,532
Calumet City	13,241	12,298
Canton....	11,577	11,718
Carbondale	8,550	7,528
Carlinville.	4,965	4,144
Carlyle....	2,591	2,078

ILLINOIS—Continued

Place	1940	1930
Carmi.....	4,098	2,932
Carterville.	2,893	2,866
Carthage...	2,575	2,240
Casey.....	2,543	2,200
Centralia..	16,343	12,583
Champaign	23,302	20,348
Charleston.	8,197	8,012
Chester....	5,110	3,922
Chicago....	3,396,808	3,376,438
Met. Dist.	4,499,126	4,364,755
Chicago Heights...	22,461	22,321
Christopher	3,833	4,244
Cicero.....	64,712	66,602
Clinton....	6,381	5,920
Collinsville.	9,767	9,235
Creve Coeur	3,535	350
Crystal Lake	3,917	3,732
Danville...	36,919	36,765
Decatur....	59,305	57,510
Met. Dist.	65,764	62,867
DeKalb....	9,146	8,545
Des Plaines	9,518	8,798
Dixon.....	10,671	9,908
Dolton....	3,068	2,923
Downers Grove	9,526	8,977
Du Quoin..	7,515	7,593
East Alton.	4,680	4,502
East Moline	12,359	10,107
East Peoria	6,506	5,027
East St. Louis	75,609	74,347
Edwardsville	8,008	6,235
Effingham..	6,180	4,978
Eldorado...	4,891	4,482
Elgin.....	38,333	35,929
Elmhurst..	15,458	14,055
Elmwood Park	13,689	11,270
Evanston..	65,389	63,120
Evergreen Park	3,313	1,594
Fairfield ..	4,008	3,280
*Fireworks Station..	3,774	.....
Flora.....	5,474	4,395
Forest Park	14,840	14,555
Franklin Park	3,007	2,425
Freeport...	22,366	22,045
Fulton.....	2,585	2,656
Galena....	4,126	3,878
Galesburg..	28,876	28,830
Galva.....	2,812	2,875
Geneseo....	3,824	3,406
Geneva....	4,101	4,607
Georgetown	3,235	3,407
Gillespie...	4,440	5,111
Glencoe....	6,825	6,295
Glen Ellyn.	8,055	7,680
Glenview..	2,500	1,886
Granite City	22,974	25,130
Greenville..	3,391	3,233
Harrisburg.	11,453	11,625
Harvard...	3,121	2,988
Harvey....	17,878	16,374
Havana....	3,999	3,451
Herrin.....	9,352	9,708
Highland...	3,820	3,319
Highland Park	14,476	12,503
Highwood..	3,707	3,590
Hillsboro...	4,514	4,435
Himsdale...	7,336	6,923
Homewood.	4,078	3,227
Hoopeston.	5,381	5,613
Jacksonville	19,844	17,747
Jerseyville	4,809	4,309
Johnston City	5,418	5,955
Joliet.....	42,365	42,993
Kankakee..	22,241	20,620
Kenilworth.	2,935	2,501
Kewanee...	16,901	17,093
La Grange..	10,479	10,103
LaGrange Park	3,406	2,939
Lake Forest	6,885	6,554
Lansing....	4,462	3,378
LaSalle....	12,812	13,149
Lawrenceville	6,213	6,303
Lemont....	2,567	2,582
Libertyville	3,930	3,791
Lincoln....	12,752	12,855
Litchfield..	7,048	6,612
Lockport...	3,475	3,383
Lombard...	7,075	6,197
*Loves Park	2,542	.....
Lyons.....	4,960	4,787
Macomb...	8,764	8,509
Madison...	7,782	7,661
Marion....	9,251	9,033
Marseilles..	4,455	4,292
Marshall...	2,758	2,368
Mattoon...	15,827	14,631
Maywood..	26,648	25,829
McLeansboro	2,528	2,162
Melrose Park	10,933	10,741
Mendota...	4,215	4,008
Metropolis.	6,287	5,573
Moline....	34,608	32,236

(a) Incorporated communities in minor civil divisions.

ILLINOIS—Continued

Place	1940	1930
Met. Dist.	**174,995**	**154,491**
Monmouth.	9,096	8,666
Monticello.	2,523	2,378
Morris.....	6,145	5,568
Morrison...	3,187	3,067
Mount Carmel	6,987	7,132
Mount Olive	2,559	3,079
Mount Vernon	14,724	12,375
Murphysboro	8,976	8,182
Namooki..	2,701	2,257
Naperville.	5,272	5,118
Niles Center	7,173	5,007
Nokomis...	2,562	2,454
Normal....	6,983	6,768
North Chicago	8,465	8,466
*Norwood Park	3,706	.....
Oak Lawn.	3,483	2,045
Oak Park..	66,015	63,982
Oglesby....	3,938	3,910
Olney.....	7,831	6,140
Oregon....	2,825	2,376
Ottawa....	16,005	15,094
Pana.....	5,966	5,835
Paris.....	9,281	8,781
Park Ridge	12,063	10,417
Paxton.....	3,106	2,892
Pekin.....	19,407	16,129
Peoria.....	105,087	104,969
Met. Dist.	**162,566**	**144,732**
Peoria Heights...	4,376	3,279
Peru.....	8,983	9,121
Petersburg.	2,586	2,319
Phoenix....	2,875	3,033
Pinckneyville	3,146	3,046
Pittsfield...	2,884	2,356
Pontiac....	9,585	8,272
Princeton..	5,224	4,762
Quincy	40,469	39,241
*Ridgewood	3,247	.....
Riverdale..	2,865	2,504
River Forest	9,487	8,829
River Grove	3,301	2,741
Riverside..	7,935	6,770
Robinson..	4,311	3,668
Rochelle...	4,200	3,785
Rock Falls.	4,987	3,893
Rockford..	84,637	85,864
Met. Dist.	**105,259**	**103,204**
Rock Island	42,775	37,953
Met. Dist.	**174,995**	**154,491**
Roodhouse.	2,557	2,621
*South Rockford Area....	4,304	.....
St. Charles.	5,870	5,377
Salem.....	7,319	4,420
Sandwich..	2,608	2,611
Savanna...	4,792	5,086
Shelbyville.	4,092	3,491
Silvis.....	2,990	2,650
South Beloit	2,825	2,361
Sparta.....	3,664	3,385
Springfield.	75,503	71,864
Met. Dist.	**89,484**	**82,367**
Spring Valley	5,010	5,270
Staunton...	4,212	4,618
Steger.....	3,369	2,985
Sterling....	11,363	10,012
Streator...	14,930	14,728
Sullivan...	3,101	2,339
Summit....	7,043	6,548
Sycamore..	4,702	4,021
Taylorville.	8,313	7,316
Tuscola....	2,838	2,569
Urbana....	14,064	13,060
Vandalia...	5,288	4,342
Venice.....	5,454	5,362
Villa Park..	7,236	6,220
Virden.....	3,041	3,011
Washington Park....	4,523	3,837
Watseka...	3,744	3,144
Waukegan.	34,241	33,499
West Chicago	3,355	3,477
Western Springs	4,856	3,894
West Frankfort.....	12,383	14,683
Westmont..	3,044	2,733
Westville..	3,446	3,901
Wheaton...	7,389	7,258
White Hall.	3,025	2,928
Wilmette..	17,226	15,233
Winnetka..	12,430	12,166
Wood River	8,197	8,136
Woodstock.	6,123	5,471
Zeigler.....	3,006	3,816
Zion.....	3,101	2,339

INDIANA

Alexandria.	4,801	4,408
Anderson..	41,572	39,804
Angola....	3,141	2,665
Attica.....	3,760	3,700

INDIANA—Continued

Place	1940	1930
Auburn....	5,415	5,088
Aurora....	4,828	4,386
Batesville..	3,065	2,838
Bedford...	12,514	13,208
Beech Grove	3,907	3,552
Bicknell...	5,110	5,212
Bloomington	20,870	18,227
Bluffton...	5,417	5,074
Boonville..	4,526	4,208
Brazil.....	8,126	8,744
Clinton....	7,092	7,936
Columbia City	4,219	3,805
Columbus...	11,738	9,935
Connersville.	12,898	12,795
Crawfordsville	11,089	10,355
Crown Point	4,643	4,045
Decatur...	5,861	5,155
Dunkirk...	2,942	2,583
East Chicago	54,637	54,784
*East Columbus	2,723	.....
East Gary.	3,401	2,409
Elkhart....	33,434	32,949
Elwood....	10,913	10,685
Evansville.	97,062	102,249
Met. Dist.	**141,614**	**123,130**
Fort Wayne	118,410	114,946
Met. Dist.	**134,385**	**126,558**
Frankfort..	13,706	12,196
Franklin....	6,264	5,682
Garrett....	4,285	4,428
Gary.....	111,719	100,426
Gas City...	3,488	3,087
Goshen....	11,375	10,397
Greencastle	4,872	4,613
Greenfield..	4,821	4,188
Greensburg	6,065	5,702
Hammond..	70,184	64,560
Harrison City	6,946	6,613
Highland..	2,723	1,553
Hobart....	7,166	5,787
Huntingburg	3,816	3,440
Huntington	13,903	13,420
Indianapolis	386,972	364,161
Met. Dist.	**455,357**	**417,685**
Jasonville..	3,418	3,536
Jasper.....	5,041	3,905
Jefersonville	11,493	11,946
Kendallville	5,431	5,439
Kokomo...	33,795	32,843
Lafayette..	28,798	26,240
LaPorte...	16,180	15,755
Lawrenceburg	4,413	4,072
Lebanon...	6,529	6,445
Linton.....	6,263	5,085
Logansport.	20,177	18,508
Madison....	6,923	6,530
Marion....	26,767	24,496
*Mars Hill.	2,700	.....
Martinsville	5,009	4,962
Michigan City	26,476	26,735
Mishawaka	28,298	28,630
Mitchell...	3,393	3,226
Monticello.	3,153	2,331
Mount Vernon...	5,638	5,035
Muncie....	49,720	46,548
Nappanee..	3,028	2,957
New Albany	25,414	25,819
New Castle	16,620	14,027
Noblesville.	5,575	4,811
North Manchester	3,170	2,765
North Vernon	3,112	2,989
Oakland City	3,068	2,842
Peru.....	12,432	12,730
Petersburg.	3,075	2,609
Plymouth..	5,713	5,290
Portland...	6,362	5,276
Princeton..	7,786	7,505
Rensselaer.	3,214	2,798
Richmond	35,147	32,493
Rochester..	3,835	3,518
Rushville..	5,960	5,709
Salem.....	3,194	3,194
Seymour...	8,620	7,508
Shelbyville.	10,791	10,618
South Bend	101,268	104,193
Met. Dist.	**147,022**	**146,569**
Sullivan....	5,077	5,306
Tell City...	5,395	4,873
Terre Haute	62,693	62,810
Met. Dist.	**83,370**	**82,240**
Tipton.....	5,101	4,861
Union City (a)	3,535	3,084
Valparaiso.	8,736	8,079
Vincennes..	18,228	17,564
Wabash....	9,653	8,840
Warsaw....	6,378	5,730
Washington	9,312	9,070
West Lafayette.	6,270	5,095
West Terre Haute....	3,729	3,588
Whiting...	10,307	10,880

INDIANA—Continue

Place	1940
Winchester.	5,303

(a) Population Union village, Darke Co., Ohio, 1,497; 1930, 1,305.

IOWA

Albia.....	5,157
Algona....	4,954
Ames.....	12,555
Anamosa...	4,069
Atlantic...	5,802
Belle Plaine	3,202
Bettendorf.	3,143
Bloomfield.	2,732
Boone.....	12,373
Burlington.	25,332
Carroll....	5,389
Cedar Falls	9,349
Cedar Rapids	62,120
Met. Dist.	**73,219**
Centerville.	8,413
Chariton...	5,754
Charles City	8,681
Cherokee..	7,469
Clarinda...	4,905
Clarion....	2,971
Clear Lake.	3,764
Clinton....	26,270
Council Bluffs	41,439
Met. Dist.	**287,698**
Cresco.....	3,530
Creston....	8,033
Davenport.	66,039
Met. Dist.	**174,995**
Decorah...	4,303
Denison....	4,361
Des Moines	159,819
Met. Dist.	**183,973**
Dubuque..	43,892
Eagle Grove	4,024
Eldora.....	3,553
Emmetsburg	3,374
Estherville.	5,651
Fairfield...	6,773
Forest City	2,545
*Fort Des Moines..	5,157
Fort Dodge	22,904
Fort Madison	14,063
Glenwood..	4,501
Grinnell...	5,389
Hampton..	4,006
Harlan....	3,727
Hawarden..	2,681
Humboldt..	2,819
Independence	4,342
Indianola..	4,123
Iowa City..	17,182
Iowa Falls.	4,425
Jefferson...	4,088
Keokuk....	15,076
Knoxville..	6,936
Le Mars...	5,353
Manchester	3,762
Maquoketa	4,076
Marion....	4,721
Marshalltown	19,240
Mason City	27,080
Missouri Valley...	3,994
Monticello.	2,546
Mount Pleasant..	4,610
Muscatine.	18,286
Nevada....	3,353
New Hampton	2,933
Newton....	10,462
Oelwein....	7,801
Onawa.....	3,438
Osage.....	3,196
Osceola....	3,281
Oskaloosa..	11,024
Ottumwa..	31,570
Pella.....	3,638
Perry.....	5,977
Red Oak...	5,763
Rock Rapids	2,556
Sac City...	3,165
Sheldon....	3,768
Shenandoah	6,846
Sioux City.	82,364
Met. Dist.	**87,791**
Spencer....	6,599
Storm Lake	5,274
Tama.....	2,832
Tipton.....	2,518
Valley Junction (a)	
Vinton.....	4,163
Washington	5,227
Waterloo...	51,743
Met. Dist.	**67,050**
Waukon....	2 972
Waverly...	4,156

*Unincorporated communities in minor civil divisions.

WA—Continued		
	1940	1930
City	6,738	7,024
s		
s...	4,252	4,280
t..	3,621	2,921
me changed to West Des		
n 1938.		
KANSAS		
...	5,671	5,658
...	2,873	2,947
City	12,752	13,946
...	12,648	13,024
...	3,821	4,033
prgs.	4,921	4,541
...	2,580	2,383
...	3,763	3,503
...	2,629	2,794
...	10,142	10,277
ile.	3,185	4,251
ter	4,518	4,386
le.	17,355	16,198
s..	3,402	3,235
a..	6,255	5,792
Grove	2,875	2,898
ity	8,487	10,059
lo.	10,045	10,311
...	13,188	14,067
...	3,803	3,693
tt.	10,557	10,763
...	3,524	3,446
...	4,375	4,736
City	6,285	6,121
...	2,607	2,768
...	2,554	2,442
d..	3,306	3,626
end	9,044	8,548
...	6,385	4,618
n..	3,804	4,519
a..	3,238	3,302
on.	3,719	3,001
...	2,885	2,705
...	2,872	4,049
on	30,013	27,058
dence	11,565	12,782
...	7,244	7,160
City	8,507	7,407
City	121,458	121,857
ist.	634,093	608,186
...	3,213	2,752
...	3,533	3,532
e..	14,390	13,726
orth	19,220	17,466
...	4,410	5,294
...	4,497	2,939
an.	11,659	10,136
le.	4,055	4,013
on.	7,194	6,147
a..	3,376	3,381
...	11,048	11,034
...	2,762	2,767
...	3,979	3,656
mie	4,145	4,440
...	10,193	9,563
d		
...	2,563	.....
...	3,511	3,762
...	14,294	14,903
g..	17,571	18,145
...	6,591	6,322
...	4,819	2,352
...	21,073	20,155
...	67,833	64,120
ist.	77,749	71,679
on.	7,246	7,405
ist.	114,966	111,110
ist.	127,308	119,174
...	9,506	9,398
KENTUCKY		
...	29,537	29,074
n Park-		
nia-		
Taylor	7,522	.....
ist.	170,979	163,367
vn.	3,152	1,767
...	8,741	8,497
amond-		
yton	2,964	.....
Green	14,585	12,348
n..	2,910	2,409
burg	4,524	5,025
City	4,199	4,321
...	7,893	8,036
on.	62,018	65,252
and	4,149	2,639
na.	4,840	4,386
...	6,734	6,729
...	2,560	2,311
...	8,379	9,071
on.	2,858	3,309
atown	3,667	2,590
...	2,885	2,917

KENTUCKY—Continued		
Place	1940	1930
*Fairview-Westwood-Millseat..	3,416	.....
Fort Thomas	11,034	10,008
Frankfort..	11,492	11,626
Franklin...	3,940	3,056
Fulton.....	3,308	3,502
Georgetown	4,420	4,229
Glasgow...	5,815	5,042
Harlan....	5,122	4,327
Harrodsburg	4,673	4,029
Hazard....	7,397	7,021
Henderson.	13,160	11,668
Hopkinsville	11,724	10,746
Irvine.....	3,631	3,640
Jenkins....	9,428	8,465
*Kenvir-Redbud..	3,271	.....
Lebanon...	3,786	3,248
Lexington..	49,304	45,736
*Louellen-Black Bottom-Clo-splint-Clover-splint.....	2,528	.....
Louisville..	319,077	307,745
Met. Dist.	**434,408**	**404,396**
Ludlow.....	6,185	6,485
*Lynch-Benham-Clutts-East Cumberland	10,658	.....
Madisonville	8,209	6,908
Mayfield...	8,619	8,177
Maysville...	6,572	6,557
Middlesborough..	11,777	10,350
Morganfield	3,079	2,551
Mount Sterling	4,782	4,350
Murray....	3,773	2,391
Newport...	30,631	29,744
Nicholasville	3,192	3,128
Owensboro.	30,245	22,765
Paducah...	33,765	33,541
Paris.....	6,697	6,204
Pikeville...	4,185	3,376
Pineville...	3,882	3,567
Princeton..	5,389	4,764
Providence.	4,397	4,742
Richmond..	7,335	6,493
Russellville	3,983	3,277
Shelbyville.	4,392	4,033
Somerset...	6,154	5,506
*St. Matthews	5,419	.....
Versailles..	2,548	2,244
Winchester.	8,594	8,233
LOUISIANA		
Abbeville..	6,672	4,356
Alexandria.	27,066	23,025
Bastrop....	6,626	5,121
Baton Rouge	34,719	30,729
Bogalusa...	14,604	14,029
Bossier City	5,786	4,003
Bunkie....	3,575	2,464
Covington..	4,123	3,208
Crowley...	9,523	7,656
DeQuincy..	3,252	3,589
De Ridder..	3,750	3,747
Donaldsonville.....	3,889	3,788
Eunice....	5,242	3,597
Ferriday...	2,857	2,502
Franklin...	4,274	3,271
Gretna....	10,879	9,584
Hammond..	6,033	6,072
*Harvey...	3,615	.....
Homer....	3,497	2,909
Houma....	9,052	6,531
*Istrouma..	3,679	.....
Jackson...	5,384	3,966
Jeanerette..	3,362	2,228
Jennings...	7,343	4,036
Jonesboro..	2,639	1,949
Kaplan....	2,838	1,653
Lafayette..	19,210	14,635
Lake Charles	21,207	15,791
Lake Providence	3,711	2,867
Leesville...	2,829	3,291
Mansfield..	4,065	3,837
*Marrero..	4,094	.....
*Metairie..	2,892	.....
Minden....	6,677	5,623
Monroe....	28,309	26,028
Morgan City	6,969	5,985
Natchitoches	6,812	4,547
New Iberia	13,747	8,003
New Orleans	494,537	458,762
Met. Dist.	**540,030**	**494,877**
Oakdale...	3,933	3,188
Opelousas..	8,980	6,299
Pineville...	4,297	3,612
Plaquemine	5,049	5,124
Ponchatoula	4,001	2,898
Rayne.....	4,974	3,710

LOUISIANA—Continued		
Place	1940	1930
Ruston....	7,107	4,400
St. Martinville..	3,501	2,455
Shreveport.	98,167	76,655
*Shrewsbury	2,845	.....
Met. Dist.	**112,225**	**86,066**
Slidell....	2,864	2,807
*South Baton Rouge...	9,415	.....
Springhill..	2,822	1,546
Sulphur...	3,504	1,888
Tallulah...	5,712	3,332
Thibodaux.	5,851	4,442
Ville Platte	3,721	1,722
West Monroe	8,560	6,566
Westwego..	4,992	3,987
Winnfield..	4,512	3,721
Winnsboro.	2,834	1,965
MAINE		
Auburn....	19,817	18,571
Augusta...	19,360	17,198
Bangor....	29,822	28,749
Bar Harbor	4,378	4,486
Bath.....	10,235	9,110
Belfast...	5,540	4,993
Biddeford..	19,790	17,633
Brewer....	6,510	6,329
Bridgton...	3,035	2,659
Brunswick.	7,003	6,144
Bucksport..	2,927	2,135
Calais.....	5,161	5,470
Camden...	3,554	3,606
Cape Elizabeth	3,172	2,376
Caribou...	8,218	7,248
Dexter.....	3,714	4,063
Dover-Foxcroft.	4,015	3,750
Eastport...	3,346	3,466
Ellsworth..	3,911	3,557
Fairfield..	3,420	3,529
Falmouth..	2,883	2,041
Farmington	3,743	3,600
Fort Fairfield	2,693	2,616
*Fort Kent	2,801	.....
Freeport...	2,764	2,184
Gardiner...	6,044	5,609
Gorham...	3,494	3,035
Hallowell..	2,906	2,675
Hampden..	2,591	2,417
Houlton...	7,771	6,865
Jay.....	2,858	3,106
Kennebunk	3,698	3,302
Kittery....	5,374	4,400
Lewiston...	38,598	34,948
Lincoln....	3,653	2,970
Lisbon.....	4,123	4,002
Livermore Falls....	3,190	3,148
Lubec.....	3,108	2,994
Madawaska	4,477	3,533
Madison...	2,581	3,036
*Mexico...	3,790	.....
Millinocket	6,223	5,830
Milo.....	3,000	2,912
*Norway...	2,733	.....
Oakland...	2,730	2,664
Old Orchard Beach...	2,557	1,620
Old Town..	7,688	7,266
Orono....	3,702	3,338
Pittsfield..	3,329	2,935
Portland...	73,643	70,810
Met. Dist.	**106,566**	**99,874**
Presque Isle	5,456	4,662
Rockland..	8,890	9,075
Rumford Falls	8,847	8,728
Saco.....	5,631	7,233
Sanford....	14,886	13,392
South Portland	15,781	13,840
Scarborough	2,842	2,445
Skowhegan.	7,159	6,433
South Berwick	2,546	2,650
*Springvale	2,899	.....
Thomaston.	2,533	2,214
Van Buren.	5,380	4,721
Waterville.	16,688	15,454
Westbrook.	11,087	10,807
Wilton....	3,228	3,266
Winslow...	4,153	3,917
Winthrop..	2,508	2,234
York.....	3,283	2,532
MARYLAND		
Annapolis..	13,069	12,533
*Berwyn-Daniels Park-College Park....	3,659	.....
Baltimore..	859,100	804,874
Met. Dist.	**1,046,692**	**949,247**
*Bethesda-Chevy Chase...	18,954	.....
Brunswick.	3,856	3,671
Cambridge.	10,102	8,544
* Catonsville	13,565	.....

orporated communities in minor civil divisions.

MARYLAND—Continued

Place	1940	1930
Chestertown	2,760	2,809
Crisfield	3,908	3,850
Cumberland	39,483	37,747
Easton	4,528	4,092
*Eastport	3,699	.....
*Edgemere	5,698	.....
Elkton	3,518	3,331
*Ellicott City	2,682	.....
*Essex	4,999	.....
*Fairlawn-Dundalk-St. Helena	13,019	.....
Frederick	16,802	14,434
Frostburg	7,659	5,588
Greenbelt	2,831	.....
Hagerstown	32,491	30,861
*Halethorpe-Arbutus	9,773	.....
Havre de Grace	4,967	3,985
Hyattsville	6,575	4,264
*Kenwood	4,771	.....
*Lansdowne-Baltimore Highlands	3,934	.....
Laurel	2,823	2,532
*Linthicum Heights-Shipley Heights-Ferndale Farms	3,304	.....
Mount Rainier	4,830	3,832
*Pikesville-Sudbrook	2,714	.....
Pocomoke City	2,739	2,609
Salisbury	13,313	10,997
*Silver Spring-Woodside	12,434	.....
*Sparrows Point	4,659	.....
Takoma Park	8,938	6,415
*Towson	10,606	.....
Westernport	3,565	3,440
Westminster	4,692	4,463
*Woodlawn-Larchmont-Windsor Terrace	2,691	.....

MASSACHUSETTS

Abington	5,708	5,872
Acton	2,701	2,482
Acushnet	4,145	4,092
Adams	12,608	12,697
Agawam	7,842	7,095
Amesbury	10,862	11,899
Amherst	6,410	5,588
Andover	11,122	9,969
Arlington	40,013	36,094
Athol	11,180	10,677
Attleboro	22,071	21,769
Auburn	6,629	6,147
Ayer	3,572	3,060
Barnstable	8,333	7,271
Barre	3,528	3,510
Bedford	3,807	2,603
Belchertown	3,503	3,139
Bellingham	2,979	3,189
Belmont	26,867	21,748
Beverly	25,537	25,086
Billerica	7,933	5,880
Blackstone	4,566	4,674
Boston	770,816	781,188
Met. Dist.	**2,350,514**	**2,307,897**
Bourne	3,315	2,892
Braintree	16,378	15,715
Bridgewater	9,002	9,055
Brockton	63,343	63,797
Brookline	49,786	47,490
Cambridge	110,879	113,643
Canton	6,381	5,816
Charlton	2,557	2,154
Chelmsford	8,077	7,022
Chelsea	41,259	45,816
Chicopee	41,664	43,930
*Clifton	2,920	.....
Clinton	12,440	12,817
Cohasset	3,111	3,083
Concord	7,972	7,477
Dalton	4,206	4,220
Danvers	14,179	12,957
Dartmouth	9,011	8,788
Dedham	15,508	15,136
Deerfield	2,684	2,882
Dighton	2,983	3,147
Douglas	2,617	2,195
Dracut	7,339	6,912
Dudley	4,616	4,265
East Bridgewater	3,832	3,591
Easthampton	10,316	11,323
East Longmeadow	3,403	3,327

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued

Place	1940	1930
Easton	5,135	5,298
Everett	46,784	48,424
Fairhaven	10,938	10,951
Fall River	115,428	115,274
Met. Dist.	**272,648**	**273,055**
Falmouth	6,878	4,821
Fitchburg	41,824	40,692
Foxboro	6,303	5,347
Framingham	23,214	22,210
Franklin	7,303	7,028
Gardner	20,206	19,399
Gloucester	24,046	24,204
Grafton	7,457	7,030
Great Barrington	5,824	5,934
Greenfield	15,672	15,500
Groton	2,550	2,434
Hadley	2,576	2,682
Hanover	2,875	2,080
Hanson	2,570	2,184
Harwich	2,535	2,329
Haverhill	46,752	48,710
Met. Dist.	**334,969**	**332,028**
Hingham	8,003	6,657
Holbrook	3,330	3,353
Holden	3,924	3,871
Holliston	3,000	2,864
Holyoke	53,750	56,537
Met. Dist.	**394,623**	**398,991**
Hopedale	3,113	2,973
Hopkinton	2,697	2,563
Hudson	8,042	8,469
*Hyannis	3,392	.....
Ipswich	6,348	5,599
Kingston	2,783	2,672
Lancaster	2,963	2,897
Lawrence	84,323	85,068
Met. Dist.	**334,969**	**332,028**
Lee	4,222	4,061
Leicester	4,851	4,445
Lenox	2,884	2,742
Leominster	22,226	21,810
Lexington	13,187	9,467
Longmeadow	5,790	4,437
Lowell	101,389	100,234
Met. Dist.	**334,969**	**332,028**
Ludlow	8,181	8,876
Lynn	98,123	102,320
Malden	58,010	58,036
Mansfield	6,530	6,364
Marblehead	10,856	8,668
Marlborough	15,154	15,587
Maynard	6,812	7,156
Medfield	4,384	4,466
Medford	63,083	59,714
Melrose	25,333	23,170
Medway	3,297	3,153
*Merino Village	3,256	.....
Methuen	21,880	21,069
Middleborough	9,032	8,608
Milford	15,388	14,741
Millbury	6,983	6,957
Milton	18,708	16,434
Monson	5,597	4,918
Montague	7,582	8,081
Nantucket	3,401	3,678
Natick	13,851	13,589
Needham	12,445	10,845
New Bedford	110,341	112,597
Met. Dist.	**272,648**	**273,055**
Newburyport	13,916	15,084
Newton	69,873	65,276
North Adams	22,213	21,621
Northampton	24,794	24,381
North Attleborough	10,359	10,197
North Andover	7,524	6,961
Northbridge	10,242	9 713
North Brookfield	3,304	3,013
North Reading	2,886	1,945
Norton	3,107	2,737
Norwood	15,383	15,049
Orange	5,611	5,365
Oxford	4,623	3,943
Palmer	9,149	9,577
Peabody	21,711	21,345
Peppereli	3,114	2,922
Pittsfield	49,684	49,677
Plymouth	13,100	13,042
Provincetown	3,668	3,808
Quincy	75,810	71,983
Randolph	7,634	6.553
Reading	10,866	9,767
Rehoboth	2,736	2,610
Revere	34,405	35,680
Rockland	8,087	7.524
Rockport	3,556	3.630
Salem	41,213	43,353
Saugus	14,825	14.700
Scituate	4,130	3,118

MASSACHUSETTS—Cont

Place	1940	
Seekonk	4,912	
Sharon	3,737	
Shirley	2,608	
Shrewsbury	7,586	
Somerset	5,873	
Somerville	102,177	1
Southbridge	16,825	
South Hadley	6,856	
*South Hadley Falls	2,930	
Spencer	6,641	
Springfield	149,554	1
Met. Dist.	**394,623**	**3**
Stoneham	10,765	
*Stoneville	2,904	
Stoughton	8,682	
Sutton	2,749	
Swampscott	10,761	
Swansea	4,684	
Taunton	37,395	
Templeton	4,601	
*Tennyville	2,783	
Tewksbury	6,261	
*Three Rivers	2,595	
*Turners Falls	4,881	
Uxbridge	6,417	
Wakefield	16,223	
Walpole	7,443	
Waltham	40,020	
Ware	7,557	
Wareham	6,364	
Warren	3,531	
Watertown	35,427	
Wayland	3,505	
Webster	13,186	
Wellesley	15,127	
West Bridgewater	3,247	
Westborough	6,436	
Westfield	18,793	
Westford	3,830	
Weston	3,590	
Westport	4,134	
West Springfield	17,135	
Westwood	3,376	
Weymouth	23,863	
Whitman	7,759	
*Whitinsville	5,068	
Wilbraham	3,041	
Williamstown	4,294	
Wilmington	4,645	
Winchendon	6,575	
Winchester	15,081	
Winthrop	16,768	
Woburn	19,751	
Worcester	193,694	1
Met. Dist.	**306,194**	**3**
Wrentham	4,674	

MICHIGAN

Adrian	14,230	
Albion	8,345	
Allegan	4,526	
Allen Park	3,487	
Alma	7,202	
Alpena	12,808	
Ann Arbor	29,815	
Bad Axe	2,624	
Battle Creek	43,453	
Bay City	47,956	
Met. Dist.	**153,388**	**1**
Belding	4,089	
Benton Harbor	16,668	
Berkley	6,406	
Bessemer	4,080	
Big Rapids	4,987	
Birmingham	11,196	
Boyne City	2,904	
Buchanan	4,056	
Cadillac	9,855	
Caro	3,070	
*Carrollton	2,984	
Center Line	3,198	
Charlotte	5,544	
Cheboygan	5,673	
Clawson	4,006	
Coldwater	7,343	
Crystal Falls	2,641	
Dearborn	63,584	
Detroit	1,623,452	1,5
Met. Dist.	**2,295,867**	**2,1**
Dowagiac	5,007	
Durand	3,127	
East Detroit	8,584	
East Grand Rapids	4,899	
East Lansing	5,839	
Eaton Rapids	3,060	
Ecorse	13,209	
Escanaba	14,830	
Fenton	3,377	
Ferndale	22,523	

*Unincorporated communities in minor civil divisions.

Place	1940	1930
HIGAN—Continued		
oints	3,937	.....
....	151,543	156,492
Dist.	188,554	179,939
t...	2,520	2,157
City	4,096	2,081
ne..	4,972	5,170
ı		
ts..	4,550	.....
Haven	8,799	8,345
edge	3,899	3,572
Rapids	164,292	168,592
Dist.	209,873	207,154
lle..	5,321	4,730
Pointe	6,179	5,173
Pointe		
s..	7,217	3,533
Pointe		
....	12,646	11,174
Pointe		
s...	2,805	961
mck	49,830	56,268
k...	5,554	5,795
s...	5,175	5,227
Park...	15,380	.....
Census, Mar.	30,	1942)
n Park	50,810	52,959
e...	6,381	5,896
t....	14,616	14,346
Acres-		
ggsville	3,968	.....
on..	3,693	3,757
	3,748	3,617
Heights	2,705	.....
....	7,044	4,44
....	6,392	6,552
ountain	11,080	11,652
ver..	4,416	4,665
od..	13,369	14,299
ng..	9,491	9,238
....	49,656	55,187
zoo.	54,097	54,786
Harbor	2,554	.....
Dist.	77,213	72,739
rd..	5,771	5,526
....	2,564	2,421
....	78,753	78,397
Dist.	110,356	98,694
....	5,365	5,008
n...	3,929	4,916
Park	15,236	12,336
on..	8,701	8,898
e...	8,694	8,078
que.	5,399	5,198
City	3,633	3,461
tte.	15,928	14,789
ll...	5,253	5,019
....	2,867	2,575
dale.	4,764	4,053
inee	10,230	10,320
l...	10,329	8,038
od..	2,585	.....
....	18,478	18,110
ens..	14,389	13,497
ant..	8,413	5,211
g..	4,409	3,956
on..	47,697	41,390
on		
nts..	16,047	15,584
ee..	6,813	6,552
ry..	2,732	2,487
....	11,328	11,326
lle..	3,032	2,566
....	3,728	4,016
....	3,428	3,245
....	14,424	14,496
ey..	6,019	5,740
t Ridge	3,391	2,885
th..	5,360	4,484
....	66,626	64,928
iron	32,759	31,361
ouge	17,008	17,314
er...	3,759	3,554
City	3,072	3,278
....	2,627	2,283
e...	9,023	6,836
ak..	25,087	22,904
....	82,794	80,715
Dist.	153,388	144,647
....	3,471	3,389
Shores	10,405	6,745
ce..	2,669	2,109
s...	4,422	3,929
ph..	8,963	8,349
s...	3,039	2,494
e Marie	15,847	13,755
Haven	4,745	4,804
....	7,214	6,950
eh..	2,921	2,456
tivers	6,710	6,863
e City	14,455	12,539
....	5,284	4,022

Place	1940	1930
MICHIGAN—Continued		
*Van Dyke	9,513	.....
Wakefield..	3,591	3,677
Wayne....	4,233	3,423
Wyandotte.	30,618	28,368
*Wyoming Park—		
Beverly.....	2,763	.....
Ypsilanti...	12,121	10,143
Zeeland....	3,007	2,850
MINNESOTA		
Albert Lea.	12,200	10,160
Alexandria.	5,051	3,876
Anoka.....	6,426	4,851
Austin.....	18,307	12,276
Bayport...	2,633	2,590
Bemidji....	9,427	7,202
Benson....	2,729	2,095
Blue Earth.	3,702	2,884
Brainerd..	12,071	10,221
Breckenridge	2,745	2,264
Chrisholm..	7,487	8,308
Cloquet....	7,304	6,782
Columbia		
Heights..	6,035	5,613
Crookston..	7,161	6,321
Crosby....	2,954	3,451
Detroit		
Lakes...	5,015	3,675
Duluth....	101,065	101,463
Met. Dist.	157,098	155,390
East Grand		
Forks...	3,511	2,922
Edina.....	5,855	3,138
Ely.....	5,970	6,156
Eveleth....	6,887	7,484
Fairmont..	6,988	5,521
Faribault..	14,527	12,767
Fergus Falls	10,848	9,389
Gilbert....	2,504	2,722
Glenwood..	2,564	2,220
Grand Rapids	4,875	3,206
Hastings...	5,662	5,086
Hibbing...	16,385	15,666
Hopkins...	4,100	3,834
Hutchinson	3,887	3,406
International		
Falls....	5,626	5,036
Jackson....	2,840	2,206
Lake City..	3,204	3,210
Litchfield..	3,920	2,880
Little Falls.	6,047	5,014
Luverne....	3,114	2,644
Mankato...	15,654	14,038
Marshall...	4,590	3,250
Minneapolis	492,370	464,356
Met. Dist.	911,077	832,258
Montevideo	5,220	4,319
Moorhead..	9,491	7,651
Morris....	3,214	2,474
New Ulm..	8,743	7,308
Northfield..	4,533	4,153
North Mankato	3,517	2,822
North St. Paul	3,135	2,915
Owatonna..	8,694	7,654
Park Rapids	2,643	2,081
Pipestone..	4,682	3,489
Red Wing..	9,962	9,629
Redwood Falls	3,270	2,552
Richfield...	6,750	3,344
Robbinsdale	6,018	4,427
Rochester..	26,312	20,621
St. Cloud..	24,173	21,000
St. James..	3,400	2,808
St. Louis Park	7,737	3,710
St. Paul...	287,736	271,606
Met. Dist.	911,077	833,258
St. Peter..	5,870	4,811
Sauk Center	3,016	2,716
Sauk Rapids	2,981	2,656
Sleepy Eye.	2,923	2,576
South St. Paul	11,844	10,009
Staples....	2,952	2,667
Stillwater...	7,013	7,173
Thief River		
Falls....	6,019	4,268
Tracy.....	3,085	2,570
Two Harbors	4,046	4,425
Virginia....	12,264	11,963
Wadena....	2,916	2,512
Waseca....	4,270	3,815
West St. Paul	5,733	4,463
White Bear		
Lake....	2,858	2,600
Willmar...	7,623	6,173
Windom...	2,807	2,123
Winona....	22,490	20,850
Worthington	5,918	3,878
MISSISSIPPI		
Aberdeen..	4,746	3,925
Amory....	3,727	3,214
Bay St. Louis	4,138	3,724
Belzoni....	3,789	2,735

Place	1940	1930
MISSISSIPPI—Continued		
Biloxi.....	17,475	14,850
Brookhaven	6,232	5,288
Canton....	6,011	4,725
Clarksdale.	12,168	10,043
Cleveland..	4,189	3,240
Columbia..	6,064	4,833
Columbus..	13,645	10,743
Corinth....	7,818	6,220
Crystal Springs	2,855	2,257
Durant....	2,510	2,480
Ellisville...	2,607	2,127
Forest....	2,735	2,176
Greenville..	20,892	14,807
Greenwood.	14,767	11,123
Grenada...	5,831	4,349
Gulfport...	15,195	12,547
Hattiesburg	21,026	18,601
Hazelhurst.	3,124	2,447
Holly Springs	2,750	2,271
Indianola..	3,604	3,116
Jackson....	62,107	48,282
Met. Dist.	88,003	68,252
Kosciusko..	4,291	3,237
Laurel.....	20,598	18,017
Leland.....	3,700	2,426
Lexington..	2,930	2,590
Louisville..	3,451	3,013
McComb..	9,898	10,057
Meridian...	35,481	31,954
Moss Point	3,042	2,453
Natchez...	15,296	13,422
New Albany	3,602	3,187
Oxford....	3,433	2,890
Pascagoula.	5,900	4,339
Pass Christian	3,338	3,004
Philadelphia	3,711	2,560
Picayune...	5,129	4,698
Port Gibson	2,748	1,861
Starkville..	4,900	3,612
Tupelo....	8,212	6,361
Vicksburg..	24,460	22,943
Water Valley	3,340	3,738
West Point.	5,627	4,677
Winona....	2,532	2,607
Yazoo City.	7,258	9,575
MISSOURI		
Aurora....	4,056	3,875
Berkeley...	2,577	.....
Bethany...	2,682	2,209
Bolivar....	2,636	2,256
Bonne Terre	3,730	4,021
Boonville..	6,089	6,435
Brentwood.	4,383	2,819
Brookfield..	6,174	6,428
Butler.....	2,958	2,706
California..	2,525	2,384
Cameron...	3,615	3,507
Cape Girar-		
deau....	19,426	16,227
Carrollton..	4,070	4,058
Carthage...	10,585	9,736
Caruthersville	6,612	4,781
Chaffee....	3,049	2,902
Charleston.	5,182	3,357
Chillicothe.	8,012	8,177
Clayton....	13,069	9,613
Clinton....	6,041	5,744
Columbia..	18,399	14,967
Crystal City	3,417	3,057
De Soto...	5,121	5,069
Dexter.....	3,108	2,714
Eldon.....	2,590	3,171
Excelsior		
Springs..	4,864	4,565
Farmington	3,738	3,001
Fayette...	2,608	2,630
Ferguson...	5,724	3,798
Festus....	4,620	4,085
Flat River.	5,401	.....
Fredericktown	3,414	2,945
Fulton.....	8,297	6,105
Glendale...	2,526	1,451
*Gravois...	6,498	.....
Hannibal..	20,865	22,761
Hayti.....	2,628	1,620
Higginsville	3,533	3,339
Independence	16,066	15,296
Jackson....	3,113	2,465
Jefferson City	24,268	21,596
*Jennings..	9,867	.....
Joplin.....	37,144	33,454
Kansas City	399,178	399,746
Met. Dist.	634,093	608,186
Kennett...	6,335	4,128
*Kinloch Park	3,393	.....
Ladue.....	3,981	780
Lamar.....	2,992	2,381
Kirksville..	10,080	8,293
Kirkwood..	12,132	9,169
Lebanon...	5,025	3,562
Lexington..	5,341	4,595
Liberty....	3,598	3,516
Louisiana .	4,669	3,549

corporated communities in minor civil divisions.

MISSOURI—Continued

Place	1940	1930
*Luxemburg	10,686	.....
Macon	4,206	3,851
Malden	2,673	2,025
Maplewood	12,875	12,657
Marceline	3,206	3,555
*Marlborough-Dodson	3,837	.....
Marshall	8,533	8,103
Marysville	5,700	5,217
Mexico	9,053	8,290
Moberly	12,920	13,772
Monett	4,395	4,099
Neosho	5,318	4,485
Nevada	8,181	7,448
North Kansas City	2,688	2,574
Overland	2,934	.....
Perryville	3,907	2,964
*Pine Lawn	5,348	.....
Popular Bluff	11,163	7,551
Richmond	4,240	4,129
Richmond Heights	12,802	9,150
Rolla	5,141	3,670
*Southeast Independence	3,143	.....
St. Charles	10,803	10,491
St. Joseph	75,711	80,935
Met. Dist.	**86,991**	**91,519**
St. Louis	816,048	821,960
Met Dist.	**1,367,977**	**1,293,516**
Ste. Genevieve	2,787	2,662
Salem	3,151	2,250
Sedalia	20,428	20,806
Sikeston	7,944	5,676
Slater	3,070	3,478
Springfield	61,238	57,527
Met. Dist.	**70,514**	**63,663**
Sullivan	2,517	2,013
Trenton	7,046	6,992
University City	33,023	25,809
Vandalia	2,672	2,450
Warrensburg	5,868	5,146
Washington	6,756	5,918
Webb City	7,033	6,876
Webster Groves	18,394	16,487
*Wellston	12,268	.....
West Plains	4,026	3,335

MONTANA

Anaconda	11,004	12,494
Billings	23,261	16,380
Bozeman	8,665	6,855
Butte	37,081	39,532
*Centerville	2,593	.....
Cut Bank	2,509	845
Deer Lodge	3,278	3,510
Dillon	3,014	2,422
Glasgow	3,799	2,216
Glendive	4,524	4,629
Great Falls	29,928	28,822
Havre	6,427	6,372
Helena	15,056	11,803
Kalispell	5,245	6,094
Laurel	2,754	2,558
Lewistown	5,874	5,358
Livingston	6,642	6,391
Miles City	7,313	7,175
Missoula	18,449	14,657
Red Lodge	2,950	3,026
Roundup	2,644	2,577
Shelby	2,538	2,004
Sidney	2,978	2,010
Whitefish	2,602	2,804

NEBRASKA

Alliance	6,253	6,669
Auburn	3,639	3,068
Beatrice	10,883	10,297
Blair	3,289	2,791
Broken Bow	2,968	2,715
Chadron	4,262	4,606
Columbus	7,632	6,898
Crete	3,038	2,865
Fairbury	6,304	6,192
Falls City	6,146	5,787
Fremont	11,862	11,407
Gering	3,104	2,531
Grand Island	19,130	18,041
Hastings	15,145	15,490
Holdredge	3,360	3,263
*Homestead	3,688	.....
Kearney	9,643	3,575
Lexington	3,688	2,962
Lincoln	81,984	75,933
Met. Dist.	**88,191**	**85,840**
McCook	6,212	6,688
Nebraska City	7,339	7,230
Norfolk	10,490	10,717
North Platte	12,429	12,061
Ogallala	3,159	1,631

NEBRASKA—Continued

Place	1940	1930
Omaha	223,844	214,006
Met Dist.	**287,698**	**273,851**
O'Neill	2,532	2,019
Plattsmouth	4,268	3,793
Scottsbluff	12,057	8,465
Schuyler	2,808	2,588
Seward	2,826	2,737
Sidney	3,388	3,306
South Sioux City	4,556	3,927
Superior	2,650	3,044
Wahoo	2,648	2,689
Wayne	2,719	2,381
West Point	2,510	2,225
York	5,383	5,712

NEVADA

*Boulder City	2,600	.....
Elko	4,094	3,217
Ely	4,140	3,045
Las Vegas	8,422	5,165
*McGill	2,505	.....
Reno	21,317	18,529
Sparks	5,318	4,508

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Berlin	19,084	20,018
Claremont	12,144	12,377
Concord	27,171	25,228
Conway	3,651	3,217
Derry	5,400	5,131
Dover	14,990	13,573
Exeter	5,398	4,872
Farmington	3,095	2,698
Franklin	6,749	6,576
Goffstown	4,247	3,839
Gorham	2,597	2,763
Hanover	3,425	3,043
Haverhill	3,487	3,665
Hudson	3,409	2,702
Jaffrey	2,879	2,485
Keene	13,832	13,794
Laconia	13,484	12,471
Lancaster	3,095	2,887
Lebanon	7,590	7,077
Littleton	4,571	4,558
Manchester	77,685	76,834
Met. Dist.	**81,932**	**80,673**
Milford	3,927	4,068
Nashua	32,927	31,463
Newmarket	2,640	2,511
Newport	5,304	4,659
Northumberland	2,750	2,360
Pembroke	2,769	2,792
Plymouth	2,533	2,470
Portsmouth	14,821	14,495
Rochester	12,012	10,209
Salem	3,267	2,751
Somersworth	6,136	5,680
*Suncook	3,356	.....
Wolfeboro	2,636	2,328

NEW JERSEY

Asbury Park	14,617	14,981
Atlantic City	64,094	66,198
Met. Dist.	**100,096**	**102,024**
Aubudon	8,906	8,904
Bayonne	79,198	88,979
Belleville	28,167	26,974
Belmar	3,435	3,491
Bergenfield	10,275	8,861
Bordentown	4,233	4,405
Bound Brook	7,616	7,372
Bradley Beach	3,468	3,306
Bridgeton	15,902	15,699
Burlington	10,905	10,844
Butler	3,351	3,392
Caldwell	4,932	5,144
Camden	117,536	118,700
Cape May	2,583	2,637
Carlstadt	5,644	5,425
Carteret	11,976	13,339
Chatham	4,888	3,869
Clementon	2,966	2,605
Cliffside Park	16,692	15,267
Clifton	48,827	46,875
Closter	2,603	2,502
Collingswood	12,685	12,723
Cranford	12,860	11,126
Dover	10,491	10,031
Dumont	7,556	5,861
Dunellen	5,360	5,148
East Orange	68,945	68,020
East Paterson	4,937	4,779
E. Rutherford	7,268	7,080
Edgewater	4,028	4,089

NEW JERSEY—Continu

Place	1940	
Egg Harbor City	3,589	
Elizabeth	109,912	11
Englewood	18,966	1
Fairlawn	9,017	
Fairview	8,770	
Flemington	2,617	
*Florence-Roebling	6,718	
Fort Lee	9,468	
Franklin	4,009	
Freehold	6,952	
Garfield	28,044	2
Garwood	3,622	
Glassboro	4,925	
Glen Ridge	7,331	
Glen Rock	5,177	
Gloucester	13,692	1
Guttenberg	6,200	
Hackensack	26,279	2
Hackettstown	3,289	
Haddonfield	9,742	
Haddon Heights	5,555	
Haledon	5,303	
Hammonton	7,668	
Harrison	14,171	1
Hasbrouck Heights	6,716	
Hawthorne	12,610	1
Highland Park	9,002	
Hightstown	3,486	
Hillsdale	3,438	
Hillside	18,556	1
Hoboken	50,115	5
Irvington	55,328	5
Jersey City	301,173	31
Keansburg	2,904	
Kearny	39,467	4
Keyport	5,147	
*Lakewood	6,748	
Lambertville	4,447	
Leonia	5,763	
Linden	24,115	2
*Lindeneau-Piscataway	4,348	
Lindenwold	2,552	
*Little Falls-Singac	4,664	
Little Ferry	4,545	
*Livingston-Northfield	3,625	
Lodi	11,552	1
Long Branch	17,408	1
Lyndhurst	17,454	1
Madison	7,944	
Manville	6,065	
*Maple Shade	5,472	
Maplewood	23,139	2
Margate City	3,266	
Matawan	2,758	
Maywood	4,052	
Merchantville	3,679	
Metuchen	6,557	
Middlesex	3,763	
Midland Park	4,525	
Millburn	11,652	
Milltown	3,515	
Millville	14,806	1
Montclair	39,807	4
Morristown	15,270	1
*Moorestown	5,364	
*Mount Holly	6,831	
Neptune	10,207	1
Newark	429,760	44
New Brunswick	33,180	3
*New Durham	5,583	
*New Market	4,512	
New Milford	3,215	
Newton	5,533	
North Arlington	9,904	
North Bergen	39,714	4
*North East Garfield	2,516	
Northfield	2,848	
North Haledon	2,761	
North Plainfield	10,586	
*Northwest Trenton	7,546	
Nutley	21,954	2
Oaklyn	3,869	
Ocean City	4,672	
*Ocean Grove	2,862	
Oceanport	3,159	
Oradell	2,802	
Orange	35,717	3
Palisades Park	8,141	
Palmyra	5,178	
Paramus	3,688	
Park Ridge	2,519	

*Unincorporated communities in minor civil divisions.

JERSEY—Continued		
	1940	1930
..	61,394	62,959
..	139,656	138,513
)..	7,011	7,121
rove	6,488	5,895
ken	17,745	16,915
nboy	41,242	43,516
urg	18,314	19,255
...	5,507	5,411
l..	37,469	34,422
ville	11,050	11,580
Lakes	3,189	3,104
)	7,719	6,992
Park	5,714	5,909
...	17,498	16,011
...	3,566	3,258
...	4,839	4,751
k..	10,974	11,622
d..	5,271	4,671
d Park	11,277	10,764
od..	14,948	12,188
ige	3,287	2,210
ay..	3,514	3,132
...	13,597	13,021
Park	9,661	8,969
...	2,926	2,073
ede	2,835	2,436
ord.	15,466	14,915
...	8,618	8,047
ic..	8,186	8,658
Plains	4,229	.....
...	9,754	8,950
lle.	8,720	8,255
mboy	7,802	8,476
ast		
then	2,925	.....
range	13,742	13,630
ainfield	5,379	5,047
iver	10,714	10,759
ield	3,087	.....
...	16,165	14,556
...	25,275	16,513
...	7,413	5,669
...	5,130	4,600
...	124,697	123,356
n Suburbs,		
...	27,645	
Dist.	200,128	190,219
ity.	56,173	58,659
...	24,730	16,472
ll-		
ville-		
ey	24,613	.....
City	7,905	6,674
...	8,957	7,161
l..	7,914	7,556
on..	8,981	9,063
e..	3,143	3,119
ton	4,643	4,410
ken	14,363	14,807
ldwell	3,458	2,911
l..	18,458	15,801
ont	8,170	.....
ew		
wick	2,721	.....
w		
...	39,439	37,107
ange	25,662	24,327
terson	3,306	3,101
e..	3,585	3,462
od..	5,368	4,861
...	3,854	3,683
Oak Ridge-		
urn	11,309	.....
d..	5,150	5,330
dge	27,191	25,266
ry..	8,306	8,172
ynne	2,861	2,878
dge	5,739	5,159
NEW MEXICO		
rdo	3,950	3,096
rque	35,449	26,570
...	4,071	2,427
...	3,038	2,116
lo.	2,943	.....
...	7,116	3,708
...	3,188	2,518
...	10,065	8,027
...	3,608	3,377
...	7,041	5,992
...	10,619	598
ngs	2,940	1,336
es.	8,385	5,811
s..	5,941	4,719
g..	3,101	2,069
...	5,104	2,519
...	7,607	6,090
...	13,482	11,173
...	20,325	11,176
tita	2,588	.....
ty..	5,944	3,519
...	3,712	2,058
ur.	6,194	4,143

NEW YORK		
Place	1940	1930
Albany....	130,577	127,412
Met. Dist.	431,575	425,259
Albion.....	4,660	4,878
Amityville.	5,058	4,437
Amsterdam	33 329	34,817
*Arlington.	3,284	.....
Auburn....	35,763	36,652
Babylon...	4.742	4.342
*Baldwin..	15,507	.....
Baldwinsville	3,840	3,845
Ballston Spa	4,443	4,591
Batavia....	17,267	17,375
Bath.....	4,696	4,015
*Bay Shore	8,631	.....
Beacon....	12,572	11,933
*Bellmore..	6,793	.....
Binghamton	78,309	76,662
Met. Dist.	145,156	130,005
Brockport..	3,590	3,511
Bronxville..	6,888	6,387
Buffalo....	575,901	573,076
Met. Dist.	857,719	820,573
Canajoharie	2,577	2,519
Canandaigua	8,321	7,541
Canastota..	4,150	4,235
Canisteo...	2,550	2,548
Canton....	3,018	2,822
Carthage...	4,207	4,460
Catskill....	5,429	5,082
Cedarhurst.	5,463	5,065
*Central Park	2,590	.....
*Cheektowaga	11,105	.....
Cobbleskill	2,617	2.594
Cohoes....	21,955	23,226
Cooperstown	2,599	2,909
Corinth....	3,054	2,613
Corning....	16,212	15,777
Cortland...	15,881	15,043
Croton-on-Hudson..	3,843	2,447
Dannemora	4,830	3,348
Dansville..	4,976	4,928
*Delmar...	2,992	.....
Depew....	6,084	6,526
Dobbs Ferry	5,883	5,741
Dolgeville.	3,195	3,309
Dunkirk...	17,713	17,802
East Aurora	5,253	4,815
*East Hempstead....	2,881	.....
*East Meadows	3,145	.....
East Rochester	6,691	6,627
East Rockaway	5,610	4,340
East Syracuse	4,520	4,646
*Eggertsville	5,708	.....
*Elmont...	8,957	.....
Ellenville..	4,000	3,280
Elmira....	45,106	47,397
Elmira Heights	4,829	5,061
Elmsford..	3,078	2,935
*Endwell..	3,436	.....
Endicott...	17,702	16,231
Fairport...	4,644	4,604
Falconer...	3,222	3,579
Farmingdale	3,524	3,373
Floral Park	12,950	10,016
Fort Edward	3,620	3,850
Fort Plain.	2,770	2,725
Frankfort..	3,859	4,203
*Franklin Square..	5,765	.....
Fredonia...	5,738	5,814
Freeport...	20,410	15,467
Fulton.....	13,362	12,462
Garden City	11,223	7,180
Geneva....	15,555	16,053
Glen Cove..	12,415	11,430
Glens Falls.	18,836	18,531
Gloversville	23,329	23,099
Goshen....	3,073	2,891
Gouvernur..	4,478	4,015
Gowanda..	3,156	3,042
Granville..	3,173	3,483
Great Neck	6.167	4,010
Green Island	3,988	4,331
Greenport..	3,259	3,062
*Greenville	2,645	.....
Hamburg..	5,467	4,731
*Harrison..	6,307	.....
*Hartsdale.	2,664	.....
Hastings-on-Hudson..	7,057	7,097
Haverstraw	5,909	5,621
Hempstead.	20,856	12,650
Herkimer..	9,617	10.446
*Hewlett...	3,485	.....
*Hicksville	6,835	.....
Highland Falls	3,711	2,910
Homer....	2,928	3,195
Hoosick Falls	4,279	4,755
Hornell....	15,649	16,250
Horseheads.	2,570	2,430
Hudson....	11,517	12,337

NEW YORK—Continued		
Place	1940	1930
Hudson Falls	6,654	6,449
*Huntington Station..	8,022	.....
*Huntington Village...	3,499	.....
Ilion.....	8,927	9,890
*Inwood...	8,022	.....
Irondequoit	23,376	18,024
Irvington..	3,272	3,067
*Islip.....	3,499	.....
Ithaca.....	19,730	20,708
Jamestown.	42,638	45,155
Johnson City	18,039	13,567
Johnstown.	10,666	10,801
Kenmore..	18,612	16,482
Kingston...	28,539	28,088
Lackawanna	24,058	23,948
Lake Placid	3,136	2,930
*Lake View	3,271	.....
Lancaster..	7,236	7,040
Larchmont.	5,970	5,282
Lawrence..	3,649	3,041
LeRoy.....	4,413	4,474
Liberty....	3,788	3,427
Lindenhurst	4,756	4,040
Little Falls.	10,163	11,105
Liverpool..	2,500	2,244
Lockport...	24,379	23,160
*Locust Valley	2,534	.....
Long Beach	9,036	5,817
Lowville...	3,578	3,424
Lynbrook..	14,557	11,993
Lyons.....	3,863	3,956
Malone....	8,743	8,657
Malvernc..	5,153	2,256
Mamaron'k	13,034	11.766
*Manhasset	5,099	.....
*Massapequa	2,676	.....
Massena..	13,328	10,637
Merchanicville	7,449	7,924
Medina....	5,871	6,071
*Merrick...	2,935	.....
Middletown	21,908	21 276
Mineola...	10,064	8,155
Mohawk...	2,882	2,835
Monticello.	3,737	3,450
Mount Kisco	5,941	5,127
Mount Morris	3,530	3,238
Mount Vernon	67,362	61,499
Newark....	9,646	7,649
Newburgh.	31,883	31,275
New Hyde Park....	4,691	3,314
New Rochelle.	58,408	54,000
New York..	7,454,995	6,930.446
Met. Dist.	11,694,520	10,901,424
Bronx..	1,394,711	1,265,258
Brooklyn	2,698,285	2,560,401
Manhattan.....	1,889,924	1,867,312
Queens..	1,297,634	1,079,129
Richmond	174,441	158,346
New York Mills....	3,628	4,006
Niagara Falls	78,029	75,460
Met. Dist.	857,719	820,573
*North Bellmore.	3,519	.....
North Pelham	5,052	4,890
Northport..	3,093	2,528
North Tarrytown....	8,804	7,417
North Tonawanda...	20,254	19,019
Norwich...	8,694	8,378
Nyack....	5,206	5,392
*Oceanside.	9,741	.....
Ogdensburg	16,346	16,915
Olean.....	21,506	21,790
Oneida....	10,291	10,558
Oneonta...	11,731	12,536
Ossining...	15,996	15,241
Oswego....	22,062	22.652
Owego.....	5,068	4,742
*Oyster Bay	4,981	.....
Palmyra...	2,709	2,592
Patchogue.	7,181	6,860
*Pearl River	3,416	.....
Peekskill...	17,311	17,125
Pelham Manor	5,302	4,908
Penn Yan..	5,308	5,329
Perry.....	4,468	4,231
Plattsburg	16,351	13,349
Pleasantville	4,454	4,540
Port Chester	23,073	22,662
Port Jervis.	9,749	10,243
*Port Washington...	10,509	.....
Potsdam...	4,821	4,136
Poughkeepsie	40,478	40,288
Rensselaer.	10,768	11,233
*Riverhead	5,622	.....

orporated communities in minor civil divisions.

NEW YORK—Continued

Place	1940	1930
Rochester..	324,975	328,132
Met. Dist.	**411,970**	**398,591**
Rockville Centre...	18,613	13,718
Rome.....	34,214	32,338
*Roosevelt..	8,248	.....
Met. Dist.	**197,128**	**190,918**
Rye.....	9,865	8,712
Sag Harbor.	2,517	2,773
Salamanca..	9,011	9,577
Saranac Lake	7,138	8,020
Saratoga Springs..	13,705	13,169
Saugerties..	3,916	4,060
*Sayville...	4,183	.....
Scarsdale..	12,966	9,690
Schenectady	87,549	95,692
Met. Dist.	**431,575**	**425,259**
Scotia.....	7,060	7,437
Sea Cliff...	4,416	3,456
Seneca Falls	6,452	6,443
Sidney.....	3,012	2,444
Silver Creek	3,067	3,160
Sloan.....	3,836	3,482
*Snyder...	4,856	.....
Solvay.....	8,201	7,986
Southampton	3,818	3,737
South Glens Falls..	3,081	2,689
Spring Valley	4,308	3,948
Springville.	2,849	2,540
Suffern....	3,768	3,757
Syracuse...	205,967	209,326
Met. Dist.	**258,352**	**245,501**
Tarrytown.	6,874	6,841
Ticonderoga	3,402	3,680
Tonawanda	13,008	12,681
Troy.....	70,304	72,763
Met. Dist.	**431,575**	**425,259**
Tuckahoe..	6,563	6,138
Tupper Lake	5,451	5,271
Utica.....	100,518	101,740
Met. Dist.	**197,128**	**190,918**
Valley Stream	16,679	11,790
Walden....	4,262	4,283
Walton....	3,697	3,496
*Wantagh..	2,780	....
Wappingers Falls....	3,427	3,336
Warsaw....	3,554	3,477
Warwick...	2,534	2,443
Waterford..	2,903	2,921
Waterloo...	4,010	4,047
Watertown.	33,385	32,205
Watervliet.	16,114	16,083
Watkins Glen	2,913	2,956
Waverly...	5,450	5,662
Wellsville..	5,942	5,674
*West Albany	3,786	.....
Westbury..	4,524	.....
*West Elmira	3,223	.....
Westfield..	3,434	3,466
West Haverstraw....	2,533	2,834
*West Hempstead...	3,384	.....
Whitehall..	4,851	5,191
White Plains	40,327	35,830
Whitesboro	3,532	3,375
Williamsville	3,614	3,119
Williston Park	5,750	4,427
*Woodmere	6,359	.....
Yonkers...	142,598	134,646
Yorkville..	3,311	3,406

NORTH CAROLINA

Albermarle.	4,060	3,493
*Amex-Stowe-Northern Velmont Mills	2,867	.....
Asheboro..	6,981	5,021
Asheville...	51,310	50,193
Met. Dist.	**76,324**	**70,537**
Beaufort...	3,272	2,957
Belmont...	4,356	4,121
Bessemer City	3,567	3,739
Brevard...	3,061	2,339
Burlington.	12,198	9,737
*Burnsville Hill-Elk Mountain, Woodfin.	3,225	.....
Canton ...	5,037	5,117
*Caroleen-Avondale-Henrietta	3,832	.....
*Chadwick-Hoskins..	5,878	.....
Chapel Hill	3,654	2,699
Charlotte..	100,899	82,675
Met. Dist.	**112,986**	**91,264**
Cherryville.	3,225	2,756
Clinton....	3,557	2,712

N. CAROLINA—Continued

Place	1940	1930
Concord...	15,572	11.820
*Cramerton	2,980	.....
*Draper...	3,573	.....
Dunn.....	5,256	4,558
Durham...	60,195	52,037
Met. Dist.	**69,683**	**58,525**
Edenton...	3,835	3,563
Elizabeth City	11,564	10,032
Elkin.....	2.734	2,357
*Erwin....	3,793	.....
Farmville..	2,980	2,056
Fayetteville	17,428	13,049
Forest City	5,035	4,069
Gastonia...	21.313	17,093
*Gastonia Suburbs.	10,919	.....
Goldsboro..	17,274	14,985
Graham ...	4.339	2,972
*Graham-Burlington	4,455	.....
Greensboro.	59,319	53,569
Met. Dist.	**73,055**	**63,469**
Greenville..	12,674	9,194
Hamlet...	5.111	4,801
*Hartsell Mill-Franklin Mill-Norcott Mill	3,042	.....
Henderson.	7,647	6,345
Henderson-ville.....	5,381	5,070
Hickory...	13,487	7,363
High Point.	39.495	36,745
*Kannapolis	25,024	.....
Kings Mountain	6,548	5,632
Kingston...	15,388	11,362
Laurinburg.	5,685	3,312
Lenoir.....	7,598	6,532
Lexington..	10,550	9,652
Lincolnton.	4,525	3,781
Lumberton.	5,803	4,140
Marion....	2,889	2,467
Monroe....	6,475	6,100
Mooresville	6,652	5,619
Morhead City	3,695	3,483
Morganton.	7,670	6,001
Mount Airy	6,286	6,045
Mount Olive	2,929	2,685
New Bern..	11,815	11,981
Newton...	5,407	4,394
North Wilkesboro	4,478	3,668
Oxford.....	3,991	4,101
Raleigh....	46,897	37,279
Reidsville..	10,387	6,851
Roanoke Rapids..	8,545	3,404
Rockingham	3,657	2,906
Rocky Mount	25,568	21,412
Roxboro...	4,599	3,657
Salisbury..	19,037	16,951
Sanford...	4,960	4,253
Scotland Neck	2,559	2,339
Shelby....	14,037	10,789
Smithfield..	3,678	2,543
Southern Pines....	3,225	2,524
Spencer....	3,072	3,128
Spindale...	3,952	3,066
Statesville..	11,440	10,490
*Suburban Henderson	6,324	.....
*Suburban Marlon..	6,764	.....
*Suburban Mt. Airy.....	5,624	.....
*Suburban Roanoke Rapids	3,074	.....
Tarboro...	7.148	6,379
Thomasville	11.041	10.090
Valdese....	2.615	1,816
Wadesboro.	3.587	3.124
Washington	8.569	7,035
Waynesville	2,940	2,414
*West & North Albermarle	4,858	.....
*West Leaksville-Spray-North Spray....	9,826	.....
Whiteville..	3,011	2,203
Williamston	3,966	2,731
Wilmington	33,407	32,270
Wilson....	19,234	12,613
Winston-Salem	79.815	75,274
*Winter Park-East Wilmington	4,600	.....
Met. Dist.	**109,833**	**97,274**

NORTH DAKOTA

Bismarck..	15,496	11,090
Devils Lake	6,204	5,451
Dickinson..	5,839	5,025

N. DAKOTA—Conti

Place	1940
Fargo.....	32,580
Grafton...	4,070
Grand Forks	20,228
Jamestown.	8,790
Mandan...	5,685
Minot.....	16,577
Valley City	5,917
Wahpeton..	3,747
Williston...	5,790

OHIO

Akron.....	244,791
Met. Dist.	**349,705**
Alliance...	22,405
Amherst...	2,896
Ashland...	12,453
Ashtabula..	21,405
Athens....	7,696
Barberton..	24,028
Barnesville.	5,002
Bay.....	3,356
Bedford....	7,390
Bellaire....	13,799
Bellefontaine	9,808
Bellevue...	6,127
Berea.....	6,025
Bexley....	8,705
Bowling Green	7,190
Bridgeport.	4,853
Bryan.....	5,404
Bucyrus...	9,727
Cadiz.....	2,808
Cambridge.	15,044
Campbell..	13,785
Canton....	108,401
Met. Dist.	**200,352**
Carey.....	2,984
Carrollton .	2,548
Celina.....	4,841
Chagrin Falls	2,505
Cheviot....	9,013
Chillicothe.	20,129
Cincinnati.	455,610
Met. Dist.	**789,309**
Circleville..	7,982
Cleveland..	878,336
Met. Dist.	**1,214,943**
Cleveland Heights..	54,992
Clyde.....	3,174
Columbiana	2,887
Columbus..	306,087
Met. Dist.	**365,796**
Conneaut..	9,355
Coshocton.	11,509
Crestline...	4,337
Crooksville.	2,890
*Crown Point	2,635
Cuyahoga Falls....	20,546
Dayton....	210.718
Met. Dist.	**271,513**
Deer Park.	3,510
Defiance...	9,744
Delaware..	8,944
Delphos...	5,746
Dennison..	4,413
Dover (Cuyahoga Co.)	3,200
Dover (Tuscarawas Co.)	9.691
East Cleveland	39,495
East Liverpool	23,556
East Palestine	5,123
Eaton.....	3,552
Elmwood Place	4,248
Elyria.....	25,120
Euclid.....	17,866
*Fairfax-Madison Place	3,980
Fairfield...	2,549
Fairport...	4,528
Fairview...	4,700
Findlay....	20,228
Fostoria...	13,453
Franklin...	4,511
Fremont...	14,710
Gallon.....	8,685
Gallipolis..	7,832
Garfield Heights..	16,989
Geneva....	4,171
Girard.....	9,805
Glouster...	2,847
Grandview Heights..	6,960
Greenfield..	4,228
Greenhills..	2,677
Greenville..	7,745
Hamilton..	50,592
Met. Dist.	**112,686**
Hicksville..	2,549
Hillsboro...	4,713

*Unincorporated communities in minor civil divisions.

HIO—Continued

	1940	1930
...	4,189	4,086
...	15,851	16,621
...	6,295	5,922
...	8,581	8,375
...	7,593	7,069
d..	69,160	70,509
r..	21,940	18,716
burg	2,535	.....
...	3,890	3,222
...	44,711	42,287
...	3,379	3,405
l..	5,601	5,703
...	6,177	6,080
...	4,697	4,141
...	44,125	44,512
...	3,379	3,130
d..	37,154	33,525
eights	6,728	5,950
...	14,543	14,285
...	30,817	31,084
Ferry	14,729	14,524
lle.	4,037	3,639
n..	26,642	26,400
...	4,683	4,588
ts..	2,696	2,612
...	4,359	4,071
urg	5,544	5,518
ort.	3,356	3,505
own	31,220	29,992
ist.	112,686	106,989
...	2,937	2,675
unction	5,192	5,030
ier.	3,703	3,677
Healthy	3,997	3,539
Vernon	10,122	9,370
a..	4,825	4,545
lle.	5,368	5,322
...	31,487	30,596
ston	6,024	5,931
g ...		
ts..	3,830	4,152
ers- ...	4,564	4,265
la- a..	12,328	12,365
Falls	3,120	3,458
...	16,273	16,314
alti- ...	2,616	2,402
anton	2,988	2,648
ol- ill..	5,231	4,139
lmsted	3,487	2,624
oyalton	2,559	1,540
...	8,211	7,776
l..	34,010	33,411
d..	7,652	6,494
...	4,305	4,292
...	4,484	4,427
...	2,756	2,588
lle.	12,235	10,944
...	16,365	13,899
irg.	3,457	3,182
...	16,049	16,009
r...	3,581	3,563
nton	4,505	4,408
uth	40,466	42,560
h...	8,538	8,010
...	6,079	5,723
...	2,770	2,785
tiver	8,291	5,682
ard	7,387	7,487
sville	2,797	2,430
ys..	5,532	5,433
...	12,301	10,622
y...	24,874	24,622
...	3,902	3,949
lle..	4,048	4,098
ts..	23,393	17,783
...	6,643	6,198
...	9,790	9,301
n...	2,907	1,843
uclid	6,146	4,399
eld.	70,662	68,743
Dist.	77,406	73,929
ville	37,651	35,422
s..	11,739	11,249
ge.	3,452	.....
...	16,102	16,428
noe ...	2,879	2,559
...	282,349	290,718
Dist.	341,663	346,530
...	7,426	7,044
...	9,697	8,675
ville	6,435	6,437
ty ts..	5,981	2,237
rton	5,370	3,059

OHIO—Continued

Place	1940	1930
Upper Sandusky	3,907	3,889
Urbana	8,335	7,742
Van Wert	9,227	8,472
Wadsworth	6,495	5,930
Wapakoneta	5,225	5,378
Warren	42,837	41,062
Washington Court House	9,402	8,426
Wauseon	3,016	2,889
Wellington	2,529	2,235
Wellston	5,537	5,319
Wellsville	7,672	7,956
Westerville	3,146	2,879
Wickliffe	3,155	2,491
Willard	4,261	4,514
Willoughby	4,364	4,252
Wilmington	5,971	5,332
*Woodlawn-Lincoln Heights	3,380	.....
Wooster	11,543	10,742
Wyoming	4,466	3,767
Xenia	10,633	10,507
Youngstown	167,720	170,002
Met. Dist.	**372,428**	**364,560**
Zanesville	37,500	36,440

OKLAHOMA

Ada	15,143	11,261
Altus	8,593	8,439
Alva	5,055	5,121
Anadarko	5,579	5,036
Antlers	3,254	2,246
Ardmore	16,886	15,741
Atoka	2,548	1,856
Bartlesville	16,237	14,733
Bethany	2,590	2,032
Blackwell	8,537	9,521
Bristow	6,050	6,619
Chandler	2,738	2,717
Cherokee	2,553	2,236
Chickasha	14,111	14,099
Claremore	4,134	3,720
Cleveland	2,510	2,959
Clinton	6,738	7,512
Cordell	2,776	2,936
Cushing	7,703	9,301
Drumright	4,303	4,972
Duncan	9,207	8,363
Durant	10,027	7,463
Edmond	4,002	3,576
Elk City	5,021	5,666
El Reno	10,078	9,394
Enid	28,981	26,399
Frederick	5,109	4,568
Guthrie	10,018	9,582
Hartshorne	2,596	3,587
Henryetta	6,905	7,694
Hobart	5,177	4,982
Holdenville	6,632	7,268
Hollis	2,732	2,914
Hominy	3,267	3,485
Hugo	5,909	5,272
Idabel	3,689	2,581
Kingfisher	3,352	2,726
Lawton	18,055	12,121
Madill	2,594	2,203
Mangum	4,193	4,806
Marlow	2,899	3,084
McAlester	12,401	11,804
Miami	8,345	8,064
Muskogee	32,332	32,026
Norman	11,429	9,633
Nowata	3,904	3,531
Okmah	3,811	4,002
Oklahoma City	204,424	185,389
Met. Dist.	**221,229**	**202,163**
Okmulgee	16,051	17,097
Pauls Valley	5,104	4,235
Pawhuska	5,443	5,931
Pawnee	2,742	2,562
Perry	5,045	4,206
Picher	5,848	7,773
Ponca City	16,794	16,136
Poteau	4,020	3,169
Pryor Creek	2,501	1,828
Purcell	3,116	2,817
Sand Springs	6,137	6,674
Sapulpa	12,249	10,533
Sayre	3,037	3,157
Seminole	11,547	11,459
Shawnee	22,053	23,283
Stillwater	10,097	7,016
Sulphur	4,970	4,242
Tahlequah	3,027	2,495
Tonkawa	3,197	3,311
Tulsa	142,157	141,258
Met. Dist.	**188,562**	**183,207**
Vinita	5,685	4,263
Wagoner	3,535	2,994
Watonga	2,828	2,228

OKLAHOMA—Continued

Place	1940	1930
Weatherford	2,504	2,417
Weweka	10,315	10,401
Woodward	5,406	5,056

OREGON

Albany	5,654	5,325
Ashland	4,744	4,544
Astoria	10,389	10,349
Baker	9,342	7,858
Bend	10,021	8,848
Burns	2,566	2,599
Coquille	3,327	2,732
Corvallis	8,392	7,585
Cottage Grove	2,626	2,473
Dallas	3,579	2,975
Eugene	20,838	18,901
Grants Pass	6,028	4,666
Hillsboro	3,747	3,039
Hood River	3,280	2,757
Klamath Falls	16,497	16,093
La Grande	7,747	8,050
Lebanon	2,729	1,851
Marshfield	5,259	5,287
McMinnville	3,706	2,917
Medford	11,281	11,007
Newberg	2,960	2,951
North Bend	4,262	4,012
Ontario	3,551	1,941
Oregon City	6,124	5,761
*Parkrose	2,987	.....
Pendleton	8,847	6,621
Portland	305,394	301,815
Met. Dist.	**406,406**	**378,728**
Roseburg	4,924	4,362
St. Helens	4,204	3,994
Salem	30,908	26,266
Seaside	2,902	1,565
Silverton	2,925	2,462
Springfield	3,805	2,364
The Dalles	6,266	5,883
Tillamook	2,751	2,549

PENNSYLVANIA

Abington	20,857	18,648
Alden	2,642	2,269
Aliquippa	27,023	27,116
Allentown	96,904	92,563
Met. Dist.	**325,142**	**322,172**
*Allison	2,948	.....
Altoona	80,214	82,054
Met. Dist.	**114,094**	**114,232**
Ambler	3,953	3,944
Ambridge	18,968	20,227
*Andalusia-Cornwells-Eddington	3,855	.....
Apollo	3,232	3,406
Archbald	8,296	9,587
Arnold	10,898	10,575
*Ardmore	9,015	.....
Ashland	7,045	7,164
Ashley	6,371	7,093
Aspinwall	4,716	4,263
Athens	4,215	4,372
Avalon	6,155	5,940
*Avella	2,569	.....
Avoca	4,771	4,943
*Baerville-Pennville-Parkeville	2,719	.....
*Bala Cynwyd	4,907	.....
Bangor	5,687	5,824
Barnesboro	3,831	3,506
Beaver	5,641	5,665
*Beaverdale-Lloydell	3,033	.....
Beaver Falls	17,098	17,147
Bedford	3,268	2,953
*Beechwood	4,966	.....
Bellefonte	5,304	4,804
Bellevue	10,488	10,252
Bellwood	2,772	2,560
Ben Avon	2,516	2,472
Bentleyville	3,428	2,609
Berwick	13,181	12,660
Bethlehem	58,490	57,892
Met. Dist.	**325,142**	**322,172**
Birdsboro	3,313	3,542
*Burdville-Natrona Heights	4,586	.....
Blairsville	5,002	5,296
Blakely	8,100	8,260
Bloomsburg	9,799	9,093
Boyertown	3,983	3,943
Brackenridge	6,400	6,250
Braddock	18,326	19,329
Bradford	17,691	19,306
Brentwood	7,552	5,381
Bridgeport	5,904	5,595
Bridgeville	4,459	3,939

*Incorporated communities in minor civil divisions.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

Place	1940	1930
Bristol	11,895	11,799
Brockway	2,709	2,690
Brownsville	8,015	2,869
*Brookline-South Ardmore-Oakmont	8,865	.....
Brookville	4,397	4,387
*Bryn Mawr	4,777	.....
Burnham	2,997	3,089
Butler	24,477	23,568
*Bywood	6,678	.....
California	2,614	2,362
Camp Hill	3,630	3,111
Canonsburg	12,599	12,558
Carbondale	19,371	20,061
Carlisle	13,984	12,596
Carnegie	12,663	12,497
Castle Shannon	3,970	3,810
Catasauqua	4,764	4,851
Centerville	6,317	6,467
Chambersburg	14,852	13,788
Charleroi	10,784	11,260
Cheltenham	19,082	15,731
Chester	59,285	59,164
Clairton	16,381	15,291
Clarion	3,798	3,201
Clarks Summit	2,691	2,604
Clearfield	9,372	9,221
Clifton Heights	4,921	5,507
Clymer	3,082	2,672
Coaldale	6,163	6,921
Coatesville	14,006	14,582
Collingdale	8,162	7,857
Columbia	11,547	11,349
Connellsville	13,608	13,290
Conshohocken	10,776	10,815
Coplay	3,109	3,279
Coraopolis	11,086	10,724
Corry	6,935	7,152
Coudersport	3,199	2,740
Crafton	7,163	7,004
Cresson	2,500	2,317
Curwensville	3,422	3,140
Dale	3,291	3,364
Dallastown	2,917	2,849
Danville	7,122	7,185
Darby	10,334	9,899
Derry	3,003	3,046
Dickson City	11,548	12,395
Donora	13,180	13,905
Dormont	12,974	13,190
Downingtown	4,645	4,548
Doylestown	4,976	4,577
Du Bois	12,080	11,595
Dunmore	23,086	22,627
Dupont	5,278	5,161
Duquesne	20,693	21,396
Durves	8,275	8,503
East Conemaugh	4,810	4,979
East Lansdowne	3,323	3,168
East McKeesport	3,026	2,922
East Mauch Chunk	3,392	3,739
East Pittsburgh	6,079	6,214
East Stroudsburg	6,404	6,009
Easton	33,589	34,468
Met. Dist.	**325,142**	**322,172**
Ebensburg	3,719	3,063
*Edge Hill	2,681	.....
Edgewood	4,697	4,821
Edwardsville	7,998	8,847
Elizabeth	2,976	2,939
Elizabethtown	4,315	3,940
*Elkins Park	3,286	.....
Ellwood City	12,329	12,323
Emaus	6,731	6,419
Emporium	3,775	2,929
Emsworth	2,765	2,709
*Enola-South Enola	3,005	.....
Ephrata	6,199	4,988
Erie	116,955	115,967
Met. Dist.	**134,039**	**129,817**
Etna	7,223	7,493
Exeter	5,802	5,724
Farrell	13,899	14,359
Ferndale	2,740	2,742
*Folsom-Homes	3,884	.....
Ford City	5,795	6,127
Forest City	4,266	5,209
Forest Hills	5,248	4,549
Forty Fort	6,293	6,224
Fountain Hill	4,804	4,568
Frackville	8,035	8,034
Franklin	9,948	10,254
Freedom	3,227	3,227
Freeland	6,593	7,098
Freeport	2,710	2,772

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

Place	1940	1930
*Fullerton	2,738	.....
Gallitzin	3,618	3,458
*Georgetown (Luzerne County)	5,085	.....
Gettysburg	5,916	5,584
Gilberton	3,710	4,227
Girardville	4,602	4,891
Glassport	8,748	8,390
*Glen Lyon	5,233	.....
*Glendale	3,828	.....
Glenolden	4,825	4,482
*Glenside-Noble	6,444	.....
Greensburg	16,743	16,508
Greencastle	2,511	2,557
Greenville	8,149	8,628
Grove City	6,296	6,156
Hamburg	3,717	3,637
Hanover	13,076	11,805
Harrisburg	83,893	80,339
Met. Dist.	**173,367**	**161,672**
Harrison	13,161	12,387
Hatboro	2,605	2,651
Haverford	27,594	21,362
Hazelton	38,009	36,765
Hellertown	4,031	3,851
*Hershey-Swatara	4,751	.....
*Highland Park	7,778	.....
Hollidaysburg	5,910	5,969
Homestead	19,041	20,141
Honesdale	5,687	5,490
*Hudson-Irishtown	3,564	.....
Hummelstown	3,264	3,036
Huntingdon	7,170	7,558
Indiana	10,050	9,569
Ingram	3,904	3,866
Irwin	3,441	3,443
Jeannette	16,220	15,126
*Jeffersonville	2,910	.....
Jenkintown	5,024	4,797
Jermyn	3,238	3,519
Jersey Shore	5,432	5,781
Johnsonburg	4,955	4,737
Johnstown	66,688	66,993
Met. Dist.	**151,781**	**147,611**
Kane	6,133	6,232
Kennett Square	3,375	3,091
Kingston	20,679	21,600
Kittanning	7,550	7,808
Kulpmont	6,159	6,120
Kutztown	2,966	2,841
Lancaster	61,345	59,949
Met. Dist.	**132,027**	**123,156**
Landsdale	9,316	8,379
Lansdowne	10,837	(a) 9,023
Lansford	8,710	9,632
Larksville	8,467	9,322
Latrobe	11,111	10,644
Laureldale	3,397	.....
Lebanon	27,206	25,561
Leechburg	4,275	4,489
*Lee Park	4,512	.....
Lehighton	6,615	6,490
Lemoyne	4,358	4,171
Lewisburg	3,571	3,308
Lewistown	13,017	13,357
*Linwood	3,108	.....
*Llanerch	2,512	.....
Lititz	4,840	4,368
Lock Haven	10,810	9,668
Lower Merion	39,566	35,166
Luzerne	7,082	6,950
Lykens	3,048	3,033
Mahanoy City	13,442	14,784
Manheim	3,831	3,520
Marcus Hook	4,128	4,867
Masontown	3,721	3,873
Mauch Chunk	3,009	3,206
Mayfield	3,172	3,774
McAdoo	5,127	5,239
McDonald	3,530	3,281
McKeesport	55,355	54,632
McKees Rocks	17,021	18,116
Meadville	18,919	16,698
Mechanicsburg	5,709	5,647
Media	5,351	5,372
*Melrose Park	2,509	.....
*Merion	4,171	.....
Meyersdale	3,250	3,065
Middletown	7,046	6,085
Midland	6,373	6,007
*Midvale-Plains	8,678	.....
Millersburg	2,959	2,909
Millvale	7,811	8,166
Milton	8,313	8,552
Minersville	8,686	9,392
*Minooka	2,828	.....
Monaca	7,061	4,641
Monessen	20,257	20,268

PENNSYLVANIA—Conti

Place	1940	
Monongahela City	8,825	
Montoursville	3,019	
Moosic	4,568	
Morrisville	5,493	
Mount Carmel	17,780	
Mount Lebanon	19,571	
Mount Joy	2,855	
Mount Oliver	6,981	
Mount Penn	3,654	
Mount Pleasant	5,824	
Mount Union	4,783	
Muncy	2,606	
Munhall	13,900	
Myerstown	2,692	
Nanticoke	24,387	
Nanty-Glo	6,217	
Narberth	5,217	
*Natrona	6,890	
Nazareth	5,721	
*Nesquehoning	3,856	
*Newton	3,889	
New Brighton	9,630	
New Castle	47,638	
New Cumberland	4,525	
New Kensington	24,055	
Norristown	38,181	
Northampton	9,622	
North Bellevernon	3,022	
North Braddock	15,679	
North Catasauqua	2,530	
North Charleroi	2,674	
North East	3,704	
Northumberland	4,469	
Norwood	3,921	
Oakmont	6,250	
Oil City	20,379	
Old Forge	11,892	
Olyphant	9,252	
Oxford	2,723	
Palmerton	7,475	
Palmyra	5,239	
*Paoli	2,675	
Patton	3,085	
Pen Argyl	4,059	
Penbrook	3,627	
Perkasie	4,121	
Philadelphia	1,931,334	1,9
Met. Dist.	**2,898,644**	**2,8**
Phillipsburg	3,963	
Phoenixville	12,282	
Pitcairn	6,910	
*Pittock-Island Avenue Extension	4,596	
Pittsburgh	671,659	6
Met. Dist.	**1,994,060**	**1,9**
Pittston	17,828	
Plains	15,621	
Plymouth	15,507	
Polk	3,690	
Portage	4,123	
Port Carbon	3,279	
Port Vue	3,601	
Pottstown	21,194	
Pottsville	24,530	
*Preston (Delaware County)	2,825	
Prospect Park	5,100	
Punxsutawney	9,482	
Quakertown	5,150	
Rankin	7,470	
Reading	110,568	1
Met. Dist.	**175,355**	**1**
Red Lion	4,891	
Renovo	3,784	
*Republic	2,684	
Reynoldsville	3,675	
Ridgway	6,253	
Ridley Park	3,887	
Roaring Springs	2,724	
*Roslyn	3,399	
Rochester	7,441	
Royersford	3,605	
St. Clair	6,809	
St. Marys	7,653	
Sayre	7,569	
Schuylkill Haven	6,518	
Scottdale	6,493	
Scranton	140,404	1
Met. Dist.	**629,581**	**6**
Selinsgrove	2,877	
Sewickley	5,614	
Shaler	11,185	

*Unincorporated communities in minor civil divisions.

SYLVANIA—Continued		
	1940	1930
kin..	18,810	20,274
	25,622	25,908
Hill	4,467	3,825
burg.	8,202	8,642
ville.	5,129	5,194
eld..	2,599	.....
doah	19,790	21,782
gton.	4,932	4,401
nsburg	5,244	4,345
on..	4,145	.....
ton..	4,062	4,134
et..	5,430	4,395
ton..	4,036	3,857
Con-		
ville.	2,628	2,516
Fork	3,023	3,227
Greens-		
	2,616	2,520
vest		
nsburg	3,002	3,105
Wil-		
sport	6,033	6,058
er..	3,201	2,761
City	3,022	2,963
dale.	4,989	4,781
g Garden	2,931	.....
College	6,226	4,450
n....	13,115	13,291
hurst	21,457	.....
	12,577	13,368
sburg	6,186	5,961
Notch	2,505	2,768
t Hill	5,406	5,567
ry...	15,462	15,626
hanna		
ot...	2,740	3,203
mont	4,061	3,405
dale	15,919	16,029
rville	9,234	9,133
qua..	12,486	12,936
um..	9,846	9,551
	9,002	10,428
)...	7,382	8,027
ille..	8,126	8,055
da..	4,154	4,104
rd...	4,017	4,187
rton	3,104	.....
Creek	9,805	10,690
e....	8,845	9,042
City.	3,843	3,788
own.	21,819	19,544
Darby	56,883	(a) 47,145
grift	10,725	11,479
k....	4,356	4,376
n....	14,891	14,863
ngton	26,166	24,545
sboro	10,231	10,167
sburg	4,891	4,915
ne-		
ford..	4,497	.....
erly.	2,754	2,531
oro..	3,665	3,643
rville.	2,918	2,854
Chester	13,289	12,325
Hazleton	7,523	7,310
Home-		
d....	3,526	3,552
Mana-		
r....	2,584	.....
mont.	3,741	3,388
Newton	2,765	2,953
Park-		
wood	7,981	.....
Pittston	7,943	7,940
Reading	4,907	4,908
View.	7,215	6,028
Wyoming	2,992	2,769
York.	5,590	5,381
-Barre	86,236	86,626
Dist.	629,581	652,312
sburg	29,853	29,639
nsport	44,355	45,729
nstown	2,769	2,958
w Grove	4,339	.....
rding	5,662	6,291
.....	8,217	8,265
er...	9,057	9,205
n....	7,989	8,508
cote..	3,031	.....
lmoor	2,755	.....
ing..	4,728	4,648
issing	3,320	3,111
n....	8,524	5,430
.....	56,712	55,254
Dist.	92,627	87,195
wood	2,546	2,783

1930 figures for Lansdowne
rh and Upper Darby town-
corrected by transfer of
tion (519) of St. Vincents'
from former to latter.

incorporated communities in minor civil divisions.

RHODE ISLAND		
Place	1940	1930
Barrington..	6,231	5,162
Bristol.....	11,159	11,953
Burrillville.	8,185	7,677
Central Falls	25,248	25,898
Coventry..	6,998	6,430
Cranston...	47,085	42,911
Cumberland	10,825	10,304
East Greenwich	3,842	3,666
East Providence....	32,165	29,995
Hopkinton.	3,230	2,823
Johnston...	10,672	9,357
Lincoln....	10,577	10,421
*Manville..	3,746	.....
Middletown	3,379	2,499
Newport....	30,532	27,612
*North East Greenwich	2,909	.....
North Kingstown....	4,604	4,279
North Providence....	12,156	11,104
North Smithfield.....	4,196	3,945
Pawtucket.	75,797	77,149
Portsmouth	3,683	2,909
Providence.	253,504	252,981
Met. Dist.	**711,500**	**690,631**
Scituate	2,838	2,292
Smithfield	4,611	3,967
South Kingstown....	7,282	6,010
Tiverton..	5,018	4,578
*Valley Falls	5,412	.....
*Wakefield-Peacedale	3,867	.....
Warren....	8,158	7,974
Warwick..	28,757	23,196
Westerly...	11,199	10,997
West Warwick	18,188	17,696
Woonsocket	49,303	49,376

SOUTH CAROLINA		
Abbeville..	4,930	4,414
Aiken.....	6,186	6,033
Anderson..	19,424	14,383
Bamberg...	3,000	2,450
Batesburg..	2,933	2,839
Beaufort...	3,185	2,776
Bennettsville	4,895	3,667
Bishopville.	2,995	2,249
Camden...	5,747	5,183
Charleston.	71,275	62,265
Met. Dist.	**98,711**	**79,760**
Cheraw....	4,497	3,573
Chester....	6,392	5,528
Clinton....	5,704	5,643
Clover....	3,067	3,111
Columbia..	62,396	51,581
Met. Dist.	**89,555**	**73,963**
Conway....	5,066	3,011
Darlington.	6,236	5,556
Dillon.....	3,867	2,731
Eastley....	5,183	4,886
Eau Claire.	3,508	2,915
*Equinox Appleton Mills	3,935	.....
Florence...	16,054	14,774
Fort Mill..	2,919	2,112
Gaffney....	7,636	6,827
Georgetown	5,559	5,082
Greenville..	34,734	29,154
*Greenville Suburbs.	37,800	.....
Greenwood.	13,020	11,020
Greer.....	2,940	2,419
*Hamrick-Limestone-Alma Mills.....	3,773	.....
Hartsville.	5,399	5,067
Honea Path	2,765	2,740
Kingstree..	3,182	2,392
Lake City..	2,522	1,942
Lancaster..	4,430	3,545
*Langley-Bath	3,848	.....
Laurens....	6,894	5,443
Marion....	5,746	4,921
Mullins....	4,392	3,158
*Navy Yard-Six Mile.	7,194	.....
Newberry..	7,510	7,298
North Augusta	2,629	2,003
*North Charleston.....	2,522	.....
*Olympia Mills Village..	2,831	.....
Orangeburg	10,521	8,776
*Pelzer....	3,012	.....
*Republic Cotton Mills....	3,136	.....
Rock Hill..	15,009	11,322
*South Greenwood....	2,687	.....

S. CAROLINA—Continued		
Place	1940	1930
Spartanburg	32,249	28,723
Summerville	3,023	2,579
Sumter....	15,874	11,780
Union.....	8,478	7,419
Walhalla...	2,820	2,388
Walterboro.	3,373	2,592
*War Shoals	3,101	.....
*Warrenville-Graniteville	4,012	.....
Whitmire..	3,272	2,763
Williamston	2,509	2,235
Winnsboro.	3,181	2,344
Woodruff..	3,508	3,175
York.....	3,495	2,827

SOUTH DAKOTA		
Aberdeen..	17,015	16,465
Brookings..	5,346	4,376
Canton....	2,518	2,270
Deadwood..	4,100	2,559
Hot Springs	4,083	2,908
Huron.....	10,843	10,946
Lead.....	7,520	5,733
Madison...	5,018	4,289
Mitchell...	10,633	10,942
Milbank...	2,745	2,389
Mobridge..	3,908	3,464
Pierre....	4,322	3,659
Rapid City.	13,844	10,404
Sioux Falls.	40,832	23,362
Sisseton....	2,513	1,569
Sturgis....	3,008	1,747
Vermillion.	3,324	2,850
Watertown.	10,617	10,214
Yankton...	6,798	6,072

TENNESSEE		
Alcoa.....	5,131	5,255
Athens....	6,930	5,385
*Bemis....	2,806	.....
Bristol (a).	14,004	12,005
Brownsville	4,012	3,204
Chattanooga	128,163	119,798
Met. Dist.	**193,215**	**168,589**
Clarksville.	11,831	9,242
Cleveland..	11,351	9,136
Clinton....	2,761	1,927
Columbia..	10,579	7,882
Cookeville.	4,364	3,738
Covington.	3,513	3,397
Dickson-..	3,504	2,902
Dyersburg.	10,034	8,733
East Ridge.	2,939	2,152
Elizabethton	8,516	8,093
Erwin.....	3,350	3,623
Etowah....	3,362	4,209
Fayetteville	4,584	3,822
*Fountain City	6,494	.....
Franklin...	4,120	3,377
Gallatin..	4,829	3,050
Greeneville.	6,784	5,544
Harriman..	5,620	4,588
*Highland Park	2,591	.....
Humboldt..	5,160	4,613
Jackson....	24,332	22,172
Jefferson City	2,576	1,898
Johnson City	22,763	25,080
Kingsport..	14,404	11,914
Knoxville..	111,580	105,802
Met. Dist.	**151,829**	**135,714**
LaFollette.	4,010	2,637
Lawrenceburg	3,807	3,102
Lebanon...	5,950	4,656
Lenoir City	4,373	4,470
Lewisburg..	3,582	3,112
Lexington..	2,526	1,823
London....	3,017	2,578
McMinnville	4,649	3,914
Martin....	3,587	3,300
Maryville..	5,609	4,958
Memphis..	292,942	253,143
Met. Dist.	**332,477**	**276,126**
Milan.....	3,035	3,155
Morristown	8,050	7,305
Mount Pleasant	3,089	2,910
Murfreesboro	9,495	7,993
Nashville..	167,402	153,866
Met. Dist.	**241,769**	**209,422**
Newport...	3,575	2,989
Oak Ridge*	48,000	.....
*Old Hickory	5,993	.....
Paris.....	6,395	8,164
Pulaski....	5,314	3,367
*Red Bank-White Oak	5,062	.....
Ripley....	2,784	2,330
Rockwood..	3,981	3,898
Shelbyville.	6,537	5,010
Sparta.....	2,506	2,211
Springfield.	6,668	5,577
Sweetwater	2,593	2,271
Trenton....	3,400	2,892

TENNESSEE—Continued

Place	1940	1930
Tullahoma	4,549	4,023
Union City	7,256	5,865
Winchester	2,760	2,210
*Woodbine	8,180	.....

(a) See also Bristol, Virginia pop. 1940, 9,768; 1930, 8,840.
(*) Approximate population Feb. 1, 1946. This information furnished by Army Service Forces, U. S. Engineer Office Manhattan (N. Y.) District.

TEXAS

Abilene	26,612	23,175
Alamo Heights	5,700	3,874
Alice	7,792	4,239
Alpine	3,866	3,495
Alvin	3,087	1,511
Amarillo	51,686	43,132
Met. Dist.	**53,463**	.....
Aransas Pass	4,095	2,482
Arlington	4,240	3,661
Athens	4,765	4,342
Austin	87,930	53,120
Met. Dist.	**106,193**	.....
Ballinger	4,472	4,187
Bay City	6,594	4,070
*Baytown	4,834	.....
Beaumont	59,061	57,732
Met. Dist.	**138,608**	**127,849**
Beeville	6,789	4,806
Belton	3,572	3,779
Benavides	3,081	.....
Big Spring	12,604	13,735
Bonham	5,349	5,655
Borger	10,018	6,532
Bowie	3,470	3,131
Brackettville	2,653	1,822
Brady	5,002	2,983
Breckenridge	5,826	7,569
Brenham	6,435	5,974
Brownfield	4,009	1,907
Brownsville	22,083	22,021
Brownwood	13,398	12,789
Bryan	11,842	7,814
Burkburnett	2,814	3,281
Cameron	5,040	4,565
Canyon	2,622	2,821
Center	3,010	2,510
Childress	6,464	7,163
Cisco	4,868	6,027
Clarksville	4,095	2,952
Cleburne	10,558	11,539
Coleman	6,054	6,078
Colorado	5,213	4,671
Comanche	3,209	2,435
Commerce	4,699	4,267
Conroe	4,624	2,457
Cooper	2,537	2,023
Corpus Christi	57,301	27,741
Met. Dist.	**70,677**	**34,232**
Corsicana	15,232	15,202
Cotulla	3,633	3,175
Crockett	4,536	4,441
Crystal City	6,529	6,609
Cuero	5,474	4,672
Dalhart	4,682	4,691
Dallas	294,734	260,475
Met. Dist.	**376,548**	**309,658**
Decatur	2,578	2,037
Del Rio	13,343	11,693
Denison	15,581	13,850
Denton	11,192	9,587
*Denver City	3,362	.....
Donna	4,712	4,103
Dublin	2,546	2,271
Eagle Pass	6,459	5,059
Eastland	3,849	4,648
Edinburg	8,718	4,821
Edna	2,724	1,752
El Campo	3,906	2,034
Electra	5,588	6,712
El Paso	96,810	102,421
Met. Dist.	**115,801**	**118,461**
Ennis	7,087	7,069
*Falfurrias	3,613	.....
Floydada	2,726	2,637
Fort Stockton	3,294	2,695
Fort Worth	177,662	163,447
Met. Dist.	**207,677**	**174,575**
Fredericksburg	3,544	2,416
Freeport	2,579	3,162
Gainesville	9,651	8,915
Galveston	60,862	52,938
Met. Dist.	**71,677**	**58,301**
Gatesville	3,177	2,601
Georgetown	3,682	3,583
Gilmer	3,138	1,963
Gladewater	4,454	.....
Gonzales	4,722	3,859
Goose Creek	6,929	5,208

TEXAS—Continued

Place	1940	1930
Graham	5,175	4,981
Greenville	13,995	12,407
*Hadley	4,284	.....
Hamilton	2,716	2,084
*Harlandale	8,090	.....
Harlingen	13,306	12,124
Haskell	3,051	2,632
Hearne	3,511	2,956
*Hebbronville	3,934	.....
Henderson	6,437	2,932
Highland Park	10,288	8,422
Hereford	2,584	2,458
Hillsboro	7,799	7,823
*Hondo	2,550	.....
Houston	384,514	292,352
Met. Dist.	**510,397**	**339,216**
Huntsville	5,108	5,028
Jacksonville	7,213	6,748
Jasper	3,497	3,393
Jefferson	2,779	2,329
Kaufman	2,654	2,279
Kenedy	2,891	2,610
Kermit	2,584	.....
Kerrville	5,572	4,546
Kilgore	6,708	.....
Kingsville	7,782	6,815
La Grange	2,531	2,354
Lamesa	6,038	3,528
Lampasas	3,426	2,709
La Porte	3,072	1,280
Laredo	39,274	32,618
Levelland	3,091	1,661
Liberty	3,087	2,187
Littlefield	3,817	3,218
Llano	2,658	2,124
Lockhart	5,018	4,367
Longview	13,758	5,036
Lubbock	31,853	20,520
Lufkin	9,567	7,311
Lulling	4,437	5,970
McAllen	11,877	9,074
McCamey	2,595	3,446
McKinney	8,555	7,307
*Malakoff	2,544	.....
Marfa	3,805	3,909
Marlin	6,542	5,338
Mart	2,856	2,853
Marshall	18,410	16,203
Memphis	3,869	4,257
Mercedes	7,624	6,608
Mexia	6,410	6,579
Midland	9,352	5,484
Mineola	3,223	3,304
Mineral Wells	6,303	5,986
Mission	5,982	5,120
Monahans	3,944	816
Mt. Pleasant	4,528	3,541
Nacogdoches	7,538	5,687
Navasota	6,138	5,128
*Nederland	2,971	.....
New Braunfels	6,976	6,242
Nocona	2,605	2,352
Odessa	9,573	2,407
Olney	3,497	3,138
Orange	7,472	7,913
Paducah	2,677	2,802
Palestine	12,144	11,445
Pampa	12,895	10,470
Paris	18,678	15,649
Pasadena	3,436	1,647
Pearsall	3,164	2,536
Pecos	4,855	3,304
Pelly	3,712	3,452
Pharr	4,784	3,225
*Phillips	3,507	.....
Pittsburg	2,916	2,640
Plainview	8,263	8,334
Port Arthur	46,140	50,902
Met. Dist.	**138,608**	**127,849**
Quanah	3,767	4,464
Ranger	4,553	6,208
Raymondville	4,050	2,050
Refugio	4,077	2,019
*Rio Grande City	3,431	.....
Robstown	6,780	4,183
Rosenberg	3,457	1,941
Rusk	5,699	3,859
San Angelo	25,802	25,308
San Antonio	253,854	231,542
*South San Antonio	4,778	.....
Met. Dist.	**319,010**	**279,271**
San Benito	9,501	10,753
San Diego	2,674	.....
San Marcos	6,006	5,134
San Saba	2,927	2,240
Seagraves	3,225	505
Seguin	7,006	5,225
Seymour	3,328	2,626
Shamrock	3,123	3,780
Sherman	17,156	15,713
Silsbee	2,525	.....

TEXAS—Continued

Place	1940	
Sinton	3,770	
Slaton	3,587	
Smithville	3,100	
Snyder	3,815	
Sonora	2,528	
Stamford	4,810	
Stephenville	4,768	
Sulphur Sprgs.	6,742	
Sweetwater	10,367	
Taft	2,686	
Taylor	7,875	
Teague	3,157	
Temple	15,344	
Terrell	10,481	
Texarkana (a)	17,019	
Texas City	5,748	
Tyler	28,279	
University Park	14,458	
Uvalde	6,679	
Vernon	9,277	
Victoria	11,566	
Waco	55,982	
Met. Dist.	**71,114**	
Waxahachie	8,655	
Weatherford	5,924	
Wellington	3,308	
Weslaco	6,883	
West University Place	9,221	
Wharton	4,386	
Wichita Falls	45,112	
Yoakum	4,733	

(a) Including that part o
In Miller Co., Ark., 1940, 2
1930, 27,366.

UTAH

American Fork	3,333	
Bingham Canyon	2,834	
Bountiful	3,357	
Brigham	5,641	
Cedar City	4,695	
Heber	2,748	
Helper	2,843	
Lehi	2,733	
Logan	11,868	
*Magna	4,160	
Midvale	2,875	
Murray	5,740	
Nephi	2,835	
Ogden	43,688	
Orem	2,914	
Park City	3,739	
Payson	3,591	
Price	5,214	
Provo	18,071	
Richfield	3,584	
Saint George	3,591	
Salt Lake City	149,934	1
Met. Dist.	**204,488**	**1**
South Salt Lake	5,701	
Spanish Fork	4,167	
Springville	4,796	
Tooele	5,001	

VERMONT

Barre	10,909	
Bellows Falls	4,236	
Bennington	7,628	
Brattleboro	9,622	
Burlington	27,686	
Montpelier	8,006	
Newport	4,902	
Rutland	17,082	
St. Albans	8,037	
St. Johnsbury	7,437	
Springfield	5,182	
Waterbury	3,074	
Windsor	3,402	
Winooski	6,036	

VIRGINIA

Abingdon	3,158	
Alexandria	33,523	
Altavista	2,919	
Arlington County	57,040	
Appalachia	3,010	
Bedford	3,973	
Big Stone Gap	4,331	
Blackstone	2,699	
Bluefield (a)	3,921	
Bristol (b)	9,768	
Buena Vista	4,335	
Charlottesville	19,400	
Clifton Forge	6,461	

*Unincorporated communities in minor civil divisions.

GINIA—Continued

	1940	1930
s..	3,194	2,331
on	6,300	6,538
ek.	3,360	.....
...	32,749	22,247
...	2,735	2,144
urch	2,576	2,019
e..	3,475	3,133
...	3,466	2,930
ksburg	10,066	6,819
oyal	3,831	2,424
...	3,195	2,544
n..	5,898	6,382
burg	8,768	7,232
l..	8,679	11,327
e..	2,806	.....
n..	3,914	3,762
rg.	44,541	40,661
...	5,177	4,156
ville	10,080	7,705
News	37,067	34,417
ist.	330,396	273,233
...	144,332	129,710
ist.	330,396	273,233
...	4,008	3,077
Roanoke	4,141	.....
rg.	30,631	28,564
...	3,503	2,956
tas	2,623	2,293
uth	50,745	45,704
ist.	330,396	273,233
...	8,792	7,168
...	6,990	6,227
Ter-		
...	8,875	.....
d..	193,042	182,929
ist.	245,674	220,513
...	69,287	69,206
ist.	110,593	103,126
...	5,737	4,833
...	2,650	2,964
eld	4,223	.....
oston	5,252	4,841
orfolk	8,038	7,857
a...	13,337	11,990
...	11,343	10,271
...	3,455	3,610
Beach	2,600	1,719
boro	7,373	6,226
burg	3,942	3,778
ter.	12,095	10,855
lle.	4,653	3,327

e also Bluefield, W. Va. on, 1940, 20,641; 1930,

e also Bristol, Tenn., pop- 1940, 14,004; 1930,

WASHINGTON

n..	18,846	21,723
es..	5,875	6,564
...	4,211	3,906
am.	29,314	30,823
on.	15,134	10,170
...	4,433	4,239
a..	7,414	8,058
...	4,857	4,907
n..	3,116	2,870
...	2,853	2,782
...	3,026	2,528
rg.	5,944	4,621
w.	2,627	2,084
...	30,224	30,567
oulee	3,656	.....
n..	10,835	12,766
...	6,749	6,260
...	2,586	2,320
w..	12,385	10,652
Vernon	4,278	3,690
...	13,254	11,733
...	2,918	2,547
...	3,913	3,496
geles	9,409	10,188
vnsend	4,683	3,979
...	4,417	3,322
...	7,889	7,094
d..	4,045	3,828
...	4,488	4,062
...	368,302	365,583
ist.	452,639	420,663
ey..	2,954	2,719
...	3,707	3,091
sh.	2,794	2,688
...	122,001	115,514
ist.	141,370	128,798
...	109,408	106,817
ist.	156,018	146,771
...	3,683	2,774
er.	18,788	15,766

corporated communities in minor civil divisions.

WASHINGTON—Continued

Place	1940	1930
Walla Walla	18,109	15,976
Wenatchee.	11,620	11,627
Yakima....	27,221	22,101

WEST VIRGINIA

*Amherstdale	2,910	.....
Beckley....	12,852	9,357
Benwood...	3,608	3,950
*Berwind-Newhall....	2,637	.....
Bluefield (a)	20,641	19,339
Buckhannon	4,450	4,374
Charleston.	67,914	60,408
Met. Dist.	**136,332**	**108.160**
*Caretta-Susanna.	2,529	.....
Charles Town	2,926	2,434
Chester....	3,805	3,701
Clarksburg.	30,579	28,866
*Coalwood-Six	3,145	.....
Dunbar....	5,266	4,189
Elkins....	8,133	7,345
Fairmont..	23,105	23,159
Follansbee.	4,834	4,841
Gratton....	7,431	7,737
Hinton....	5,815	6,654
*Holden...	5,739	.....
Holidays Cove	6,137	4,480
Huntington	78,836	75,572
Met. Dist.	**170,979**	**163,367**
Kenova....	3,902	3,680
Keyser....	6,177	6,248
Keystone..	2,942	1,897
Logan.....	5,166	4,396
Mannington	3,145	3,261
Martinsburg	15,063	14,857
*Mount Mary-Switchback	6,427	.....
*McComas.	3,292	.....
McNechen.	3,726	3,710
Montgomery	3,231	2,906
Morgantown	16,655	16,186
Moundsville	14,168	14,411
Mullens...	3,026	2,356
New Martinsville..	3,491	2,814
Nitro.....	2,983	.....
Oak Hill...	3,213	2,076
Parkersburg	30,103	29,623
Piedmont..	2,677	2,241
Point Pleasant	3,538	3,301
Princeton..	7,426	6,955
Richwood..	5,051	5,720
Saint Albans	3,558	3,254
Salem.....	2,571	2,943
Shinnston..	2,817	2,802
Sisterville..	2,702	3,072
*South Parkersburg....	6,986	.....
*Weirton..	9,138	.....
Welch.....	6,264	5,376
Wellsburg..	6,255	6,398
Weston....	8,268	8,646
Wheeling..	61,099	61,659
Met. Dist.	**193,340**	**1'0,623**
Williamson.	8,366	9,410

(a) See also Bluefield, Va., population, 1940, 3,921; 1930, 3,906

WISCONSIN

Algoma....	2,652	2,202
Allouez....	3,561	2,621
Antigo.....	9,495	8,610
Appleton...	28,436	25,267
Ashland...	11,101	10,622
Baraboo...	6,415	5,545
Beaver Dam	10,356	9,867
Beloit.....	25,365	23,611
Berlin....	4,247	4,106
Black River Falls....	2,539	1,950
Bloomington	3,015	2,749
Burke.....	3,003	1,844
Burlington.	4,414	4,114
Brookfield..	4,196	2,547
Chippewa Falls....	10,368	9,539
Clintonville	4,134	3,572
Columbus..	2,760	2,514
Cudahy....	10,561	10,631
Delavan...	3,444	3,301
DePere....	6,373	5,521
Eau Claire.	30,745	26,287
Edgerton..	3,266	2,906
Fond du Lac	27,209	26,449
Fort Atkinson	6,153	5,793
Green Bay.	46,235	37,415
Greendale..	2,527	.....
Hartford..	3,910	3,754

WISCONSIN—Continued

Place	1940	1930
Hudson....	2,987	2,725
Hurley....	3,375	3,264
Janesville..	22,992	21,628
Jefferson...	3,059	2,639
Kaukauna..	7,382	6,581
Kenosha...	48,765	50,262
Met. Dist.	**135,075**	**133.463**
Kewaunee..	2,533	2,409
Kimberly..	2,618	2,256
Ladysmith.	3,671	3,493
LaCrosse...	42,707	39,614
Lafayette..	2,851	2,368
Lake Geneva	3,238	3,073
Lancaster..	2,963	2,432
Little Chute	3,360	2,833
Madison...	67,447	57,899
Met. Dist.	**78,349**	**64,350**
Manitowoc.	24,404	22,963
Marinette..	14,183	13,734
Marshfield.	10,359	8,778
Mauston..	2,621	2,107
Mayville...	2,754	2,521
Menasha...	10,481	9,062
Menomonie	6,582	5,595
Merrill....	8,711	8,458
Milwaukee.	587,472	578,249
Met. Dist.	**790,336**	**743,414**
Monroe....	6,182	5,015
Neenah....	10,645	9,151
Neillsville.	2,562	2,118
New Berlin	3,034	2,197
New London	4,825	4,661
Oconomowoc	4,562	4,190
Oconto....	5,362	5,030
Oshkosh...	39,089	40,108
Park Falls.	3,252	3,036
Pewaukee..	3,299	1,593
Platteville.	4,762	4,047
Pleasant Prairie	3,892	3,457
Plymouth..	4,170	3,882
Portage....	7,018	6,308
Port Washington...	4,046	3,693
Prairie du Chien...	4,622	3,943
Racine.....	67,195	67,542
Met. Dist.	**135,075**	**133,463**
Reedsburg.	3,608	2,967
Rhinelander	8,501	8,019
Rice Lake..	5,719	5,177
Richland Center...	4,364	3,632
Ripon....	4,566	3,984
River Falls.	2,806	2,363
Shawano..	5,565	4,188
Sheboygan.	40,638	39,251
Sheboygan Falls....	3,395	2,934
Shorewood.	15,184	13,479
Somers....	3,641	3,046
South Milwaukee..	11,134	10,706
Sparta.....	5,820	4,949
Stevens Point	15,777	13,623
Spooner....	2,689	2,426
Stoughton..	4,743	4,497
Sturgeon Bay	5,439	4,983
Superior...	35,136	36,113
Met. Dist.	**157,098**	**155,390**
Tomah....	3,877	3,354
Tomahawk.	3,365	2,919
Two Rivers	10,302	10,083
Viroqua...	3,549	2,792
Watertown.	11,301	10,613
Waukesha..	19,242	17,176
Waupaca..	3,458	3,131
Waupun...	6,798	5,768
Wausau....	27,268	23,758
Wauwatosa	27,769	21,194
West Allis..	36,364	34,671
West Bend	5,452	4,760
West Milwaukee..	5,010	4,168
Westport..	2,689	2,291
Whitefish Bay	9,651	5,362
Whitewater	3,689	3,465
Wisconsin Rapids..	11.416	8,726

WYOMING

Casper.....	17,964	16,619
Cheyenne..	22,474	17,361
Cody.....	2,536	1,800
Evanston..	3,605	3,075
Green River	2,640	2,589
Lander....	2,594	1,826
Laramie...	10,627	8,609
Rawlins...	5,531	4,868
Riverton..	2,540	1,608
Rock Springs	9,827	8,440
Sheridan...	10,529	8,536
Worland...	2,710	1,461

Special Censuses Since 1940

Source: Conducted by the Bureau of the Census to June 8, 1949

(Population exceeding 2,500)

City or other area	Year	Population
Alabama		
Andalusia	1948	8,767
Clanton town	1945	5,927
Lanett	1947	7,656
Phenix City	1948	22,187
Arizona		
Casa Grande	1946	2,706
Coolidge town	1945	3,300
Arkansas		
Arkadelphia	1948	6,264
Blytheville	1948	15,091
Camden	1948	10,902
Conway	1948	7,022
DeWitt	1948	2,773
El Dorado	1948	19,160
Fayetteville	1947	13,052
Fort Smith	1949	50,724
Hope	1948	8,685
Hot Springs	1948	27,150
Jonesboro	1949	14,852
Lake Village	1948	2,524
Little Rock	1948	98,302
Magnolia	1948	6,321
Malvern	1949	7,708
Monticello	1949	4,022
Morrilton	1948	5,208
Newport	1948	5,260
North Little Rock	1948	39,552
Pine Bluff	1949	34,630
Russellville	1949	7,243
Searcy	1949	5,106
Springdale	1948	5,246
West Memphis	1949	7,975
California		
Alameda	1945	89,906
Albany	1944	14,873
Alhambra	1949	50,671
Alturas	1948	2,914
Anaheim	1946	12,658
Antioch	1947	9,923
Arcadia	1949	21,556
Arcata	1947	3,392
Atherton town	1947	3,172
Auburn	1946	4,153
Azusa	1947	8,506
Bakersfield	1946	32,807
Banning	1947	6,655
Beaumont	1946	3,016
Bell	1946	13,742
Belmont	1947	3,916
Benicia township	1944	10,028
Benicia city (only)	1944	8,368
Berkeley	1944	100,024
Beverly Hills	1945	28,217
Blythe	1946	3,813
Brea	1948	3,258
Burbank	1947	72,588
Burlingame	1947	18,882
Chico	1947	11,432
Chino	1948	5,452
Chowchilla	1947	3,393
Chula Vista	1944	11,081
Claremont	1947	3,986
Clovis	1948	2,650
Colton	1946	12,717
Colusa	1947	2,999
Compton	1948	42,789
Concord	1948	6,009
Corcoran	1946	2,828
Corona	1945	9,146
Coronado	1945	25,382
Culver City	1947	17,143
Daly City	1946	11,666
Delano	1946	6,630
Dinuba	1946	4,468
Dunsmuir	1948	2,541
El Cajon	1945	3,1[illegible]5
El Centro	1946	11,141
El Cerrito	1943	16,624
El Monte	1947	7,153
El Segundo	1944	5,625
Escondido	1946	5,930
Eureka	1947	21,077
Exeter	1946	4,279
Fairfax town	1945	3,005
Fillmore	1946	3,662
Fresno	1945	63,672
Fullerton	1948	13,235
Gardena	1948	12,976
Gilroy	1946	4,388
Glendale	1946	96,495
Gridley	1948	2,922
Hanford	1946	9,989
Hawthorne	1948	14,131
Hayward	1945	8,243
Healdsburg	1946	2,885
Hemet	1949	3,410
Hermosa Beach	1947	11,172
Hillsborough town	1947	
Hollister	1946	
Holtville	1948	
Huntington Beach	1946	
Huntington Park	1947	
Indio	1946	
Inglewood	1947	
Laguna Beach	1945	
La Mesa	1949	
Larkspur	1945	
Lindsay	1946	
Livermore	1944	
Lodi	1946	
Lompoc	1944	
Long Beach	1946	2
Los Angeles	1946	1,8
Los Banos	1946	
Los Gatos town	1948	
Lynwood	1947	
Madera	1947	
Manhattan Beach	1948	
Manteca	1946	
Martinez	1947	
Marysville	1946	
Maywood	1946	
Menlo Park	1946	
Merced	1946	
Mill Valley town	1945	
Modesto	1946	
Monrovia	1947	
Montebello	1948	
Monterey	1945	
Monterey Park	1947	
Mountain View	1947	
Napa	1944	
National City	1945	
Needles	1943	
Newport Beach	1948	
North Sacramento	1946	
Oakdale	1946	
Oakland	1945	4
Oceanside	1945	
Ontario	1946	
Orange	1945	
Orange Cove	1948	
Oroville	1948	
Oxnard	1945	
Pacific Grove	1945	
Palm Springs	1946	
Palo Alto	1947	
Pasadena	1946	
Paso Robles	1944	
Petaluma	1943	
Piedmont	1946	
Pittsburg	1944	
Pomona	1947	
Porterville	1946	
Red Bluff	1948	
Redding	1946	
Redlands	1946	
Redondo Beach	1947	
Redwood City	1947	
Reedley	1947	
Rialto	1949	
Richmond	1947	1
Rio Vista township	1944	
Riverbank	1946	
Riverside	1945	
Roseville	1946	
Sacramento	1945	1
Salinas	1946	
San Anselmo town	1945	
San Bernardino	1946	
San Bruno	1943	
San Buenaventura	1945	
San Carlos	1947	
San Diego	1946	3
San Diego County, (unincorporated area)	1946	1
San Fernando	1946	
San Francisco County	1945	8
San Gabriel	1946	
Sanger	1946	
San Jose	1946	
San Leandro	1948	
San Luis Obispo	1944	
San Mateo	1947	
San Marino	1948	
San Rafael	1945	
Santa Ana	1944	
Santa Barbara	1946	
Santa Clara	1948	
Santa Cruz	1948	
Santa Maria	1945	
Santa Monica	1946	
Santa Rosa	1948	
Sausalito	1948	
Seal Beach	1949	
Selma	1946	

r other area	Year	Popula-tion
Madre	1944	2,924
ville township	1944	121,005
County	1949	49,491
Gate	1947	16,811
Pasadena	1947	15,862
San Francisco	1948	65,924
on	1944	9,143
township	1948	9,369
vale	1948	5,358
ville	1947	3,658
	1948	17,450
ice	1946	7,499
ship 10, Contra	1944	26,022
ta County	1949	12,153
	1946	6,126
ek	1946	4,726
	1945	7,814
d	1946	4,101
ille township	1944	88,412
o township	1944	42,941
lejo city (only)	1947	10,363
	1947	11,458
onville	1946	20,113
ier	1948	9,042
land	1948	3,301
City town	1948	6,323
City town		
	1948	15,922
oa		
	1941	5,249
va township	1941	4,650
neva city (only)		
n	1948	20,447
nington		
nd	1942	3,322
rnport town		
an	1944	15,825
n	1947	11,069
township	1947	12,358
ey	1947	12,683
ngham	1947	3,012
nfield township	1942	2,595
ea village	1947	4,241
on village	1947	4,858
nerce township	1945	10,551
e township	1945	6,925
en Park village (only)	1944	2,636
con township	1947	2,902
ville	1947	8,206
ington township	1947	27,392
ale	1944	3,076
port township	1945	5,138
ot township	1947	16,665
Park	1947	3,807
township	1947	2,596
ly village	1947	3,461
ngton Woods	1947	3,536
endence township	1945	12,708
r	1947	2,825
rd township	1944	108,079
egon County	1944	50,215
skegon (only)	1944	17,629
skegon Heights (only)	1944	9,494
skegon township (only)	1944	8,258
n township	1947	3,370
township	1947	336,469
nd County	1947	6,387
township	1947	3,839
d township	1947	3,796
nt Ridge	1947	73,752
ac	1947	5,319
ie township	1947	4,179

City or other area	Year	Popula-tion
Rochester village	1947	6,669
Rogers City	1946	3,677
Romulus township	1945	12,861
Royal Oak	1947	35,319
Royal Oak township	1947	20,069
Shelby township	1944	3,746
Southfield township	1947	13,912
Taylor township	1945	14,139
Troy township	1947	10,921
Van Buren township	1945	5,524
Waterford township	1947	19,211
West Bloomfield township	1947	9,586
White Lake township	1947	3,413
Mississippi		
Tupelo	1947	10,926
Missouri		
Byrd township	1948	4,951
Jackson	1948	3,480
Cape Girardeau County	1948	36,912
Cape Girardeau township	1948	21,863
Cape Girardeau	1948	20,208
Central township	1948	6,157
Perryville	1948	4,374
Perry County	1948	14,300
Montana		
Billings, District 2	1945	28,880
Billings city (only)	1945	23,024
North Carolina		
Burlington	1944	21,830
Greenville	1948	15,168
Jacksonville town	1946	2,826
Wilmington	1946	47,483
Ohio		
Mariemont village	1944	2,760
Pennsylvania		
Baldwin township	1946	12,694
Cambria township	1941	6,066
Cass township	1941	4,781
Jenner township	1941	5,609
Johnsonburg borough	1941	4,878
Turtle Creek borough	1945	11,362
South Carolina		
Abbeville	1948	5,452
Texas		
Beaumont	1943	77,335
Goose Creek	1947	9,928
Jefferson County	1943	191,942
Killeen	1948	4,218
Monahans	1946	5,468
Pelly	1947	11,030
Port Arthur	1943	56,065
Port Neches	1943	5,721
Virginia		
Arlington County	1948	123,832
Falls Church town	1945	4,341
Front Royal district	1947	9,448
Front Royal town	1947	4,038
Hopewell	1947	9,807
Norton	1949	4,223
Warren County	1947	14,425
Washington		
Benton County	1944	70,987
Kennewick	1944	5,248
Prosser	1944	2,548
Renton	1947	15,309
West Virginia		
Beckley	1946	17,498
Wyoming		
Rawlins	1948	6,842
Riverton town	1946	3,474

ensity of Population Per Sq. Mi. by States—Land Area Only

Source: Bureau of the Census

reas and population of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in 1900, 1910, and 1920, of Alaska and in 1890, and of Indian Territory in 1860, 1870, and 1880, are not considered.

	1900	1920	1940	State	1900	1920	1940	State	1900	1920	1940
	35.7	45.8	55.6	La.	30.4	39.6	52.3	Okla.	10.3	29.2	33.7
	.1	.1	.....	Maine	23.2	25.7	27.3	Oregon	4.3	8.2	11.3
	1.1	2.9	4.4	Md.	119.5	145.8	184.2	Pa.	140.6	194.5	219.8
	25.0	33.4	37.0	Mass.	349.0	479.2	545.9	P. R.	277.5	377.8	.....
	9.5	22.0	44.1	Mich.	42.1	63.8	92.2	R. I.	401.6	566.4	674.2
	5.2	9.1	10.8	Minn.	21.7	29.5	34.9	S. C.	44.0	55.2	62.1
	188.5	286.4	348.9	Miss.	33.5	38.6	46.1	S. D.	5.2	8.3	8.4
	94.0	113.5	134.7	Mo.	45.2	49.5	54.6	Tenn.	48.5	56.1	69.5
	4,645.3	7,292.9	10,870.3	Mont.	1.7	3.8	3.8	Tex.	11.6	17.8	24.3
	9.6	17.7	35.0	Neb.	13.0	16.9	17.2	Utah	3.4	5.5	6.7
	37.7	49.3	53.4	Nev.	.4	.7	1.0	Vermont	37.7	38.6	38.7
	23.9	39.7	.....	N. H.	45.6	49.1	54.5	Va.	46.1	57.4	67.1
	1.9	5.2	6.3	N. J.	250.7	420.0	553.1	Wash.	7.8	20.3	23.3
	86.1	115.7	141.2	N. M.	1.6	2.9	4.4	W. Va.	39.9	60.9	79.0
	70.1	81.3	94.7	N. Y.	152.5	217.9	281.2	Wis.	37.4	47.6	57.3
	40.2	43.2	45.3	N. C.	38.9	52.5	72.7	Wyo.	.9	2.0	2.6
	18.0	21.6	21.9	N. D.	4.5	9.2	9.2				
	53.4	60.1	70.9	Ohio	102.1	141.4	168.0	U.S.	25.6	35.5	44.2

er of inhabitants per sq. mile in U. S. (1790) 4.5; (1800) 6.1; (1810) 4.3; (1820) 5.5; (1830) 7.3; .7; (1850) 7.9; (1860) 10.6; (1870) 13.0; (1880) 16.9; (1890) 21.2; (1910) 30.9; (1930) 41.3.

States; Population by Counties; County Seats

Source: Bureau of the Census

There are 3,069 Counties in the United States exclusive of 26 independent cities, 1 nations and the District of Columbia.

ALABAMA

Counties	County Seat Court House	Population 1940
(67 Counties)		2,832,961
Autauga	Prattville	20,977
Baldwin	Bay Minette	32,324
Barbour	Clayton and Eufaula	32,722
Bibb	Centerville	20,155
Blount	Oneonta	29,490
Bullock	Union Springs	19,810
Butler	Greenville	32,447
Calhoun	Anniston	63,319
Chambers	Lafayette	42,146
Cherokee	Centre	19,928
Chilton	Clanton	27,955
Choctaw	Butler	20,195
Clarke	Grove Hill	27,636
Clay	Ashland	16,907
Cleburne	Heflin	13,629
Coffee	Elba and Enterprise	31,987
Colbert	Tuscumbia	34,093
Conecuh	Evergreen	25,489
Coosa	Rockford	13,460
Covington	Andalusia	42,417
Crenshaw	Luverne	23,651
Cullman	Cullman	47,343
Dale	Ozark	22,685
Dallas	Selma	55,245
DeKalb	Fort Payne	43,075
Elmore	Wetumpka	34,546
Escambia	Brewton	30,671
Etowah	Gadsden	72,580
Fayette	Fayette	21,651
Franklin	Russellville	27,552
Geneva	Geneva	29,172
Greene	Eutaw	19,185
Hale	Greensboro	25,533
Henry	Abbeville	21,912
Houston	Dothan	45,665
Jackson	Scottsboro	41,802
Jefferson	Birmingham	459,930
Lamar	Vernon	19,708
Lauderdale	Florence	46,230
Lawrence	Moulton	27,880
Lee	Opelika	36,455
Limestone	Athens	35,642
Lowndes	Hayneville	22,661
Macon	Tuskegee	27,654
Madison	Huntsville	66,317
Marengo	Linden	35,736
Marion	Hamilton	28,776
Marshall	Guntersville	42,395
Mobile	Mobile	141,974
Monroe	Monroeville	29,465
Montgomery	Montgomery	114,420
Morgan	Decatur	48,148
Perry	Marion	26,610
Pickens	Carrollton	27,671
Pike	Troy	32,493
Randolph	Wedowee	25,516
Russell	Phenix City	35,775
St. Clair	Pell City	27,336
Shelby	Columbiana	28,962
Sumter	Livingston	27,321
Talladega	Talladega	51,832
Tallapoosa	Dadeville	35,270
Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	76,036
Walker	Jasper	64,201
Washington	Chatom	16,188
Wilcox	Camden	26,279
Winston	Double Springs	18,746

ARIZONA

(14 Counties)		499,261
Apache	Saint Johns	24,095
Cochise	Bisbee	34,627
Coconino	Flagstaff	18,770
Gila	Globe	23,867
Graham	Safford	12,113
Greenlee	Clifton	8,698
Maricopa	Phoenix	186,193
Mohave	Kingman	8,591
Navajo	Holbrook	25,309
Pima	Tucson	72,838
Pinal	Florence	28,841
Santa Cruz	Nogales	9,482
Yavapai	Prescott	26,511
Yuma	Yuma	19,326

ARKANSAS

(75 Counties)		1,949,387
Arkansas	De Witt	24,437
Ashley	Hamburg	26,785
Baxter	Mountain Home	10,281
Benton	Bentonville	36,148
Boone	Harrison	15,860
Bradley	Warren	18,097
Calhoun	Hampton	9,636
Carroll	Berryville and Eureka Springs	14,737
Chicot	Lake Village	27,452

ARKANSAS—Continued

Counties	County Seat Court House	Population
Clark	Arkadelphia	
Clay	Corning and Piggott	
Cleburne	Heber Springs	
Cleveland	Rison	
Columbia	Magnolia	
Conway	Morrilton	
Craighead	Jonesboro and Lake City	
Crawford	Van Buren	
Crittenden	Marion	
Cross	Wynne	
Dallas	Fordyce	
Desha	Arkansas City	
Drew	Monticello	
Faulkner	Conway	
Franklin	Charleston & Ozark	
Fulton	Salem	
Garland	Hot Springs National Park	
Grant	Sheridan	
Greene	Paragould	
Hempstead	Hope	
Hot Springs	Malvern	
Howard	Nashville	
Independence	Batesville	
Izard	Melbourne	
Jackson	Newport	
Jefferson	Pine Bluff	
Johnson	Clarkesville	
Lafayette	Lewisville	
Lawrence	Powhatan and Walnut Ridge	
Lee	Marianna	
Lincoln	Star City	
Little River	Ashdown	
Logan	Booneville	
Lonoke	Lonoke	
Madison	Huntsville	
Marion	Yellville	
Miller	Texarkana	
Mississippi	Blytheville & Osceola	
Monroe	Clarendon	
Montgomery	Mount Ida	
Nevada	Prescott	
Newton	Jasper	
Ouachita	Camden	
Perry	Perryville	
Phillips	Helena	
Pike	Murfreesboro	
Poinsett	Harrisburg	
Polk	Mena	
Pope	Russellville	
Prairie	Des Arc and De Valls Bluff	
Pulaski	Little Rock	
Randolph	Pocahontas	
St. Francis	Forrest City	
Saline	Benton	
Scott	Waldron	
Searcy	Marshall	
Sebastian	Fort Smith and Greenwood	
Sevier	De Queen	
Sharp	Evening Shade and Hardy	
Stone	Mountain View	
Union	El Dorado	
Van Buren	Clinton	
Washington	Fayetteville	
White	Searcy	
Woodruff	Augusta	
Yell	Danville and Dardanelle	

CALIFORNIA

(58 Counties)		6,9
Alameda	Oakland	
Alpine	Markleeville	
Amador	Jackson	
Butte	Oroville	
Calaveras	San Andreas	
Colusa	Colusa	
Contra Costa	Martinez	
Del Norte	Crescent City	
El Dorado	Placerville	
Fresno	Fresno	
Glenn	Willows	
Humboldt	Eureka	
Imperial	El Centro	
Inyo	Independence	
Kern	Bakersfield	
Kings	Hanford	
Lake	Lakeport	
Lassen	Susanville	
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	2,4
Madera	Madera	
Marin	San Rafael	
Mariposa	Mariposa	

CALIFORNIA—Continued

ies	County Seat Court House	Popula-tion 1940
ino	Ukiah	27,864
	Merced	46,988
	Alturas	8,713
	Bridgeport	2,299
ey	Salinas	73,032
	Napa	28,503
a	Nevada City	19,283
	Santa Ana	130,760
	Auburn	28,108
	Quincy	11,548
de	Riverside	105,524
ento	Sacramento	170,333
nito	Hollister	11,392
rnardino	San Bernardino	161,108
ego	San Diego	289,348
ancisco	San Francisco	634,536
aquin	Stockton	134,207
is Obispo	San Luis Obispo	33,246
ateo	Redwood City	111,782
Barbara	Santa Barbara	70,555
lara	San Jose	174,949
Cruz	Santa Cruz	45,057
	Redding	28,800
	Downieville	3,025
u	Yreka	28,598
	Fairfield	49,118
a	Santa Rosa	69,052
aus	Modesto	74,866
	Yuba City	18,680
a	Red Bluff	14,316
	Weaverville	3,970
	Visalia	107,152
une	Sonora	10,887
ra	Ventura	69,685
	Woodland	27,243
	Marysville	17,034

COLORADO

unties)		1,123,296
	Brighton	22,481
sa	Alamosa	10,484
loe	Littleton	32,150
eta	Pagosa Springs	32,150
	Springfield	6,207
	Las Animas	9,653
er	Boulder	37,438
e	Salida	8,109
une	Cheyenne Wells	2,964
Creek	Georgetown	3,784
os	Conejos	11,648
a	San Luis	7,533
ey	Ordway	5,398
	Westcliffe	2,270
	Delta	16,470
r	Denver	322,412
os	Rico	1,958
as	Castle Rock	3,496
	Eagle	5,361
	Kiowa	5,460
o	Colorado Springs	54,025
nt	Canon City	19,742
ld	Glenwood Springs	10,560
	Central City	1,625
	Hot Sulphur Springs	3,587
son	Gunnison	6,192
ale	Lake City	349
ano	Walsenburg	16,088
on	Walden	1,798
on	Golden	30,725
	Eads	2,793
arson	Burlington	7,512
	Leadville	6,883
ita	Durango	15,494
er	Fort Collins	35,539
nimas	Trinidad	32,369
n	Hugo	5,882
	Sterling	18,370
	Grand Junction	33,791
al	Creede	975
t	Craig	5,086
ezuma	Cortez	10,463
rose	Montrose	15,418
an	Fort Morgan	17,214
	LaJunta	23,571
	Ouray	2,089
	Fairplay	3,272
os	Holyoke	4,948
	Aspen	1,836
rs	Lamar	12,304
o	Pueblo	68,870
lanco	Meeker	2,943
rande	Del Norte	12,404
	Steamboat Springs	10,525
che	Saguache	6,173
uan	Silverton	1,439
figuel	Telluride	3,664
vick	Julesburg	5,294
bit	Breckenridge	1,754
	Cripple Creek	6,463
ington	Akron	8,336
	Greeley	63,747
	Wray	12,102

CONNECTICUT

Counties	County Seat Court House	Popula-tion 1940
(8 counties)		1,709,242
Fairfield	Bridgeport	418,384
Hartford	Hartford	450,189
Litchfield	Litchfield	87,041
Middlesex	Middletown	55,999
New Haven	New Haven	484,316
New London	New London and Norwich	125,224
Tolland	Tolland	31,866
Windham	Putnam and Willimantic	56,223

DELAWARE

(3 Counties)		266,505
Kent	Dover	34,441
New Castle	Wilmington	179,562
Sussex	Georgetown	52,502

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Total		663,091

FLORIDA

(67 Counties)		1,897,414
Alachua	Gainesville	38,607
Baker	Macclenny	6,510
Bay	Panama City	20,686
Bradford	Starke	8,717
Brevard	Titusville	16,142
Broward	Fort Lauderdale	39,794
Calhoun	Blountstown	8,218
Charlotte	Punta Gorda	3,663
Citrus	Inverness	5,846
Clay	Green Cove Springs	6,468
Collier	Everglades	5,102
Columbia	Lake City	16,859
Dade	Miami	267,739
DeSoto	Arcadia	7,792
Dixie	Cross City	7,018
Duval	Jacksonville	210,143
Escambia	Pensacola	74,667
Flagler	Bunnell	3,008
Franklin	Apalachicola	5,991
Gadsden	Quincy	31,450
Gilchrist	Trenton	4,250
Glades	Moore Haven	2,745
Gulf	Wewahitchka	6,951
Hamilton	Jasper	9,778
Hardee	Wauchula	10,158
Hendry	La Belle	5,237
Hernando	Brooksville	5,641
Highlands	Sebring	9,246
Hillsborough	Tampa	180,148
Holmes	Bonifay	15,447
Indian River	Vero Beach	8,957
Jackson	Marianna	34,428
Jefferson	Monticello	12,032
Lafayette	Mayo	4,005
Lake	Tavares	27,255
Lee	Fort Myers	17,488
Leon	Tallahassee	31,646
Levy	Bronson	12,550
Liberty	Bristol	3,752
Madison	Madison	16,190
Manatee	Bradenton	26,098
Marion	Ocala	31,243
Martin	Stuart	6,295
Monroe	Key West	14,078
Nassau	Fernandina	10,826
Okaloosa	Crestview	12,900
Okeechobee	Okeechobee	3,000
Orange	Orlando	70,074
Osceola	Kissimmee	10,119
Palm Beach	West Palm Beach	79,899
Pasco	Dade City	13,981
Pinellas	Clearwater	91,852
Polk	Bartow	86,565
Putnam	Palatka	18,698
St. Johns	Saint Augustine	20,012
St. Lucie	Fort Pierce	11,871
Santa Rosa	Milton	16,085
Sarasota	Sarasota	16,106
Seminole	Sanford	22,304
Sumter	Bushnell	11,041
Suwannee	Live Oak	17,073
Taylor	Perry	11,565
Union	Lake Butler	7,094
Volusia	De Land	53,710
Wakulla	Crawfordville	5,463
Walton	De Funiak Springs	14,246
Washington	Chipley	12,302

GEORGIA

(159 Counties)		3,123,723
Appling	Baxley	14,497
Atkinson	Pearson	7,093
Bacon	Alma	8,096
Baker	Newton	7,344
Baldwin	Milledgeville	24,190
Banks	Homer	8,733
Barrow	Winder	13,064
Bartow	Cartersville	25,283
Ben Hill	Fitzgerald	14,523
Berrien	Nashville	15,370

GEORGIA—Continued

Counties	County Seat Court House	Population 1940
Bibb	Macon	83,783
Bleckley	Cochran	9,655
Brantley	Nahunta	6,871
Brooks	Quitman	20,497
Bryan	Pembroke	6,288
Bulloch	Statesboro	26,010
Burke	Waynesboro	26,520
Butts	Jackson	9,182
Calhoun	Morgan	10,438
Camden	Woodbine	5,910
Candler	Metter	9,103
Carroll	Carrollton	34,156
Catoosa	Ringgold	12,199
Charlton	Folkston	5,256
Chatham	Savannah	117,970
Chattahoochee	Cusetа	15,138
Chattooga	Summerville	18,532
Cherokee	Canton	20,126
Clarke	Athens	28,398
Clay	Fort Gaines	7,064
Clayton	Jonesboro	11,655
Clinch	Homerville	6,437
Cobb	Marietta	38,272
Coffee	Douglas	21,541
Colquitt	Moultrie	33,012
Columbia	Appling	9,433
Cook	Adel	11,919
Coweta	Newnan	26,972
Crawford	Knoxville	7,128
Crisp	Cordele	17,540
Dade	Trenton	5,894
Dawson	Dawsonville	4,479
Decatur	Bainbridge	22,234
DeKalb	Decatur	86,942
Dodge	Eastman	21,122
Dooly	Vienna	16,886
Dougherty	Albany	28,565
Douglas	Douglasville	10,053
Early	Blakely	18,679
Echols	Statenville	2,964
Effingham	Springfield	9,646
Elbert	Elberton	19,618
Emanuel	Swainsboro	23,517
Evans	Claxton	7,401
Fannin	Blue Ridge	14,752
Fayette	Fayetteville	8,170
Floyd	Rome	56,141
Forsyth	Cumming	11,322
Franklin	Carnesville	15,612
Fulton	Atlanta	392,886
Gilmer	Ellijay	9,001
Glascock	Gibson	4,547
Glynn		21,920
Gordon	Calhoun	18,445
Grady	Cairo	19,654
Greene	Greensboro	13,709
Gwinnett	Lawrenceville	29,087
Habersham	Clarkesville	14,771
Hall	Gainesville	34,822
Hancock	Sparta	12,764
Haralson	Buchanan	14,377
Harris	Hamilton	11,428
Hart	Hartwell	15,512
Heard	Franklin	8,610
Henry	McDonough	15,119
Houston	Perry	11,303
Irwin	Ocilla	12,936
Jackson	Jefferson	20,089
Jasper	Monticello	8,772
Jeff Davis	Hazlehurst	8,841
Jerson	Louisville	20,047
Jenkins	Millen	11,843
Johnson	Wrightsville	12,953
Jones	Gray	8,331
Lamar	Barnesville	10,091
Lanier	Lakeland	5,632
Laurens	Dublin	33,606
Lee	Leesburg	7,837
Liberty	Hinesville	8,595
Lincoln	Lincolnton	7,042
Long	Ludowici	4,086
Lowndes	Valdosta	31,860
Lumpkin	Dahlonega	6,223
McDuffie	Thomson	10,878
McIntosh	Darien	5,292
Macon	Oglethorpe	15,947
Madison	Danielsville	13,431
Marion	Buena Vista	6,954
Meriwether	Greenville	22,055
Miller	Colquitt	9,998
Mitchell	Camilla	23,261
Monroe	Forsyth	10,749
Montgomery	Mount Vernon	9,668
Morgan	Madison	12,713
Murray	Chatsworth	11,137
Muscogee	Columbus	75,494
Newton	Covington	18,576
Oconee	Watkinsville	7,576
Oglethorpe	Lexington	12,430
Paulding	Dallas	12,832
Peach	Fort Valley	10,378
Pickens	Jasper	9,136

GEORGIA—Continued

Counties	County Seat Court House	Population
Pierce	Blackshear	1
Pike	Zebulon	1
Polk	Cedartown	2
Pulaski	Hawkinsville	
Putnam	Eatonton	
Quitman	Georgetown	
Rabun	Clayton	
Randolph	Cuthbert	1
Richmond	Augusta	8
Rockdale	Conyers	
Schley	Ellaville	
Screven	Sylvania	2
Seminole	Donalsonville	
Spalding	Griffin	2
Stephens	Toccoa	1
Stewart	Lumpkin	1
Sumter	Americus	2
Talbot	Talbotton	
Taliaferro	Crawfordville	
Tattnall	Reidsville	1
Taylor	Butler	1
Telfair	McRae	1
Terrell	Dawson	1
Thomas	Thomasville	3
Tift	Tifton	1
Toombs	Lyons	1
Towns	Hiawassee	
Treutlen	Soperton	
Troup	La Grange	4
Turner	Ashburn	1
Twiggs	Jeffersonville	
Union	Blairsville	
Upson	Thomaston	2
Walker	La Fayette	3
Walton	Monroe	2
Ware	Waycross	2
Warren	Warrenton	1
Washington	Sandersville	2
Wayne	Jesup	1
Webster	Preston	
Wheeler	Alamo	
White	Cleveland	
Whitfield	Dalton	2
Wilcox	Abbeville	1
Wilkes	Washington	1
Wilkinson	Irwinton	1
Worth	Sylvester	2

IDAHO

(44 Counties)		52
Ada	Boise	5
Adams	Council	
Bannock	Pocatello	3
Bear Lake	Paris	
Benewah	Saint Maries	
Bingham	Blackfoot	2
Blaine	Hailey	
Boise	Idaho City	
Bonner	Sandpoint	1
Bonneville	Idaho Falls	2
Boundary	Bonners Ferry	
Butte	Arco	
Camas	Fairfield	
Canyon	Caldwell	4
Caribou	Soda Springs	
Cassia	Burley	1
Clark	Dubois	
Clearwater	Orofino	
Custer	Challis	
Elmore	Mountain Home	
Franklin	Preston	1
Fremont	Saint Anthony	1
Gem	Emmett	
Gooding	Gooding	
Idaho	Grangeville	1
Jefferson	Rigby	1
Jerome	Jerome	
Kootenai	Coeur d'Alene	2
Latah	Moscow	1
Lemhi	Salmon	
Lewis	Nezperce	
Lincoln	Shoshone	
Madison	Rexburg	
Minidoka	Rupert	
Nez Perce	Lewiston	1
Oneida	Malad City	
Owyhee	Murphy	
Payette	Payette	
Power	American Falls	
Shoshone	Wallace	2
Teton	Driggs	
Twin Falls	Twin Falls	3
Valley	Cascade	
Washington	Weiser	

ILLINOIS

(102 Counties)		7,87
Adams	Quincy	6
Alexander	Cairo	2
Bond	Greenville	1
Boone	Belvidere	1
Brown	Mount Sterling	

ILLINOIS—Continued

es	County Seat Court House	Population 1940
.....	Princeton	37,600
.....	Hardin	8,207
.....	Mount Carroll	17,987
.....	Virginia	16,425
ign	Urbana	70,578
n	Taylorville	38,564
.....	Marshall	18,842
.....	Louisville	18,947
.....	Carlyle	22,912
.....	Charleston	38,470
.....	Chicago	4,063,342
d	Robinson	21,294
land	Toledo	11,698
)	Sycamore	34,388
.....	Clinton	18,244
.....	Tuscola	17,590
e	Wheaton	103,480
.....	Paris	24,430
s	Albion	8,974
am	Effingham	22,034
.....	Vandalia	29,159
.....	Paxton	15,007
)	Benton	53,137
.....	Lewistown	44,627
.....	Shawneetown	11,414
.....	Carrollton	20,292
.....	Morris	18,398
n	McLeansboro	13,454
s	Carthage	26,297
.....	Elizabethtown	7,759
on	Oquawka	8,949
.....	Cambridge	43,798
)	Watseka	32,496
.....	Murphysboro	37,920
.....	Newton	13,431
n	Mount Vernon	34,375
.....	Jerseyville	13,636
ess	Galena	19,989
.....	Vienna	10,727
.....	Geneva	130,206
ee	Kankakee	60,877
.....	Yorkville	11,105
.....	Galesburg	52,250
.....	Waukegan	121,094
.....	Ottawa	97,801
ce	Lawrenceville	21,075
.....	Dixon	34,604
ton	Pontiac	38,838
.....	Lincoln	29,438
ough	Macomb	26,944
ry	Woodstock	37,311
)	Bloomington	73,930
.....	Decatur	84,693
in	Carlinville	46,304
n	Edwardsville	149,349
.....	Salem	47,989
ll	Lacon	13,179
.....	Havana	15,358
.....	Metropolis	14,937
.....	Petersburg	10,663
.....	Aledo	17,701
.....	Waterloo	12,754
mery	Hillsboro	34,499
.....	Jacksonville	36,378
e	Sullivan	13,477
.....	Oregon	29,869
.....	Peoria	153,374
.....	Pinckneyville	23,438
.....	Monticello	14,659
.....	Pittsfield	25,340
.....	Golconda	7,999
.....	Mound City	15,875
.....	Hennepin	5,289
oh	Chester	33,608
d	Olney	17,137
land	Rock Island	113,323
r	Belleville	166,899
.....	Harrisburg	38,066
on	Springfield	117,912
r	Rushville	11,430
.....	Winchester	8,176
.....	Shelbyville	26,290
.....	Toulon	8,881
ison	Freeport	40,646
ll	Pekin	58,362
.....	Jonesboro	21,528
on	Danville	86,791
)	Mt. Carmel	13,724
.....	Monmouth	21,286
gton	Nashville	15,801
.....	Fairfield	22,092
.....	Carmi	20,027
de	Morrison	43,338
.....	Joliet	114,210
ison	Marion	51,424
ago	Rockford	121,424
rd	Eureka	19,124

INDIANA

inties)		3,427,796
.....	Decatur	21,254
.....	Fort Wayne	155,084
omew	Columbus	28,276

INDIANA—Continued

Counties	County Seat Court House	Population 1940
Benton	Fowler	11,117
Blackford	Hartford City	13,783
Boone	Lebanon	22,081
Brown	Nashville	6,189
Carroll	Delphi	15,410
Cass	Logansport	36,908
Clark	Jeffersonville	31,020
Clay	Brazil	25,365
Clinton	Frankfort	28,411
Crawford	English	10,171
Daviess	Washington	26,163
Dearborn	Lawrenceburg	23,053
Decatur	Greensburg	17,722
De Kalb	Auburn	24,756
Delaware	Muncie	74,963
Dubois	Jasper	22,579
Elkhart	Goshen	72,634
Fayette	Connersville	19,411
Floyd	New Albany	35,061
Fountain	Covington	18,299
Franklin	Brookville	14,412
Fulton	Rochester	15,577
Gibson	Princeton	30,709
Grant	Marion	55,813
Greene	Bloomfield	31,330
Hamilton	Noblesville	24,614
Hancock	Greenfield	17,306
Harrison	Corydon	17,102
Hendricks	Danville	20,151
Henry	New Castle	40,208
Howard	Kokomo	47,752
Huntington	Huntington	29,931
Jackson	Brownstown	26,612
Jasper	Rensselaer	14,397
Jay	Portland	22,601
Jefferson	Madison	19,912
Jennings	Vernon	13,680
Johnson	Franklin	22,493
Knox	Vincennes	43,973
Kosciusko	Warsaw	29,561
Lagrange	Lagrange	14,352
Lake	Crown Point	293,195
La Porte	La Porte	63,660
Lawrence	Bedford	35,045
Madison	Anderson	88,575
Marion	Indianapolis	460,926
Marshall	Plymouth	25,935
Martin	Shoals	10,300
Miami	Peru	27,326
Monroe	Bloomington	35,534
Montgomery	Crawfordsville	27,231
Morgan	Martinsville	19,801
Newton	Kentland	10,775
Noble	Albion	22,776
Ohio	Rising Sun	3,782
Orange	Paoli	17,311
Owen	Spencer	12,090
Parke	Rockville	17,358
Perry	Cannelton	17,770
Pike	Petersburg	17,045
Porter	Valparaiso	27,836
Posey	Mount Vernon	19,183
Pulaski	Winamac	12,056
Putnam	Greencastle	20,839
Randolph	Winchester	26,766
Ripley	Versailles	18,898
Rush	Rushville	18,927
St. Joseph	South Bend	161,423
Scott	Scottsburg	8,978
Shelby	Shelbyville	25,953
Spencer	Rockport	16,211
Starke	Knox	12,258
Steuben	Angola	13,740
Sullivan	Sullivan	27,014
Switzerland	Vevay	8,167
Tippecanoe	La Fayette	51,020
Tipton	Tipton	15,135
Union	Liberty	6,017
Vanderburgh	Evansville	130,783
Vermilion	Newport	21,787
Vigo	Terre Haute	99,709
Wabash	Wabash	26,601
Warren	Williamsport	9,055
Warrick	Boonville	19,435
Washington	Salem	19,435
Wayne	Richmond	59,229
Wells	Bluffton	19,099
White	Monticello	17,037
Whitley	Columbia City	17,001

IOWA

(99 Counties)		2,538,268
Adair	Greenfield	13,196
Adams	Corning	10,156
Allamakee	Waukon	17,184
Appanoose	Centerville	24,245
Audubon	Audubon	11,790
Benton	Vinton	22,879
Black Hawk	Waterloo	79,946
Boone	Boone	29,782
Bremer	Waverly	17,932
Buchanan	Independence	20,991
Buena Vista	Storm Lake	19,838

IOWA—Continued

Counties	County Seat Court House	Population 1940
Butler	Allison	17,986
Calhoun	Rockwell City	17,584
Carroll	Carroll	22,770
Cass	Atlantic	18,647
Cedar	Tipton	16,884
Cerro Gordo	Mason City	43,845
Cherokee	Cherokee	19,258
Chickasaw	New Hampton	15,227
Clarke	Osceola	10,233
Clay	Spencer	17,762
Clayton	Elkader	24,334
Clinton	Clinton	44,722
Crawford	Denison	20,538
Dallas	Adel	24,649
Davis	Bloomfield	11,136
Decatur	Leon	14,012
Delaware	Manchester	18,487
Des Moines	Burlington	36,804
Dickinson	Spirit Lake	12,185
Dubuque	Dubuque	63,768
Emmet	Estherville	13,406
Fayette	West Union	29,151
Floyd	Charles City	20,159
Franklin	Hampton	16,379
Fremont	Sidney	14,645
Greene	Jefferson	16,599
Grundy	Grundy Center	13,518
Guthrie	Guthrie Center	17,210
Hamilton	Webster City	19,922
Hancock	Garner	15,402
Hardin	Eldora	22,530
Harrison	Logan	22,767
Henry	Mount Pleasant	17,994
Howard	Cresco	13,531
Humboldt	Dakota City	13,459
Ida	Ida Grove	11,047
Iowa	Marengo	17,016
Jackson	Maquoketa	19,181
Jasper	Newton	31,496
Jefferson	Fairfield	15,762
Johnson	Iowa City	33,151
Jones	Anamosa	19,950
Keokuk	Sigourney	18,406
Kossuth	Algona	26,630
Lee	Fort Madison and Keokuk	41,074
Linn	Cedar Rapids	89,142
Louisa	Wapello	11,384
Lucas	Chariton	14,571
Lyon	Rock Rapids	15,374
Madison	Winterset	14,525
Mahaska	Oskaloosa	26,485
Marion	Knoxville	27,019
Marshall	Marshalltown	35,406
Mills	Glenwood	15,064
Mitchell	Osage	14,121
Monona	Onawa	18,238
Monroe	Albia	14,553
Montgomery	Red Oak	15,697
Muscatine	Muscatine	31,296
O'Brien	Primghar	19,293
Osceola	Sibley	10,607
Page	Clarinda	24,887
Palo Alto	Emmetsburg	16,170
Plymouth	Le Mars	23,502
Pocahontas	Pocahontas	16,266
Polk	Des Moines	195,835
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	66,756
Poweshiek	Montezuma	18,758
Ringgold	Mount Ayr	11,137
Sac	Sac City	17,639
Scott	Davenport	84,748
Shelby	Harlan	16,720
Sioux	Orange City	27,209
Story	Nevada	33,434
Tama	Toledo	22,428
Taylor	Bedford	14,238
Union	Creston	16,280
Van Buren	Keosauqua	12,053
Wapello	Ottumwa	44,280
Warren	Indianola	17,695
Washington	Washington	20,055
Wayne	Corydon	13,308
Webster	Fort Dodge	41,521
Winnebago	Forest City	13,972
Winneshiek	Decorah	22,263
Woodbury	Sioux City	103,627
Worth	Northwood	11,449
Wright	Clarion	20,038
KANSAS		
(105 Counties)		**1,801,028**
Allen	Iola	19,874
Anderson	Garnett	11,658
Atchison	Atchison	22,222
Barber	Medicine Lodge	9,073
Barton	Great Bend	25,010
Bourbon	Fort Scott	20,944
Brown	Hiawatha	17,395
Butler	El Dorado	32,013
Chase	Cottonwood Falls	6,345
Chautauqua	Sedan	9,233
Cherokee	Columbus	29,817

KANSAS—Continued

Counties	County Seat Court House	Population
Cheyenne	Saint Francis	
Clark	Ashland	
Clay	Clay Center	
Cloud	Concordia	
Coffey	Burlington	
Comanche	Coldwater	
Cowley	Winfield	
Crawford	Girard	
Decatur	Oberlin	
Dickinson	Abilene	
Doniphan	Troy	
Douglas	Lawrence	
Edwards	Kinsley	
Elk	Howard	
Ellis	Hays	
Ellsworth	Ellsworth	
Finney	Garden City	
Ford	Dodge City	
Franklin	Ottawa	
Geary	Junction City	
Gove	Gove	
Graham	Hill City	
Grant	Ulysses	
Gray	Cimarron	
Greeley	Tribune	
Greenwood	Eureka	
Hamilton	Syracuse	
Harper	Anthony	
Harvey	Newton	
Haskell	Sublette	
Hodgeman	Jetmore	
Jackson	Holton	
Jefferson	Oskaloosa	
Jewell	Mankato	
Johnson	Olathe	
Kearny	Lakin	
Kingman	Kingman	
Kiowa	Greensburg	
Labette	Oswego	
Lane	Dighton	
Leavenworth	Leavenworth	
Lincoln	Lincoln	
Linn	Mound City	
Logan	Russell Springs	
Lyon	Emporia	
McPherson	McPherson	
Marion	Marion	
Marshall	Marysville	
Meade	Meade	
Miami	Paola	
Mitchell	Beloit	
Montgomery	Independence	
Morris	Council Grove	
Morton	Richfield	
Nemaha	Seneca	
Neosho	Erie	
Ness	Ness City	
Norton	Norton	
Osage	Lyndon	
Osborne	Osborne	
Ottawa	Minneapolis	
Pawnee	Larned	
Phillips	Phillipsburg	
Pottawatomie	Westmoreland	
Pratt	Pratt	
Rawlins	Atwood	
Reno	Hutchinson	
Republic	Belleville	
Rice	Lyons	
Riley	Manhattan	
Rooks	Stockton	
Rush	La Crosse	
Russell	Russell	
Saline	Salina	
Scott	Scott City	
Sedgwick	Wichita	1-
Seward	Liberal	
Shawnee	Topeka	
Sheridan	Hoxie	
Sherman	Goodland	
Smith	Smith Center	
Stafford	Saint John	
Stanton	Johnson	
Stevens	Hugoton	
Sumner	Wellington	
Thomas	Colby	
Trego	Wakeeney	
Wabaunsee	Alma	
Wallace	Sharon Springs	
Washington	Washington	
Wichita	Leoti	
Wilson	Fredonia	
Woodson	Yates Center	
Wyandotte	Kansas City	1-
KENTUCKY		
(120 Counties)		**2,8-**
Adair	Columbia	
Allen	Scottsville	
Anderson	Lawrenceburg	
Ballard	Wickliffe	
Barren	Glasgow	
Bath	Owingsville	

KENTUCKY—Continued

ties	County Seat Court House	Population 1940
	Pineville	43,812
	Burlington	10,820
on	Paris	17,932
	Catlettsburg	45,938
	Danville	17,075
n	Brooksville	9,389
itt	Jackson	23,946
nridge	Hardinsburg	17,744
	Sheperdsville	9,511
	Morgantown	14,371
ell	Princeton	14,499
ay	Murray	19,041
bell	Alexandria and Newport	71,918
e	Bardwell	7,650
l	Carrollton	8,657
	Grayson	25,545
	Liberty	19,962
ian	Hopkinsville	36,129
	Winchester	17,988
	Manchester	23,901
n	Albany	10,279
nden	Marion	12,115
erland	Burkesville	11,923
ss	Owensboro	52,335
nson	Brownsville	11,344
	Sandy Hook	8,713
	Irvine	17,978
te	Lexington	78,599
ng	Flemingsburg	13,327
	Prestonsburg	52,986
lin	Frankfort	23,308
	Hickman	15,413
n	Warsaw	4,307
rd	Lancaster	11,910
	Williamstown	9,876
s	Maysville	31,763
on	Leitchfield	17,562
	Greensburg	12,321
up	Greenup	24,321
ock	Hawesville	6,807
n	Elizabethtown	29,108
a	Harlan	75,275
son	Cynthiana	15,124
	Munfordville	17,239
rson	Henderson	27,020
	New Castle	12,220
nan	Clinton	9,142
ns	Madisonville	37,789
n	McKee	16,339
son	Louisville	385,392
aine	Nicholasville	12,174
on	Paintsville	25,771
n	Covington and Independence	93,139
	Hindman	20,007
	Barbourville	31,029
	Hodgenville	9,622
l	London	25,640
nce	Louisa	17,275
	Beattyville	10,860
	Hyden	14,981
er	Whitesburg	40,592
	Vanceburg	15,686
n	Stanford	19,859
gston	Smithland	9,127
n	Russellville	23,345
	Eddyville	9,067
acken	Paducah	48,534
eary	Whitley City	16,451
an	Calhoun	11,446
son	Richmond	28,541
ffin	Salyersville	17,490
n	Lebanon	16,913
hall	Benton	16,602
n	Inez	10,970
	Maysville	19,066
e	Brandenburg	8,827
ee	Frenchburg	5,691
er	Harrodsburg	14,629
alfe	Edmonton	10,853
oe	Tompkinsville	14,070
gomery	Mount Sterling	12,280
an	West Liberty	16,827
enberg	Greenville	37,554
n	Bardstown	18,004
las	Carlisle	8,617
	Hartford	24,421
m	La Grange	10,716
	Owenton	10,942
y	Booneville	8,957
eton	Falmouth	10,392
	Hazard	47,828
	Pikeville	71,122
ll	Stanton	7,671
ki	Somerset	39,863
rson	Mount Olivet	3,419
castle	Mount Vernon	17,165
n	Morehead	12,734
ell	Jamestown	13,615
	Georgetown	14,314
y	Shelbyville	17,759
son	Franklin	11,752

KENTUCKY—Continued

Counties	County Seat Court House	Population 1940
Spencer	Taylorsville	6,757
Taylor	Campbellsville	13,556
Todd	Elkton	14,234
Trigg	Cadiz	12,784
Trimble	Bedford	5,601
Union	Morganfield	17,411
Warren	Bowling Green	36,631
Washington	Springfield	12,965
Wayne	Monticello	17,204
Webster	Dixon	19,198
Whitley	Williamsburg	33,186
Wolfe	Campton	9,997
Woodford	Versailles	11,847

LOUISIANA*

(64 Counties)		2,363,880
Acadia	Crowley	46,260
Allen	Oberlin	17,540
Ascension	Donaldsonville	21,215
Assumption	Napoleonville	18,541
Avoyelles	Marksville	39,256
Beauregard	De Ridder	14,847
Bienville	Arcadia	23,933
Bossier	Benton	33,162
Caddo	Shreveport	150,203
Calcasieu	Lake Charles	56,506
Caldwell	Columbia	12,046
Cameron	Cameron	7,203
Catahoula	Harrisonburg	14,618
Claiborne	Homer	29,855
Concordia	Vidalia	14,562
De Soto	Mansfield	31,803
East Baton Rouge	Baton Rouge	88,415
East Carroll	Lake Providence	19,023
East Feliciana	Clinton	18,039
Evangeline	Ville Platte	36,497
Franklin	Winnsboro	32,382
Grant	Colfax	15,933
Iberia	New Iberia	37,183
Iberville	Plaquemine	27,721
Jackson	Jonesboro	17,807
Jefferson	Gretna	50,427
Jefferson Davis	Jennings	24,191
Lafayette	Lafayette	43,941
Lafourche	Thibodaux	38,615
LaSalle	Jena	10,959
Lincoln	Ruston	24,790
Livingston	Livingston	17,790
Madison	Tallulah	18,443
Morehouse		27,571
Natchitoches	Natchitoches	40,997
Orleans	New Orleans	494,537
Ouachita	Monroe	59,168
Plaquemines	Pointe a la Hache	12,318
Pointe Coupee	New Roads	24,004
Rapides	Alexandria	73,370
Red River	Coushatta	15,881
Richland	Rayville	28,829
Sabine	Many	23,586
St. Bernard	Saint Bernard	7,280
St. Charles	Hahnville	12,321
St. Helena	Greensburg	9,542
St. James	Convent	16,596
St. John the Baptist	Edgard	14,766
St. Landry	Opelousas	71,481
St. Martin	Saint Martinville	26,394
St. Mary	Franklin	31,458
St. Tammany	Covington	23,624
Tangipahoa	Amite	45,519
Tensas	Saint Joseph	15,940
Terrebonne	Houma	35,880
Union	Farmerville	20,943
Vermilion	Abbeville	37,750
Vernon	Leesville	19,142
Washington	Franklinton	34,443
Webster	Minden	33,676
West Baton Rouge	Port Allen	11,263
West Carroll	Oak Grove	19,252
West Feliciana	Saint Francisville	11,720
Winn	Winnfield	16,923

* Parishes and Parish Seats.

MAINE

(16 Counties)		847,226
Androscoggin	Auburn	76,679
Aroostook	Houlton	94,436
Cumberland	Portland	146,000
Franklin	Farmington	19,896
Hancock	Ellsworth	32,422
Kennebec	Augusta	77,231
Knox	Rockland	27,191
Lincoln	Wiscasset	16,294
Oxford	South Paris	42,662
Penobscot	Bangor	97,104
Piscataquis	Dover-Foxcroft	18,467
Sagadahoc	Bath	19,123
Somerset	Skowhegan	38,245
Waldo	Belfast	21,159
Washington	Machias	37,767
York	Alfred	82,550

MARYLAND

(23 Counties; 1 Ind. City)		1,821,244
Allegany	Cumberland	86,973
Anne Arundel	Annapolis	68,375

Counties	County Seat Court House	Population 1940
MARYLAND—Continued		
Baltimore	Towson	155,825
Calvert	Prince Frederick	10,484
Caroline	Denton	17,549
Carroll	Westminster	39,054
Cecil	Elkton	26,107
Charles	La Plata	17,612
Dorchester	Cambridge	28,006
Frederick	Frederick	57,312
Carroll	Westminster	39,054
Harford	Bel Air	35,060
Howard	Ellicott City	17,175
Kent	Chestertown	13,465
Montgomery	Rockville	83,912
Prince Georges	Upper Marlboro	89,490
Queen Annes	Centerville	14,476
St. Marys	Leonardtown	14,626
Somerset	Princess Anne	20,965
Talbot	Easton	18,784
Washington	Hagerstown	68,838
Wicomico	Salisbury	34,530
Worcester	Snow Hill	21,345
Independent City		
Baltimore		859,100
MASSACHUSETTS		
(14 Counties)		**4,316,721**
Barnstable	Barnstable	37,295
Berkshire	Pittsfield	122,273
Bristol	Fall River and New Bedford	364,637
Dukes	Edgartown	5,669
Essex	Lawrence, Newburyport and Salem	496,313
Franklin	Greenfield	49,453
Hampden	Springfield	332,107
Hampshire	Northampton	72,461
Middlesex	Cambridge & Lowell	971,390
Nantucket	Nantucket	3,401
Norfolk	Dedham	325,180
Plymouth	Plymouth	168,824
Suffolk	Boston	863,248
Worcester	Fitchburg and Worcester	504,470
MICHIGAN		
(83 Counties)		**5,256,106**
Alcona	Harrisville	5,463
Alger	Munising	10,167
Allegan	Allegan	41,839
Alpena	Alpena	20,766
Antrim	Bellaire	10,964
Arenac	Standish	9,233
Baraga	L'Anse	9,356
Barry	Hastings	22,613
Bay	Bay City	74,981
Benzie	Beulah	7,800
Berrien	Saint Joseph	89,117
Branch	Coldwater	25,845
Calhoun	Marshall	94,206
Cass	Cassopolis	21,910
Charlevoix	Charlevoix	13,031
Cheboygan	Cheboygan	13,644
Chippewa	Sault Sainte Marie	27,807
Clare	Harrison	9,163
Clinton	Saint Johns	26,671
Crawford	Grayling	3,765
Delta	Escanaba	34,0374
Dickinson	Iron Mountain	28,731
Eaton	Charlotte	34,12
Emmet	Petoskey	15,791
Genesee	Flint	227,944
Gladwin	Gladwin	9,385
Gogebic	Bessemer	31,797
Grand Traverse	Traverse City	23,390
Gratiot	Ithaca	32,205
Hillsdale	Hillsdale	29,092
Houghton	Houghton	47,631
Huron	Bad Axe	32,584
Ingham	Mason	130,616
Ionia	Ionia	35,710
Iosco	Tawas City	8,560
Iron	Crystal Falls	20,243
Isabella	Mount Pleasant	25,982
Jackson	Jackson	93,108
Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo	100,085
Kalkaska	Kalkaska	5,159
Kent	Grand Rapids	246,338
Keweenaw	Eagle River	4,004
Lake	Baldwin	4,798
Lapeer	Lapeer	32,116
Leelanau	Leland	8,436
Lenawee	Adrian	53,110
Livingston	Howell	20,863
Luce	Newberry	7,423
Mackinac	Saint Ignace	9,438
Macomb	Mount Clemens	107,638
Manistee	Manistee	18,450
Marquette	Marquette	47,144
Mason	Ludington	19,378
Mecosta	Big Rapids	16,902
Menominee	Menominee	24,884
Midland	Midland	27,094
Missaukee	Lake City	8,034
Monroe	Monroe	58,620

Counties	County Seat Court House	Population
MICHIGAN—Continued		
Montcalm	Stanton	2
Montmorency	Atlanta	
Muskegon	Muskegon	9
Newaygo	White Cloud	1
Oakland	Pontiac	25
Oceana	Hart	1
Ogemaw		
Ontonagon	Ontonagon	1
Osceola	Reed City	1
Oscoda	Mio	
Otsego	Gaylord	
Ottawa	Grand Haven	5
Presque Isle	Rogers City	1
Roscommon	Roscommon	
Saginaw	Saginaw	19
St. Clair	Port Huron	1
St. Joseph	Centerville	3
Sanilac	Sandusky	3
Schoolcraft	Manistique	
Shiawassee	Corunna	4
Tuscola	Caro	3
Van Buren	Paw Paw	
Washtenaw	Ann Arbor	3
Wayne	Detroit	2,0
Wexford	Cadillac	
MINNESOTA		
(87 Counties)		**2,79**
Aitkin	Aitkin	1
Anoka	Anoka	
Becker	Detroit Lakes	
Beltrami	Bemidji	
Benton	Foley	
Big Stone	Ortonville	
Blue Earth	Mankato	
Brown	New Ulm	
Carlton	Carlton	
Carver	Chaska	
Cass	Walker	
Chippewa	Montevideo	
Chisago	Center City	
Clay	Moorhead	
Clearwater	Bagley	
Cook	Grand Marais	
Cottonwood	Windom	
Crow Wing	Brainerd	
Dakota	Hastings	
Dodge	Mantorville	
Douglas	Alexandria	
Faribault	Blue Earth	
Fillmore	Preston	
Freeborn	Albert Lea	
Goodhue	Red Wing	
Grant	Elbow Lake	
Hennepin	Minneapolis	5
Houston	Calendonia	
Hubbard	Park Rapids	
Isanti	Cambridge	
Itasca	Grand Rapids	
Jackson	Jackson	
Kanabec	Mora	
Kandiyohi	Willmar	
Kittson	Hallock	
Koochiching	International Falls	
LacQui Parle	Madison	
Lake	Two Harbors	
Lake of the Woods	Baudette	
Le Sueur	Le Center	
Lincoln	Ivanhoe	
Lyon	Marshall	
McLeod	Glencoe	
Mahnomen	Mahnomen	
Marshall	Warren	
Martin	Fairmont	
Meeker	Litchfield	
Mille Lacs	Milaca	
Morrison	Little Falls	
Mower	Austin	
Murray	Slayton	
Nicollet	Saint Peter	
Nobles	Worthington	
Norman	Ada	
Olmsted	Rochester	
Otter Tail	Fergus Falls	
Pennington	Thief River Falls	
Pine	Pine City	
Pipestone	Pipestone	
Polk	Crookston	
Pope	Glenwood	
Ramsey	Saint Paul	3
Red Lake	Red Lake Falls	
Redwood	Redwood Falls	
Renville	Olivia	
Rice	Faribault	
Rock	Luverne	
Roseau	Roseau	
St. Louis	Duluth	2
Scott	Shakopee	
Sherburne	Elk River	
Sibley	Gaylord	
Stearns	Saint Cloud	
Steele	Owatonna	
Stevens	Morris	

MINNESOTA—Continued

ies	County Seat Court House	Popula-tion 1940
	Benson	15,469
	Long Prairie	27,438
se	Wheaton	8,283
ha	Wabasha	17,653
a		12,772
a	Waseca	15,186
gton	Stillwater	26,430
wan	Saint James	13,902
	Breckenridge	10,475
a	Winona	37,795
	Buffalo	27,550
Medicine	Granite Falls	16,917

MISSISSIPPI

unties)		2,183,796
	Natchez	27,238
	Corinth	26,969
	Liberty	21,892
	Kosciusko	30,227
i	Ashland	10,429
	Cleveland & Rosedale	67,574
in	Pittsboro	20,893
	Carrollton	20,651
saw	Houston and Okolona	21,427
w	Ackerman	13,794
rne	Port Gibson	12,810
	Quitman	20,596
	West Point	19,030
na	Clarksdale	48,333
	Hazlehurst	33,974
ton	Collins	17,030
o	Hernando	26,663
t	Hattiesburg	34,901
in	Meadville	12,504
	Lucedale	8,704
	Leakesville	9,512
ia	Grenada	19,052
ck	Bay Saint Louis	11,328
on	Gulfport	50,799
	Jackson and Raymond	107,273
s	Lexington	39,710
reys	Belzoni	26,257
ena	Mayersville	6,433
aba	Fulton	19,922
n	Pascagoula	20,601
	Bay Springs and Building	19,484
on	Fayette	13,969
on Davis	Prentiss	15,869
	Ellisville and Laurel	49,227
r	De Kalb	21,867
tte	Oxford	21,257
	Purvis	12,096
dale	Meridian	58,247
nce	Monticello	13,983
	Carthage	24,570
	Tupelo	35,838
	Greenwood	53,406
a	Brookhaven	27,506
es	Columbus	35,245
on	Canton	37,504
a	Columbia	24,085
all	Holly Springs	25,522
e	Aberdeen	37,648
omery	Winona	15,703
ba	Philadelphia	27,882
a	Decatur	24,249
ee	Macon	25,669
cha	Starkville	22,151
	Batesville	34,421
River	Poplarville	19,125
	New Augusta	9,292
	Magnolia	35,002
oc	Pontotoc	22,904
s	Booneville	20,921
on	Marks	27,191
a	Brandon	27,934
	Forest	23,144
y	Rolling Fork	15,433
n	Mendenhall	22,024
	Raleigh	19,403
	Wiggins	6,155
ver	Indianola	61,007
tchie	Charleston and Sumner	34,166
	Senatobia	19,309
	Ripley	19,680
ingo	Iuka	16,974
	Tunica	22,610
	New Albany	21,867
all	Tylertown	17,534
a	Vicksburg	39,595
gton	Greenville	67,576
	Waynesboro	16,928
r	Walthall	14,160
son	Woodville	15,955
n	Louisville	22,751
sha	Coffeeville and Water Valley	18,387
	Yazoo City	40,091

MISSOURI

Counties	County Seat Court House	Popula-tion 1940
(114 Counties; 1 Ind. City)		3,784,664
Adair		20,246
Andrew	Savannah	13,015
Atchison	Rockport	12,897
Audrain	Mexico	22,673
Barry	Cassville	23,546
Barton	Lamar	14,148
Bates	Butler	19,531
Benton	Warsaw	11,142
Bollinger	Marble Hill	12,898
Boone	Columbia	34,991
Buchanan	Saint Joseph	94,067
Butler	Poplar Bluff	34,276
Caldwell	Kingston	11,629
Callaway	Fulton	23,094
Camden	Camdenton	8,971
Cape Girardeau	Jackson	37,775
Carroll	Carrollton	17,814
Carter	Van Buren	6,226
Cass	Harrisonville	19,534
Cedar	Stockton	11,697
Chariton	Keytesville	18,084
Christian	Ozark	13,538
Clark	Kahoka	10,166
Clay	Liberty	30,417
Clinton	Plattsburg	13,261
Cole	Jefferson City	34,912
Cooper	Boonville	18,075
Crawford	Steelville	12,693
Dade	Greenfield	11,248
Dallas	Buffalo	11,523
Daviess	Gallatin	13,398
De Kalb	Maysville	9,751
Dent	Salem	11,763
Douglas	Ava	15,600
Dunklin	Kennett	44,957
Franklin	Union	33,868
Gasconade	Hermann	12,414
Gentry	Albany	13,359
Greene	Springfield	90,541
Grundy	Trenton	15,716
Harrison	Bethany	16,525
Henry	Clinton	22,313
Hickory	Hermitage	6,506
Holt	Oregon	12,476
Howard	Fayette	13,926
Howell	West Plains	22,270
Iron	Ironton	10,440
Jackson	Independence	477,828
Jasper	Carthage	78,705
Jefferson	Hillsboro	32,023
Johnson	Warrensburg	21,617
Knox	Edina	8,878
Laclede	Lebanon	18,718
Lafayette	Lexington	27,856
Lawrence	Mount Vernon	24,637
Lewis	Monticello	11,490
Lincoln	Troy	14,395
Linn	Linneus	21,416
Livingston	Chillicothe	18,000
McDonald	Pineville	15,749
Macon	Macon	21,396
Madison	Fredericktown	9,656
Maries	Vienna	8,638
Marion	Palmyra	31,776
Mercer	Princeton	8,766
Miller	Tuscumbia	14,798
Mississippi	Charleston	23,149
Moniteau	California	11,775
Monroe	Paris	13,195
Montgomery	Montgomery City	12,442
Morgan	Versailles	11,140
New Madrid	New Madrid	39,787
Newton	Neosho	29,039
Nodaway	Maryville	25,556
Oregon	Alton	13,390
Osage	Linn	12,375
Ozark	Gainesville	10,766
Pemiscott	Caruthersville	46,857
Perry	Perryville	15,358
Pettis	Sedalia	33,336
Phelps	Rolla	17,437
Pike	Bowling Green	18,327
Platte	Platte City	13,862
Polk	Bolivar	17,400
Pulaski	Waynesville	10,775
Putnam	Unionville	11,327
Ralls	New London	10,040
Randolph	Huntsville	24,458
Ray	Richmond	18,584
Reynolds	Centerville	9,370
Ripley	Doniphan	12,606
St. Charles	St. Charles	25,562
St. Clair	Osceola	13,146
St. Francois	Farmington	35,950
St. Louis	Clayton	274,230
Sainte Genevieve	Sainte Genevieve	10,905
Saline	Marshall	29,416
Schuyler	Lancaster	6,627
Scotland	Memphis	8,557
Scott	Benton	30,377

MISSOURI—Continued

Counties	County Seat Court House	Population 1940
Shannon	Eminence	11,831
Shelby	Shelbyville	11,224
Stoddard	Bloomfield	33,009
Stone	Galena	11,298
Sullivan	Milan	13,701
Taney	Forsyth	10,323
Texas	Houston	19,813
Vernon	Nevada	25,586
Warren	Warrenton	7,734
Washington	Potosi	17,492
Wayne	Greenville	12,794
Webster	Marshfield	17,226
Worth	Grant City	6,345
Wright	Hartville	17,967
Independent City St Louis		816,048

MONTANA

(56 Counties)		559,456
Beaverhead	Dillon	6,943
Big Horn	Hardin	10,419
Blaine	Chinook	9,566
Broadwater	Townsend	3,451
Carbon	Red Lodge	11,865
Carter	Ekalaka	3,250
Cascade	Great Falls	41,999
Chouteau	Fort Benton	7,316
Custer	Miles City	10,422
Daniels	Scobey	4,563
Dawson	Glendive	8,618
Deer Lodge	Anaconda	13,627
Fallon	Baker	3,719
Fergus	Lewistown	14,040
Flathead	Kalispell	24,271
Gallatin	Bozeman	18,269
Garfield	Jordan	2,641
Glacier	Cut Bank	9,034
Golden Valley	Ryegate	1,607
Granite	Philipsburg	3,401
Hill	Havre	13,304
Jefferson	Boulder	4,664
Judith Basin	Stanford	3,655
Lake	Polson	13,490
Lewis and Clark	Helena	22,131
Liberty	Chester	2,209
Lincoln	Libby	7,882
McCone	Circle	3,798
Madison	Virginia City	7,294
Meagher	White Sulphur Spgs	2,237
Mineral	Superior	2,135
Missoula	Missoula	29,038
Musselshell	Roundup	5,717
Park	Livingston	11,566
Petroleum	Winnett	1,083
Phillips	Malta	7,892
Pondera	Conrad	6,716
Powder River	Broadus	3,159
Powell	Deer Lodge	6,152
Prairie	Terry	2,410
Ravalli	Hamilton	12,978
Richland	Sidney	10,209
Roosevelt	Wolf Point	9,806
Rosebud	Forsyth	6,477
Sanders	Thompson Falls	6,926
Sheridan	Plentywood	7,814
Silver Bow	Butte	53,207
Stillwater	Columbus	5,694
Sweet Grass	Bigtimber	3,719
Teton	Choteau	6,922
Toole	Shelby	6,769
Treasure	Hysham	1,499
Valley	Glasgow	15,118
Wheatland	Harlowton	3,286
Wibaux	Wibaux	2,161
Yellowstone	Billings	41,182

NEBRASKA

(93 Counties)		1,315,834
Adams	Hastings	24,576
Antelope	Neligh	13,289
Arthur	Arthur	1,045
Banner	Harrisburg	1,403
Blaine	Brewster	1,538
Boone	Albion	12,127
Box Butte	Alliance	10,736
Boyd	Butte	6,060
Brown	Ainsworth	5,962
Buffalo	Kearney	23,655
Burt	Tekamah	12,546
Butler	David City	13,106
Cass	Plattsmouth	16,992
Cedar	Hartington	15,126
Chase	Imperial	5,310
Cherry	Valentine	9,637
Cheyenne	Sidney	9,505
Clay	Clay Center	10,445
Colfax	Schuyler	10,627
Cuming	Westpoint	13,562
Custer	Broken Bow	22,591
Dakota	Dakota City	9,836
Dawes	Chadron	10,128
Dawson	Lexington	17,890
Deuel	Chappell	3,580

NEBRASKA—Continued

Counties	County Seat Court House	Population
Dixon	Ponca	1
Dodge	Fremont	2
Douglas	Omaha	24
Dundy	Benkelman	
Fillmore	Geneva	1
Franklin	Franklin	
Frontier	Stockville	
Furnas	Beaver City	1
Gage	Beatrice	2
Garden	Oshkosh	
Garfield	Burwell	
Gosper	Elwood	
Grant	Hyannis	
Greeley	Greeley	
Hall	Grand Island	2
Hamilton	Aurora	
Harlan	Alma	
Hayes	Hayes Center	
Hitchcock	Trenton	
Holt	O'Neill	1
Hooker	Mullen	
Howard	Saint Paul	
Jefferson	Fairbury	1
Johnson	Tecumseh	
Kearney	Minden	
Keith	Ogallala	
Keya Paha	Springview	
Kimball	Kimball	
Knox	Center	1
Lancaster	Lincoln	10
Lincoln	North Platte	2
Logan	Stapleton	
Loup	Taylor	
McPherson	Tryon	
Madison	Madison	2
Merrick	Central City	
Morrill	Bridgeport	
Nance	Fullerton	
Nemaha	Auburn	1
Nuckolls	Nelson	1
Otoe	Nebraska City	1
Pawnee	Pawnee City	
Perkins	Grant	
Phelps	Holdrege	
Pierce	Pierce	1
Platte	Columbus	2
Polk	Osceola	
Red Willow	McCook	1
Richardson	Falls City	1
Rock	Bassett	
Saline	Wilber	1
Sarpy	Papillion	1
Saunders	Wahoo	1
Scotts Bluff	Gering	3
Seward	Seward	1
Sheridan	Rushville	
Sherman	Loup City	
Sioux	Harrison	
Stanton	Stanton	
Thayer	Hebron	1
Thomas	Thedford	
Thurston	Pender	1
Valley	Ord	
Washington	Blair	1
Wayne	Wayne	
Webster	Red Cloud	
Wheeler	Bartlett	
York	York	1

NEVADA

(17 Counties)		11
Churchill	Fallon	
Clark	Las Vegas	
Douglas	Minden	
Elko	Elko	1
Esmeralda	Goldfield	
Eureka	Eureka	
Humboldt	Winnemucca	
Lander	Austin	
Lincoln	Pioche	
Lyon	Yerington	
Mineral	Hawthorne	
Nye	Tonopah	
Ormsby	Carson City	
Pershing	Lovelock	
Storey	Virginia City	
Washoe	Reno	3
White Pine	Ely	1

NEW HAMPSHIRE

(10 Counties)		49
Belknap	Laconia	2
Carroll	Ossipee	1
Cheshire	Keene	3
Coos	Lancaster	3
Grafton	Woodsville	4
Hillsboro	Manchester and Nashua	14
Merrimack	Concord	6
Rockingnam	Exeter	5
Strafford	Dover	4
Sullivan	Newport	2

NEW JERSEY

Counties	County Seat Court House	Population 1940
ties)		4,160,165
	Mays Landing	124,066
	Hackensack	409,646
n	Mount Holly	97,013
	Camden	255,727
y	Cape May Court House	28,919
nd	Bridgeton	73,184
	Newark	837,340
er	Woodbury	72,219
	Jersey City	652,040
n	Flemington	36,766
	Trenton	197,318
x	New Brunswick	217,077
th	Freehold	161,238
	Morristown	125,732
	Toms River	37,706
	Paterson	309,353
	Salem	42,274
	Somerville	74,390
	Newton	29,632
	Elizabeth	328,344
	Belvidere	50,181

NEW MEXICO

Counties	County Seat Court House	Population 1940
ities)		531,818
)	Albuquerque	69,391
	Reserve	4,881
	Roswell	23,980
	Raton	18,715
	Clovis	18,159
	Fort Sumner	3,725
a	Las Cruces	30,411
	Carlsbad	24,311
	Silver City	20,050
pe	Santa Rosa	8,646
	Mosquero	4,374
	Lordsburg	4,821
	Lovington	21,154
	Carrizozo	8,557
	Deming	6,457
y	Gallup	23,641
	Mora	10,981
	Alamogordo	10,522
	Tucumcari	12,111
ba	Tierra Amarilla	25,352
lt	Portales	14,549
l	Bernalillo	13,398
o	Aztec	17,115
uel	Las Vegas	27,910
e	Santa Fe	30,826
	Hot Springs	6,962
	Socorro	11,422
	Taos	18,528
e	Estancia	11,026
	Clayton	9,095
	Los Lunas	20,245

NEW YORK

Counties	County Seat Court House	Population 1940
nties)		13,479,142
	Albany	221,315
ny	Belmont	39,681
	Bronx	1,394 711
	Binghamton	165, 749
ugus	Little Valley	72,652
	Auburn	65,508
iqua	Mayville	123,580
g	Elmira	73,718
go	Norwich	36,454
	Plattsburg	54,006
ia	Hudson	41,464
d	Cortland	33,668
e	Delhi	40,989
s	Poughkeepsie	120,542
	Buffalo	798,377
	Elizabethtown	34,178
n	Malone	44,286
	Johnstown	48,597
	Batavia	44,481
	Catskill	27,926
n	Lake Pleasant	4,188
er	Herkimer	59,527
n	Watertown	84,003
	Brooklyn	2,698,285
	Lowville	22,815
ton	Geneseo	38,510
n	Wampsville	39,598
	Rochester	438,230
mery	Fonda	59,142
	Mineola	406,748
rk	New York	1,889,924
k	Lockport	160,110
	Rome and Utica	203,636
ga	Syracuse	295,108
	Canandaigua	55,307
	Goshen	140,113
	Albion	27,760
	Oswego and Pulaski	71,275
	Cooperstown	46,082
	Carmel	16,555
	Jamaica	1,297,634
aer	Troy	121,834
nd	Saint George	174,441

NEW YORK—Continued

Counties	County Seat Court House	Population 1940
Rockland	New City	74,261
St. Lawrence	Canton	91,098
Saratoga	Ballston Spa	65,606
Schenectady	Schenectady	122,494
Schoharie	Schoharie	20,812
Schuyler	Watkins Glen	12,979
Seneca	Ovid and Waterloo	25,732
Steuben	Bath	84,927
Suffolk	Riverhead	197,355
Sullivan	Monticello	37,901
Tioga	Owego	27,072
Tompkins	Ithaca	42,340
Ulster	Kingston	87,017
Warren	Lake George	36,035
Washington	Hudson Falls	46,726
Wayne	Lyons	52,747
Westchester	White Plains	573,558
Wyoming	Warsaw	31,394
Yates	Penn Yan	16,381

NORTH CAROLINA

Counties	County Seat Court House	Population 1940
(100 Counties)		3,571,623
Alamance	Graham	57,427
Alexander	Taylorsville	13,454
Alleghany	Sparta	8,341
Anson	Wadesboro	28,443
Ashe	Jefferson	22,664
Avery	Newland	13,561
Beaufort	Washington	36,431
Bertie	Windsor	26,201
Bladen	Elizabethtown	27,156
Brunswick	Southport	17,125
Buncombe	Asheville	108,755
Burke	Morganton	38,615
Cabarrus	Concord	59,393
Caldwell	Lenoir	35,795
Camden	Camden	5,440
Carteret	Beaufort	18,284
Caswell	Yanceyville	20,032
Catawba	Newton	51,653
Chatham	Pittsboro	24,726
Cherokee	Murphy	18,813
Chowan	Edenton	11,572
Clay	Hayesville	6,405
Cleveland	Shelby	58,055
Columbus	Whiteville	45,663
Craven	New Bern	31,298
Cumberland	Fayetteville	59,320
Currituck	Currituck	6,709
Dare	Manteo	6,041
Davidson	Lexington	53,377
Davie	Mocksville	14,909
Duplin	Kenansville	39,739
Durham	Durham	80,244
Edgecombe	Tarboro	49,162
Forsyth	Winston-Salem	126,475
Franklin	Louisburg	30,382
Gaston	Gastonia	87,531
Gates	Gatesville	10,060
Graham	Robbinsville	6,418
Granbille	Oxford	29,344
Greene	Snow Hill	18,548
Guilford	Greensboro	153,916
Halifax	Halifax	56,512
Harnett	Lillington	44,239
Haywood	Waynesville	34,804
Henderson	Hendersonville	26,049
Hertford	Winton	19,352
Hoke	Raeford	14,937
Hyde	Swanquarter	7,860
Iredell	Statesville	50,424
Jackson	Sylva	19,366
Johnston	Smithfield	63,798
Jones	Trenton	10,926
Lee	Sanford	18,743
Lenoir	Kinston	41,211
Lincoln	Lincolnton	24,187
McDowell	Marion	22,996
Macon	Franklin	15,880
Madison	Marshall	22,522
Martin	Williamston	26,111
Mecklenburg	Charlotte	151,826
Mitchell	Bakersville	15,980
Montgomery	Troy	16,280
Moore	Carthage	30,969
Nash	Nashville	55,608
New Hanover	Wilmington	47,935
Northampton	Jackson	28,299
Onslow	Jacksonville	17,939
Orange	Hillsboro	23,072
Pamlico	Bayboro	9,706
Pasquotank	Elizabeth City	20,568
Pender	Burgaw	17,710
Perquimans	Hertford	9,773
Person	Roxboro	25,029
Pitt	Greenville	61,244
Polk	Columbus	11,874
Randolph	Asheboro	44,554
Richmond	Rockingham	36,810
Robeson	Lumberton	76,860
Rockingham	Wentworth	57,898
Rowan	Salisbury	69,206

NORTH CAROLINA —Continued

Counties	County Seat Court House	Population 1940
Rutherford	Rutherfordton	45,577
Sampson	Clinton	47,440
Scotland	Laurinburg	23,232
Stanly	Albemarle	32,834
Stokes	Danbury	22,656
Surry	Dobson	41,783
Swain	Bryson City	12,177
Transylvania	Brevard	12,241
Tyrrell	Columbia	5,556
Union	Monroe	39,097
Vance	Henderson	29,961
Wake	Raleigh	109,544
Warren	Warrenton	23,145
Washington	Plymouth	12,323
Watauga	Boone	18,114
Wayne	Goldsboro	58,328
Wilkes	Wilkesboro	43,003
Wilson	Wilson	50,219
Yadkin	Yadkinville	20,657
Yancey	Burnsville	17,202

NORTH DAKOTA

(53 Counties)		**641,935**
Adams	Hettinger	4,664
Barnes	Valley City	17,814
Benson	Minnewaukan	12,629
Billings	Medora	2,531
Bottineau	Bottineau	13,253
Bowman	Bowman	3,860
Burke	Bowbells	7,653
Burleigh	Bismarck	22,736
Cass	Fargo	52,849
Cavalier	Langdon	12,923
Dickey	Ellendale	9,696
Divide	Crosby	7,086
Dunn	Manning	8,376
Eddy	New Rockford	5,741
Emmons	Linton	11,699
Foster	Carrington	5,824
Golden Valley	Beach	3,498
Grand Forks	Grand Forks	34,518
Grant	Carson	8,264
Griggs	Cooperstown	5,818
Hettinger	Mott	7,457
Kidder	Steele	6,692
La Moure	La Moure	10,298
Logan	Napoleon	7,561
McHenry	Towner	14,034
McIntosh	Ashley	8,984
McKenzie	Watford City	8,426
McLean	Washburn	16,082
Mercer	Stanton	9,611
Morton	Mandan	20,184
Mountrail	Stanley	10,482
Nelson	Lakota	9,129
Oliver	Center	3,959
Pembina	Cavalier	15,671
Pierce	Rugby	9,208
Ramsey	Devils Lake	15,626
Ransom	Lisbon	10,061
Renville	Mohall	5,533
Richland	Wahpeton	20,519
Rolette	Rolla	12,583
Sargent	Forman	8,693
Sheridan	McClusky	6,616
Sioux	Fort Yates	4,419
Slope	Amidon	2,932
Stark	Dickinson	15,414
Steele	Finley	6,193
Stutsman	Jamestown	23,495
Towner	Cando	7,200
Traill	Hillsboro	12,300
Walsh	Grafton	20,747
Ward	Minot	31,981
Wells	Fessenden	11,198
Williams	Williston	16,315

OHIO

(88 Counties)		**6,907,612**
Adams	West Union	21,705
Allen	Lima	73,303
Ashland	Ashland	29,785
Ashtabula	Jefferson	68,674
Athens	Athens	46,166
Auglaize	Wapakoneta	28,037
Belmont	Saint Clairsville	95,614
Brown	Georgetown	21,638
Butler	Hamilton	120,249
Carroll	Carrollton	17,449
Champaign	Urbana	25,258
Clark	Springfield	95,647
Clermont	Batavia	34,109
Clinton	Wilmington	22,574
Columbiana	Lisbon	90,121
Coshocton	Coshocton	30,594
Crawford	Bucyrus	5,5713
Cuyahoga	Cleveland	1,217,250
Darke	Greenville	38,831
Defiance	Defiance	24,367
Delaware	Delaware	26,780
Erie	Sandusky	43,201
Fairfield	Lancaster	48,490

OHIO—Continued

Counties	County Seat Court House	Po tio
Fayette	Washington C. H.	
Franklin	Columbus	
Fulton	Wauseon	
Gallia	Gallipolis	
Geauga	Chardon	
Greene	Xenia	
Guernsey	Cambridge	
Hamilton	Cincinnati	
Hancock	Findlay	
Hardin	Kenton	
Harrison	Cadiz	
Henry	Napoleon	
Highland	Hillsboro	
Hocking	Logan	
Holmes	Millersburg	
Huron	Norwalk	
Jackson	Jackson	
Jefferson	Stubenville	
Knox	Mount Vernon	
Lake	Painesville	
Lawrence	Ironton	
Licking	Newark	
Logan	Bellefontaine	
Lorain	Elyria	
Lucas	Toledo	
Madison	London	
Mahoning	Youngstown	
Marion	Marion	
Medina	Medina	
Meigs	Pomeroy	
Mercer	Celina	
Miami	Troy	
Monroe	Woodsfield	
Montgomery	Dayton	
Morgan	McConnelsville	
Morrow	Mount Gilead	
Muskingum	Zanesville	
Noble	Caldwell	
Ottawa	Port Clinton	
Paulding	Paulding	
Perry	New Lexington	
Pickaway	Circleville	
Pike	Waverly	
Portage	Ravenna	
Preble	Eaton	
Putnam	Ottawa	
Richland	Mansfield	
Ross	Chillicothe	
Sandusky	Fremont	
Scioto	Portsmouth	
Seneca	Tiffin	
Shelby	Sidney	
Stark	Canton	
Summit	Akron	
Trumbull	Warren	
Tuscarawas	New Philadelphia	
Union	Marysville	
Van Wert	Van Wert	
Vinton	McArthur	
Warren	Lebanon	
Washington	Marietta	
Wayne	Wooster	
Williams	Bryan	
Wood	Bowling Green	
Wyandot	Upper Sandusky	

OKLAHOMA

(77 Counties)		**2,**
Adair	Stilwell	
Alfalfa	Cherokee	
Atoka	Atoka	
Beaver	Beaver	
Beckham	Sayre	
Blaine	Watonga	
Bryan	Durant	
Caddo	Anadarko	
Canadian	El Reno	
Carter	Ardmore	
Cherokee	Tahlequah	
Choctaw	Hugo	
Cimarron	Boise City	
Cleveland	Norman	
Coal	Colgate	
Comanche	Lawton	
Cotton	Walters	
Craig	Vinita	
Creek	Sapulpa	
Custer	Arapaho	
Delaware	Jay	
Dewey	Taloga	
Ellis	Arnett	
Garfield	Enid	
Garvin	Pauls Valley	
Grady	Chickasha	
Grant	Medford	
Greer	Mangum	
Harmon	Hollis	
Harper	Buffalo	
Haskell	Stigler	
Hughes	Holdenville	
Jackson	Altus	
Jefferson	Waurika	

es	County Seat Court House	Population 1940
OKLAHOMA—Continued		
n	Tishomingo	15,960
	Newkirk	47,084
ıer	Kingfisher	15,617
	Hobart	22,817
	Wilburton	12,380
e	Poteau	45,866
	Chandler	29,529
	Guthrie	25,245
	Marietta	11,433
n	Purcell	19,205
ahn	Idabel	41,318
sh	Eufaula	24,097
	Fairview	11,946
ll	Madill	12,384
	Pryor	21,668
	Sulphur	13,841
ee	Muskogee	65,914
	Perry	14,826
	Nowata	15,774
e	Okemah	26,279
na	Oklahoma City	244,159
ee	Okmulgee	50,101
	Pawhuska	41,502
	Miami	35,849
	Pawnee	17,395
	Stillwater	36,057
rg	McAlester	48,985
c	Ada	39,792
tomie	Shawnee	54,377
taha	Antlers	19,466
Mills	Cheyenne	10,736
	Claremore	21,078
le	Wewoka	61,201
ah	Sallisaw	23,138
s	Duncan	31,090
	Guymon	9,896
	Frederick	20,754
	Tulsa	193,363
r	Wagoner	21,642
gton	Bartlesville	30,559
a	Cordell	22,279
	Alva	14,915
ard	Woodward	16,270
OREGON		
unties)		**1,089,684**
	Baker	18,297
	Corvallis	18,629
nas	Oregon City	57,130
	Astoria	24,697
lia	Saint Helens	20,971
	Coquille	32,466
	Prineville	5,533
	Gold Beach	4,301
tes	Bend	18,631
s	Roseburg	25,728
	Condon	2,844
	Canyon City	6,380
	Burns	5,374
iver	Hood River	11,580
	Medford	36,213
n	Madras	2,042
ne	Grants Pass	16,301
h	Klamath Falls	40,497
	Lakeview	6,293
	Eugene	69,096
	Toledo	14,549
	Albany	30,485
r	Vale	19,767
	Salem	75,246
	Heppner	4,337
mah	Portland	355,099
	Dallas	19,989
n	Moro	2,321
ok	Tillamook	12,263
la	Pendleton	26,030
	La Grande	17,399
a	Enterprise	7,623
	The Dalles	13,069
gton	Hillsboro	39,194
r	Fossil	2,974
ll	McMinnville	26,336
PENNSYLVANIA		
unties)		**9,900,180**
	Gettysburg	39,435
ny	Pittsburgh	1,411,539
ong	Kittanning	81,087
	Beaver	156,754
d	Bedford	40,809
	Reading	241,884
	Hollidaysburg	140,358
rd	Towanda	50,615
	Doylestown	107,715
	Butler	87,590
ia	Ebensburg	213,459
on	Emporium	6,852
	Mauch Chunk	61,735
r	West Chester	135,626
n	Clarion	38,410
eld	Clearfield	92,094

Counties	County Seat Court House	Population 1940
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued		
Clinton	Lock Haven	34,557
Columbia	Bloomsburg	51,413
Crawford	Meadville	71,644
Cumberland	Carlisle	74,860
Dauphin	Harrisburg	177,410
Delaware	Media	310,756
Elk	Ridgway	34,443
Erie	Erie	180,589
Fayette	Uniontown	200,999
Forest	Tionesta	5,791
Franklin	Chambersburg	69,378
Fulton	McConnellsburg	10,673
Greene	Waynesburg	44,671
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	41,836
Indiana	Indiana	79,854
Jefferson	Brookville	54,090
Juniata	Mifflintown	15,373
Lackawanna	Scranton	301,243
Lancaster	Lancaster	212,504
Lawrence	New Castle	96,877
Lebanon	Lebanon	72,641
Lehigh	Allentown	177,533
Luzerne	Wilkes-Barre	441,518
Lycoming	Williamsport	93,633
McKean	Smethport	56,673
Mercer	Mercer	101,039
Mifflin	Lewistown	42,993
Monroe	Stroudsburg	29,802
Montgomery	Norristown	289,247
Montour	Danville	15,466
Northampton	Easton	168,959
Northumberland	Sunbury	126,887
Perry	New Bloomfield	23,213
Philadelphia	Philadelphia	1,931,334
Pike	Milford	7,452
Potter	Coudersport	18,201
Schuylkill	Pottsville	228,331
Snyder	Middleburg	20,208
Somerset	Somerset	84,957
Sullivan	Laporte	7,504
Susquehanna	Montrose	33,893
Tioga	Wellsboro	35,004
Union	Lewisburg	20,247
Venango	Franklin	63,958
Warren	Warren	42,789
Washington	Washington	210,852
Wayne	Honesdale	29,934
Westmoreland	Greensburg	303,411
Wyoming	Tunkhannock	16,702
York	York	178,022
RHODE ISLAND		
(5 Counties)		**713,346**
Bristol	Bristol	25,548
Kent	East Greenwich	58,311
Newport	Newport	46,696
Providence	Providence	550,298
Washington	West Kingston	32,493
SOUTH CAROLINA		
(46 Counties)		**1,899,804**
Abbeville	Abbeville	22,931
Aiken	Aiken	49,916
Allendale	Allendale	13,040
Anderson	Anderson	88,712
Bamberg	Bamberg	18,643
Barnwell	Barnwell	20,138
Beaufort	Beaufort	22,037
Berkeley	Moncks Corner	27,128
Calhoun	Saint Matthews	16,229
Charleston	Charleston	121,105
Cherokee	Gaffney	33,292
Chester	Chester	32,579
Chesterfield	Chesterfield	35,963
Clarendon	Manning	31,500
Colleton	Walterboro	26,268
Darlington	Darlington	45,198
Dillon	Dillon	29,625
Dorchester	Saint George	19,928
Edgefield	Edgefield	17,894
Fairfield	Winnsboro	24,187
Florence	Florence	70,582
Georgetown	Georgetown	26,352
Greenville	Greenville	136,580
Greenwood	Greenwood	40,083
Hampton	Hampton	17,465
Horry	Conway	51,951
Jasper	Ridgeland	11,011
Kershaw	Camden	32,913
Lancaster	Lancaster	33,542
Laurens	Laurens	44,185
Lee	Bishopville	24,908
Lexington	Lexington	35,994
McCormick	McCormick	10,367
Marion	Marion	30,107
Marlboro	Bennettsville	33,281
Newberry	Newberry	33,577
Oconee	Walhalla	36,512
Orangeburg	Orangeburg	63,707
Pickens	Pickens	37,111
Richland	Columbia	104,843
Saluda	Saluda	17,192

SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued

Counties	County Seat Court House	Population 1940
Spartanburg	Spartanburg	127,733
Sumter	Sumter	52,463
Union	Union	31,360
Williamsburg	Kingstree	41,011
York	York	58,663

SOUTH DAKOTA

(68 Counties)		**642,961**
Armstrong	(Unorganized)	42
Aurora	Plankinton	5,387
Beadle	Huron	19,648
Bennett	Martin	3,983
Bon Homme	Tyndall	10,241
Brookings	Brookings	16,560
Brown	Aberdeen	29,676
Brule	Chamberlain	6,195
Buffalo	Gannvalley	1,853
Butte	Belle Fourche	8,004
Campbell	Mound City	5,033
Charles Mix	Lake Andes	13,449
Clark	Clark	8,955
Clay	Vermillion	9,592
Codington	Watertown	17,014
Corson	McIntosh	6,755
Custer	Custer	6,023
Davison	Mitchell	15,338
Day	Webster	13,565
Deuel	Clear Lake	8,450
Dewey	Timber Lake	5,709
Douglas	Armour	6,348
Edmunds	Ipswich	7,814
Fall River	Hot Springs	8,089
Faulk	Faulkton	5,168
Grant	Milbank	10,552
Gregory	Burke	9,554
Haakon	Philip	3,515
Hamlin	Hayti	7,562
Hand	Miller	7,166
Hanson	Alexandria	5,400
Harding	Buffalo	3,010
Hughes	Pierre	6,624
Hutchinson	Olivet	12,668
Hyde	Highmore	3,113
Jackson	Kadoka	1,955
Jerauld	Wessington Springs	4,752
Jones	Murdo	2,509
Kingsbury	De Smet	10,831
Lake	Madison	12,412
Lawrence	Deadwood	19,093
Lincoln	Canton	13,171
Lyman	Kennebec	5,045
McCook	Salem	9,793
McPherson	Leola	8,353
Marshall	Britton	8,880
Meade	Sturgis	9,735
Mellette	White River	4,107
Miner	Howard	6,836
Minnehaha	Sioux Falls	57,697
Moody	Flandreau	9,341
Pennington	Rapid City	23,799
Perkins	Bison	6,585
Potter	Gettysburg	4,967
Roberts	Sisseton	15,887
Sanborn	Woonsocket	5,754
Shannon	(Attached to Fall River)	7,155
Spink	Redfield	12,527
Stanley	Fort Pierre	1,959
Sully	Onida	2,668
Todd	(Attached to Tripp)	5,714
Tripp	Winner	9,937
Turner	Parker	13,270
Union	Elk Point	11,675
Walworth	Selby	7,274
Washabaugh	(Attached to Jackson)	1,980
Yankton	Yankton	16,725
Ziebach	Dupree	2,875

TENNESSEE

(95 Counties)		**2,915,841**
Anderson	Clinton	26,504
Bedford	Shelbyville	23,151
Benton	Camden	11,976
Bledsoe	Pikeville	8,358
Blount	Maryville	41,116
Bradley	Cleveland	28,498
Campbell	Jacksboro	31,131
Cannon	Woodbury	9,880
Carroll	Huntingdon	25,978
Carter	Elizabethton	35,127
Cheatham	Ashland City	9,928
Chester	Henderson	11,124
Claiborne	Tazewell	24,657
Clay	Celina	10,904
Cocke	Newport	24,083
Coffee	Manchester	18,959
Crockett	Alamo	17,330
Cumberland	Crossville	15,592
Davidson	Nashville	257,267
Decatur	Decaturville	10,261
De Kalb	Smithville	14,588
Dickson	Charlotte	19,718
Dyer	Dyersburg	34,920

TENNESSEE—Continued

Counties	County Seat Court House	Population
Fayette	Somerville	3
Fentress	Jamestown	1
Franklin	Winchester	2
Gibson	Trenton	4
Giles	Pulaski	2
Granger	Rutledge	1
Greene	Greenville	3
Grundy	Altamont	1
Hamblen	Morristown	1
Hamilton	Chattanooga	18
Hancock	Sneedville	1
Hardeman	Bolivar	2
Hardin	Savannah	1
Hawkins	Rogersville	2
Haywood	Brownsville	2
Henderson	Lexington	1
Henry	Paris	2
Hickman	Centerville	1
Houston	Erin	
Humphreys	Waverly	1
Jackson	Gainesboro	1
Jefferson	Dandridge	1
Johnson	Mountain City	
Knox	Knoxville	17
Lake	Tiptonville	1
Lauderdale	Ripley	2
Lawrence	Lawrenceburg	2
Lewis	Hohenwald	
Lincoln	Fayetteville	2
Loudon	Loudon	1
McMinn	Athens	3
McNairy	Selmer	2
Macon	Lafayette	1
Madison	Jackson	5
Marion	Jasper	1
Marshall	Lewisburg	1
Maury	Columbia	4
Meigs	Decatur	
Monroe	Madisonville	2
Montgomery	Clarksville	3
Moore	Lynchburg	
Morgan	Wartburg	1
Obion	Union City	3
Overton	Livingston	1
Perry	Linden	
Pickett	Byrdstown	
Polk	Benton	1
Putnam	Cookeville	2
Rhea	Dayton	1
Roane	Kingston	2
Robertson	Springfield	2
Rutherford	Murfreesboro	3
Scott	Huntsville	1
Sequatchie	Dunlap	
Sevier	Sevierville	2
Shelby	Memphis	35
Smith	Carthage	1
Stewart	Dover	1
Sullivan	Blountville	6
Sumner	Gallatin	3
Tipton	Covington	2
Trousdale	Hartsville	
Unicoi	Erwin	1
Union	Maynardville	
Van Buren	Spencer	
Warren	McMinnville	1
Washington	Jonesboro	1
Wayne	Waynesboro	1
Weakley	Dresden	2
White	Sparta	1
Williamson	Franklin	2
Wilson	Lebanon	2

TEXAS

(254 Counties)		**6,41**
Anderson	Palestine	2
Andrews	Andrews	
Angelina	Lufkin	2
Aransas	Rockport	
Archer	Archer City	
Armstrong	Claude	
Atascosa	Jourdanton	1
Austin	Belleville	1
Bailey	Muleshoe	
Bandera	Bandera	
Bastrop	Bastrop	2
Baylor	Seymour	
Bee	Beeville	1
Bell	Belton	2
Bexar	San Antonio	32
Blanco	Johnson City	
Borden	Gail	
Bosque	Meridian	1
Bowie	Boston	2
Brazoria	Angleton	2
Brazos	Bryan	2
Brewster	Alpine	
Briscoe	Silverton	
Brooks	Falfurrias	
Brown	Brownwood	2
Burleson	Caldwell	1
Burnet	Burnet	1

TEXAS—Continued

ies	County Seat Court House	Population 1940
-ll	Lockhart	24,893
n	Port Lavaca	5,911
un	Baird	11,568
on	Brownsville	83,202
	Pittsburg	10,285
	Panhandle	6,624
	Linden	33,496
	Dimmitt	4,631
ers	Anahuac	7,511
tee	Rusk	43,970
ess	Childress	12,149
	Henrietta	12,524
an	Morton	3,735
	Robert Lee	4,590
an	Coleman	20,571
	McKinney	47,190
gsworth	Wellington	10,331
do	Columbus	17,812
	New Braunfels	12,321
ache	Comanche	19,245
o	Paint Rock	6,192
	Gainesville	24,909
l	Gatesville	20,226
	Paducah	7,079
	Crane	2,841
ett	Ozona	2,809
y	Crosbyton	10,046
rson	Van Horn	1,653
n	Dalhart	6,494
	Dallas	398,564
on	Lamesa	15,367
Smith	Hereford	6,056
	Cooper	12,858
n	Denton	33,658
et	Cuero	24,935
as	Dickens	7,847
lt	Carrizo Springs	8,542
y	Clarendon	7,487
	San Diego	20,565
nd	Eastland	30,345
	Odessa	15,051
rds	Rocksprings	2,933
	Waxahachie	47,733
so	El Paso	131,067
	Stephenville	20,760
	Marlin	35,984
n	Bonham	41,064
te	La Grange	29,246
	Roby	12,932
	Floydada	10,659
	Crowell	5,237
Bend	Richmond	32,963
lin	Mount Vermon	8,378
one	Fairfield	21,138
	Pearsall	9,207
s	Seminole	8,136
ston	Galveston	81,173
	Post	5,678
pie	Fredericksburg	10,670
ock	Garden City	1,193
l	Goliad	8,798
ales	Gonzales	26,075
	Pampa	23,911
on	Sherman	69,499
	Longview	58,027
rs	Anderson	21,960
alupe	Seguin	25,596
	Plainview	18,813
	Memphis	12,117
lton	Hamilton	13,303
ord	Spearman	2,783
man	Quanah	11,073
n	Kountze	15,875
s	Houston	528,961
son	Marshall	50,900
ey	Channing	1,873
ell	Haskell	14,905
	San Marcos	15,349
hill	Canadian	4,170
erson	Athens	31,822
go	Edinburg	106,059
	Hillsboro	38,355
ley	Levelland	12,693
	Granbury	6,674
ins	Sulphur Springs	30,274
ton	Crockett	31,137
ard	Big Spring	20,990
peth	Sierra Blanca	3,149
	Greenville	48,793
hinson	Stinnett	19,069
	Mertzon	1,963
	Jacksboro	10,206
son	Edna	11,720
r	Jasper	17,491
Davis	Fort Davis	2,375
son	Beaumont	145,329
flogg	Hebbronville	5,449
Wells	Alice	20,239
son	Cleburne	30,384
	Anson	23,378
es	Karnes City	19,248
man	Kaufman	38,378

TEXAS—Continued

Counties	County Seat Court House	Population 1940
Kendall	Boerne	5,080
Kenedy	Sarita	700
Kent	Clairemont	3,413
Kerr	Kerrville	11,650
Kimble	Junction	5,064
King	Guthrie	1,066
Kinney	Brackettville	4,533
Kleberg	Kingsville	13,344
Knox	Benjamin	10,090
Lamar	Paris	50,425
Lamb	Olton	17,606
Lampasas	Lampasas	9,167
LaSalle	Cotulla	8,003
Lavaca	Hallettsville	25,485
Lee	Giddings	12,751
Leon	Centerville	17,733
Liberty	Liberty	24,541
Limestone	Groesbeck	33,781
Lipscomb	Lipscomb	3,764
Live Oak	George West	9,799
Llano	Llano	5,996
Lovin	Mentone	285
Lubbock	Lubbock	51,782
Lynn	Tahoka	11,931
McCulloch	Brady	13,208
McLennan	Waco	101,898
McMullen	Tilden	1,374
Madison	Madisonville	12,029
Marion	Jefferson	11,457
Martin	Stanton	5,556
Mason	Mason	5,378
Matagorda	Bay City	20,066
Maverick	Eagle Pass	10,071
Medina	Hondo	16,106
Menard	Menard	4,521
Midland	Midland	11,721
Milam	Cameron	33,120
Mills	Goldthwaite	7,951
Mitchell	Colorado City	12,477
Montague	Montague	20,442
Montgomery	Conroe	23,055
Moore	Dumas	4,461
Morris	Daingerfield	9,810
Motley	Matador	4,994
Nacogdoches	Nacogdoches	35,392
Navarro	Corsicana	51,308
Newton	Newton	13,700
Nolan	Sweetwater	17,309
Nueces	Corpus Christi	92,661
Ochiltree	Perryton	4,213
Oldham	Vega	1,385
Orange	Orange	17,382
Palo Pinto	Palo Pinto	22,513
Panola	Carthage	22,513
Parker	Weatherford	20,482
Parmer	Farwell	5,890
Pecos	Fort Stockton	8,185
Polk	Livingston	20,635
Potter	Amarillo	54,265
Presidio	Marfa	10,925
Rains	Emory	7,334
Randall	Canyon	7,185
Reagan	Big Lake	1,997
Real	Leakey	2,420
Red River	Clarksville	29,769
Reeves	Pecos	8,006
Refugio	Refugio	10,383
Roberts	Miami	1,289
Robertson	Franklin	25,710
Rockwall	Rockwall	7,051
Runnels	Ballinger	18,903
Rusk	Henderson	51,023
Sabine	Hemphill	10,896
San Augustine	San Augustine	12,471
San Jacinto	Coldspring	9,056
San Patricio	Sinton	28,871
San Saba	San Saba	11,012
Schleicher	Eldorado	3,383
Scurry	Snyder	11,545
Shackelford	Albany	6,211
Shelby	Center	29,235
Sherman	Stratford	2,026
Smith	Tyler	69,090
Somervell	Glen Rose	3,071
Starr	Rio Grande City	13,312
Stephens	Breckenridge	12,356
Sterling	Sterling City	1,404
Stonewall	Aspermont	5,589
Sutton	Sonora	3,977
Swisher	Tulia	6,523
Tarrant	Fort Worth	225,521
Taylor	Abilene	44,147
Terrell	Sanderson	2,952
Terry	Brownfield	11,160
Throckmorton	Throckmorton	4,275
Titus	Mount Pleasant	19,228
Tom Green	San Angelo	39,302
Travis	Austin	111,053
Trinity	Groveton	13,705
Tyler	Woodville	11,948
Upshur	Gilmer	26,178
Upton	Rankin	4,297

TEXAS—Continued

Counties	County Seat Court House	Population 1940
Uvalde	Uvalde	13,246
Val Verde	Del Rio	15,453
Van Zandt	Canton	31,155
Victoria	Victoria	23,741
Walker	Huntsville	19,868
Waller	Hempstead	10,280
Ward	Monahans	9,575
Washington	Brenham	25,387
Webb	Laredo	45,916
Wharton	Wharton	36,158
Wheeler	Wheeler	12,411
Wichita	Wichita Falls	73,604
Wilbarger	Vernon	20,474
Willacy	Raymondville	13,230
Williamson	Georgetown	41,698
Wilson	Floresville	17,066
Winkler	Kermit	6,141
Wise	Decatur	19,074
Wood	Quitman	24,360
Yoakum	Plains	5,354
Young	Graham	19,004
Zapata	Zapata	3,916
Zavala	Crystal City	11,603

UTAH

(29 Counties)		**550,310**
Beaver	Beaver	5,014
Box Elder	Brigham	18,832
Cache	Logan	29,797
Carbon	Price	18,459
Daggett	Manila	564
Davis	Farmington	15,784
Duchesne	Duchesne	8,958
Emery	Castle Dale	7,072
Garfield	Panguitch	5,253
Grand	Moab	2,070
Iron	Parowan	8,319
Juab	Nephi	7,392
Kane	Kanab	2,561
Millard	Fillmore	9,613
Morgan	Morgan	2,611
Piute	Junction	2,203
Rich	Randolph	2,028
Salt Lake	Salt Lake City	211,623
San Juan	Monticello	4,712
Sanpete	Manti	16,063
Sevier	Richfield	12,112
Summit	Coalville	8,714
Tooele	Tooele	9,133
Uintah	Vernal	9,898
Utah	Provo	57,382
Wasatch	Heber	5,754
Washington	Saint George	9,269
Wayne	Loa	2,394
Weber	Ogden	56,714

VERMONT

(14 Counties)		**359,231**
Addison	Middlebury	17,944
Bennington	Bennington and Manchester	22,286
Caledonia	Saint Johnsbury	24,320
Chittenden	Burlington	52,098
Essex	Guildhall	6,490
Franklin	Saint Albans	29,601
Grand Isle	North Hero	3,802
Lamoille	Hyde Park	11,028
Orange	Chelsea	17,048
Orleans	Newport	21,718
Rutland	Rutland	45,638
Washington	Montpelier	41,546
Windham	Newfane	27,850
Windsor	Woodstock	37,862

VIRGINIA

(100 Counties; 24 Ind. Cities)		**2,677,773**
Accomack	Accomac	33,030
Albemarle	Charlottesville	24,652
Alleghany	Covington	22,688
Amelia	Amelia	8,495
Amherst	Amherst	20,273
Appomattox	Appomattox	9,020
Arlington	Arlington	57,040
Augusta	Staunton	42,772
Bath	Warm Springs	7,191
Bedford	Bedford	29,687
Bland	Bland	6,731
Botetourt	Fincastle	16,447
Brunswick	Lawrenceville	19,575
Buchanan	Grundy	31,477
Buckingham	Buckingham	13,398
Campbell	Rustburg	26,048
Caroline	Bowling Green	13,945
Carroll	Hillsville	25,904
Charles City	Charles City	4,275
Charlotte	Charlotte Court House	15,861
Chesterfield	Chesterfield	31,183
Clarke	Berryville	7,159
Craig	New Castle	3,769
Culpeper	Culpeper	13,365
Cumberland	Cumberland	7,505

VIRGINIA—Continued

Counties	County Seat Court House	Population
Dickenson	Clintwood	2
Dinwiddie	Dinwiddie	1
Elizabeth City	Hampton	3
Essex	Tappahannock	
Fairfax	Fairfax	4
Fauquier	Warrenton	2
Floyd	Floyd	1
Fluvanna	Palmyra	
Franklin	Rocky mount	2
Frederick	Winchester	1
Giles	Pearisburg	1
Gloucester	Gloucester	
Goochland	Goochland	
Grayson	Independence	2
Greene	Standardsville	
Greensville	Emporia	1
Halifax	Halifax	4
Hanover	Hanover	1
Henrico	Richmond	4
Henry	Martinsville	3
Highland	Monterey	
Isle of Wight	Isle of Wight	1
James City	Williamsburg	
King and Queen	King & Queen C. H.	
King George	King George	
King William	King William	
Lancaster	Lancaster	
Lee	Jonesville	3
Loudoun	Leesburg	2
Louisa	Louisa	1
Lunenburg	Lunenburg	
Madison	Madison	
Mathews	Mathews	
Mecklenburg	Boydton	
Middlesex	Saluda	
Montgomery	Christiansburg	
Nansemond	Suffolk	
Nelson	Lovingston	
New Kent	New Kent	
Norfolk	Portsmouth	
Northampton	Eastville	
Northumberland	Heathsville	
Nottoway	Nottoway	
Orange	Orange	
Page	Luray	
Patrick	Stuart	
Pittsylvania	Chatham	
Powhatan	Powhatan	
Prince Edward	Farmville	
Prince George	Prince George	
Prince William	Manassas	
Princess Anne	Princess Anne	
Pulaski	Pulaski	1
Rappahannock	Washington	
Richmond	Warsaw	
Roanoke	Salem	
Rockbridge	Lexington	
Rockingham	Harrisonburg	
Russell	Lebanon	
Scott	Gate City	
Shenandoah	Woodstock	
Smyth	Marion	
Southampton	Courtland	
Spotsylvania	Spotsylvania	
Stafford	Stafford	
Surry	Surry	
Sussex	Sussex	
Tazewell	Tazewell	
Warren	Front Royal	
Warwick	Denbigh	
Washington	Abingdon	
Westmoreland	Montross	
Wise	Wise	
Wythe	Wytheville	
York	Yorktown	
Independent Cities		
Alexandria		
Bristol (a)		
Buena Vista		
Charlottesville		
Clifton Forge		
Danville		
Fredericksburg		
Hampton		
Harrisonburg		
Hopewell		
Lynchburg		
Martinsville		
Newport News		
Norfolk		1
Petersburg		
Portsmouth		
Radford		
Richmond		1
Roanoke		
South Norfolk		
Staunton		
Suffolk		
Williamsburg		
Winchester		

(a) Population Bristol City, Sullivan C Tenn., 1940, 14,004.

	County Seat Court House	Popula-tion 1940
WASHINGTON		
·ies)		1,736,191
	Ritzville	6,209
	Asotin	8,365
	Prosser	12,053
	Wenatchee	34,412
	Port Angeles	21,848
	Vancouver	49,852
	Dayton	5,549
	Kelso	40,155
	Waterville	8,651
	Republic	4,701
	Pasco	6,307
	Pomeroy	3,383
	Ephrata	14,668
·bor	Montesano	53,166
	Coupeville	6,098
	Port Townsend	8,918
	Seattle	504,980
	Port Orchard	44,387
	Ellensburg	20,230
	Goldendale	11,357
	Chehalis	41,393
	Davenport	11,361
	Shelton	11,603
	Okanogan	24,546
	South Bend	15,928
lle	Newport	7,156
	Tacoma	182,081
	Friday Harbor	3,157
	Mount Vernon	37,650
	Stevenson	4,633
ı	Everett	88,754
	Spokane	164,652
	Colville	19,275
	Olympia	37,285
.m	Cathlamet	4,286
lla	Walla Walla	30,547
	Bellingham	60,355
	Colfax	27,221
	Yakima	99,019
WEST VIRGINIA		
·ties)		1,901,974
	Philippi	19,869
	Martinsburg	29,016
	Madison	28,556
	Sutton	21,658
	Wellsburg	25,513
	Huntington	97,459
	Grantsville	12,455
	Clay	15,206
e	West Union	10,923
	Fayetteville	80,628
	Glenville	12,046
	Petersburg	8,805
r	Lewisburg	38,520
e	Romney	12,974
	New Cumberland	31,572
	Moorefield	10,813
	Clarksburg	82,911
	Ripley	16,598
	Charles Town	16,762
	Charleston	195,619
	Weston	22,271
	Hamlin	22,886
	Logan	67,768
l	Welch	94,354
	Fairmont	68,683
	Moundsville	40,189
	Point Pleasant	22,270
	Princeton	68,289
	Keyser	22,215
	Williamson	40,802
lia	Morgantown	51,252
	Union	13,577
	Berkeley Springs	8,743
	Summersville	24,070
	Wheeling	73,115
ı	Franklin	10,884
	Saint Marys	6,692
as	Marlinton	13,906
	Kingwood	30,416
	Winfield	19,511
	Beckley	86,687
t	Elkins	30,259
	Harrisville	15,389
	Spencer	20,787
	Hinton	20,409
	Grafton	19,919
	Parsons	13,173
	Middlebourne	12,259
	Buckhannon	18,360
	Wayne	35,566
	Webster Springs	18,080
	New Martinsville	22,342
	Elizabeth	6,475
	Parkersburg	62,399
;	Pineville	29,774
WISCONSIN		
ıties)		3,137,587
	Friendship	8,449

Counties	County Seat Court House	Popula-tion 1940
WISCONSIN—Continued		
Ashland	Ashland	21,801
Barron	Barron	34,289
Bayfield	Washburn	15,827
Brown	Green Bay	83,109
Buffalo	Alma	16,090
Burnett	Grantsburg	11,382
Calumet	Chilton	17,618
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	40,703
Clark	Neillsville	33,972
Columbia	Portage	32,517
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	18,328
Dane	Madison	130,660
Dodge	Juneau	54,280
Door	Sturgeon Bay	19,095
Douglas	Superior	47,119
Dunn	Menomonie	27,375
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	46,999
Florence	Florence	4,177
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	62,353
Forest	Crandon	11,805
Grant	Lancaster	40,639
Green	Monroe	23,146
Greenlake	Green Lake	14,092
Iowa	Dodgeville	20,595
Iron	Hurley	10,049
Jackson	Black River Falls	16,599
Jefferson	Jefferson	38,868
Juneau	Mauston	18,708
Kenosha	Kenosha	63,505
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	16,680
La Crosse	La Crosse	59,653
Lafayette	Darlington	18,695
Langlade	Antigo	23,227
Lincoln	Merrill	22,536
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	61,617
Marathon	Wausau	75,915
Marinette	Marinette	36,225
Marquette	Montello	9,097
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	766,885
Monroe	Sparta	30,080
Oconto	Oconto	27,075
Oneida	Rhinelander	18,938
Outagamie	Appleton	70,032
Ozaukee	Port Washington	18,985
Pepin	Durand	7,897
Pierce	Ellsworth	21,471
Polk	Balsam Lake	26,197
Portage	Stevens Point	35,800
Price	Phillips	18,467
Racine	Racine	94,047
Richland	Richland Center	20,381
Rock	Janesville	80,173
Rusk	Ladysmith	17,737
St. Croix	Hudson	24,842
Sauk	Baraboo	33,700
Sawyer	Hayward	11,340
Shawano	Shawano	35,378
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	76,221
Taylor	Medford	20,105
Trempealeau	Whitehall	24,381
Vernon	Viroqua	29,940
Vilas	Eagle River	8,894
Walworth	Elkhorn	33,103
Washburn	Shell Lake	12,496
Washington	West Bend	28,430
Waukesha	Waukesha	62,744
Waupaca	Waupaca	34,614
Waushara	Wautoma	14,268
Winnebago	Oshkosh	80,507
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	44,465
WYOMING		
(23 Counties)		250,742
Albany	Laramie	13,946
Big Horn	Basin	12,911
Campbell	Gillette	6,048
Carbon	Rawlins	12,644
Converse	Douglas	6,631
Crook	Sundance	5,463
Fremont	Lander	16,095
Goshen	Torrington	12,207
Hot Springs	Thermopolis	4,607
Johnson	Buffalo	4,980
Laramie	Cheyenne	33,651
Lincoln	Kemmerer	10,286
Natrona	Casper	23,858
Niobrara	Lusk	5,988
Park	Cody	10,976
Platte	Wheatland	8,013
Sheridan	Sheridan	19,255
Sublette	Pinedale	2,778
Sweetwater	Green River	19,407
Teton	Jackson	2,543
Uinta	Evanston	7,223
Washakie	Worland	5,858
Weston	Newcastle	4,958
Yel'stone Nat. Pk. (part)		416

U. S. Population, Male and Female, by States

Source: Bureau of the Census; data are for 1940

States	All Classes		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ala.	1,399,901	1,433,060	926,996	922,101
Ariz.	258,170	241,091	219,958	206,834
Ark.	982,916	966,471	744,238	721,846
Calif.	3,515,730	3,391,657	3,334,507	3,262,256
Colo.	568,778	554,518	560,322	546,180
Conn.	849,923	859,319	833,310	842,097
Del.	134,333	132,172	115,806	114,722
D. of C.	317,522	345,569	227,748	246,578
Fla.	943,123	954,291	689,570	692,416
Ga.	1,534,758	1,588,965	1,016,688	1,021,590
Idaho	276,579	248,294	273,512	245,780
Ill.	3,957,149	3,940,092	3,766,703	3,737,499
Ind.	1,725,201	1,702,595	1,664,706	1,640,617
Iowa	1,280,494	1,257,774	1,271,503	1,249,188
Kans.	906,340	894,688	873,095	861,401
Ky.	1,435,812	1,409,815	1,329,625	1,301,800
La.	1,172,382	1,191,498	757,379	754,360
Maine	425,821	421,405	424,327	420,216
Md.	915,038	906,206	762,801	755,680
Mass.	2,102,479	2,214,242	2,072,515	2,185,081
Mich.	2,694,727	2,561,379	2,584,459	2,455,184
Minn.	1,427,545	1,364,755	1,415,169	1,353,813
Miss.	1,084,482	1,099,314	556,157	550,170
Mo.	1,881,252	1,903,412	1,760,939	1,778,248
Mont.	299,009	260,447	288,975	251,493
Nebr.	665,788	650,046	656,667	640,957
Nev.	61,341	48,906	57,984	
N. H.	244,909	246,615	244,608	
N. J.	2,069,159	2,091,006	1,957,705	1,9
N. Mex.	271,846	259,972	251,517	
N. Y.	6,690,326	6,788,816	6,408,192	6,4
N. C.	1,772,990	1,798,633	1,281,762	1,2
N. Dak.	335,402	306,533	330,047	
Ohio	3,461,072	3,446,540	3,291,080	3,2
Okla.	1,181,892	1,154,542	1,066,258	1,0
Oreg.	562,689	526,995	554,719	
Pa.	4,951,207	4,948,973	4,718,483	4,7
R. I.	349,404	363,942	343,644	
S. C.	935,239	964,565	540,597	
S. Dak.	332,514	310,447	320,188	
Tenn.	1,445,829	1,470,012	1,199,580	1,2
Texas	3,221,103	3,193,721	2,768,259	2,7
Utah	278,620	271,690	274,587	
Vt.	182,224	177,007	181,975	
Va.	1,349,004	1,328,769	1,018,119	
Wash.	905,757	830,434	883,688	
W. Va.	968,582	933,392	907,906	
Wis.	1,600,176	1,537,411	1,587,193	1,5
Wyo.	135,055	115,687	132,782	
Total	**66,061,592**	**65,607,683**	**59,541,380**	**58,8**

POPULATION, MALE AND FEMALE, CHIEF CITIES

Cities 100,000 or More	Total		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Akron, Ohio	121,529	123,262	115,436	117,046
Albany	62,864	67,713	61,352	66,212
Atlanta, Ga.	139,331	162,957	93,254	104,432
Baltimore	422,916	436,184	341,806	350,899
Birmingham	127,420	140,163	76,916	81,706
Boston	373,147	397,669	360,552	384,914
Bridgeport	73,188	73,933	71,272	72,042
Buffalo	283,767	292,134	274,633	282,985
Cambridge	52,479	58,400	50,076	55,779
Camden	58,802	58,734	52,574	52,421
Canton	54,285	54,116	52,251	52,068
Charlotte	47,662	53,237	33,338	36,137
Chattanooga	61,246	66,917	44,202	47,540
Chicago, Ill.	1,681,665	1,715,143	1,547,490	1,567,074
Cincinnati	217,082	238,528	190,388	209,465
Cleveland	438,346	439,990	396,930	396,487
Columbus	148,971	157,116	130,812	139,371
Dallas, Tex.	139,759	154,975	116,450	127,796
Dayton	103,358	107,360	93,370	97,044
Denver,	155,635	166,777	151,582	162,228
Des Moines	75,879	83,940	72,777	80,649
Detroit	827,499	795,953	751,817	720,845
Duluth	50,586	50,479	50,355	50,304
Elizabeth	54,878	55,034	52,390	52,520
Erie, Pa.	58,082	58,873	57,372	58,193
Fall River	55,542	59,886	55,222	59,687
Flint, Mich.	75,976	75,567	72,684	72,174
Fort Wayne	56,915	61,495	55,699	60,178
Fort Worth	85,061	92,601	73,234	79,111
Gary, Ind.	58,075	53,644	47,916	43,330
Gd. Rapids	79,418	84,874	78,085	83,482
Hartford	80,509	85,758	77,040	82,079
Houston	188,318	196,196	147,650	150,309
Indianapolis	185,461	201,511	161,046	174,709
Jacksonville	82,798	90,267	53,972	57,275
Jersey City	149,703	151,470	143,176	144,422
Kansas City	59,432	62,026	49,534	50,856
Kan.C., Mo.	190,117	209,061	170,184	187,162
Knoxville	52,708	58,872	45,263	50,211
Long Beach	77,593	86,678	76,619	85,963
Los Angeles	734,135	770,142	683,075	723,355
Louisville	152,267	166,810	129,971	141,896
Lowell	49,016	52,373	48,927	52,325
Memphis	139,238	153,704	82,430	88,976
Miami, Fla.	84,587	87,585	66,864	68,328
Milwaukee	289,118	298,354	284,340	293,837
Minneapolis	234,542	257,828	231,726	
Newark	213,840	215,920	191,749	
N. Bedford	53,401	56,940	51,100	
New Haven	78,333	82,272	75,285	
New Orleans	234,277	260,260	164,966	
New York	3,676,293	3,778,702	3,455,003	3,5
Norfolk, Va.	72,949	71,383	50,978	
Oakland	149,227	152,936	141,584	
Okla. City	98,774	105,650	89,418	
Omaha	108,750	115,094	102,712	
Paterson	69,505	70,151	67,371	
Peoria, Ill.	51,832	53,255	50,360	
Philadelphia	942,550	988,784	822,266	
Pittsburgh	330,007	341,652	298,791	
Portland	149,135	156,259	145,776	
Providence	121,797	131,707	118,555	
Reading, Pa.	53,954	56,614	52,969	
Richmond	90,220	102,822	62,032	
Rochester	157,574	167,401	155,867	
Sacramento	53,496	52,462	50,130	
St. Louis	391,798	424,250	339,697	
St. Paul	137,561	150,175	135,348	
Salt Lake C.	73,229	76,705	72,511	
San Antonio	123,508	130,346	114,441	
San Diego	103,638	99,703	100,200	
S. Francisco	322,441	312,095	301,692	
Scranton	68,593	71,811	68,184	
Seattle	183,526	184,776	174,997	
Somerville	49,332	52,845	49,184	
South Bend	50,228	51,040	48,443	
Spokane	60,416	61,585	59,809	
Springfield	72,246	77,308	70,703	
Syracuse	100,296	105,671	99,182	
Tacoma	55,038	54,370	54,078	
Tampa, Fla.	52,442	55,949	41,377	
Toledo, Ohio	140,001	142,348	132,738	
Trenton	62,175	62,522	57,452	
Tulsa, Okla.	68,187	73,970	60,925	
Utica, N. Y.	48,857	51,661	48,575	
Washington	317,522	345,569	227,748	
Wichita	54,996	59,970	52,199	
Wilmington	55,494	57,010	48,474	
Worcester	94,455	99,239	93,753	
Yonkers	69,991	72,607	68,127	
Youngstown	84,652	83,068	77,223	

Mrs. Truman's Ozark Pudding

Mrs. Harry S. Truman's favorite recipe for Ozark pudding received national attention, according to Frederick C. Othman, Scripps-Howard Washington correspondent, when she contributed it to a symposium. It calls for one egg, ¾ cup of sugar, two tablespoons of flour, 1¼ teaspoons of baking powder, ⅛ teaspoon of salt, ½ cup of chopped raw apple, ½ cup of chopped nuts and one teasoon of vanilla. Beat the egg and the sugar together until the result is very smooth. Mix the salt, flour and baking powder and stir th Add the apple, nuts and vanilla and bake minutes in a medium oven in a buttered pie

Mr. Othman wrote that one corresp printed the recipe as calling for baking soda of baking powder, resulting in indignant from experimenters. Mrs. Truman's ad others who didn't get the best results was th should do their mixing with a fork and power, as the housewives in the Ozark d before electrical mixers were invented.

U. S. Population—Native, Foreign-born, Negro

Source: Bureau of the Census

ativity, egion	1940			1930			Males per 100 females	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	1940	1930
tates:								
sses.....	131,669,275	66,061,592	65,607,683	122,775,046	62,137,080	60,637,966	100.7	102.5
.....	118,214,870	59,448,548	58,766,322	110,286,740	55,922,528	54,364,212	101.2	102.9
.....	106,795,732	53,437,533	53,358,199	96,303,335	48,420,037	47,883,298	100.1	101.1
n-born..	11,419,138	6,011,015	5,408,123	13,983,405	7,502,491	6,480,914	111.1	115.8
.....	12,865,518	6,242,187	6,623,331	11,891,143	5,855,669	6,035,474	95.0	97.0
nces.....	588,887	344,006	244,881	597,163	358,883	238,280	140.5	150.6

UNITED STATES NEGRO POPULATION, 1940

e	Number	State	Number	State	Number	State	Number
.....	983,290	Iowa.....	16,694	Nevada.....	664	S. Dakota...	474
.....	14,993	Kansas.....	65,138	N. Hampshire.	414	Tennessee...	508,736
.....	482,578	Kentucky....	214,031	New Jersey...	226,973	Texas.....	924,391
a.....	124,306	Louisiana.....	849,303	New Mexico..	4,672	Utah.....	1,235
.....	12,176	Maine.....	1,304	New York....	571,221	Vermont....	384
cut...	32,992	Maryland....	301,931	N. Carolina...	981,298	Virginia....	661,449
e.....	35,876	Massachusetts	55,391	N. Dakota....	201	Washington..	7,424
Col...	187,266	Michigan.....	208,345	Ohio.....	339,461	West Virginia	117,754
.....	514,198	Minnesota....	9,928	Oklahoma....	168,849	Wisconsin....	12,158
.....	1,084,927	Mississippi....	1,074,578	Oregon.....	2,565	Wyoming....	956
.....	595	Missouri.....	244,386	Pennsylvania.	470,172		
.....	387,446	Montana.....	1,120	Rhode Island.	11,024	**Total.....**	**12,865,518**
.....	121,916	Nebraska.....	14,171	S. Carolina...	814,164		

Population, Urban, Rural, White, Native, Foreign-born

Source: Bureau of the Census; data are for 1940

	White and non-white		White				
	Urban	Rural	Total	Native	*Foreign-born	Nat'lized	Aliens
.....	855,941	1,977,020	1,849,097	1,837,140	11,957	7,568	2,293
.....	173,981	325,280	426,792	389,955	36,837	11,947	21,422
s.....	431,910	1,517,477	1,466,084	1,458,392	7,692	4,884	1,177
a.....	4,902,265	2,005,122	6,596,763	5,725,870	870,893	473,042	345,919
).....	590,756	532,540	1,106,502	1,036,031	70,471	45,318	18,832
cut.....	1,158,162	551,080	1,675,407	1,347,466	327,941	176,322	124,248
e.....	139,432	127,073	230,528	215,695	14,833	8,891	3,997
Col.....	663,091	.....	474,326	440,312	34,014	24,090	7,868
.....	1,045,791	851,623	1,381,986	1,312,125	69,861	44,361	18,890
.....	1,073,808	2,049,915	2,038,278	2,026,362	11,916	7,911	2,337
.....	176,708	348,165	519,292	495,176	24,116	16,603	4,555
.....	5,809,650	2,087,591	7,504,202	6,534,829	969,373	699,742	223,856
.....	1,887,712	1,540,084	3,305,323	3,194,692	110,631	73,105	28,848
.....	1,084,231	1,454,037	2,520,691	2,403,446	117,245	86,169	15,000
.....	753,941	1,047,087	1,734,496	1,693,084	51,412	33,982	10,578
y.....	849,327	1,996,300	2,631,425	2,615,794	15,631	10,432	2,711
ia.....	980,439	1,383,441	1,511,739	1,484,467	27,272	17,273	7,886
.....	343,057	504,169	844,543	760,902	83,641	41,333	35,071
id.....	1,080,351	740,893	1,518,481	1,436,766	81,715	48,801	23,552
nusetts.....	3,859,476	457,245	4,257,596	3,408,744	848,852	503,532	275,531
n.....	3,454,867	1,801,239	5,039,643	4,356,613	683,030	429,167	214,304
ota.....	1,390,098	1,402,202	2,768,982	2,474,078	294,904	227,281	39,126
ppi.....	432,882	1,750,914	1,106,327	1,100,339	5,988	3,654	1,273
i.....	1,960,696	1,823,968	3,539,187	3,425,062	114,125	75,449	27,523
a.....	211,535	347,921	540,468	484,326	55,642	42,895	7,485
a.....	514,148	801,686	1,297,624	1,215,771	81,853	62,283	12,007
.....	43,291	66,956	104,030	93,431	10,599	5,846	3,429
ampshire..	283,225	208,299	490,989	422,693	68,296	37,793	22,274
sey.....	3,394,773	765,392	3,931,087	3,235,277	695,810	446,357	191,411
exico.....	176,401	355,417	492,312	477,065	15,247	5,829	8,093
rk.....	11,165,893	2,313,249	12,879,546	10,026,016	2,853,530	1,820,006	865,119
Carolina...	974,175	2,597,448	2,567,635	2,558,589	9,046	5,330	1,807
Dakota.....	131,923	510,012	631,464	557,192	74,272	58,934	6,897
.....	4,612,986	2,294,626	6,566,531	6,047,265	519,266	335,165	149,985
na.....	879,663	1,456,771	2,104,228	2,083,869	20,359	13,454	3,676
.....	531,675	558,009	1,075,731	988,092	87,639	57,548	21,791
vania.....	6,586,877	3,313,303	9,426,989	8,453,729	973,260	646,759	258,962
sland.....	653,383	59,963	701,805	564,021	137,784	87,744	38,728
Carolina...	466,111	1,433,693	1,084,308	1,079,393	4,915	3,129	794
Dakota.....	158,087	484,874	619,075	575,023	44,052	34,171	4,391
ee.....	1,027,206	1,888,635	2,406,906	2,395,586	11,320	6,831	2,680
.....	2,911,389	3,503,435	5,487,545	5,253,157	234,388	75,498	139,332
.....	305,493	244,817	542,920	510,622	32,298	22,640	6,307
t.....	123,239	235,992	358,806	327,079	31,727	16,733	11,867
.....	944,675	1,733,098	2,015,583	1,992,596	22,987	14,818	4,628
gton.....	921,969	814,222	1,698,147	1,494,984	203,163	137,328	49,256
rginia.....	534,292	1,367,682	1,784,102	1,742,320	41,782	20,694	17,028
sin.....	1,679,144	1,458,443	3,112,752	2,823,978	288,774	210,000	55,253
ng.....	93,577	157,165	246,597	229,818	16,779	11,510	3,817
t U. S.	74,423,702	57,245,573	118,392,040	106,795,732	11,109,620	7,177,960	3,189,080

luding those not reported.

The Dionne and Diligenti Quintuplets

Dionne quintuplets—Emilie, Yvonne, Cecile, and Annette—were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dionne May 28, 1934 in Callander, Ontario. Dr. an R. Dafoe, a country doctor, since delivered the babies, all of whom were thin a half hour in the log farmhouse of arents. Their aggregate weight at birth was nds 6 ounces but they gained in weight than the average child of their age.

aby boy, weighing approximately eight pounds, was born to the Dionnes Sept. 3, 1946, the 14th child.

The Diligenti quintuplets—two boys and three girls—were born to Franco and Vallotta de Diligenti July 15, 1943 in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Senora Diligenti, 42 years old, was attended only by a midwife in whose home the births occurred. The children were named Franco, Maria Fernanda, Maria Ester, Maria Christina and Carlos Alberto.

Country of Birth of Foreign-born Whites

Source: Bureau of the Census; data are for 1940

States	Aus-tria	Cz'ch-slov	Den-mark	Eng-land	Fin-land	France	Ger-many	Greece	Hun-gary	Irel'd (Eire)	It
Alabama	292	363	129	1,191	43	327	1,530	759	280	308	
Arizona	415	126	284	1,687	189	242	1,117	336	136	523	
Arkansas	309	288	103	513	11	152	2,023	238	73	225	
California	16,260	5,063	19,726	73,845	7,798	17,696	71,727	12,421	8,401	27,631	10
Colorado	3,226	1,036	1,843	4,706	414	786	7,017	1,049	666	2,120	
Connecticut	9,568	8,205	2,532	17,366	1,815	2,291	19,625	3,041	9,993	23,837	8
Delaware	407	144	94	1,134	71	125	1,209	342	193	1,274	
Dist. of Col.	879	265	259	2,665	138	719	3,390	1,863	412	2,326	
Florida	1,828	700	1,070	7,985	461	1,153	7,080	1,643	1,444	1,751	
Georgia	264	49	80	1,073	71	244	1,424	981	169	417	
Idaho	542	373	1,244	2,252	658	271	2,533	345	102	466	
Illinois	36,604	54,914	13,869	36,966	3,331	7,233	138,023	18,428	21,311	41,947	9
Indiana	4,405	5,782	768	5,562	195	1,459	18,784	3,747	7,733	2,657	
Iowa	1,558	5,552	10,977	5,961	59	892	35,540	1,535	325	2,671	
Kansas	2,115	1,783	1,098	3,136	24	789	10,870	439	280	1,197	
Kentucky	431	122	65	1,075	30	380	4,630	435	417	892	
Louisiana	434	228	241	1,215	74	1,840	2,574	505	393	691	
Maine	186	264	655	3,558	1,195	219	772	772	45	2,688	
Maryland	2,879	2,645	393	4,531	392	724	14,372	1,686	1,404	3,007	1
Mass	6,772	1,734	2,342	58,438	10,696	4,688	16,531	15,208	1,113	103,388	11
Michigan	17,918	12,725	5,441	47,728	21,151	3,364	59,783	8,989	20,593	8,905	9
Minnesota	7,217	7,163	10,655	6,375	20,152	882	42,047	1,761	1,697	3,530	
Mississippi	108	40	120	316	42	152	588	286	57	161	
Missouri	6,498	3,271	1,116	5,363	91	1,534	27,882	2,183	3,481	5,582	1
Montana	1,941	1,082	1,901	4,134	2,042	457	4,401	681	379	2,618	
Nebraska	1,647	9,880	7,030	2,538	34	307	21,657	718	418	1,514	
Nevada	198	28	443	755	147	537	733	359	42	324	
N.Hampshire	418	58	122	3,151	1,156	230	1,306	2,945	65	3,320	
New Jersey	34,195	18,075	5,069	39,316	2,156	7,352	87,692	5,288	33,816	35,830	16
New Mexico	251	94	80	504	67	218	813	346	72	164	
New York	172,347	41,798	14,304	117,370	15,101	26,373	316,844	34,800	75,254	205,323	58
N. Carolina	171	55	63	1,088	9	149	916	1,114	86	211	
N. Dakota	1,278	1,211	2,058	970	540	160	6,876	251	882	528	
Ohio	27,536	45,134	1,806	30,472	4,337	3,767	66,373	10,058	49,185	12,816	6
Oklahoma	628	1,258	318	1,323	24	421	4,032	499	155	371	
Oregon	2,097	1,169	3,013	6,385	4,343	799	9,883	1,267	512	2,194	
Pennsylvania	86,520	59,394	2,151	55,346	1,600	6,965	80,1	10,510	36,046	46,331	19
Rhode Island	1,455	145	224	18,858	504	1,611	2,726	987	174	10,099	2
S. Carolina	124	24	45	447	20	87	570	713	32	132	
S. Dakota	625	1,593	3,721	1,410	556	125	8,304	263	164	573	
Tennessee	288	92	93	966	22	152	1,477	562	209	326	
Texas	3,023	9,171	1,117	5,046	173	1,233	17,970	1,773	737	2,302	
Utah	465	65	3,158	7,190	309	184	3,353	1,882	78	362	
Vermont	261	158	122	1,378	443	137	494	188	169	904	
Virginia	595	706	303	2,792	73	386	2,353	1,270	577	690	
Washington	4,373	1,424	5,739	16,206	9,199	1,482	15,470	2,476	637	3,758	
West Virginia	2,664	1,572	59	2,440	109	399	2,197	1,915	3,221	455	
Wisconsin	14,880	12,654	9,507	6,259	4,715	961	88,808	2,636	6,444	2,236	
Wyoming	811	296	625	1,490	430	276	1,392	759	156	456	
Totals	**479,906**	**319,971**	**138,175**	**621,975**	**117,210**	**102,939**	**1.237,772**	**163,252**	**290,228**	**572,031**	**1,6**

States	Norway	Poland	Russia	Sweden	States	Norway	Poland	Russia	Sw
Alabama	156	423	858	422	Nevada	162	73	108	
Arizona	221	294	682	582	N. Hamp	344	3,250	1,667	
Arkansas	64	298	354	194	N. Jersey	5,803	77,782	55,407	
California	15,324	14,735	51,758	34,899	N. Mexico	83	135	190	
Colorado	948	1,796	11,185	5,844	New York	37,169	281,080	436,028	
Connecticut	1,659	39,755	23,787	14,532	N. Carolina	69	307	696	
Delaware	113	2,515	1,281	243	N. Dakota	21,637	1,194	17,351	
Dist. of Col.	264	2,019	6,038	580	Ohio	1,404	50,959	27,668	
Florida	1,036	2,003	5,524	2,548	Oklahoma	183	867	2,626	
Georgia	86	915	2,016	180	Oregon	6,129	1,431	5,981	
Idaho	1,637	166	1,113	2,974	Pa.	2,259	117,319	95,303	
Illinois	21,538	138,700	74,454	79,906	R. I.	427	6,632	5,580	
Indiana	599	14,257	4,126	3,565	S. Carolina	57	405	536	
Iowa	8,642	1,284	3,671	11,406	S. Dakota	8,708	486	6,468	
Kansas	523	1,426	6,401	4,540	Tennessee	92	945	1,499	
Kentucky	61	621	1,326	165	Texas	1,169	3,681	5,104	
Louisiana	383	581	1,190	316	Utah	1,166	135	286	
Maine	433	1,264	2,107	1,359	Vermont	89	1,258	630	
Maryland	573	9,817	15,832	634	Virginia	329	1,104	2,795	
Mass	4,481	53,783	64,575	28,128	Washington	26,489	3,119	8,598	
Michigan	5,345	96,826	32,229	17,436	W. Virginia	51	4,245	1,811	
Minnesota	52,025	10,755	10,684	67,161	Wisconsin	23,211	31,487	15,114	
Mississippi	46	216	412	156	Wyoming	536	447	1,325	
Missouri	439	6,789	12,745	2,683					
Montana	6,896	770	4,084	4,032	**Totals**	**262,088**	**993,479**	**1,040,884**	**42**
Nebraska	1,060	3,130	9,181	9,435					

Foreign-born white population from other countries not named above were enumerated in the census. Australia, 10,998; Azores, 25,751; Belgium, 53,958; Bulgaria, 8,888; Canada-French; 2[illegible] Canada-other, 770,753; Cuba and other West Indies, 30,534; Northern Ireland, 106,416; Latvia, [illegible] Lithuania 165,771; Luxemburg, 6,886; Mexico, 377,433; Netherlands, 110,064; Newfoundland, [illegible] Palestine and Syria, 57,906; Portugal, 62,347; Rumania, 115,940; Scotland, 279,321; Spain, [illegible] Switzerland, 88,293; Turkey in Europe, 4,412; Turkey in Asia. 52,479; Wales, 35,860; Yugoslavia, 1[illegible] Central and South America. 36,408. Total all countries, 11.109.620.

FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN UNITED STATES, 1940

White stock means foreign-born, and natives of foreign or mixed parentage.

Germany, 5,236,612; Italy, 4,594,780; Poland, 2,905,859; Russia (U.S.S.R.), 2,610,244; Irish State (Eire), 2,410,951; Canada—French, 2,001,773; England, 1,975,975; Sweden, 1,301,390; A[illegible] 1,261,246; Mexico, 1,076,653; Czechoslovakia, 934,591; Norway, 924,688; Canada—French, 908,386; [illegible]land, 725,861; Hungary, 662,068; Denmark, 443,815; Lithuania, 394,811; Yugoslavia, 383,333; No[illegible] Ireland, 377,236; Netherlands, 372,384; France, 349,050; Greece, 326,672; Switzerland, 293,973; Fi[illegible] 284,290; Rumania, 247,700; All other and not reported, 202,601; Portugal, 176,407; Palestine and [illegible] 151,406; Wales, 148,260; Belgium, 130,358; Spain, 109,407; Turkey in Asia, 95,839; Other Asia, [illegible] Azores, 74,351; Central and South America, 67,568; Cuba and other West Indies, 65,714; Other E[illegible] 54,701; Newfoundland, 47,001; Latvia, 34,656; Luxemburg, 27,166; Australia, 26,898; Bulgaria, [illegible] Turkey in Europe, 8,372. All countries, 34,576,718.

Jewish Population, By Countries

Compilations from latest available data, 1948, by the American Jewish Committee, American ear Book 1948-49, and the Jewish Statistical Bureau of the Synagogue Council of America, field, director.

JEWS IN THE WORLD, BY COUNTRIES

nerican Jewish Committee estimated the Jewish population of the world, 1939-1948, as follows:

	1939	1948		1939	1948
ates and Canada	4,965,620	5,180,000	Australasia	33,000	40,000
l Central America	524,000	598,000	Africa	609,800	745,000
	9,739,200	3,780,000			
	771,500	1,030,000	World total	16,643,120	11,373,000

ry	Jews	Country	Jews	Country	Jews	Country	Jews
	8,700	Dominican		Ireland (Eire)	4,500	Portugal	4,000
an	5,000	Republic	600	Israel	750,000	Rhodesia (So.)	3,500
	600	Ecuador	3,500	Italy	*53,000	Rumania	380,000
	300	Egypt	75,000	Jamaica	2,000	Salvador	200
	130,000	Ethiopia	51,000	Japan	2,000	Spain	3,000
	360,000	Finland	1,800	Libya	30,000	Surinam	975
	32,000	France	235,000	Luxemburg	1,000	Sweden	15,500
	*31,000	Germany	*153,000	Manchukuo	10,000	Switzerland	25,000
	45,000	Gt. Brit. & N.		Mexico	25,000	Syria, Lebanon	20,000
	4,000	Ireland	345,000	Morocco (Inc.		Trinidad	400
	110,750	Greece	8,500	Tangiers)	286,000	Tunisia	70,000
	45,000	Guatemala	800	Netherlands	28,000	Turkey	80,000
	180,000	Guiana, Dutch	1,000	New Zealand	3,000	Un. of S. Africa	100,000
	25,000	Haiti	200	Nicaragua	1,000	U.S.S.R.	2,000,000
	15,000	Honduras	150	Norway	150	United States	5,000,000
	6,000	Hungary	174,000	Panama	1,200	Uruguay	37,000
a	100	India and		Paraguay	3,000	Venezuela	3,000
	10,000	Pakistan	30,000	Peru	3,000	Virgin Islands	62
	1,000	Indo-Ch'a(Fr.)	1,500	Philippines	1,000	Yugoslavia	10,000
vakia	42,000	Iran	50,000	Poland	88,000	Yemen	45,000
	5,500	Iraq	90,000	Puerto Rico	150		

al residents and displaced Jews as well.

Jewish Population of the U. S., Distribution by States

e: Jewish Statistical Bureau of the Synagogue Council of America, H. S. Linfield, Director

e	1917			1927			1937		
	Total Pop'l'tion	Jews	Per Cent	Total Pop'l'tion	Jews	Per Cent	Total Pop'l'tion	Jews	Per Cent
States	103,640,473	3,388,951	3.27	118,140,645	4,228,029	3.58	129,257,000	4,770,647	3.69
	2,363,939	11,086	0.47	2,549,000	12,891	0.50	2,895,000	12,148	0.42
	263,788	1,013	0.38	459,000	1,455	0.32	412,000	1,847	0.44
	1,766,343	5,012	0.28	1,923,000	8,850	0.46	2,048,000	6,510	0.32
a	3,029,032	63,652	2.10	4,433,000	123,284	2.78	6,154,000	157,471	2.56
	988,320	14,565	1.47	1,074,000	20,321	1.89	1,071,000	21,375	1.99
cut	1,265,373	66,862	5.28	1,636,000	91,538	5.59	1,741,000	93,080	5.35
e	215,160	3,806	1.77	243,000	5,310	2.18	261,000	6,587	2.52
	369,282	10,000	2.71	540,000	16,000	2.96	627,000	18,350	2.93
	916,185	6,451	0.70	1,363,000	13,402	0.98	1,670,000	21,276	1.27
	2,895,841	22,414	0.77	3,171,000	23,179	0.73	3,085,000	23,781	0.77
	445,176	1,078	0.24	534,000	1,141	0.21	493,000	1,138	0.23
	6,234,995	246,637	3.95	7,296,000	345,980	4.74	7,878,000	387,330	4.92
	2,835,492	25,833	0.91	3,150,000	27,244	0.86	3,474,000	28,155	0.81
	2,224,771	15,555	0.70	2,425,000	16,404	0.68	2,552,000	14,089	0.55
	1,851,870	9,450	0.51	1,328,000	7,792	0.59	1,864,000	8,287	0.44
y	2,394,093	13,362	0.56	2,538,000	19,533	0.77	2,920,000	17,894	0.61
a	1,856,954	12,723	0.68	1,934,000	16,432	0.85	2,132,000	14,942	0.70
	777,340	7,387	0.95	793,000	8,480	1.07	856,000	9,000	1.05
d	1,373,673	62,642	4.56	1,597,000	70,871	4.44	1,679,000	76,124	4.53
usetts	3,775,973	189,671	5.00	4,242,000	225,634	5.32	4,426,000	262,945	5.94
n	3,094,266	63,254	2.04	4,490,000	89,462	1.99	4,830,000	105,201	2.18
ta	2,312,445	31,462	1.36	2,686,000	43,197	1.61	2,652,000	41,728	1.57
ppi	1,976,570	3,881	0.19	1,790,618	6,420	0.36	2,023,000	4,603	0.23
	3,429,595	80,807	2.35	3,510,000	80,687	2.30	3,989,000	86,572	2.17
a	472,155	2,518	0.53	714,000	1,578	0.22	539,000	1,729	0.30
a	1,284,126	13,547	1.06	1,396,000	14,209	1.02	1,364,000	14,579	1.07
	110,738	503	0.45	77,407	264	0.34	101,000	379	0.37
mpshire	444,429	3,257	0.73	455,000	2,779	0.61	510,000	3,328	0.65
sey	3,014,194	149,476	4.96	3,749,000	225,306	6.01	4,343,000	267,970	6.17
xico	423,649	858	0.20	392,000	1,052	0.27	422,000	1,179	0.28
rk	10,460,182	1,603,923	15.33	11,423,000	1,903,890	16.67	12,959,000	2,206,328	17.02
arolina	2,434,381	4,915	0.20	2,897,000	8,252	0.28	3,492,000	7,333	0.21
Dakota	765,319	1,492	0.19	641,192	2,749	0.43	706,000	2,744	0.39
	5,212,085	166,361	3.19	6,710,000	173,976	2.59	6,733,000	183,570	2.73
na	2,289,855	5,186	0.23	2,397,000	7,823	0.33	2,548,000	7,371	0.29
	861,992	9,767	1.13	890,000	13,075	1.47	1,027,000	11,649	1.13
vania	8,660,042	322,406	3.72	9,730,000	404,979	4.16	10,176,000	434,616	4.27
sland	625,865	20,502	3.27	704,000	25,003	3.56	681,000	27,813	4.08
arolina	1,643,205	4,816	0.29	1,845,000	6,851	0.37	1,875,000	5,905	0.31
Dakota	716,972	1,262	0.18	696,000	1,584	0.23	692,000	1,963	0.28
ee	2,304,629	14,034	0.61	2,485,000	22,532	0.91	2,893,000	25,811	0.89
	4,515,423	30,839	0.86	5,397,000	46,648	0.86	6,172,000	49,196	0.80
	443,866	3,737	0.84	522,000	2,857	0.55	519,000	3,166	0.61
t	364,946	2,221	0.61	352,428	2,036	0.58	383,000	2,000	0.52
	2,213,025	15,403	0.69	2,546,000	25,656	1.01	2,706,000	25,066	0.92
xton	1,597,400	9,117	0.57	1,562,000	14,698	0.94	1,658,000	18,422	1.11
rginia	1,412,602	5,129	0.36	1,696,000	7,471	0.44	1,865,000	7,213	0.39
in	2,527,167	28,581	1.13	2,918,000	35,935	1.23	2,926,000	39,917	1.36
ng	184,970	498	0.27	241,000	1,319	0.55	235,000	967	0.41

Jewish Population, United States, 1877-1937

Year and Division	Population	Jews	Per Ct.	% Distrib. Tot.	% Distrib. Jews
North—					
1877	30,428,480	174,930	0.57	69.69	76.36
1897	46,945,468	748,000	1.59	65.11	79.76
1907	55,761,703	1,622,000	2.91	62.61	91.28
1917	63,835,562	3,126,394	4.89	61.59	92.25
1927	72,710,620	3,821,045	5.25	61.54	90.39
1937	78,302,000	4,322,276	5.52	.....	.....
South—					
1877	11,894,780	32,692	0.27	27.24	14.27
1897	21,113,735	127,500	0.64	29.28	13.60
1907	27,180,855	90,185	0.33	30.62	5.08
1917	30,983,045	155,251	0.5	29.89	
1927	34,531,618	225,940	0.65	29.23	
1937	38,324,000	229,049	0.59	.....	
West—					
1877	1,338,708	21,465	1.6	3.07	
1897	4,046,917	62,300	1.44	5.61	
1907	5,844,500	64,700	1.11	6.57	
1917	8,821,866	107,306	1.22	8.52	
1927	10,898,407	181,044	1.66	9.23	
1937	12,631,000	219,322	1.73	.....	

There were Jews in the original American colonies before 1650. In New York, then New Amst there were Jews in 1655, and Congregation Sharith Israel (Remnant of Israel) was founded The first Minister was Saul Pardo (Brown) who came from Newport, Rhode Island, and th synagogue was built on Mill Street, now South William Street.

JEWISH POPULATION IN LARGE CITIES, 1948 ESTIMATES

New York		Albany	9,000	Atlantic City	9,000
New York City	2,000,000	Yonkers	6,750	Trenton	7,750
Rochester	20,500	New Jersey		Other Cities	
Buffalo	19,600	Newark	56,800	Chicago	300,000
Syracuse	10,000	Paterson	20,000	Philadelphia	245,000
Mt. Vernon	10,000	Jersey City	18,000	Los Angeles	225,000
				Boston	
				Detroit	
				Cleveland	
				Baltimore	
				Pittsburgh	
				St. Louis	

Jewish Immigration and Emigration, United States

Source: American Jewish Year Book

Year	Admissions Total	Admissions Jews	Admissions P. C. Jews	Departures Total	Departures Jews	Departures P. C. Total	Departures P. C. Jews	Net Increase Total	Net Increase Jews
1908–1914	6,709,357	656,397	9.78	2,063,767	46,838	30.76	7.14	4,645,590	609,559
1915–1920	1,602,680	79,921	4.99	906,538	3,470	56.56	4.34	696,142	76,451
1921	805,228	119,036	14.7	247,718	483	30.76	0.41	557,510	118,553
1922	309,556	53,524	17.3	198,712	830	64.2	1.5	110,844	52,694
1923	522,919	49,719	9.5	81,450	413	15.57	.83	441,469	49,306
1924	706,896	49,989	7.07	76,789	260	10.8	.52	630,107	49,729
1925	294,314	10,292	3.5	92,728	291	31.51	2.83	201,586	10,001
1926	304,488	10,267	3.3	76,992	341	25.2	3.3	227,496	9,926
1927	335,175	11,483	3.4	73,366	224	21.8	1.9	261,809	11,259
1928	307,255	11,639	3.8	77,457	253	25.21	2.17	229,798	11,386
1929	279,678	12,479	4.46	69,203	189	24.74	1.51	210,475	12,290
1930	241,700	11,526	4.77	50,661	299	20.96	2.59	191,039	11,227
1931	97,139	5,692	5.86	61,882	319	63.70	5.60	35,257	5,373
1932	35,576	2,755	7.74	103,295	452	290.35	16.41	−67,719	2,303
1933	23,068	2,372	10.28	80,081	384	347.15	16.19	−57,013	1,988
1934	29,470	4,134	14.03	39,771	319	134.96	7.72	−10,301	3,815
1935	34,956	4,837	13.84	38,834	330	111.09	6.82	− 3,878	4,507
1936	36,329	6,252	17.21	35,817	308	98.59	4.93	512	5,944
1937	50,244	11,352	22.59	26,736	232	53.21	1 04	23,508	11,120
1938	67,895	19,736	29.07	25,210	255	37.13	1.29	42,685	19,481
1939	82,998	43,450	52.35	26,651	176	32.11	0.41	56,347	43,274
1940	70,756	36,945	52.21	21,461	150	30.33	0.41	49,295	36,795
1941	51,776	23,737	45.85	17,115	186	33.06	0.78	34,661	23,551
1942	28,781	10,608	36.86	7,363	117	25.58	1.10	21,418	10,491
1943*	23,725	4,705	19.83	5,107	88	21.53	1.87	18,618	4,617
Total	13,051,959	1,252,847	9.60	4,504,704	57,207	34.51	4.57	8,547,255	1,195,640

*No official data since 1943.

Nativity and Parentage of U. S. White Population

Source: Bureau of the Census

Area and MotherTongue	Foreign-born White	Native White, 1940 Foreign or mixed	Native parentage
N. W. Europe			
English	2,506,420	12,181,040	78,352,180
Norwegian	232,820	344,240	81,160
Swedish	423,200	374,040	33,660
Danish	122,180	95,460	9,100
Dutch	102,700	103,240	61,200
Flemish	31,900	17,840	4,600
French	359,520	533,760	518,780
Cent. Europe			
German	1,589,040	2,435,700	925,040
Polish	801,680	1,428,820	185,820
Czech	159,640	279,040	81,760
Slovak	171,580	283,520	29,260
Magyar	241,220	198,600	13,180
Serbian	18,060	18,300	1,280
Croatian	52,540	58,980	3,920
Slovenian	75,560	97,300	5,780
East. Europe			
Russian	356,940	214,160	
Ukrainian	35,540	45,280	
Armenian	40,000	26,440	
Lithuanian	122,660	140,620	
Finnish	97,080	118,460	
Rumanian	43,120	20,340	
Yiddish	924,440	773,680	
South Europe			
Greek	165,220	102,140	
Italian	1,561,100	2,080,680	
Spanish	428,360	714,060	
Portuguese	83,780	120,500	
All other			
Arabic	50,940	52,760	
All other	63,880	34,520	
Not reported	248,500	264,060	
Total	11,109,620	23,157,580	

Native White, Na... par...

Marital Status of U. S. Civilian Population

Source: Bureau of the Census

Males 15 years and over					Females 15 years and over				
Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Unknown	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Unknown
,837,470	27,437,546	1,891,484	577,034	.....	11,602,852	27,276,696	4,939,956	740,681	.....
,563,445	23,850,904	1,766,666	431,372	74,344	10,322,698	23,682,320	4,068,433	482,211	46,091
,782,665	19,698,113	1,549,164	207,663	97,981	8,772,732	19,210,238	3,399,662	228,565	43,644
,270,950	2,357,821	247,595	55,713	9,383	953,806	2,398,144	652,663	88,868	6,071
,104,877	2,050,407	200,734	26,689	10,504	825,258	2,039,181	507,961	43,871	6,829
119,317	118,384	10,775	2,393	1,959	30,149	90,292	13,111	2,069	223
80,023	100,746	8,410	932	1,755	18,912	69,514	10,002	868	278

ales, 15 years old and over: 1940, 49,335,632; white 44,743,534; nonwhite 4,592,098.
emales, 15 years old and over: 1940, 49,361,562; white 44,560,185; nonwhite 4,801,377.

MARITAL STATUS OF U. S. CIVILIAN POPULATION BY STATES (1940 CENSUS)

tes	Males 15 Years Old and Over				Females 15 Years Old and Over			
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
.....	291,246	603,014	36,637	6,936	232,468	609,036	124,988	12,478
.....	59,602	108,813	7,817	4,146	34,974	107,277	18,600	4,098
.....	199,300	438,087	32,280	8,054	137,052	437,562	81,981	10,956
.....	918,978	1,701,632	114,276	86,012	570,269	1,679,001	360,840	109,078
.....	132,778	261,748	20,096	8,547	92,675	260,043	49,661	9,765
ut.....	240,788	390,950	28,537	4,750	214,005	389,206	71,570	6,729
.....	34,979	62,504	5,141	900	26,865	62,332	12,120	1,152
olumbia..	90,495	154,103	9,636	4,037	85,052	155,834	38,468	7,276
.....	206,116	452,394	33,501	11,244	145,365	453,226	103,144	16,895
.....	330,589	671,341	41,895	8,176	266,822	679,028	154,322	14,363
.....	67,778	120,777	7,676	3,984	36,638	119,132	15,690	3,044
.....	1,013,928	1,892,349	139,070	43,516	803,776	1,884,288	355,305	57,008
.....	385,364	837,496	63,246	21,241	290,237	831,880	149,656	26,128
.....	309,801	596,167	43,472	13,372	238,801	593,452	103,351	16,002
.....	209,707	430,354	31,499	10,921	160,372	427,379	79,161	12,170
.....	316,292	626,343	42,709	11,522	237,071	621,185	111,637	14,819
t.....	259,400	518,257	33,893	6,809	199,905	525,295	106,649	11,233
.....	102,525	188,551	17,290	5,237	80,590	187,838	37,650	6,238
I.....	239,221	419,021	30,552	6,705	182,883	418,094	81,796	9,125
nsetts....	598,247	934,173	77,181	14,677	594,478	933,261	202,340	21,938
.....	652,094	1,254,575	85,063	33,547	453,648	1,238,505	188,627	35,891
.a.....	408,015	610,648	45,242	11,571	303,569	606,429	102,954	14,721
pi.....	217,339	472,066	30,495	5,726	164,617	476,379	94,849	9,794
.....	429,984	910,812	68,918	21,908	341,598	910,728	185,077	29,996
.....	86,219	125,964	9,734	4,907	44,251	123,692	19,013	3,781
i.....	163,643	304,686	21,804	6,478	125,067	303,781	51,187	7,657
.....	17,889	26,992	1,856	2,013	6,208	25,510	3,622	1,311
npshire...	61,971	110,835	10,579	3,027	53,017	110,555	23,217	3,426
ey.....	562,640	981,976	70,657	9,547	479,217	979,936	186,602	14,828
xico.....	58,365	110,562	8,098	2,443	39,559	109,765	16,450	2,984
k.....	1,861,537	3,157,750	226,595	31,424	1,598,119	3,149,635	625,031	51,755
arolina....	408,975	731,906	39,354	6,366	343,946	737,836	130,957	11,064
akota.....	98,930	128,974	9,218	1,793	64,338	128,291	17,813	1,988
.....	832,054	1,662,583	122,948	41,662	670,983	1,647,217	297,646	53,659
a.....	246,312	536,897	36,548	15,188	171,037	533,799	93,473	20,297
.....	139,949	272,700	19,708	12,504	85,121	269,369	47,160	11,868
ania.....	1,330,989	2,207,727	173,763	23,994	1,119,812	2,201,633	414,612	32,064
sland....	98,973	155,316	12,281	2,620	94,789	155,763	31,552	4,252
arolina....	210,968	378,717	20,913	1,848	177,937	384,446	80,995	3,295
akota.....	90,923	138,578	10,017	2,539	61,205	137,808	20,752	2,710
ee.....	310,391	648,394	42,492	10,904	249,825	650,230	130,028	17,574
.....	699,956	1,481,163	95,282	36,222	502,692	1,476,836	272,819	53,287
.....	62,174	119,795	5,826	2,749	45,330	119,555	18,368	3,548
.....	46,734	78,948	7,447	1,916	34,267	78,403	16,958	2,029
.....	341,510	573,724	37,348	8,348	254,055	572,299	111,782	11,875
ton.....	244,035	424,749	31,920	18,658	138,440	418,969	74,409	18,489
rginia....	226,188	409,892	24,814	6,353	164,932	406,304	60,687	8,446
in.....	423,760	707,719	54,530	15,203	316,735	702,248	117,556	17,604
g.....	36,944	58,360	3,698	2,154	17,160	56,865	6,967	1,875
al.....	16,376,595	30,191,087	2,143,552	624,398	12,751,772	30,087,135	5,700,092	822,563

s cover the whole population, including civilian.
e married males 104,935 were 15 to 19 years old, as compared to 713,940 married females of ges.

tal Status of Persons 14 Years Old and Over: April, 1948

Source: Bureau of the Census

(Thousands of persons 14 years old and over)

d marital tatus	Total	14 to 34 years	35 to 54 years	55 yrs. and over	Sex and marital status	Total	14 to 34 years	35 to 54 years	55 yrs. and over
.....	53,227	23,157	18,406	11,664	Female.....	55,364	24,385	18,834	12,145
.....	14,734	11,825	1,877	1,032	Single.....	11,623	8,957	1,588	1,078
i.....	35,411	11,023	15,751	8,638	Married.....	35,783	14,756	15,084	5,943
present....	34,289	10,681	15,292	8,316	Husband present.	34,289	14,112	14,447	5,731
absent.....	1,122	342	459	321	Husband absent..	1,494	644	638	213
ed.....	2,055	34	301	1,720	Widowed.....	6,725	216	1,581	4,928
ed.....	1,027	275	478	274	Divorced.....	1,233	456	581	196

Marriages and Divorces in the United States

Source: Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, National Office of Vital Statistics

Year	Marriages		Divorces		Year	Marriages		Divorces	
	No.	Per 1,000 Pop.*	No.	Per 1,000 Pop.*		No.	Per 1,000 Pop.*	No.	Pe 1,0 Po
1887	513,000	8.7	27,919	0.5	1918	1,000,109	9.7	116,254	1.
1888	535,000	8.8	28,669	0.5	1919	1,150,186	11.0	141,527	1.
1889	563,000	9.1	31,735	0.5	1920	1,274,476	12.0	170,505	1.
1890	570,000	9.0	33,461	0.5	1921	1,163,863	10.7	159,580	1.
1891	592,000	9.2	35,540	0.6	1922	1,134,151	10.3	148,815	1.
1892	601,000	9.2	36,579	0.6	1923	1,229,784	11.0	165,096	1.
1893	601,000	9.0	37,468	0.6	1924	1,184,574	10.4	170,952	1.
1894	588,000	8.6	37,568	0.6	1925	1,188,334	10.3	175,449	1.
1895	620,000	8.9	40,387	0.6	1926	1,202,574	10.2	184,678	1.
1896	635,000	9.0	42,937	0.6	1927	1,201,053	10.1	196,292	1.
1897	643,000	8.9	44,699	0.6	1928	1,182,497	9.8	200,176	1.
1898	647,000	8.8	47,849	0.7	1929	1,232,559	10.1	205,876	1.
1899	673,000	9.0	51,437	0.7	1930	1,126,856	9.2	195,961	1.
1900	709,000	9.3	55,751	0.7	1931	1,060,914	8.6	188,003	1.
1901	742,000	9.6	60,984	0.8	1932	981,903	7.9	164,241	1.
1902	776,000	9.8	61,480	0.8	1933	1,098,000	8.7	165,000	1.
1903	818,000	10.1	64,925	0.8	1934	1,302,000	10.3	204,000	1.
1904	815,000	9.9	66,199	0.8	1935	1,327,000	10.4	218,000	1.
1905	842,000	10.0	67,976	0.8	1936	1,369,000	10.7	236,000	1.
1906	895,000	10.5	72,062	0.8	1937	1,451,296	11.3	249,000	1.
1907	936,936	10.8	76,571	0.9	1938	1,330,780	10.3	244,000	1.
1908	857,461	9.7	76,852	0.9	1939	1,403,633	10.7	251,000	1.
1909	897,354	9.9	79,671	0.9	1940	1,595,879	12.1	264,000	2.
1910	948,166	10.3	83,045	0.9	1941	1,695,999	12.7	293,000	2.
1911	955,287	10.2	89,219	1.0	1942	1,772,132	13.2	321,000	2.
1912	1,004,602	10.5	94,318	1.0	1943	1,577,050	11.8	359,000	2.
1913	1,024,398	10.5	91,307	0.9	1944	1,452,394	11.0	400,000	2.
1914	1,025,092	10.3	100,584	1.0	1945	1,612,992	12.2	485,000	3.
1915	1,007,595	10.0	104,298	1.0	1946	2,291,015	16.4	610,000	4.
1916	1,075,775	10.6	114,000	1.1	1947	1,991,878	13.9	474,000	3.
1917	1,144,200	11.1	121,564	1.2	1948	1,815,000	12.4	415,000	2.

Marriage licenses issued in the 91 cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants (or their counties)—(19 408,989; (1940) 476,904; (1941) 547,177; (1942) 594,908; (1943) 561,962; (1944) 513,147; (1945) 569,2 (1946) 769,249; (1947) 673,440; (1948) 614,029.

Note: 1948 figures are preliminary estimates.

*Rates based on estimates of July 1 population by Bureau of the Census. For marriages, 1917-19 1940-48, excludes armed forces overseas; for divorces, 1947-48, excludes armed forces overseas.

Data for 1945-48 and marriages for 1887-1906 are estimates by National Office of Vital Statist data for 1916, 1922-32 and divorces for 1887-1906 represent collections by Bureau of the Census; data other years are estimates; 1933-36 by S. A. Stouffer and L. M. Spencer, 1907-15, 1917-21, and 1937-44 Bureau of the Census. Divorces include reported annulments.

Marriages, Divorces, and Rates: by States, 1947

Source: Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, National Office of Vital Statistics.

(By place of occurrence. Rates per 1,000 estimated total midyear population present in the ar

Area	Number		Rate		Area	Number		Rate	
	Marriages	Divorces	Marriages	Divorces		Marriages	Divorces	Marriages	Di vorc
Ala	46,425	10,753	16.4	3.8	Nev	[2]57,556	[1]13,800	[2]414.1	199.
Ariz	[2]25,101	[1]2,400	[2]39.0	[1]3.7	N. H	9,268	1,137	17.4	2.
Ark	43,652	9,578	22.8	5.0	N. J	55,802	9,074	12.1	2.
Calif	94,459	.....	9.6	.....	N. M	[1]15,986	3,160	[1]29.2	5.
Colo	[2]15,188	.....	[2]13.3	.....	N. Y	165,431	.....	11.7	...
Conn	24,294	3,271	12.3	1.7	N. C	[2]32,019	[1]7,000	[2]8.7	[1]
Dela	5,161	830	17.7	2.9	N. D	5,559	835	10.3	1.
D. of C	[2]12,775	2,080	[2]14.8	2.4	Ohio	93,779	29,263	12.2	3.
Fla	23,959	20,919	10.3	9.0	Okla	[2]21,183	.....	[2]9.3	...
Ga	[2]68,715	.....	[2]21.9	.....	Ore	12,881	6,707	8.3	4.
Idaho	8,029	[1]3,400	15.3	[1]6.5	Pa	108,318	16,285	10.3	1.
Ill	[2]108,161	.....	[2]12.9	.....	R. I	9,337	1,540	12.5	2.
Ind	[2]58,537	.....	[2]15.3	.....	S. C	[2]48,357	.....	[2]24.8	...
Iowa	30,902	6,743	11.6	2.6	S. D	7,905	1,240	13.7	2.
Kan	37,847	[1]6,800	19.7	[1]3.5	Tenn	17,232	9,487	5.6	3.
Ky	[2]71,563	.....	[2]25.7	.....	Texas	[2]123,798	43,584	[2]17.4	6.
La	[2]32,909	.....	[2]12.9	.....	Utah	[2]7,965	2,927	[2]12.4	4.
Ma	11,152	2,929	12.6	3.3	Vt	4,340	749	11.9	2.
Md	[2]60,181	6,658	[2]28.1	3.1	Va	40,350	7,018	13.5	2.
Mass	49,803	10,084	10.7	2.2	Wash	[2]39,659	[1]11,000	[2]16.8	14.
Mich	71,319	21,386	11.8	3.5	W. Va	[2]18,655	.....	[2]9.9	...
Minn	[2]35,991	5,705	[2]12.5	2.0	Wisc	35,557	6,075	11.0	1.
Miss	53,584	7,004	25.6	3.3	Wyo	3,636	1,488	13.9	5.
Mo	[2]43,613	[1]17,300	[2]11.2	14.4					
Mont	9,769	2,439	20.0	5.0	Tot. U. S.	1,991,878	[1]474,000	13.9	13.
Neb	14,726	3,306	11.5	2.6					

[1]Estimated. [2]Marriage licenses issued.

According to an Associated Press report from Boston, May 6, 1949, Boston police, upon find in a tenement the body of a man who had been dead two and a half months, quoted his w "We were both heavy drinkers and I just ignored it."

iodic Reproduction Rates of United States Population

Source: Bureau of the Census

show the number of daughters born per generation for every 1,000 women born during the generation. (Statistics based on sample data on population by age, from censuses of 1940 and current population survey made in April, 1947.)

Subject	Gross reproduction rate				Net reproduction rate			
	1942 to 1947	1935 to 1940	1930 to 1935	1905 to 1910	1942 to 1947	1935 to 1940	1930 to 1935	1905 to 1910
	1,402	1,101	1,108	1,793	1,292	978	984	1,336
	1,365	1,063	1,080	1,740	1,269	957	972	1,339
	1,713	1,413	1,336	2,240	1,459	1,137	1,074	1,329
ce	1,177	815	839	1,298	1,085	726	747	937
farm	1,586	1,294	1,296	1,956	1,465	1,150	1,150	1,499
	2,029	1,878	1,844	2,663	1,859	1,661	1,632	2,022
eastern states	1,203	881	919	1,476	1,123	794	828	1,120
central states	1,356	1,045	1,044	1,626	1,267	944	942	1,308
	1,610	1,363	1,382	2,393	1,447	1,182	1,197	1,614
	1,440	1,057	1,003	1,479	1,332	941	892	1,166

of Plural Births by Number Born Alive in United States

ce: Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, National Office of Vital Statistics

which all individuals were still born are shown in parentheses but are not included in the totals.

Cases of twins				Cases of triplets				Cases of quadruplets			
Total	Both living	1 living	(Both still-born)	Total	3 living	1 or 2 living	(3 still-born)	Total	4 living	1, 2, or 3 living	(4 still-(born)
24,976	23,366	1,610	(1,060)	247	198	49	(16)	3	2	1	(—)
26,443	24,910	1,533	(996)	256	213	43	(14)	12	11	1	(—)
29,139	27,490	1,649	(1,017)	277	242	35	(14)	5	1	4	(—)
29,470	27,861	1,609	(989)	316	245	71	(9)	1	—	1	(—)
28,591	26,947	1,644	(1,034)	286	239	47	(8)	8	4	4	(—)
28,604	27,393	1,211	(852)	257	237	20	(11)	—	—	—	(—)
36,782	34,935	1,847	(1,134)	327	294	33	(16)	5	5	—	(—)
38,286	36,501	1,785	(1,018)	340	293	47	(13)	4	4	—	(—)
42,291	229,403	12,888	(8,100)	2,306	1,961	345	(101)	38	27	11	(—)

here was 1 case of Negro quintuplets (4 females born alive, 1 female stillborn) in the District bia.

verage, 1940-47, 1 in 95 confinements resulted in a twin set being born, 1 in 9,932 in a triplet 502,708 in a quadruplet set.

The American Indian

Source: Bureau of the Census

1940	1930	State	1940	1930	State	1940	1930	State	1940	1930
464	465	Ia.	733	660	Nev.	4,747	4,871	S. D.	23,347	21,833
55,076	43,726	Kan.	1,165	2,454	N. H.	50	64	Tenn.	114	161
278	408	Ky.	44	22	N. J.	211	213	Tex.	1,103	1,001
18,675	19,212	La.	1,801	1,536	N. M.	34,510	28,941	Utah	3,611	2,869
1,360	1,395	Me.	1,251	1,012	N. Y.	8,651	6,973	Vt.	16	36
201	162	Md.	73	50	N. C.	22,546	16,579	Va.	198	779
14	5	Mass.	769	874	N. D.	10,114	8,387	Wash.	11,394	11,253
190	40	Mich.	6,282	7,080	Ohio	338	435	W. Va.	25	18
690	587	Minn.	12,528	11,077	Okla.	63,125	92,725	Wis.	12,265	11,548
106	43	Miss.	2,134	1,458	Ore.	4,594	4,776	Wyo.	2,349	1,845
3,537	3,638	Mo.	330	578	Pa.	441	523			
624	469	Mont.	16,841	14,798	R. I.	196	318	U. S.	333,969	332,397
223	285	Neb.	3,401	3,256	S. C.	1,234	959			

40 census states that of the 329,478 native males numbered 168,964; females, 160,514; the males were 21 years old and over, as 17 of the females; urban Indians totaled which 13,149 were 21 years old and over. 940 census gave the total of native U. S. s 329,478 as against 328,845, a revision of total. In 1940 alien Indians born in the outside the United States totaled 4,491, t 3,552 in 1930.

—(1920) 244,437; (1910) 265,683; (1900) 1890) 248,253.

dian population in 1492 was estimated ht 846,000. In 1865 there were 294,574.

30 census shows 41 linguistic stocks di- o 96 tribes; about 35,000 Indians were not by stock and tribe.

lgonquin stock, toaling 40,670, includes Blackfeet, Cheyenne, Chippewa, Kicka- Shawnee, Ottawa, Delaware, Gros Ven- nominee and Potawatomi tribes.

skan stock (47,418) includes Apache and ribes.

Iroquoian stock (52,457) takes in Iroquois, Wyandot, Cherokee and Kiowa.

Muskhogean (33,633) includes Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole.

Shoshonean (15,985) embraces Bannock, Comanche, Hopi, Paiute, Shoshone, Ute.

Siouan (37,329)—Crow, Dakota, Mandan, Osage, Ponca and others.

Indian land holdings total about 53,000,000 acres. In 1887 they had 137,000,000 acres. The chief Indian reservation lands are in Arizona, California, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Of the 332,397 American Indians in 1930, the full-bloods totaled 153,933 (46.3 per cent) as against 60.7 per cent in 1910. The proportion of full-bloods in 1930 was highest (97.9 per cent) among the Pimàs (mostly in Arizona), and lowest (4.2 per cent) among the Wyanoy.

VITAL STATISTICS

Based on provisional data compiled by the National Office of Vital Statistics in the Public Service of the Federal Security Agency, it was estimated that 3,559,000 births were registered United States in 1948. This was about 4 percent lower than the record high of 3,699,940 births previous year. The total number of births (registered and unregistered combined) was estim 3,876,000 for 1947 and 3,715,000 for 1948. The birth rate for 1948 of 24.4 registered births p population was, with the exception of that for 1947, higher than any rate recorded since 1918.

The number of deaths in the United States in 1948 was estimated to be 1,449,000, slightly ab total of 1,445,370 deaths registered for 1947. The death rate for 1948 was 9.9 per 1,000 estimated population. This rate is the lowest ever recorded for the Nation and represents a slight declin 10.1 for 1947 and the previous low of 10.0 for 1946.

Both the number of marriages and the marriage rate declined in 1948 from corresponding for the preceding year. There was an estimated total of 1,815,000 marriages in 1948, represe decrease of almost 9 percent from the total of 1,991,878 marriages in 1947. The marriage rate from 13.9 per 1,000 population in 1947 to 12.4 per 1,000 in 1948.

A provisional estimate indicates that 415,000 divorces were granted in the United States representing a decrease of about 13 percent from the estimated total of 474,000 in 1947. Divor for 1947 and 1948 were 3.3 and 2.8, per 1,000 population, respectively.

Births and Deaths in the United States

(Exclusive of stillbirths. Rates per 1,000 estimated midyear population)

Source: Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service. National Office of Vital Statis

Year	Births *				Deaths *		
	Males	Females	Totals		Males	Females	Total
			Number	Rate			Number
1933	1,068,871	1,012,361	2,012,232	**16.6**	737,312	604,794	1,342,106
1934	1,112,703	1,054,933	2,167,636	**17.2**	772,595	624,308	1,396,903
1935	1,105,489	1,049,616	2,155,105	**16.9**	771,320	621,432	1,392,752
1936	1,099,465	1,045,325	2,144,790	**16.7**	821,439	657,789	1,479,228
1937	1,130,641	1,072,696	2,203,337	**17.1**	808,834	641,593	1,450,327
1938	1,172,541	1,114,421	2,286,962	**17.6**	764,902	616,489	1,381,391
1939	1,162,600	1,102,988	2,265,588	**17.3**	768,877	619,020	1,387,897
1940	1,211,684	1,148,715	2,360,399	**17.9**	791,003	626,266	1,417,269
1941	1,289,734	1,223,693	2,513,427	**18.9**	785,033	612,609	1,397,642
1942	1,444,365	1,364,631	2,808,996	**20.9**	780,454	604,733	1,385,187
1943	1,506,959	1,427,901	2,934,860	**21.5**	817,485	642,059	1,459,544
1944	1,435,301	1,359,499	2,794,800	**20.2**	789,861	621,477	1,411,338
1945	1,401,587	1,330,869	2,735,456	**10.6**	788,063	613,656	1,401,719
1946	1,691,220	1,597,452	3,288,672	**23.3**	785,689	609,928	1,395,617
1947	1,899,876	1,800,064	3,699,940	**25.8**	818,234	627,136	1,445,370
1948*			3,559,000	**24.4**			1,449,000

*Data for 1948 are estimated. Deaths for 1940-48 exclude deaths among armed forces overseas rates for 1947-48 and death rates for 1940-48 based on population excluding armed forces over

Births in 1947, white totaled 3,274,620, Negro 406,957, Indian 11,509, Chinese 2,170, Japanese 3 others 1,635.

Deaths in 1947, white totaled 1,274,893, Negro 163,721, Indian 4,327, Chinese 1,123, Japanese other 377.

Mortality rate for infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births in 1947 was 32.2.

Maternal deaths (1941) 7,953; (1942) 7,267; (1943) 7,197; (1944) 6,369; (1945) 5,668; (1946 (1947) 4,978.

Maternal and infant death rates (per 1,000 live births) in 1947 were the lowest on record.

Births, Deaths, and Rates by States, 1947

Source: Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service. National Office of Vital Statistic

(By place of residence. Births and deaths exclusive of stillbirths. Deaths exclusive of deaths armed forces overseas. Rates per 1,000 estimated total midyear population present in th

Area	Number		Rate		Area	Number		Rate
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths		Births	Deaths	Births
Alabama	88,116	26,347	31.1	9.3	Nevada	4,041	1,623	29.1
Arizona	19,153	6,032	29.7	9.4	N. Hamp.	13,267	6,194	24.8
Arkansas	48,983	15,095	25.6	7.9	New Jersey	106,242	48,181	23.0
California	245,889	96,697	25.1	9.9	New Mexico	20,322	5,471	37.2
Colorado	32,871	12,613	28.7	11.0	New York	323,250	157,731	22.8
Connecticut	45,581	19,153	23.1	9.7	No. Carolina	112,877	30,187	30.5
Delaware	7,717	3,345	26.5	11.5	No. Dakota	17,064	5,252	31.5
D. of C.	21,686	8,254	25.2	9.6	Ohio	197,311	82,254	25.7
Florida	59,807	24,283	25.7	10.4	Oklahoma	53,684	19,327	23.5
Georgia	94,944	28,946	30.3	9.2	Oregon	36,294	13,501	23.5
Idaho	16,265	4,780	31.0	9.1	Pa.	248,513	110,459	23.6
Illinois	196,007	93,686	23.3	11.2	R. Island	18,536	8,368	24.9
Indiana	96,359	40,567	25.1	10.6	So. Carolina	59,470	17,230	30.5
Iowa	63,858	26,484	24.6	10.2	So. Dakota	16,539	5,730	28.6
Kansas	44,535	18,700	23.1	9.7	Tennessee	86,619	28,591	28.0
Kentucky	79,987	28,371	28.8	10.2	Texas	198,662	62,662	28.0
Louisiana	74,630	23,395	29.3	9.2	Utah	21,724	4,996	33.9
Maine	23,873	9,959	27.0	11.3	Vermont	9,708	4,378	26.5
Maryland	56,687	22,480	26.5	10.5	Virginia	85,740	29,193	28.6
Mass.	107,791	51,754	23.3	11.2	Washington	58,481	21,979	24.8
Michigan	161,085	57,137	26.5	9.4	W. Virginia	55,085	17,218	29.3
Minnesota	75,577	27,781	26.2	9.6	Wisconsin	84,059	33,219	25.9
Mississippi	66,450	20,212	31.7	9.6	Wyoming	7,320	2,349	27.6
Missouri	90,060	44,572	23.1	11.4				
Montana	15,086	5,760	30.9	11.8	**Total**	**3,699,940**	**1,445,370**	**25.8**
Nebraska	32,132	12,871	25.0	10.0				

Deaths and Death Rates for Selected Causes, 1947

urce: Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, National Office of Vital Statistics.
e of stillbirths and of deaths among armed forces overseas. Rates per 100,000 estimated midyear population excluding armed forces overseas)

Cause of death	Number	Rate
...s	1,445,370	1,007.8
fand paratyphoid fever	325	0.2
binal (meningococcus)		
ritis	917	0.6
ever	107	0.1
g cough	1,954	1.4
ia	799	0.6
osis (all forms)	48,064	33.5
culosis of respiratory		
m, etc	44,462	31.0
culosis (other forms)	3,602	2.5
y	869	0.6
	214	0.1
	12,671	8.8
	472	0.3
alitis, polioencephalitis		
	580	0.4
nd other malignant tumors	189,811	132.4
r of the digestive organs		
peritoneum	83,121	58.0
r of female genital organs	23,286	16.2
r of the breast	18,030	12.6
r (other sites)	65,374	45.6
eumatic fever	1,024	0.7
s mellitus	37,515	26.2
almic goiter	2,243	1.6
(except alcoholic)	728	0.5
m (ethylism)	2,249	1.6
inial lesions of vascular		
	131,039	91.4
of the heart	460,580	321.2
te rheumatic diseases		
he heart	23,867	16.6
e of coronary arteries,		
ina pectoris	154,131	107.5

Cause of death	Number	Rate
Diseases of the heart (other forms)	282,582	197.0
Arteriosclerosis and high blood pressure	27,228	19.0
Pneumonia (all forms) and influenza	61,836	43.1
Bronchopneumonia	28,087	19.6
Lobar pneumonia	20,272	14.1
Pneumonia (unspecified)	5,813	4.1
Influenza	7,664	5.3
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	8,611	6.0
Diarrhea, enteritis, etc	8,069	5.6
Appendicitis	4,786	3.3
Hernia and intestinal obstruction	10,764	7.5
Cirrhosis of the liver	14,940	10.4
Biliary calculi, etc	6,308	4.4
Nephritis	80,288	56.0
Diseases of the prostate	7,092	4.9
Diseases of pregnancy, etc	4,978	3.5
Puerperal septicemia	1,591	1.1
Puerperal toxemia	1,340	0.9
Hemorrhage, trauma or shock	1,548	1.1
Other puerperal causes	499	0.3
Congenital malformations	20,315	14.2
Diseases peculiar to first year of life	65,308	45.5
Premature birth	41,053	28.6
Other diseases peculiar to first year of life	24,255	16.9
Suicide	16,538	11.5
Homicide	8,555	6.0
Accidental deaths	99,579	69.4
Motor-vehicle accidents	32,697	22.8
Other accidents	66,882	46.6
Senility, ill-defined and unknown causes	27,556	19.2
All other causes	80,458	56.1

Deaths and Death Rates by Types of Accidents

ource: Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, National Office of Vital Statistics.
(Rates per 100,000 estimated midyear population)

ar	All accidents	Motor vehicle[1]	Railroad	Air transport	Falls	Burns[2]	Drowning	Firearms	Poisoning[3] by Gas	Poisoning[3] by Solids or liquids
					NUMBER					
	99,579	32,697	2,663	2,013	23,961	4,685	5,737	2,386	1,938	1,501
	98,033	33,411	2,937	1,851	22,581	4,856	5,577	2,816	1,874	1,536
	95,918	28,076	3,320	3,552	23,333	5,105	5,676	2,454	2,131	1,532
	99,773	36,369	3,819	358	24,520	6,293	7,108	2,854	1,665	1,411
					RATE					
	69.4	22.8	1.9	1.4	16.7	3.3	4.0	1.7	1.4	1.0
	70.1	23.9	2.1	1.3	16.1	3.5	4.0	2.0	1.3	1.1
	72.7	21.3	2.5	2.7	17.7	3.9	4.3	1.9	1.6	1.2
	78.4	28.6	3.0	0.3	19.3	4.9	5.6	2.2	1.3	1.1

-Data exclude deaths among armed forces overseas, 1945-47. Rates based on population excluding forces overseas, 1945-47 inclusive.
ides collisions with trains and streetcars.
udes conflagrations.
udes poisoning by venomous animals and food poisoning, i.e., botulism and poisoning by cept those contaminated with specified compounds.
ns from food poisoning—(1935) 709; (1945) 459; (1946) 369; (1947) 318. Death rates—(1935) 0.6; 0.3; (1946) 0.3; 1947) 0.2.

Death Sentences by States, 1947

Source: Bureau of the Census

ates	Number executed	States	Number executed	States	Number executed	States	Number executed
na	2	Iowa	—	Nevada	1	South Dakota	1
a	—	Kansas	2	N. Hampshire	—	Tennessee	3
as	6	Kentucky	1	New Jersey	—	Texas	8
nia	7	Louisiana	8	New Mexico	1	Utah	—
lo	2	Maine	—	New York	12	Vermont	1
ticut	—	Maryland	4	North Carolina	22	Virginia	5
re	—	Massachusetts	2	North Dakota	—	Washington	1
f Col	1	Michigan	—	Ohio	5	West Virginia	1
	6	Minnesota	—	Oklahoma	1	Wisconsin	—
a	16	Mississippi	5	Oregon	—	Wyoming	—
	—	Missouri	3	Pennsylvania	11		
	1	Montana	—	Rhode Island	—	Total United States	152
a	—	Nebraska	—	South Carolina	13		

hese, 42 were white; 110 negroes. Put to death for murder: 40 white, 88 negroes. Rape: 2 white, roes. Burglary, one negro. There were no other offenses for which the death penalty was imposed.

Motor Vehicle Deaths by States, 1946 to 1948

Source: National Safety Council; compiled from information furnished by state traffic authori state registrars of vital statistics, and the National Office of Vital Statistics. Total Motor Vehicle D figures include accidents on home or industrial premises. Motor Vehicle Traffic Death figures inc only accidents occurring in traffic. Motor-Vehicle Traffic Death figures from state traffic authori Total Motor-Vehicle Death figures from National Office of Vital Statistics.

State	Motor-vehicle traffic deaths (Place of accident)				Total motor-vehicle deaths*((Place of residence)			
	Number		Mile. death rate**		Number		Pop. death ra	
	1948	1947	1948	1947	1947	1946	1947	19
Alabama	695	680	12.0	12.8	725	766	25.6	2
Arizona	301	257	12.0	11.3	236	190	36.6	3
Arkansas	411	353	10.4	9.7	316	367	16.5	1
California	2,932	3,351	8.1	9.5	3,451	3,770	35.2	3
Colorado	344	369	8.4	9.3	360	361	31.5	3
Connecticut	254	234	4.6	4.4	254	264	12.9	1
Delaware	81	69	8.3	7.6	65	76	22.3	2
Dist. of Col.	52	65	2.4	3.2	103	98	12.0	1
Florida	702	792	8.9	11.0	722	714	31.0	3
Georgia	772	787	10.4	11.4	797	809	25.4	2
Idaho	203	192	9.7	10.0	187	182	35.6	3
Illinois	1,939	1,918	8.4	9.3	1,982	1,871	23.6	2
Indiana	1,071	1,116	8.9	10.0	1,123	966	29.3	2
Iowa	565	549	5.9	6.4	566	549	21.8	2
Kansas	489	411	8.2	7.4	430	467	22.3	2
Kentucky	512	621	8.5	11.0	719	729	25.9	2
Louisiana	521†	508†	9.8	10.1	500	507	19.7	2
Maine	181	160	7.1	6.5	176	193	19.9	2
Maryland	401	408	7.6	8.3	403	429	18.8	2
Massachusetts	445	525	4.2	5.2	591	618	12.8	1
Michigan	1,502	1,447	7.9	8.2	1,556	1,576	25.6	2
Minnesota	552	570	6.5	7.3	619	588	21.4	2
Mississippi	419	445	9.5	10.7	478	479	22.8	2
Missouri	814	776	6.9	7.3	816	830	20.9	2
Montana	164	167	7.8	8.7	157	166	32.2	3
Nebraska	269	331	7.0	9.3	331	289	25.8	2
Nevada	97	92	12.1	11.9	64	64	46.0	4
New Hampshire	91	103	6.1	7.3	105	100	19.7	1
New Jersey	597	638	4.5	5.1	664	757	14.4	1
New Mexico	254	247	11.4	12.1	193	186	35.3	3
New York	1,865	1,935	6.5	7.5	2,094	2,096	14.8	1
North Carolina	734	836	7.9	9.7	879	1,052	23.8	2
North Dakota	109	119	5.8	6.4	139	144	25.7	2
Ohio	1,913†	1,880†	8.2	8.9	1,864	1,879	24.3	2
Oklahoma	510	514	8.4	9.0	533	539	23.3	2
Oregon	418	442	7.5	8.9	436	493	28.2	3
Pennsylvania	1,671	1,678	6.9	7.5	1,814	1,900	17.3	1
Rhode Island	54	88	2.9	4.8	103	96	13.8	1
South Carolina	521	538	11.5	12.8	529	627	27.1	3
South Dakota	140	148	6.4	10.1	164	161	28.4	2
Tennessee	659	694	10.0	11.6	686	676	22.2	2
Texas	2,059	1,997	8.5	9.0	1,992	1,821	28.0	2
Utah	220	186	10.2	9.4	177	185	27.7	2
Vermont	83	70	7.3	6.6	69	88	18.9	2
Virginia	730	711	9.0	9.8	376	809	22.5	2
Washington	508	525	6.9	7.6	557	633	23.6	2
West Virginia	406	388	9.6	10.7	408	406	21.7	2
Wisconsin	818	782	8.3	8.5	790	740	24.3	2
Wyoming	145	111	10.9	9.4	98	105	37.0	4
Total U. S.					32,697	33,411	22.8	2

*Include both traffic and nontraffic motor-vehicle deaths.

**The mileage death rate is the number of deaths per 100,000,000 vehicle-miles; the population d rate is the number of deaths per 100,000 population.

†From state health authorities.

Resident death rates are the numbers of resident deaths (regardless of place of accident) per 10 population.

Totals are not sums of state figures, except National Office of Vital Statistics, 1946 and 1947.

Note: Traffic authorities generally collect reports of non-fatal injury accidents and, in most c of property damage accidents. Comparisons from state to state lack validity, however, becau wide variation in completeness of reporting.

Of the 32,000 motor vehicle deaths in 1948—deaths from collisions with pedestrians, 9,850; motor vehicles, 10,100; railroad trains, 1,492; street cars, 100; bicycles, 500; animal drawn vehicl animal, 100; fixed objects, 1,000; non-collision accidents, 8,850.

Approximate total of non-fatal injuries, 1,100,000.

AGE OF DRIVERS MOTOR-VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1948

Source: Reports from 28 state traffic authorities.

Age group	In fatal accidents		In all accidents	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per ce
All ages	**37,400**	**100%**	**15,500,000**	**100**
Under 18 years	1,300	4	470,000	3
18-20 years	3,400	9	1,300,000	9
21-24 years	6,700	18	2,360,000	15
25-44 years	18,500	49	7,960,000	51
45-64 years	6,000	16	2,830,000	18
65 years and over	1,500	4	580,000	4

Sex of driver. In 1948, 2,200 women drivers were involved in fatal accidents and 1,400,000 accidents. This made up 6 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively, of all drivers involved in accid It is estimated that the fatal accident mileage rates of male and female drivers would be equal, t drove five or six times the mileage of women.

Note: The distribution by age of driver, of miles driven, or number of licensed drivers is not k

Death Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents

ce: Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, National Office of Vital Statistics
(Exclusive of deaths among armed forces overseas, 1940-47)

otal	Auto mobile[1]	Auto-train	Auto-Street car	Motor-cycle[2]	Year	Total	Auto mobile[1]	Auto-train	Auto-Street car	Motor-cycle[2]
5,101	33,980	1,457	332	332	1941...	39,969	37,512	1,840	118	499
3,369	34,183	1,587	253	346	1942...	28,309	26 043	1,754	124	388
5,089	35,761	1,697	269	362	1943...	23,823	21,851	1,448	171	353
9,643	37,205	1,810	264	364	1944...	24,282	22,048	1,663	175	396
2 582	30,564	1,489	165	364	1945...	28,076	25,672	1,703	163	538
2,386	30,468	1,329	150	439	1946...	33,411	30,827	1,703	174	707
4,501	32,245	1,707	132	417	1947...	32,697	30,074	1,736	102	785

s collisions with trains or streetcars. [2]Excludes collisions with automobiles.

Death Rates for Motor Vehicle Accidents

e: Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, National Office of Vital Statistics
(Rates per 100,000 estimated midyear population)

Rate	Year	Rate	Year	Rate	Year	Rate	Year	Rate
3.8	1920.....	10.3	1927.....	21.6	1934.....	28.6	1941.....	30.0
4.2	1921.....	11.3	1928.....	23.2	1935.....	28.6	1942.....	21.2
5.8	1922.....	12.4	1929.....	25.5	1936.....	29.7	1943.....	17.8
7.1	1923.....	14.6	1930.....	26.7	1937.....	30.8	1944.....	18.3
8.6	1924.....	15.3	1931.....	27.1	1938.....	25.1	1945.....	21.3
9.3	1925.....	18.8	1932.....	23.6	1939.....	24.7	1946.....	23.9
9.3	1926.....	19.9	1933.....	25.0	1940.....	26.1	1947.....	22.8

xcludes automobile collisions with trains and streetcars, and motorcycle accidents, 1912-25.
eaths among armed forces overseas, 1940-47. Rates based on population excluding armed rseas, 1940-47 inclusive.
egistration States. Includes entire continental United States, beginning with 1933.

Lynchings in the United States, 1900-1948

: Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. (W. White; N. Negro)

.	N.	Total	Year	W.	N.	Total	Year	W.	N	Total	Year	W.	N.	Total
9	106	115	1913..	1	51	52	1926..	7	23	30	1939..	1	2	3
5	105	130	1914..	3	49	52	1927..	0	16	16	1940..	1	4	5
7	85	92	1915..	13	54	67	1928..	1	10	11	1941..	0	4	4
5	84	99	1916..	4	50	54	1929..	3	7	10	1942..	0	6	6
7	76	83	1917..	3	35	38	1930..	1	20	21	1943..	0	3	3
5	57	62	1918..	4	60	64	1931..	1	12	13	1944..	0	2	2
3	62	65	1919..	7	76	83	1932..	2	6	8	1945..	0	1	1
2	58	60	1920..	8	53	61	1933..	4	24	28	1946..	0	6	6
8	89	97	1921..	5	59	64	1934..	0	15	15	1947..	0	1	1
3	69	82	1922..	6	51	57	1935..	2	18	20	1948..	1	1	2
9	67	76	1923..	4	29	33	1936..	0	8	8				
7	60	67	1924..	0	16	16	1937..	0	8	8	Total	194	1,782	1,976
2	61	63	1925..	0	17	17	1938..	0	6	6				

LYNCHINGS BY STATES, 1882-1948

W.	N.	Tot.	State	W.	N.	Tot.	State.	W.	N.	Tot.	State	W.	N.	Tot.
47	299	346	Iowa...	17	2	19	Nev...	6	0	6	S. D..	27	0	27
29	0	29	Kans...	35	19	54	N. J...	0	1	1	Tenn..	47	203	250
59	226	285	Ky....	64	141	205	N. M..	33	3	36	Texas.	143	346	489
41	2	43	La....	56	335	391	N. Y...	1	1	2	Utah..	6	2	8
66	2	68	Md....	2	27	29	N. C...	15	84	99	Va....	16	83	99
0	1	1	Mich...	7	1	8	N. D...	13	3	16	Wash.	25	1	26
25	256	281	Minn..	5	4	9	Ohio...	10	16	26	W. Va.	21	28	49
39	488	527	Miss...	41	533	574	Okla...	82	41	123	Wis...	6	0	6
20	0	20	Mo....	51	71	122	Oreg...	20	1	21	Wyo..	30	5	35
14	19	33	Mont..	82	2	84	Penn...	2	6	8				
33	14	47	Nebr..	52	5	57	S. C...	4	156	160	Total	1,292	3,427	4,719

Major Kidnaping Cases Since 1932

Source: Official Records since passage of Lindbergh kidnaping law, 1932

eb. 12—Charles Boettcher, Denver. Re-
rch 1.—May 27—Mary McElroy, Kansas
eased May 28. Walter McGee sentenced
risonment.—June 15—William A. Hamm,
Paul, banker. Released after one week.
rpis sentenced to life imprisonment.—
August Luer, Alton, Ill. Released. Three
a woman sentenced to life imprisonment.
—Charles F. Urschel, Oklahoma City. Re-
ter nine days. George (Machine Gun)
five others sentenced to life imprison-
ov. 9—Brooke Hart, San Jose, Cal. Killed.
Thurmund and John M. Holmes, his ac-
napers, lynched by a mob.
an. 17—Edward G. Bremer, St. Paul. Re-
er three weeks. Two sentenced to life im-
t.—May 16—William F. Gettle, Los An-
ee men sentenced to 37 years' imprison-
h.—Oct. 10—Mrs. Alice Speed Stoll,
Released unharmed. Thomas H. Robin-
erving life sentence.
ay 24—George Weyerhaeuser, Tacoma,
eleased after seven days. Kidnapers sen-
m 20 to 60 years' imprisonment.
ec. 26—Charles Mattson, 10; Tacoma.
ad. Kidnaper escaped.
ept. 25—Charles S. Ross, Chicago. Found
n H. Seadlund put to death.—Dec. 4—
ied, White Plains, N. Y.; body not found,
have been burned in the cellar of a public hall in 6th St., Manhattan Boro, 4 days after he was seized; two of the kidnapers, Joseph Sacoda and Demetrius Gula, convicted and executed in Sing Sing prison on Jan. 11, 1940.

1938—Feb. 24—Peter Levine, 12; New Rochelle, N. Y. Body recovered May 29. Kidnapers escaped. —May 28—James Bailey Cash, Jr., 5, Princeton, Fla. Body recovered June 3. Franklin P. McCall pleaded guilty to the kidnaping and was put to death in the electric chair Feb. 24, 1939.

1940—Sept. 20—Marc de Tristan, 3, Hillsborough, Calif. Boy recovered Sept. 22, alive and well. Wilhelm J. Muhlenbroich, 39, German immigrant of 1935, arrested, charged with the crime. He was convicted and was sentenced to life imprisonment. On Dec. 26, 1940, in San Quentin Prison, he attempted suicide.

1942—Oct. 12—Ruby Evelyn Cremeans walked into the nursery at Saint Ann's Hospital, Columbus, O., and, directing a revolver at the attendants, kidnaped Daniel Joseph Scanlon, an eight-months-old baby. The kidnaper left by the ambulance door of the hospital where a car was waiting, and drove off at a high rate of speed. The kidnaper transported the baby from Columbus to Huntington, W. Va. Subsequently she carried the baby to Portsmouth, O., where on Dec. 5, 1942, she was apprehended at a hotel with the baby. She advised FBI agents that she kidnaped the baby because she was lonesome. She pleaded guilty and was sentenced to serve twenty years' imprisonment.

Registered Hospitals in the U. S. and Their Capacities

Source: The American Medical Association; data are for 1948

State	Hospitals	Beds	Bassinets	Patients Admitted	Average Census	State	Hospitals	Beds	Bassinets	Patients Admitted	Av Ce
Ala.	102	18,926	1,141	258,558	15,301	Nev.	14	1,168	128	19,556	
Ariz.	58	6,361	492	94,438	4,986	N. H.	39	5,936	483	72,541	
Ark.	66	13,546	718	157,573	11,626	N. J.	158	50,289	2,944	450,181	
Calif.	371	100,593	4,985	1,164,984	86,071	N. M.	49	4,257	348	59,077	
Colo.	98	17,510	939	204,580	14,180	N. Y.	520	203,162	9,430	1,754,763	1
Conn.	76	22,948	1,321	238,869	19,707	N. C.	163	24,920	2,145	404,948	
Del.	16	3,740	244	34,170	3,235	N. D.	47	6,355	572	94,604	
D. of C.	28	16,590	866	145,037	14,685	Ohio	240	64,513	3,921	804,866	
Fla.	128	19,495	1,626	257,221	15,015	Okla.	117	16,209	1,175	204,062	
Ga.	123	25,302	1,370	314,170	20,667	Ore.	72	12,667	961	191,999	
Idaho	42	3,923	444	62,717	3,223	Pa.	340	101,360	6,366	1,102,288	
Ill.	321	96,288	5,485	1,023,415	82,409	R. I.	23	9,161	501	93,804	
Ind.	135	29,822	2,047	378,274	25,864	S. C.	65	14,004	937	197,951	
Ia.	130	20,226	1,657	284,308	17,748	S. D.	51	6,617	552	85,151	
Kan.	117	18,056	1,392	227,928	15,259	Tenn.	126	22,545	1,408	305,238	
Ky.	102	20,943	1,210	279,815	16,682	Texas	455	51,360	4,190	871,861	
La.	90	20,444	1,261	290,560	15,678	Utah	32	4,212	581	74,679	
Me.	58	8,312	621	88,107	7,145	Vt.	30	4,033	320	49,420	
Md.	84	25,937	1,295	237,158	21,484	Va.	126	28,966	1,731	344,451	
Mass.	221	63,858	3,463	552,899	55,878	Wash.	120	24,456	1,759	329,159	
Mich.	255	63,218	3,853	686,646	53,969	W. Va.	81	13,704	1,016	221,908	
Minn.	207	32,777	2,217	410,306	28,545	Wisc.	219	36,037	2,427	427,762	
Miss.	93	11,828	855	178,922	9,916	Wyo.	28	3,487	231	40,868	
Mo.	147	35,978	2,346	402,271	31,241						
Mont.	51	5,492	585	90,646	4,487	Tot.	6,335	1,423,520	87,596	16,422,774	1,2
Nebr.	101	11,989	1,037	158,065	10,426						

Summary of Hospitals (beds in parentheses)—Federal, 372 (185,098); State, 567 (648,386); C 530 (101,327); City, 368 (73,797); City-County, 63 (11,159); Church, 1,068 (144,036); Nonprofit (208,936); Individual and partnership, 973 (27,567); Corporations, 378 (23,214).

Patients in State Hospitals for Mental Illness, 1947

Source: National Institute for Mental Health; figures show average daily number of inmat

State	No.	State	No.	State	No.	State
Alabama	5,732	Iowa	6,574	Nevada	354	South Dakota
Arizona	1,275	Kansas	5,064	New Hampshire	2,405	Tennessee
Arkansas	4,770	Kentucky	6,612	New Jersey	11,677	Texas
California	26,796	Louisiana	6,895	New Mexico	975	Utah
Colorado	4,662	Maine	2,701	New York	77,344	Vermont
Connecticut	8,090	Maryland	7,104	North Carolina	7,578	Virginia
Delaware	1,230	Massachusetts	23,356	North Dakota	2,046	Washington
Dist. of Col.	6,207	Michigan	18,974	Ohio	22,086	West Virginia
Florida	5,743	Minnesota	10,493	Oklahoma	7,675	Wisconsin
Georgia	8,895	Mississippi	4,328	Oregon	4,389	Wyoming
Idaho	1,088	Missouri	8,900	Pennsylvania	35,251	
Illinois	32,974	Montana	1,831	Rhode Island	2,970	Tot. U. S
Indiana	9,043	Nebraska	4,338	South Carolina	4,842	

There were 77,775 persons on the administrative staffs of the above institutions. The maintenance expenditures in 1947 were $238,429,612 of which salaries and wages took $129,121,960; provisions $58,570,783. The average per capita cost per patient for the year was $551.44.

Note: Statistics on the average daily n patient population are based on reports fr hospitals; statistics on administrative st based on reports from 194 hospitals; statis expenditures are based on reports from 19 pitals. Figures for Ohio receiving hospita included.

Psychiatric Patients in Hospitals in the U. S.

Source: National Institute of Mental Health; data are for psychotic first admissions

Year	Total	General Paresis	Alcoholic	Cerebral Arterio-Sclerosis	Senile	Manic-Depressive	Dementia Praecox	All Psy
1938	93,541	7,827	4,940	11,989	8,576	12,282	21,279	26
1939	93,357	7,998	4,788	12,625	8,440	11,132	20,896	23
1940	90,940	7,196	4,845	12,319	8,707	10,433	20,457	24
1941	97,288	7,501	5,319	13,441	9,781	10,551	22,155	25
1942	98,424	7,281	5,054	13,986	10,889	11,026	22,643	27
1943	102,104	6,751	5,036	14,308	11,978	10,562	24,939	28
1944	111,325	6,605	3,873	15,132	12,771	11,811	29,010	31
1945	114,535	6,496	4,825	15,334	12,756	12,348	29,882	31
1946	120,761	6,021	5,713	15,665	13,543	12,078	29,753	33
1947[1]	99,511	5,247	5,450	16,367	13,692	11,222	24,141	25

The patients were by type of hospital in 1946—State, 77,518; veterans, 19,317; county and city private, 21,162.

[1]Excluding veterans hospitals.

How to Help Avoid Automobile Accidents

Source: National Safety Council, Chicago

When you reach a corner and another car is approaching fast from a crossroad, let him cross first even if you have the right of way.

When the driver in the car ahead holds out his hand, slow down or even stop until you know what he is going to do—turn right, or left, or stop.

When passing a parked car, especially in school zones, slow down and blow your horn to warn any child that may dash into the street.

Don't drive after having one or more drinks. Alcohol dulls your driving ability.

If you meet a car hugging the center line and weaving, don't try to force him back by holding your lane, but give way to the right, blo horn and slow down quickly.

Slow down when following a truck uphill you can see whether a car is approaching fi opposite direction. Always slow slightly a to the right when rounding hilltops.

When driving along an open road, don't go at more than 50 miles an hour even if no visible traffic. It isn't worth it in t both safety and economy.

When starting on a trip, check not on brakes and tires, but also lights, wiper an

Construction and Housing in the United States

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

T OF NEW PERMANENT NONFARM DWELLING UNITS STARTED, URBAN, RURAL, AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, 1920-48[1]

	Number of new permanent units								
	Total			Private			Public		
	All nonfarm	Urban [2]	Rural nonfarm [2]	Total	Urban [2]	Rural nonfarm [2]	Total	Urban [2]	Rural nonfarm [2]
..	247,000	196,000	51,000	247,000	196,000	51,000	0	0	0
..	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0
..	330,000	236,000	94,000	330,000	236,000	94,000	0	0	0
..	221,000	117,000	104,000	215,700	112,600	103,100	5,300	4,400	900
..	602,600	396,600	206,000	529,600	333,200	196,400	73,000	63,400	9,600
..	706,100	434,300	271,800	619,500	269,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800
..	356,000	227,100	128,600	301,200	184,900	116,300	54,800	42,500	12,300
..	191,000	124,400	66,600	183,700	119,700	64,000	7,300	4,700	2,600
..	141,800	96,200	45,600	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100
..	209,300	133,900	75,400	208,100	132,700	0	1,200	1,200	0
..	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,500	395,700	0	8,000	8,000	0
..	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,600	476,400	0	3,400	3,400	0
..	931,300	524,600	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	17,800	14,600	3,200

for 1920-29 are from National Bureau of Economic Research; data for 1930-48 are from s f Labor Statistics. Based on building permits issued and Federal construction contracts awarded om 1946, have been supplemented by data from field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places.

ing in 1945 data from building permits have been adjusted for lapsed permits and lag between suance and the start of construction. These influences were negligible prior to 1945.

es units provided by the Federal Temporary Re-use Housing Program, and all other temporary

, and rural nonfarm classifications for years 1920-29 are based on 1930 Census; for years 1930-48, Census.

VALUATION PER NEW PRIVATELY FINANCED DWELLING UNIT AUTHORIZED IN URBAN AREAS, 1943-48[1]

lable does not show change in the permit valuation of a single dwelling of a given type, but w change in the permit valuation of all dwellings for which permits were issued. Does not and costs.)

r	Average permit valuation per new dwelling unit in—				Index numbers (1942-1946 = 100) of permit valuation per new dwelling unit in—			
	All types of structures	1-family structures	2-family structures [2]	Multi-family structures [3]	All types of structures	1-family structures	2-family structures [2]	Multi-family structures [3]
.....	$3,126	$3,304	$2,806	$2,772	84.5	85.8	84.9	90.4
.....	3,082	3,089	3,342	2,910	83.3	80.3	101.1	94.9
.....	4,139	4,294	3,433	3,295	111.9	111.6	103.9	107.4
.....	4,916	5,110	4,236	3,804	132.9	132.8	128.2	124.0
.....	5,744	6,000	4,519	4,949	155.2	155.9	136.7	161.4
.....	6,634	6,994	4,993	5,698	179.3	181.7	151.1	185.8

ing units for which building permits were issued in all urban places, including an estimate of nebuilding undertaken in some small urban places that do not issue building permits. These city dwelling units, unlike the data on nonfarm housing in the table above, cover homebuilding urban places, excluding the suburban areas surrounding the city proper; they cover all units, ry as well as permanent, whereas the figures on nonfarm housing cover only permanent dwell- addition, the urban dwelling unit information does not represent the volume of new home- actually started during the month, as in the case of nonfarm housing, since the building- lata have not been adjusted for lapsed permits nor for lag between permit issuance and the construction. Urban classification is based on 1940 Census.

des units in 1- and 2-family structures with stores.

des units in multifamily structures with stores.

minary.

MBER AND PERCENTAGE OF URBAN DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED, 1943-1948[1]

ear	Number of dwelling units in—				Percentage of dwelling units in—		
	All types of structures	1-family structures	2-family structures [2]	Multi-family structures [3]	1-family structures	2-family structures [2]	Multi-family structures [3]
.....	209,418	161,255	16,234	31,929	77.0	7.8	15.2
.....	114,875	92,980	9,908	11,987	81.0	8.6	10.4
.....	160,526	136,157	9,050	15,319	84.8	5.6	9.6
.....	528,505	448,434	24,326	55,745	84.8	4.6	10.6
.....	508,145	394,911	34,091	79,143	77.7	6.7	15.6
.....	531,682	393,818	37,052	100,812	74.1	7.0	18.9

ting units for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban including an estimate of new homebuilding undertaken in some small urban places that do not ilding permits. These data on city dwelling units, unlike the data on nonfarm housing in the ove, cover homebuilding on in urban places, excluding the suburban areas surrounding the city they cover all units, temporary as well as permanent, whereas the figures on nonfarm housing ily permanent dwellings. In addition, the urban dwelling unit information does not represent the of new homebuilding actually started during the month, as in the case of nonfarm housing, e building-permit data have not been adjusted for lapsed permits nor for lag between permit and the start of construction. Urban classification is based on 1940 Census.

des units in 1- and 2-family structures with stores.

des units in multifamily structures with stores.

minary.

PERMIT VALUATION OF URBAN BUILDING AUTHORIZED, BY CLASS OF BUILDING, 1943

(Index Numbers, 1942-46=100)

Year	All building construction		New residential building[2]		New nonresidential building		Additions, al tions and rep	
	Permit valuation in thousands	Index no.	Permit valuation in thousands	Index no.	Permit valuation in thousands	Index no.	Permit valuation in thousands	I
1943	$1,262,133	53.6	$ 583,496	58.1	$ 439,131	47.0	$ 239,506	
1944	1,101,350	46.7	345,670	34.4	438,909	46.9	316,771	
1945	1,966,913	83.5	663,160	66.0	827,614	88.5	476,139	
1946	4,743,414	201.3	2,513,789	250.2	1,458,602	156.0	771,023	
1947	5,563,348	236.1	2,957,455	294.3	1,713,489	183.3	892,404	
1948[3]	6,976,456	296.1	3,605,447	358.8	2,367,844	253.2	1,003,165	

[1]Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban p including an estimate of building undertaken in some small urban places that do not issue bu permits.

[2]Includes value of hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential bui

[3]Preliminary.

INDEXES OF THE VALUATION OF URBAN BUILDING AUTHORIZED, BY CLASS OF CONSTRUCTION, 1930-48[1]

Period	Indexes (monthly average 1935-39 = 100)			
	All building construction	New residential building[2]	New nonresiden- tial building	Additions, al tions and re
1930	162.0	151.1	233.3	121.8
1931	114.3	107.7	159.1	91.2
1932	41.9	26.7	64.8	44.9
1933	34.6	22.3	45.0	45.3
1934	35.4	18.9	44.6	58.4
1935	60.7	46.4	69.5	79.0
1936	96.5	91.9	101.4	99.8
1937	106.6	98.6	112.7	116.3
1938	108.3	113.9	106.3	98.1
1939	127.9	149.3	110.1	106.9
1940	150.2	167.5	146.9	106.2
1941	166.4	197.6	153.5	115.5
1942	128.8	113.7	162.4	77.0
1943	60.1	72.2	47.2	66.2
1944	52.4	42.8	47.2	87.6
1945	93.6	82.1	89.0	131.7
1946	225.9	311.1	156.8	213.3
1947	264.9	366.0	184.2	246.9
1948	332.2	446.2	254.6	277.5

[1]Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban p including an estimate of building undertaken in some small urban places that do not issue bu permits. Estimates for 1929 through 1941 were derived by applying link relatives to data obtained all reporting cities, the number of which increased steadily each year to almost 2,500 in 1941; f for 1942 onward were derived by expanding a carefully stratified sample of approximately 2,500 rep cities to estimate for all urban areas.

[2]Includes value of hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential bui

REVISED ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION IN CONTINENTAL UN STATES BY YEARS, IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

1915	2,932	1921	5,531	1927	11,067	1933	2,376	1939	6,307	1945	
1916	3,453	1922	7,017	1928	10,780	1934	2,805	1940	7,042	1946	
1917	4,138	1923	8,567	1929	9,873	1935	3,230	1941	10,490	1947	
1918	4,714	1924	9,548	1930	8,042	1936	4,836	1942	13,412	1948	
1919	5,736	1925	10,512	1931	5,967	1937	5,487	1943	7,784		
1920	6,117	1926	11,119	1932	3,290	1938	5,186	1944	4,136		

Dwelling Units in U. S. Cities

Source: Bureau of the Census; data are for 1940

Occupied dwelling units for central city or cities in selected metropolitan districts		Occupied dwelling units for central city cities in selected metropolitan district	
Akron	66,501	Memphis	
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	82,954	Milwaukee	1
Atlanta	82,000	Minneapolis-St. Paul	2
Baltimore	227,582	New Orleans	1
Birmingham	71,798	New York-N. E. New Jersey	2,3
Boston	197,393	Norfolk-Portsmouth-Newport News	
Buffalo-Niagara	172,259	Oklahoma City	
Chicago	949,744	Omaha-Council Bluffs	
Cincinnati	135,809	Philadelphia	5
Cleveland	242,267	Pittsburgh	1
Columbus, Ohio	83,597	Portland, Oregon	1
Dallas	84,091	Providence	
Dayton	59,740	Richmond	
Denver	96,777	Rochester	
Detroit	425,547	St. Louis	2
Fall River-New Bedford	60,439	San Antonio	
Fort Worth	51,620	San Diego	
Hartford-New Britain	61,509	San Francisco-Oakland	3
Houston	107,530	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre	
Indianapolis	112,231	Seattle	1
Kansas City, (Mo.), (Kans.)	156,171	Springfield-Holyoke	
Los Angeles	493,087	Syracuse	
Louisville	89,955	Toledo	
Lowell-Lawrence-Haverhill	60,112	Washington, D. C.	1

SIDENTIAL ELECTION RETURNS BY STATES

Source: Official returns by States

Alabama

...es	1948		1944	
	Thur., States' Rights	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
...	1,160	110	1,242	117
...	2,577	767	2,002	695
...	1,679	101	2,237	67
...	1,188	123	1,287	244
...	1,768	771	2,134	998
...	799	10	1,056	24
...	1,313	91	1,915	80
...	3,236	856	4,308	694
s...	1,520	218	3,458	194
...	1,055	217	1,774	408
...	1,966	1,584	1,984	1,385
...	1,440	16	1,243	86
...	2,059	47	2,263	142
...	1,106	387	1,535	741
...	700	317	948	504
...	2,031	113	2,846	115
...	2,609	488	3,386	496
...	1,339	64	1,498	127
...	840	275	1,079	394
n...	2,764	154	2,972	256
v...	1,383	38	1,980	118
...	3,587	1,755	3,898	2,202
...	1,352	230	2,994	325
...	2,720	139	2,883	149
...	3,573	2,743	4,366	2,627
...	2,387	167	3,108	184
...	1,681	188	2,077	266
...	5,895	1,615	5,895	1,525
...	1,023	580	1,648	913
...	3,226	2,555	2,709	1,853
...	1,823	286	2,004	385
...	621	31	676	45
...	1,041	43	1,265	33
...	1,040	47	1,635	46
...	2,715	426	3,349	282
...	1,726	603	2,967	1 026
...	30,043	7,261	31,101	7,409
...	1,434	130	2,025	310
ile..	3,258	546	4,001	590
e...	1,436	357	1,893	565
...	1,731	258	2,011	134
ne...	1,853	112	2,005	129
...	752	13	802	16
...	1,098	110	1,032	82
...	2,947	466	4,951	455
...	1,873	67	1,746	89
...	1,646	813	1,866	1,260
t...	2,500	870	3,356	1,200
...	10,831	2,685	9,439	2,867
...	1,688	31	1,991	46
n'y.	6,196	802	9,143	381
...	3,841	512	4,124	664
...	1,032	30	1,004	47
...	1,423	91	1,482	209
...	1,741	87	2,328	90
lh...	1,249	469	1,785	702
...	1,666	94	2,109	115
...	1,878	921	1,955	945
...	1,903	1,063	1,819	1,117
...	1,058	52	1,075	53
a...	3,077	593	3,102	675
sa...	2,309	156	3,326	136
sa...	4,697	658	4,939	584
...	4,007	1,852	4,619	2,241
ton.	1,304	31	1,447	115
...	1,162	14	1,209	30
...	865	1,588	912	1,538
s...	171,443	40,930	198,918	44,540

President)—Wallace, Prog., 1,522; Watson, 085.
President)—Watson, Proh., 1,095; Thomas, 0. Soldier vote included; no separate tabu-

PAST VOTE OF ALABAMA

res.), Grant, Rep., 90,272; Greeley, Dem. .lb., 79,444.
res.), Hayes, Rep., 68,230; Tilden, Dem., 2.
res.), Garfield, Rep., 56,221; Hancock, 91,185; Weaver, Greenback, 4,642.
res.), Cleveland, Dem., 93,951; Blaine, 59,591; St. John, Proh., 612; Butler, back, 873.
res.), Cleveland, Dem., 117,320; Harrison, 56,197; Fisk, Proh., 583.
res.), Cleveland, Dem., 138,138; Harrison, 9,197; Weaver, People's 85,181.
es.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 6; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 6,464; ley, Rep., 54,737; Levering, Proh., 2,147.
es.), Bryan, Dem., 96,368; McKinley, Rep. ; Woolley, Proh., 2,762.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 79,857; Roosevelt, Rep., 22,472; Swallow, Proh., 612; Debs, Soc., 853.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 74,374; Taft, Rep., 25,308; Chafin, Proh. 665; Debs, Soc., 1,399.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 82,438; Taft, Rep., 9,732; Roosevelt, Prog., 22,680; Debs, Soc., 3,029.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 99,409; Hughes, Rep., 22,809; Hanly, Proh., 1,034; Benson, Soc., 1,925.
1920 (Pres), Cox, Dem., 163,254; Harding, Rep., 74,690; Watkins, Proh., 757; Debs, Soc., 2,369.
1924 (Pres.), Davis, Dem., 112,966; Coolidge, Rep., 45,005; LaFollette, Prog., 8,084; Faris, Proh., 538.
1928 (Pres.), Smith, Dem., 127,797; Hoover, Rep., 120,725; Thomas, Soc., 460.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 207,910; Hoover, Rep., 34,675; Foster, Com., 406; Thomas, Soc., 2,030; Upshaw, Proh., 13.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 238,195; Landon Rep., 35,358; Colvin, Proh., 719; Browder, Com., 679; Lemke, Union, 549; Thomas, Soc., 242
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 250,726; Willkie, Rep., 42,174; Babson, Proh., 698; Browder, Com., 509; Thomas, Soc., 100.

Arizona

Counties	1948		1944	
	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Apache	1,480	970	1,238	728
Cochise	6,198	3,854	6,935	3,371
Coconino	2,309	2,093	2,236	1,786
Gila	4,780	2,329	4,818	2,260
Graham	2,139	1,209	2,393	1,151
Greenlee	2,069	680	1,956	739
Maricopa	40,498	36,585	32,197	24,853
Mohave	1,499	1,167	1,303	974
Navajo	2,669	841	2,660	1,579
Pima	17,692	16,968	13,006	10,850
Pinal	3,572	2,232	3,026	1,909
Santa Cruz	1,424	1,058	1,281	727
Yavapai	4,439	4,287	4,395	3,529
Yuma	4,483	2,324	3,472	1,831
Totals	**95,251**	**77,597**	**80,926**	**56,287**

1948 (President)—Wallace, Prog., 3,310; Watson, Proh., 786; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 121.
1944 (President)—Watson, Proh., 421. Soldier vote included; no separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF ARIZONA

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 10,324; Taft, Rep., 3,021; Roosevelt, Prog., 6,949; Debs, Soc., 3,163.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 33,170; Hughes, Rep., 20,524; Hanly, Proh., 1,153; Benson, Soc., 3,174.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 29,546; Harding, Rep., 37,016; Watkins, Proh., 4; Debs, Soc., 222; Christensen, Farm.-Lab., 15.
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 30,516; Davis, Dem., 26,235; LaFollette, Prog., 17,210.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 52,533; Smith, Dem., 38,537; Foster, Com., 184.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 79,264; Hoover, Rep., 36,104; Thomas, Soc., 2,030; Foster, Com., 406.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 86,722; Landon, Rep., 33,433; Lemke, Union, 3,307; Colvin, Proh., 384; Thomas, Soc., 317.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 95,267; Willkie, Rep., 54,030; Babson, Proh., 742.

Arkansas

Counties	1948		1944	
	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Arkansas	1,781	737	1,711	1,031
Ashley	1,844	197	2,169	285
Baxter	1,098	553	796	572
Benton	3,281	2,911	2,861	3,305
Boone	3,190	1,499	2,132	1,349
Bradley	1,426	213	1,710	162
Calhoun	768	45	906	122
Carroll	2,032	1,525	1,464	1,176
Chicot	952	203	1,552	270
Clark	1,750	383	1,981	637
Clay	2,089	878	1,934	1,422
Cleburne	1,061	312	839	582
Cleveland	679	79	960	150
Columbia	1,788	217	2,145	394
Conway	1,771	425	1,579	639
Craighead	3,238	759	3,582	1,474
Crawford	1,730	1,002	1,702	1,141
Crittenden	594	137	1,548	372
Cross	1,100	213	1,724	452
Dallas	1,174	152	1,238	266
Desha	2,122	233	1,175	181
Drew	1,204	182	1,370	320

Arkansas (Continued)

Counties	1948 Tru., Dem.	1948 Dewey, Rep.	1944 Roos., Dem.	1944 Dewey, Rep.
Faulkner	2,653	626	2,332	897
Franklin	1,591	391	1,188	457
Fulton	850	339	660	525
Garland	3,764	2,286	3,596	2,069
Grant	883	121	1,088	334
Greene	2,657	502	2,565	928
Hempstead	1,683	386	2,157	624
Hot Spring	1,932	555	1,646	853
Howard	1,250	199	1,538	576
Indep'nce	2,340	855	1,779	1,192
Izard	1,283	240	853	402
Jackson	2,696	338	2,318	414
Jefferson	5,086	1,176	4,095	1,578
Johnson	1,565	523	1,311	593
Lafayette	700	113	1,150	177
Lawrence	2,001	497	1,810	927
Lee	528	95	1,118	275
Lincoln	1,108	378	1,034	141
Little River	900	169	961	326
Logan	2,130	902	2,269	1,279
Lonoke	2,065	383	2,064	697
Madison	2,041	2,201	1,788	2,120
Marion	1,133	381	842	414
Miller	2,850	488	2,873	972
Mississippi	3,763	771	3,938	1,298
Monroe	1,431	299	1,311	291
Montgom'y	935	236	573	349
Nevada	1,140	202	1,353	415
Newton	848	879	710	934
Ouachita	3,315	476	3,154	473
Perry	731	201	710	285
Phillips	1,018	351	2,046	501
Pike	997	256	877	405
Poinsett	2,415	435	2,506	311
Polk	1,417	554	999	764
Pope	2,525	764	2,048	805
Prairie	1,020	260	1,117	465
Pulaski	13,120	5,910	16,470	6,069
Randolph	2,139	377	1,514	529
Saline	1,011	178	2,556	643
Scott	2,070	390	898	348
Searcy	1,093	260	891	1,409
Sebastian	1,205	1,064	6,008	3,452
Sevier	5,075	2,928	1,356	389
Sharp	1,314	267	1,217	664
St. Francis	1,078	295	1,654	446
Stone	1,186	644	592	549
Union	5,588	1,039	4,624	833
Van Buren	1,324	617	1,090	655
Washington	3,493	2,859	3,089	3,084
White	3,193	833	2,532	1,346
Woodruff	1,008	207	1,377	279
Yell	1,866	408	1,642	489
Totals	**149,659**	**50,959**	**148,965**	**63,551**

1948 (President)—Thurmond, States' Rights, 40,068; Thomas, Soc., 1,037; Wallace, Prog., 751; Watson, Proh., 1.

1944 (President)—Thomas, Soc., 438. Soldier vote included; no separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF ARKANSAS

1872 (Pres.), Grant, Rep., 41,373; Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 37,927.

1876 (Pres.), Hayes, Rep., 38,669; Tilden, Dem., 58,071.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 60,775; Garfield, Rep., 42,436; Weaver, Greenback, 4,079.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 72,927; Blaine, Rep., 50,895; Butler, Greenback, 1,847.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 86,717; Harrison, Rep., 60,245; Fisk, Proh., 615; Streeter, United Labor, 10,761.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 87,834; Harrison, Rep., 46,974; Weaver, People's, 11,831; Bidwell, Proh., 120.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 110,103; McKinley, Rep., 37,512; Proh., 893.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 81,091; McKinley, Rep., 44,770; Woolley, Proh., 584; Debs, Soc., 27.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 64,434; Roosevelt, Rep. 46,860; Swallow, Proh., 993; Debs, Soc., 1,816.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 87,015; Taft, Rep., 56,760; Chafin, Proh., 1,194; Debs. Soc., 5,842.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 68,838; Taft, Rep., 24,467; Roosevelt, Prog., 21,673.

1916 (Pres.). Wilson. Dem., 112,148; Hughes, Rep., 47,148; Hanly, Proh., 2,015; Benson, Soc., 6,999.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 107,408; Harding, Rep., 71,117; Debs, Soc., 5,111.

1924 (Pres.), Davis, Dem., 84,795; Coolidge, Rep., 40,564; LaFollette, Prog., 13,173.

1928 (Pres.), Smith, Dem., 119,196; Hoover, Rep., 77,751; Thomas, Soc., 429; Foster, Com., 317.

1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 189,602; Hoover, Rep., 28,467; Thomas, Soc., 1,269; Harvey, Ind., 1,049; Foster, Com., 175.

1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 146,765; Landon, Rep., 32,039; Thomas, Soc., 446; Browder, Com., 164; Lemke, Union, 4.

1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 158,622; W Rep., 42,121; Babson, Proh., 793; Thomas, 305.

California

Counties	1948 Tru., Dem.	1948 Dewey, Rep.	1944 Roos., Dem.	1944 De R
Alameda	154,549	150,588	169,631	12
Alpine	25	106	45	
Amador	2,334	1,578	1,976	
Butte	10,133	10,948	8,811	
Calaveras	1,995	1,888	1,893	
Colusa	2,020	1,803	2,090	
ContraCosta	50,277	36,958	47,831	2
Del Norte	1,172	1,541	818	
El Dorado	3,493	2,894	3,016	
Fresno	47,762	30,379	40,769	2
Glenn	2,578	2,819	2,452	
Humboldt	11,268	10,979	12,083	
Imperial	5,301	6,217	5,085	
Inyo	1,539	2,135	1,647	
Kern	33,000	24,464	26,205	2
Kings	6,909	4,289	6,591	
Lake	1,999	3,054	1,671	
Lassen	3,632	1,960	3,678	
Los Angeles	812,690	804,232	886,252	66
Madera	5,226	3,416	4,276	
Marin	12,540	18,747	14,516	1
Mariposa	983	1,378	1,203	
Mendocino	5,553	6,368	5,452	
Merced	9,959	7,721	9,192	
Modoc	1,607	1,480	1,540	
Mono	255	541	242	
Monterey	15,704	17,233	14,342	1
Napa	7,207	8,724	7,748	
Nevada	3,914	3,917	3,266	
Orange	29,018	48,587	28,649	3
Placer	8,837	5,570	7,140	
Plumas	3,125	1,657	2,625	
Riverside	23,305	32,209	19,439	2
Sacramento	54,197	35,074	49,204	2
San Benito	2,096	2,775	1,998	
S.Bernardino	45,691	46,570	38,530	3
San Diego	98,217	101,552	89,959	7
S. Francisco	167,726	160,135	208,609	15
San Joaquin	27,908	29,135	27,074	2
San Luis Obispo	8,135	10,325	8,068	
San Mateo	34,215	48,909	34,594	3
San Barbara	13,085	19,998	15,721	1
Santa Clara	41,905	52,982	43,869	3
Santa Cruz	9,862	15,395	9,357	1
Shasta	7,177	5,010	5,798	
Sierra	660	546	662	
Siskiyou	6,749	5,315	5,914	
Solano	23,257	12,345	24,335	1
Sonoma	16,026	22,077	15,949	1
Stanislaus	18,350	18,564	15,537	1
Sutter	3,362	3,913	3,083	
Tehama	2,920	3,348	3,130	
Trinity	1,053	975	770	
Tulare	19,681	18,414	16,221	1
Tuolumne	2,561	2,639	2,566	
Ventura	18,100	13,930	16,342	1
Yolo	6,655	5,560	5,837	
Yuba	3,608	3,403	3,254	
Totals	**1,913,134**	**1,895,269**	**1,988,564**	**1,5**

1948 (President)—Wallace, Prog., 190,381; son, Proh., 16,926; Thomas, Soc., 3,459; Thurm States' Rights, 1,228. Teichert, Soc. Lab., Dobbs, Soc Workers, 133; Scattering, 813.

1944 (President)—Watson, Proh., 14,770; Th Soc., 3,923; Teichert, Soc. Labor, 327; Scatt 326. Absentee vote included in totals: Ci and members of Armed Forces; Dewey, 9 Roosevelt, 110,503. Federal War ballots: D 4,349; Roosevelt, 9,279.

PAST VOTE OF CALIFORNIA

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem., and Lib., 4 Grant, Rep., 54,020; O'Connor, Lab.-Ref.,

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 75,845; Hayes, 78,614; Cooper, Greenback, 44.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 80,426; Ga Rep., 80,348; Weaver, Greenback, 3,392.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 89,288; Bl Rep., 102,416; St. John, Proh., 2,920; B Greenback, 2,017.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 117,729; Har Rep., 124,816; Fisk, Proh., 5,761; Curtis, A 1,591.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 118,174; Har Rep., 117,962; Weaver, People's, 25,311; well. Proh., 8,096.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Popu 144,618; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., McKinley, Rep.. 146,688; Levering, Proh.,

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 124,985; McK Rep., 164,755; Woolley, Proh., 5,087; Debs, 7,572.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 89,404; Roos Rep., 205,226; Swallow, Proh., 7,380; Debs, 29,535.

(Continued)

s.), Bryan, Dem., 127,492; Taft Rep., Chafin, Proh., 11,770; Debs, Soc., 28,659
s.), Wilson, Dem., 283,436; Taft, Rep., Roosevelt, Prog., 233,610; Debs, Soc.

s.), Wilson, Dem., 466,200; Hughes, Rep Hanly, Proh., 27,698; Benson, Soc.

s.), Cox, Dem., 229,791; Harding, Rep., Watkins, Proh., 25,204; Debs, Soc.,

s.), Coolidge, Rep., 733,250; Davis, Dem., LaFollette, Progs., 424,649; Faris, Proh.,

s.), Hoover, Rep., Proh., 1,162,323; Smith, 614,365; Thomas, Soc., 19,595; Varney, 14,394 (incl. in Hoover vote); Foster, 16 (incl. 194 for Gitlow).
s.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,324,157; Hoover, 47,902; Thomas, Soc., 63,299; Upshaw, 20,637; Harvey, Liberty, 9,827; Foster, 023.
s.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,766,836; Landon, 36,431; Colvin, Proh., 12,517; Thomas, 1,325; Browder, Com., 10,877.
es.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,877,618; Willkie, 351,419; Thomas, Prog., 16,506; Browder, 13,586; Babson, Proh., 9,400.

Colorado

s	1948 Tru., Dem.	1948 Dewey, Rep.	1944 Roos., Dem.	1944 Dewey, Rep.
...	6,240	4,419	4,101	4,933
...	2,395	1,950	1,806	1,933
...	7,943	6,962	7,485	9,057
...	597	479	427	602
...	1,368	1,260	941	1,528
...	1,658	1,296	1,456	1,556
...	8,792	10,335	7,442	10,054
...	2,065	1,476	1,731	1,675
...	657	713	594	923
ek.	810	836	636	795
...	2,236	1,532	2,028	1,740
...	1,563	921	1,515	896
...	1,004	1,027	710	1,214
...	384	547	333	601
...	3,171	3,158	2,351	3,462
...	89,489	76,264	90,001	86,331
...	435	352	300	429
...	767	979	638	1,214
...	1,098	738	952	922
...	873	1,155	628	1,413
...	12,291	15,705	11,679	16,392
...	4,077	4,421	3,180	4,953
...	2,364	2,416	1,865	2,588
...	296	302	213	272
...	763	777	554	968
...	1,326	1,103	1,411	1,221
...	75	133	61	124
...	3,448	1,841	3,290	2,119
...	291	327	252	463
...	9,145	9,903	7,277	9,815
...	659	758	522	970
on.	1,281	1,873	937	2,471
...	1,581	838	1,687	1,236
...	2,536	2,735	2,031	3,023
...	7,062	9,814	5,172	9,914
as.	7,586	3,452	6,800	4,179
...	1,231	1,271	1,147	1,689
...	3,179	3,223	2,471	3,998
...	8,401	6,586	6,870	6,653
...	190	144	150	170
...	1,101	1,261	923	1,445
na.	1,653	1,630	1,207	1,610
...	2,544	2,473	2,258	2,952
...	2,912	3,417	1,839	4,166
...	8,640	4,311	3,791	5,002
...	461	574	303	503
...	505	637	426	670
...	932	1,076	761	1,455
...	409	319	355	368
...	2,497	2,505	1,948	2,796
...	21,637	12,756	19,039	13,848
co.	752	981	451	881
de.	1,814	2,049	1,325	2,567
...	2,088	1,492	1,940	1,869
...	1,009	914	729	1,204
...	318	329	258	328
iel.	613	451	630	536
...	834	1,020	568	1,228
...	378	292	237	326
...	779	748	808	829
on.	1,304	1,636	1,058	2,259
...	10,931	12,446	8,459	14,546
...	1,907	2,277	1,374	2,847
	267,288	239,714	234,331	268,731

President)—Wallace, Prog., 6,115; Thomas, 78; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 228; Teichert, .. 214.

1944 (President)—Thomas, Soc., 1,977. Soldier vote included in totals: Roosevelt, Dem., 14,418; Dewey, Rep., 13,836; Thomas, Soc., 102.

PAST VOTE OF COLORADO

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 161,269; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 1; McKinley, Rep., 26,279; Levering, Proh., 2,110.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 122,733; McKinley, Rep., 93,039; Woolley, Proh., 3,790; Debs, Soc., 714.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 100,105; Roosevelt, Rep., 134,687; Swallow, Proh., 3,432; Debs, Soc., 4,304.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 126,644; Taft, Rep., 123,700; Chafin, Proh., 5,559; Debs, Soc., 7,974.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 114,232; Roosevelt, Prog., 72,306; Taft, Rep., 58,386; Debs, Soc., 16,418; Chafin, Proh., 5,063; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 475.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 178,816; Hughes, Rep., 102,308; Benson, Soc., 10,049; Hanly, Proh., 2,793.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 104,936; Harding, Rep., 173,248; Watkins, Proh., 2,807; Debs, Soc., 8,046; Christensen, F.-Lab., 3,016.
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 195,171; Davis, Dem., 75,238; LaFollette, Prog., 57,368; Faris, Proh., 966; Foster, Workers, 562; Johns, Soc.-Lab., 378.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 253,872; Smith, Dem., 133,131; Thomas, Soc., 3,472; Foster, Com., 675; Farm, Lab., 1,092.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 250,877; Hoover, Rep., 189,617; Thomas, Soc., 14,018; Upshaw, Proh., 1,928.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 295,021; Landon, Rep., 181,267; Lemke, Union; 9,962; Thomas, Soc., 1,593; Browder, Com., 497; Aiken, Soc. Labor, 336.
1940 (Pres), Roosevelt, Dem., 265,554; Willkie, Rep., 279,576; Thomas, Soc., 1,899; Babson, Proh., 1,597; Browder, Com., 378.

Connecticut

Counties	1948 Tru., Dem.	1948 Dewey, Rep.	1944 Roos., Dem.	1944 Dewey, Rep.
Fairfield....	90,767	118,636	99,181	103,693
Hartford....	124,874	105,262	127,841	95,224
Litchfield...	18,628	26,848	19,212	24,019
Middlesex...	14,609	16,119	13,551	14,315
New Haven.	121,591	120,769	123,450	108,883
New London	29,425	27,416	29,304	24,153
Tolland....	7,970	9,012	7,721	8,208
Windham...	15,433	13,692	14,886	12,032
Totals...	**423,297**	**437,754**	**435,146**	**390,527**

1948 (President)—Wallace, Prog., 13,713; Thomas, Soc., 6,964; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 1,184; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 606.
1944 (President)—Thomas, Soc., 5,097; Teichert, Soc. Labor, 1,220. Soldier vote included; no separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF CONNECTICUT

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 74,922; Harrison, Rep., 74,586; Fisk, Proh., 4,236.
1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 82,395; Harrison, Rep., 77,032; Weaver, People's, 809; Bidwell, Proh., 4,026.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 56,740; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 4,336; McKinley, Rep., 110,285; Levering, Proh., 1,896.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 74,014; McKinley, Rep., 102,572; Woolley, Proh., 1,617; Debs, Soc., 1,029.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 72,909; Roosevelt, Rep., 111,089; Swallow, Proh., 1,506; Debs, Soc., 4,543.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 68,255; Taft, Rep., 112,915; Chafin, Proh., 2,380; Debs, Soc., 5,113.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 74,561; Taft, Rep., 68,324; Roosevelt, Prog., 34,129; Debs, Soc., 10,056.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 99,786; Hughes, Rep., 106,514; Hanly, Proh., 1,789; Benson, Soc., 5,179.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 120,721; Harding, Rep., 229,238; Watkins, Proh., 1,771; Debs, Soc., 10,350; Christensen, F.-Lab., 1,947.
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 246,322; Davis, Dem., 110,184; LaFollette, Prog., 42,416; Johns, Soc. Lab., 1,373.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 296,614; Smith, Dem., 252,040; Thomas, Soc., 3,019; Foster, Com., 730; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 622.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 281,632; Hoover, Rep., 288,420; Thomas, Soc., 22,767.
1936 (Pres), Roosevelt, Dem., 382,129; Landon, Rep., 278,685; Lemke, Union, 21,805; Thomas, Soc., 5,683; Browder, Com., 1,193.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 417,621; Willkie, Rep., 361,021; Browder, Com., 1,091; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 971; Willkie, Union, 788.

Delaware

Counties	1948		1944	
	Tru., Dem.	Dewey Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey Rep.,
New Castle (Inc. Wilmington)	48,117	47,451	49,588	37,783
Kent	8,174	8,501	7,900	7,069
Sussex	11,522	13,636	10,678	11,895
Totals	**67,813**	**69,588**	**68,166**	**56,747**

1948 (President)—Wallace, Prog., 1,050; Watson, Proh., 343; Thomas, Soc., 250; Teichert, Soc., Lab., 29.

1944 (President)—Watson, Proh., 294; Thomas, Soc., 154. Soldier vote included; no separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF DELAWARE

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 10,208. Grant, Rep., 11,115; O'Conor, Lab.-Ref., 460.
1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 13,381; Hayes, Rep., 10,572; Smith, Proh.-Ref., 236.
1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 15,181; Garfield, Rep., 14,138; Weaver, Greenback, 121.
1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 16,976; Blaine, Rep., 13,053; St. John, Proh., 64; Butler, Greenback, 10.
1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 16,414; Harrison, Rep., 12,973; Fisk, Proh., 400.
1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 18,581; Harrison, Rep., 18,077; Bidwell, Proh., 564.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 13,425; Palmer Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 877; McKinley, Rep., 16,883; Levering, Proh., 353.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 18,386; McKinley, Rep., 22,535; Woolley, Proh., 546; Debs, Soc., 57.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 19,359; Roosevelt, Rep., 23,712; Swallow, Proh., 607; Debs, Soc., 146.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 22,071; Taft, Rep., 25,114; Chafin, Proh., 670; Debs, Soc., 239.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 22,631; Taft, Rep., 15,997; Roosevelt, Prog., 8,886; Debs, Soc., 556.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 24,753; Hughes, Rep., 26,011; Hanly, Proh., 566; Benson, Soc., 480.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 39,911; Harding, Rep., 52,858; Watkins, Proh., 986; Debs, Soc., 988; Christensen, F.-Lab., 93.
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 52,441; Davis, Dem., 33,445; La Follette, Prog. & Soc., 4,979.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 68,860; Smith, Dem., 36,643.
1932 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 57,074; Roosevelt, Dem., 54,319; Thomas, Soc., 1,376; Foster, Com., 133.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 69,702; Landon, Rep., 54,014; Lemke, Union., 442; Thomas, Soc., 179; Browder, Com., 52.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 74,599; Willkie, Rep., 61,440; Babson, Proh., 220; Thomas, Soc., 115.

Florida

Counties	1948		1944	
	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Alachua	3,745	2,403	5,755	1,690
Baker	849	112	1,137	127
Bay	5,168	928	6,317	1,126
Bradford	1,228	357	1,775	355
Brevard	2,348	2,315	2,651	1,769
Broward	7,096	9,933	6,183	5,583
Calhoun	1,404	128	1,504	207
Charlotte	520	559	789	404
Citrus	940	461	1,328	264
Clay	1,544	722	1,251	520
Collier	362	247	640	180
Columbia	1,797	553	2,467	537
Dade	59,681	41,301	60,100	30,357
De Soto	1,157	569	1,722	543
Dixie	862	111	1,104	84
Duval	28,567	15,379	36,867	12,220
Escambia	13,982	3,267	16,240	3,191
Flagler	153	154	401	114
Franklin	635	130	1,176	102
Gadsden	1,427	376	2,574	462
Gilchrist	884	46	862	81
Glades	274	150	373	164
Gulf	1,219	146	1,267	83
Hamilton	1,071	202	1,200	262
Hardee	1,871	689	2,156	708
Hendry	699	340	933	347
Hernando	825	441	1,002	346
Highlands	2,257	1,471	2,113	874
Hillsborough	18,854	13,529	31,146	10,252
Holmes	1,799	492	2,652	908
Indian River	1,055	1,134	1,292	759
Jackson	3,169	648	4,633	951
Jefferson	700	153	1,071	188
Lafayette	975	52	825	140
Lake	3,474	3,579	4,323	2,693
Lee	1,883	2,276	3,353	1,865
Leon	3,607	1,149	4,505	835
Levy	1,128	225	2,107	225
Liberty	737	30	626	
Madison	1,189	207	1,914	
Manatee	2,766	3,371	4,544	
Marion	4,650	1,829	5,597	
Martin	815	948	960	
Monroe	3,759	548	3,882	
Nassau	1,518	540	1,892	
Okaloosa	2,519	486	2,877	
Okeechobee	784	179	753	
Orange	10,063	11,971	12,008	
Osceola	1,577	1,575	1,763	
Palm Beach	9,408	10,996	11,093	
Pasco	2,375	1,839	2,523	
Pinellas	15,724	24,900	19,574	1
Polk	12,034	7,692	13,152	
Putnam	1,947	1,435	2,927	
Santa Rosa	1,994	1,840	3,764	
Sarasota	1,704	1,689	2,129	
Seminole	2,316	549	2,607	
St. Johns	2,302	3,559	3,443	
St. Lucie	2,261	1,665	2,940	
Sumter	1,411	251	1,838	
Suwannee	3,033	398	2,526	
Taylor	1,354	216	1,828	
Union	594	55	905	
Volusia	9,202	7,764	8,233	
Wakulla	997	72	1,018	
Walton	2,366	652	2,569	
Washington	1,380	297	1,699	
Totals	**281,988**	**194,280**	**339,377**	**14**

1948 (President)—Thurmond, States' R 89,755; Wallace, Prog., 11,620.

1944 (President)—Soldier vote included; no rate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF FLORIDA

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 1 Grant, Rep., 17,763.
1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 22,923; Hayes, 23,849. The figures are those of the Retu Board. The State Supreme Court gave T 94 majority.
1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 27,964; Ga Rep., 23,654.
1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 31,766; B Rep., 28,031; St. John, Proh., 72.
1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 39,656; Har Rep., 26,659; Fisk, Proh., 418.
1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 30,143; W People's, 4,843; Bidwell, Proh., 570.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Popu 32,736; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 1,778 Kinley, Rep., 11,288; Levering, Proh., 654
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 28,007; McK Rep., 7,314; Woolley, Proh., 2,234; Debs, Soc
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 27,046; Roosevelt, 8,314; Swallow, Proh., 5; Debs, Soc., 2,3
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 31,104; Taft, 10,654; Chafin, Proh., 553; Debs, Soc., 3,7
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 36,417; Taft, 4,279; Roosevelt, Prog., 4,535; Debs, Soc.,
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 55,984; Hughes, 14,611; Hanly, Proh., 4,855; Benson, Soc.,
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 90,515; Harding, 44,853; Watkins, Proh., 5,124; Debs, Soc.,
1924 (Pres.), Davis, Dem., 62,083; Coolidge, 30,633; LaFolette, Prog., 8,625; Faris, 5,498; Nations, Amer., 2,315.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 144,168; Smith, 101,764; Thomas, Soc., 4,036; Foster, Com.,
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 206,307; H Rep., 69,170; Thomas, Soc., 775.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 249,117; La Rep., 78,248; Thomas, Soc., 775.
1940 (Pres), Roosevelt, Dem., 359,334; Willkie, 126,158.

Georgia

Counties	1948		1944	
	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	D R
Appling	2,268	289	1,318	
Atkinson	938	66	766	
Bacon	785	104	763	
Baker	218	7	478	
Baldwin	1,132	559	1,307	
Banks	533	38	490	
Barrow	1,554	155	1,513	
Bartow	2,384	440	1,915	
Ben Hill	1,438	223	1,046	
Berrien	1,772	107	1,481	
Bibb	7,011	3,043	5,352	
Bleckley	536	71	815	
Brantley	463	79	540	
Brooks	975	188	1,381	
Bryan	1,147	135	688	
Bulloch	2,036	276	1,921	
Burke	357	107	909	

(Continued)	1948		1944	
...s	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
...	987	61	1,330	62
...	399	36	736	28
...	522	208	554	74
...	959	125	653	132
...	2,671	526	3,331	704
...	1,051	268	1,453	392
...	339	70	462	85
...	10,864	5,966	8,725	1,918
ee.	46	1	100	16
n...	3,396	362	2,495	281
...	1,267	631	1,348	1,059
...	3,095	707	3,112	264
...	295	39	442	33
...	2,192	339	1,828	243
...	1,283	168	582	60
...	4,766	1,524	5,000	1,339
...	3,168	309	1,625	349
...	2,232	537	2,308	68
...	164	59	508	69
...	1,192	123	1,155	197
...	2,214	219	2,649	127
...	389	64	375	108
...	1,225	221	1,190	212
...	1,488	338	943	169
...	660	786	469	342
...	1,209	296	1,606	260
...	10,826	5,758	12,069	2,484
...	1,725	210	1,437	191
...	514	22	845	64
y..	2,517	1,012	3,199	338
...	1,336	1,019	828	277
...	1,110	94	1,753	66
...	332	32	466	14
n..	347	160	433	333
...	1,617	152	1,564	357
...	1,436	241	1,635	296
...	953	118	756	113
...	1,998	2,789	1,298	1,980
...	825	54	782	95
...	5,247	1,689	4,764	1,056
...	1,813	573	1,047	695
...	1,036	138	1,377	324
...	29,318	14,976	37,119	7,119
...	1,275	1,203	884	787
...	123	13	318	157
...	2,444	1,090	1,995	372
...	1,523	377	1,457	605
...	1,516	244	1,661	212
...	1,213	92	1,246	136
...	2,832	413	3,339	699
.m.	1,477	368	1,482	494
...	3,093	606	3,066	789
...	441	111	380	92
...	2,263	831	1,248	911
...	759	138	893	76
...	1,362	78	1,161	179
...	670	77	557	183
...	1,400	229	1,461	122
...	1,437	204	535	161
...	916	146	862	249
...	1,866	145	1,754	218
...	562	87	777	73
s..	611	70	733	117
...	544	137	1,043	266
...	595	98	698	97
...	685	67	978	288
...	588	103	661	153
...	909	164	1,015	133
...	486	92	625	39
...	2,325	268	2,544	452
...	215	36	447	21
...	820	121	481	122
...	99	32	444	133
...	337	25	318	101
...	1,867	634	2,092	381
...	547	142	896	211
...	675	127	889	155
...	1,160	62	1,235	261
...	283	45	501	66
e..	182	51	795	181
a..	425	233	406	134
ier.	1,967	204	2,187	181
...	723	32	809	54
...	1,453	152	2,176	223
...	881	169	1,132	326
ty..	1,048	117	575	90
...	1,147	115	1,166	51
...	1,653	616	1,375	668
e..	5,920	2,443	6,498	1,296
...	2,113	243	2,022	116
...	579	94	570	194
pe.	819	62	922	171
...	981	333	1,355	770
...	642	166	919	196
...	1,239	1,255	780	789
...	908	108	1,069	152
...	256	72	742	118
...	2,918	491	2,698	459
...	567	64	592	48
...	609	110	701	60
...	246	19	355	13
...	717	165	1,247	181
1...	575	134	1,159	106

Counties	1948		1944	
	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Richmond..	2,450	1,528	6,918	1,124
Rockdale...	1,209	126	946	94
Schley.....	257	43	329	33
Screven....	838	172	895	186
Seminole...	722	105	1,076	83
Spalding...	3,411	506	2,805	198
Stephens...	912	278	1,158	203
Stewart....	276	46	597	72
Sumter.....	1,018	256	1,550	161
Talbot.....	562	92	832	42
Taliaferro..	504	21	389	6
Tatnall.....	1,071	216	1,215	488
Taylor.....	638	99	773	241
Telfair.....	717	75	1,187	142
Terrell.....	608	100	1,639	36
Thomas.....	1,429	925	1,747	408
Tift	3,158	637	1,630	380
Toombs.....	1,161	193	1,825	237
Towns.....	516	302	1,137	673
Treutlen....	413	26	893	34
Troup.....	3,895	536	3,233	334
Turner.....	774	147	797	325
Twiggs.....	359	52	457	141
Union.....	1,420	1,274	1,288	760
Upson.....	2,432	262	2,362	203
Walker.....	3,418	980	2,753	757
Walton.....	2,440	164	2,046	142
Ware.....	2,611	655	2,306	423
Warren.....	256	33	449	144
Washington.	1,169	204	1,094	284
Wayne.....	1,277	190	987	229
Webster....	119	79	284	65
Wheeler....	560	39	517	148
White.....	497	59	706	156
Whitfield...	3,479	1,249	2,827	1,023
Wilcox.....	791	75	1,364	184
Wilkes.....	771	95	946	157
Wilkinson...	501	96	763	242
Worth.....	1,159	124	1,096	203
Totals...	254,646	76,691	268,187	56,506

1948 (President)—Thurmond, States' Rights, 85,055; Wallace, Prog., 1,636; Watson, Proh., 732.

1944 (President)—Ind., Dem., 3,373; Watson, Proh., 36. Scattering, 9. Soldier vote included; no separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF GEORGIA

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 76,356; Grant, Rep., 62,550; O'Conor, Lab.-Ref., 4,004.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 130,088; Hayes, Rep., 50,446.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 102,470; Garfield, Rep., 54,086; Weaver, Greenback, 969.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 94,667; Blaine, Rep., 48,603; St. John, Proh., 195; Butler, Greenback, 145.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 100,472; Harrison, Rep., 40,453; Fisk, Proh., 1,808; Streeter, United Labor, 136.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 129,386; Harrison, Rep., 48,305; Weaver, People's, 42,937; Bidwell, Proh., 988.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 94,733; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 2,809; McKinley, Rep., 60,107; Levering, Proh., 5,613.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 81,700; McKinley, Rep., 35,056; Woolley, Proh., 1,396.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 83,472; Roosevelt, Rep., 24,003; Swallow, Proh., 685; Debs, Soc., 197.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 72,413; Taft, Rep., 41,692; Chafin, Proh., 1,059; Debs, Soc., 584.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson Dem., 93,076; Taft, Rep., 5,191; Roosevelt, Prog., 21,980; Debs, Soc., 1,026.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 125,845; Hughes, Rep., 11,225; Roosevelt, Prog., 20,653; Benson, Soc., 967.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 107,162; Harding, Rep., 43,720; Debs, Soc., 465.

1924 (Pres.), Davis, Dem., 123,200; Coolidge, Rep., 30,300; LaFollette, Prog., 12,691; Faris, Proh., 231; Nations, Amer., 155.

1928 (Pres.), Smith, Dem., 129,602; Hoover, Rep., 63,498; Hoover (anti-Smith, Dems.) 35,871; Hoover total, 99,369; Thomas, Soc., 124; Foster, Com., 64.

1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 234,118; Hoover, Rep., 19,863; Upshaw, Proh., 1,125; Thomas, Soc., 461; Foster, Com., 23.

1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 255,364; Landon, Rep., 36,942; Colvin, Proh., 660; Lemke, Union., 141; Thomas, Soc., 68.

1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 265,194; Willkie, Rep., 23,934; Ind. Dem., 22,428; total, 46,362. Babson, Proh., 983.

Idaho

Counties	1948 Tru., Dem.	1948 Dewey, Rep.	1944 Roos., Dem.	1944 Dewey, Rep.
Ada	11,253	14,972	10,667	13,410
Adams	647	603	721	642
Bannock	9,672	5,580	9,681	5,413
Bear Lake	1,664	1,590	1,732	1,613
Benewah	1,590	1,038	1,446	1,173
Bingham	3,197	3,162	3,428	3,223
Blaine	1,182	945	1,037	874
Boise	470	437	654	464
Bonner	2,916	1,666	3,116	2,924
Bonneville	5,382	4,999	4,935	4,048
Boundary	1,027	910	1,053	1,064
Butte	426	412	416	431
Camas	278	289	317	301
Canyon	7,903	9,700	7,306	9,215
Caribou	475	447	516	462
Cassia	2,178	2,424	2,325	2,563
Clark	165	262	180	317
Clearwater	1,571	820	1,744	865
Custer	625	612	613	565
Elmore	1,589	854	1,627	1,030
Franklin	1,763	2,028	1,971	1,950
Fremont	2,014	1,777	2,116	1,755
Gem	1,729	1,585	1,866	1,363
Gooding	1,844	2,111	1,659	2,049
Idaho	2,300	1,790	2,071	1,977
Jefferson	2,017	1,499	2,198	1,458
Jerome	2,124	2,128	1,741	2,157
Kootenai	5,284	4,265	5,792	4,388
Latah	3,810	3,805	3,514	3,526
Lemhi	864	1,037	988	1,048
Lewis	1,224	487	1,222	589
Lincoln	748	851	784	934
Madison	2,024	1,602	1,927	1,527
Minidoka	1,668	1,654	1,635	1,781
Nez Perce	5,747	3,168	5,453	3,159
Oneida	1,008	962	1,227	935
Owyhee	925	969	824	983
Payette	1,568	2,430	1,382	2,485
Power	795	875	801	895
Shoshone	4,472	3,200	5,290	3,162
Teton	672	593	641	552
Twin Falls	6,019	7,833	6,128	7,946
Valley	828	939	896	919
Washington	1,700	1,713	1,849	2,002
Totals	**107,370**	**101,514**	**107,399**	**100,137**

1948 (President)—Wallace, Prog., 4,972; Thomas, Soc., 332; Prohibitionist, 628.

1944 (President)—Watson, Proh., 503; Thomas, Soc., 282. Soldier vote included; no separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF IDAHO

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 2; Harrison, Rep., 8,799; Weaver, People's, 10,520; Bidwell, Proh., 288.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 23,135; McKinley, Rep., 6,314; Levering, Proh., 172.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 29,414; McKinley, Rep., 27,198; Woolley, Proh., 857.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 18,480; Roosevelt, Rep., 47,783; Swallow, Proh., 1,013; Debs, Soc., 4,949.

1908 (Pres.) Bryan, Dem., 36,162; Taft, Rep., 52,621; Chafin, Proh., 1,986; Debs, Soc., 6,400.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 33,921; Taft, Rep., 32,810; Roosevelt, Prog., 25,527; Debs, Soc., 11,960.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 70,054; Hughes, Rep., 55,368; Hanly, Proh., 1,127; Benson, Soc., 8,066.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 46,579; Harding, Rep., 88,975; Watkins, Proh., 9; Debs, Soc., 38; Christensen, F.-Lab., 6.

1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 69,879; LaFollette, Prog., 54,160; Davis, Dem., 24,256.

1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 99,848; Smith, Dem., 53,074; Thomas, Soc., 1,308.

1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 109,479; Hoover, Rep., 71,312; Harvey, Lib., 4,712; Thomas, Soc., 526; Foster, Com., 491.

1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 125,683; Landon, Rep., 66,256; Lemke, Union., 7,684.

1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 127,842; Willkie, Rep., 106,553; Thomas, Soc., 497; Browder, Com., 276.

Illinois

Counties	1948 Tru., Dem.	1948 Dewey, Rep.	1944 Roos., Dem.	1944 Dewey, Rep.
Adams	14,960	14,329	13,733	15,564
Alexander	4,641	4,561	4,767	4,792
Bond	2,837	3,438	2,607	3,907
Boone	1,941	4,916	2,074	5,708
Brown	1,805	1,562	1,849	1,738
Bureau	6,463	11,207	6,976	11,802
Calhoun	1,377	1,526	1,271	1,956
Carroll	2,809	5,318	2,843	6,101
Cass	3,776	3,391	3,909	
Campaign	11,572	19,156	13,842	
Christian	9,366	7,576	9,360	
Clark	3,714	4,477	3,619	
Clay	3,160	3,782	3,531	
Clinton	4,773	5,128	3,944	
Coles	8,393	8,638	8,936	
Cook	1,216,636	1,015,800	1,275,367	
Crawford	4,150	5,111	4,482	
Cumberland	2,353	2,451	2,391	
De Kalb	5,082	11,380	6,004	
De Witt	3,290	4,178	3,658	
Douglas	2,893	4,181	3,323	
Du Page	15,528	45,794	18,711	
Edgar	5,121	6,282	5,054	
Edwards	1,206	2,491	1,197	
Effingham	4,940	4,823	4,587	
Fayette	5,771	5,717	5,435	
Ford	2,079	4,903	2,270	
Franklin	11,750	9,407	11,663	
Fulton	8,226	9,504	8,946	
Gallatin	2,385	1,789	2,175	
Greene	4,035	3,639	4,268	
Grundy	3,255	5,954	3,544	
Hamilton	2,750	2,887	2,914	
Hancock	5,559	7,098	5,338	
Hardin	1,358	1,713	1,370	
Henderson	1,465	2,336	1,550	
Henry	8,489	12,363	9,130	
Iroquois	4,823	9,051	5,168	
Jackson	6,939	8,288	6,735	
Jasper	2,936	2,957	3,142	
Jefferson	8,928	7,393	8,496	
Jersey	3,092	3,021	2,910	
Jo Daviess	3,220	5,299	3,298	
Johnson	1,510	2,778	1,522	
Kane	21,176	39,284	23,362	
Kankakee	11,305	15,699	11,342	
Kendall	1,517	3,925	1,673	
Knox	9,772	15,016	10,070	
Lake	22,192	39,456	25,453	
LaSalle	19,666	24,453	21,489	
Lawrence	4,391	4,472	4,003	
Lee	4,368	9,001	4,899	
Livingston	5,618	11,184	6,231	
Logan	4,832	7,431	4,868	
Macon	21,487	18,719	22,808	
Macoupin	11,742	10,198	11,951	
Madison	40,897	25,059	40,114	
Marion	8,878	7,798	10,079	
Marshall	2,514	3,785	2,596	
Mason	3,503	3,525	3,282	
Massac	1,842	3,201	1,758	
McDonough	4,206	8,058	4,497	
McHenry	5,459	15,387	5,567	
McLean	12,904	18,430	14,011	
Menard	2,043	2,899	1,888	
Mercer	3,117	5,267	3,277	
Monroe	2,026	3,403	2,068	
Montgomery	7,902	8,348	7,855	
Morgan	6,798	8,398	6,965	
Moultrie	3,037	3,043	2,853	
Ogle	3,796	9,519	3,951	
Peoria	31,026	35,018	32,837	
Perry	5,043	5,109	4,677	
Piatt	2,361	3,646	2,641	
Pike	5,674	4,722	5,833	
Pope	916	1,764	813	
Pulaski	2,344	2,658	2,311	
Putnam	905	1,405	865	
Randolph	6,852	6,867	6,199	
Richland	2,438	3,884	2,858	
Rock Island	24,542	22,192	30,102	
Saline	7,718	7,676	7,351	
Sangamon	29,196	33,714	28,713	
Schuyler	2,464	2,519	2,555	
Scott	1,735	1,840	1,864	
Shelby	5,589	5,282	5,919	
Stark	1,163	2,537	1,401	
St. Clair	54,260	30,883	48,325	
Stephenson	7,409	10,564	7,755	
Tazewell	14,131	12,504	14,412	
Union	4,479	3,864	4,367	
Vermilion	16,173	18,994	18,387	
Wabash	2,857	2,916	3,026	
Warren	3,367	6,738	3,926	
Washington	2,737	4,544	2,723	
Wayne	4,070	4,984	4,019	
White	4,761	4,498	4,822	
Whiteside	5,299	12,922	5,555	
Will	26,430	28,601	27,085	
Williamson	9,841	10,386	9,974	
Winnebago	27,145	29,537	27,831	
Woodford	3,446	5,784	3,514	
Totals	**1,994,715**	**1,961,103**	**2,079,479**	

1948 (President)—Watson, Proh., 11,959; Thomas, Soc., 11,522; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 3,118; Write-in, 1,629.

1944 (President)—Teichert, Soc. Lab., Watson, Proh., 7,411; Thomas, Soc., (write-in

(Continued)

PAST VOTE OF ILLINOIS

(es.) Greeley, Dem and Lib., 189,938; Rep., 241,944.
s.), Tilden, Dem., 258,601; Hayes, Rep., Cooper, Greenback, 17,233.
es.), Hancock, Dem., 277,321; Garfield, 18,037; Weaver, Greenback, 26,358; Dow, 443.
es.), Cleveland, Dem., 312,351; Blaine, 37,469; St. John, Proh., 12,074; Butler, ack, 10,776.
s.), Cleveland, Dem., 348,371; Harrison, 370,475; Fisk, Proh., 21,703; Streeter, Labor, 7,134; Crowder, United Labor, ndent ticket, 150.
s.), Cleveland, Dem., 426,281; Harrison, 99,288; Weaver, People's, 22,207; Bidwell, 25,871.
s.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 6,390; ley, Rep., 607,130; Levering, Proh., 9,818.
es.), Bryan, Dem., 503,061; McKinley, 97,985; Woolley, Proh., 17,626; Debs, Soc.,
es.), Roosevelt, Rep., 632,645; Parker, 327,606; Debs, Soc., 69,225; Swallow, 34,770.
es.), Bryan, Dem., 450,810; Taft, Rep., ; Chafin, Proh., 29,364; Debs, Soc., 34,711.
es.), Wilson, Dem., 405,048; Taft, Rep., ; Roosevelt, Prog., 386,478; Debs, Soc. Proh., 15,710.
es.), Wilson, Dem., 950,229; Hughes, Rep., 49; Hanley, Proh., 26,047; Benson, Soc.,
es.), Cox, Dem., 534,395; Harding, Rep., 80; Watkins, Proh., 11,216; Debs, Soc., Christensen, Farm-Lab., 49,630.
res.), Coolidge, Rep., 1,453,521; Davis, 576,975; LaFollette, Progs., 432,027; Johns, ab., 2,334; Foster, Workers, 2,622; Faris, 2,367; Wallace, Comm. Land., 421.
es), Hoover, Rep., 1,768,141; Smith, Dem., 17; Thomas, Soc., 19,138; Reynolds, Soc. 1,812; Foster, Com., 381.
res.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,882,304; Hoover, 1,432,756; Thomas, Soc., 67,258; Foster, 15,582; Upshaw, Proh., 6,388; Reynolds, ab., 3,638.
res.), Roosevelt, Dem., 2,282,999; Landon, 1,570,393; Lemke, Union, 89,439; Thomas, 7,530; Colvin, Proh., 3,439; Aiken, Soc. 1,921.
res.) Roosevelt, Dem., 2,149,934; Willkie, 2,047,240; Thomas, Soc., 10,914; Babson, 9,190.

Indiana

ies	1948 Tru., Dem.	1948 Dewey, Rep.	1944 Roos., Dem.	1944 Dewey, Rep.
....	4,640	4,832	3,804	5,648
....	31,239	37,494	30,445	41,907
mew	7,960	7,804	7,139	7,689
....	2,317	3,224	2,065	3,621
d...	3,611	2,840	3,207	3,079
....	5,037	6,450	5,292	6,823
....	1,459	1,092	1,352	1,174
....	3,845	4,597	3,578	4,872
....	10,086	9,105	8,615	9,788
....	10,953	7,001	9,778	7,241
....	5,965	5,654	5,721	6,688
....	7,001	7,762	6,381	8,087
d....	2,625	2,427	2,335	2,488
....	5,869	7,030	5,523	7,458
n...	6,040	5,353	5,157	5,487
....	3,808	5,163	3,471	5,479
....	5,439	6,941	4,810	7,479
re...	17,060	15,662	18,780	17,340
....	6,564	4,295	5,273	4,855
....	13,703	18,999	12,991	20,659
....	5,876	5,399	5,299	5,603
....	10,593	8,367	10,541	8,410
n...	4,215	5,186	4,022	5,557
n....	2,860	3,566	2,530	3,796
....	3,233	4,930	3,201	5,190
....	7,988	7,431	7,462	7,895
....	12,212	13,138	11,031	14,527
....	7,709	7,453	6,744	8,213
on...	4,384	7,521	4,101	8,297
k....	4,948	4,721	4,652	5,139
n....	4,465	4,104	4,285	4,397
ks...	4,280	6,327	4,297	6,673
....	8,523	10,487	8,297	10,582
l....	12,937	10,874	11,224	11,515
gton.	7,202	8,178	6,128	8,668
....	7,258	6,062	5,982	6,314
....	2,216	4,320	2,108	6,321
....	5,520	5,635	5,166	6,207
n....	4,302	5,166	4,376	5,748
s....	3,084	3,485	2,537	3,643
n....	6,216	6,151	5,426	6,194
....	11,650	9,250	10,297	10,023

Counties	1948 Tru., Dem.	1948 Dewey, Rep.	1944 Roos., Dem.	1944 Dewey, Rep.
Kosciusko...	5,102	9,327	4,865	9,577
La Grange...	1,628	3,106	1,539	3,501
Lake.....	77,025	51,413	75,066	48,147
Laporte....	13,923	15,661	13,896	16,543
Lawrence...	6,131	8,643	5,246	9,200
Madison....	24,439	18,917	24,488	21,381
Marion.....	97,915	103,603	106,382	116,421
Marshall...	5,661	7,873	5,254	8,225
Martin.....	2,788	2,230	2,515	2,467
Miami.....	6,538	7,083	6,379	8,207
Monroe.....	7,375	9,579	6,809	8,993
Montgom'y.	5,492	7,890	5,620	8,319
Morgan.....	4,428	5,677	4,156	6,115
Newton.....	1,483	3,312	1,583	3,398
Noble.....	4,676	6,503	4,174	7,200
Ohio.....	1,173	1,031	1,043	1,126
Orange.....	3,359	4,574	3,130	4,784
Owen.....	2,738	3,002	2,602	3,318
Parke.....	3,681	4,326	3,241	4,751
Perry.....	4,569	3,761	3,996	4,087
Pike.....	3,596	3,696	3,513	4,267
Porter.....	5,161	8,907	5,528	8,561
Posey.....	4,729	3,879	4,183	4,374
Pulaski....	2,736	3,039	2,509	3,206
Putnam....	4,814	5,072	4,857	5,386
Randolph...	4,655	7,122	4,590	7,805
Ripley.....	4,574	5,313	3,835	5,642
Rush.....	3,814	5,362	3,891	5,853
St. Joseph..	49,866	39,593	47,149	39,875
Scott.....	3,128	2,429	2,621	2,379
Shelby.....	6,992	6,068	6,798	6,816
Spencer....	4,163	4,496	3,647	4,986
Starke.....	3,312	3,518	2,791	3,574
Steuben....	1,996	4,341	1,837	4,739
Sullivan....	6,705	4,824	6,420	5,855
Switzerland.	2,375	1,839	2,191	2,019
Tippecanoe.	10,825	17,034	10,229	15,888
Tipton.....	3,925	4,169	3,427	4,296
Union.....	1,049	1,859	1,154	1,998
Vanderb'gh.	32,640	27,584	34,440	30,684
Vermillion..	5,426	4,685	4,912	4,998
Vigo.....	25,906	19,049	24,649	21,493
Wabash.....	4,692	8,149	4,665	8,357
Warren.....	1,391	2,444	1,555	2,870
Warrick....	4,750	4,602	4,049	5,042
Washington.	4,033	3,660	3,940	4,033
Wayne.....	10,749	15,445	12,432	15,295
Wells.....	4,726	4,288	4,475	4,708
White.....	3,849	4,911	3,570	5,039
Whitley....	4,240	4,715	4,079	5,268
Totals...	**807,833**	**821,079**	**781,403**	**875,891**

1948 (President)—Watson, Proh., 14,711; Wallace, Prog., 9,649; Thomas, Soc., 2,179; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 763.

1944 (President)—Watson, Proh., 12,574; Thomas, Soc., 2,223. Soldier vote included; no separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF INDIANA

1872 (Pres.), Grant, Rep., 186,137; Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 163,632.

1876 (Pres.), Hayes, Rep., 208,011; Tilden, Dem., 213,526.

1880 (Pres.), Garfield, Rep., 232,164; Hancock, Dem., 225,552; Weaver, Greenback, 12,986.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 244,900; Blaine, Rep., 238,463; St. John, Proh., 3,028; Butler, Greenback, 8,293.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 261,013; Harrison, Rep., 263,361; Fisk, Proh., 9,881; U.-Lab., 2,694.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 262,740; Harrison, Rep., 255,615; People's, 22,208; Proh., 13,050.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 305,573; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 2,145; McKinley, Rep., 323,754; Levering, Proh., 5,323.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 309,584; McKinley, Rep., 336,063; Woolley, Proh., 13,718; Debs, Soc., 2,374.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 274,345; Roosevelt, Rep., 368,289; Swallow, Proh., 23,496; Debs, Soc., 11,762.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 338,262; Taft, Rep., 348,993; Chafin, Proh., 18,045; Debs, Soc., 13,476

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 281,890; Taft, Rep., 151,267; Roosevelt, Prog., 162,007; Debs, Soc. 36,931.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 334,063; Hughes, Rep., 341,005; Roosevelt, Prog., 3,898; Hanly, Proh., 16,368; Benson, Soc., 21,855.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 511,364; Harding, Rep., 696,370; Watkins, Proh., 13,462; Debs, Soc., 24,703; Christensen, Farm.-Lab., 16,499.

1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 703,042; Davis, Dem., 492,245; Lafollette, Progs., 71,700; Faris, Proh., 4,416; Foster, Workers, 987.

1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 848,290; Smith, Dem., 562,691; Varney, Proh., 5,496; Thomas, Soc., 3,871; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 645.

1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 862,054; Hoover, Rep., 677,184; Thomas, Soc., 21,388; Upshaw, Proh., 10,399; Foster, Com., 2,187; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 2,070.

Indiana (Continued)

1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 934,974; Landon, Rep., 691,570; Lemke, Union, 19,407; Thomas, Soc., 3,856; Browder, Com., 1,090.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 874,063; Willkie, Rep., 899,466; Babson, Proh., 6,437; Thomas, Soc., 2,075; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 706.

Iowa

Counties	1948 Tru., Dem.	1948 Dewey, Rep.	1944 Roos., Dem.	1944 Dewey, Rep.
Adair	2,567	2,879	2,297	3,428
Adams	1,817	2,142	1,868	2,540
Alamakee	3,172	4,474	2,893	5,017
Appanoose	4,998	4,078	5,015	4,928
Audubon	2,840	2,177	3,094	2,346
Benton	4,209	3,770	4,619	4,378
Black Hawk	19,603	16,041	16,593	15,687
Boone	5,541	4,183	6,062	4,868
Bremer	3,502	3,837	2,764	4,861
Buchanan	4,127	4,310	3,841	4,653
Buena Vista	4,340	3,959	4,277	3,993
Butler	3,008	3,380	2,225	4,182
Calhoun	3,164	3,083	3,544	3,375
Carroll	5,711	3,974	4,799	4,833
Cass	3,372	5,106	2,928	5,610
Cedar	2,958	3,957	2,610	4,673
Cerro Gordo	9,544	7,840	9,088	8,311
Cherokee	3,739	3,318	3,197	3,723
Chickasaw	4,071	3,449	3,328	3,575
Clarke	2,101	2,195	1,946	2,603
Clay	3,649	3,036	3,639	3,055
Clayton	4,857	5,151	4,259	5,855
Clinton	8,534	9,859	8,028	11,533
Crawford	3,983	3,267	3,218	4,242
Dallas	5,661	4,810	5,316	5,413
Davis	2,982	2,276	2,727	2,559
Decatur	3,172	2,547	3,316	2,934
Delaware	2,876	4,555	2,498	5,164
Des Moines	8,792	7,621	7,543	9,488
Dickinson	2,324	2,304	2,473	2,133
Dubuque	15,521	10,111	12,867	12,502
Emmet	2,752	2,464	2,577	2,668
Fayette	5,303	6,296	5,105	6,693
Floyd	3,688	4,644	3,446	5,248
Franklin	2,871	2,716	2,851	3,150
Fremont	2,637	2,698	2,747	3,118
Greene	2,946	3,059	2,797	3,437
Grundy	2,344	3,154	2,191	3,625
Guthrie	3,392	3,389	2,899	4,042
Hamilton	3,613	3,535	4,302	3,837
Hancock	3,096	2,802	2,855	3,114
Hardin	4,023	4,553	3,975	5,059
Harrison	4,608	4,341	4,201	5,059
Henry	3,042	4,620	2,741	5,208
Howard	3,378	2,630	3,132	2,961
Humboldt	2,855	2,498	2,749	2,525
Ida	2,365	2,257	1,943	2,640
Iowa	3,030	3,659	3,119	3,959
Jackson	3,263	3,597	3,537	4,341
Jasper	6,684	5,710	6,978	6,413
Jefferson	3,033	3,906	2,926	4,335
Johnson	8,611	7,139	8,434	6,396
Jones	3,915	4,290	3,563	4,453
Keokuk	4,118	4,201	3,900	4,644
Kossuth	6,039	4,186	5,488	4,918
Lee	9,201	7,801	8,252	9,406
Linn	20,995	20,881	21,123	21,293
Louisa	1,945	2,420	1,894	2,745
Lucas	2,697	2,656	2,526	3,139
Lyon	2,174	2,500	1,970	3,065
Madison	2,827	3,207	2,550	3,737
Mahaska	4,327	4,238	4,652	5,123
Marion	6,300	4,312	6,365	4,874
Marshall	5,602	6,698	5,598	7,325
Mills	2,155	2,921	2,106	3,288
Mitchell	2,873	3,021	2,696	3,406
Monona	4,098	3,179	3,751	3,583
Monroe	3,445	2,371	3,258	2,625
Montgomery	2,751	4,084	1,572	4,165
Muscatine	5,466	6,003	4,801	7,104
O'Brien	3,421	3,697	3,138	4,033
Osceola	2,123	1,772	1,689	2,100
Page	3,567	5,638	3,297	6,300
Palo Alto	3,858	2,594	3,726	2,772
Plymouth	4,339	5,002	2,970	6,085
Pocahontas	3,500	2,397	3,577	2,600
Polk	45,289	33,742	46,072	36,629
Pott'w'tamie	11,430	12,384	11,752	14,007
Poweshiek	4,324	3,888	4,234	4,186
Ringgold	1,922	2,487	1,867	2,767
Sac	3,699	3,505	3,223	3,770
Scott	16,661	16,842	18,962	18,015
Shelby	3,499	3,301	2,978	3,873
Sioux	4,042	5,597	3,369	6,552
Story	6,152	8,307	6,554	7,163
Tama	5,115	4,763	5,286	5,249
Taylor	2,402	3,244	2,376	3,804
Union	3,218	4,138	2,861	4,566
Van Buren	1,917	2,705	1,997	3,095
Wapello	10,841	7,875	10,732	8,244
Warren	3,481	3,876	3,319	
Washington	3,485	4,680	3,423	
Wayne	3,314	2,738	3,025	
Webster	9,508	6,951	9,477	
Winnebago	2,626	2,636	2,654	
Winneshiek	4,905	4,594	4,557	
Woodbury	22,056	16,655	20,448	
Worth	2,623	1,878	2,629	
Wright	3,866	3,810	4,232	
Totals	**522,380**	**494,018**	**499,876**	

1948 (President)—Wallace, Prog., 12,125; Thomas, Soc. Lab., 4,274; Watson, Proh., 3,382; Thomas, Soc., 1,829; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 256.
1944 (President)—Watson, Proh., 3,752; Thomas, Soc., 1,511; Teichert, Soc.-Labor, 193. Scattering vote included; no separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF IOWA

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., Grant, Rep., 131,566; O'Conor, Lab. Ref.,
1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 112,121; Hayes, 171,326; Cooper, Greenback, 9,431.
1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 105,845; Garfield, Rep., 183,904; Weaver, Greenback, 32,327; Dow, Proh., 592.
1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 177,316; Blaine, Rep., 197,088; St. John, Proh., 1,472.
1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 179,877; Harrison, Rep., 211,603; Fisk, Proh., 3,550; Streeter, Lab., 9,105.
1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 196,367; Harrison, Rep., 219,795; Weaver, People's, 20,595; Bidwell, Proh., 6,402.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 223,741; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., McKinley, Rep., 289,293; Levering, Proh.,
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 209,265; McKinley, Rep., 307,808; Woolley, Proh., 9,502; Debs, 2,742.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 149,141; Roosevelt, Rep., 307,907; Swallow, Proh., 11,601; Debs, 14,847.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 200,771; Taft, 275,210; Chafin, Proh., 9,837; Debs, Soc.,
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 185,325; Taft, 119,805; Roosevelt, Prog., 161,809; Debs, 16,967; Chafin, Proh., 8,404.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 221,699; Hughes, 280,439; Hanly, Proh., 3,371; Benson, Soc.,
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 227,921; Harding, 634,674; Watkins, Proh., 4,197; Debs, Soc., Christensen, F.-Lab., 10,321.
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 537,635; LaFollette, Prog., 272,243; Davis, Dem., 162,600; Workers, 4,037.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 623,818; Smith, 378,936; Thomas, Soc., 2,960; Webb, Farm., 3,088; Foster Com. 328; Reynolds Soc. 230.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 598,019; Rep., 414,433; Thomas, Soc., 20,467; Proh., 2,111; Coxey, Farm. Lab., 1,094; Com., 559.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 621,756; Rep., 487,977; Lemke, Union, 29,687; Soc., 1,373; Colvin, Proh., 1,182; Browder, 506; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 252.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 578,800; Rep., 632,370; Babson, Proh.; 2,284; Com., 1,524; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 452.

Kansas

Counties	1948 Tru., Dem.	1948 Dewey, Rep.	1944 Roos., Dem.	1944
Allen	2,891	4,704	2,262	
Anderson	2,071	2,787	1,649	
Atchison	3,910	4,141	3,325	
Barber	1,891	2,013	1,501	
Barton	5,307	6,191	3,761	
Bourbon	3,879	4,225	3,622	
Brown	2,060	4,518	1,817	
Butler	6,269	6,551	6,084	
Chase	961	1,432	998	
Chautauqua	1,261	1,925	1,106	
Cherokee	4,854	4,616	4,468	
Cheyenne	978	1,219	736	
Clark	777	999	741	
Clay	1,804	3,763	1,391	
Cloud	2,891	4,018	2,391	
Coffey	1,796	2,945	1,660	
Comanche	650	1,077	642	
Cowley	7,042	8,102	6,577	
Crawford	9,005	8,229	8,211	
Decatur	1,402	1,545	1,159	
Dickinson	3,815	5,918	3,190	
Doniphan	1,555	2,785	1,261	

(Continued)	1948		1944	
s	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
..	4,778	9,287	3,886	8,224
..	1,083	1,627	876	1,669
..	1,087	1,962	954	2,283
..	3,863	2,676	2,218	3,369
..	1,879	2,155	1,678	2,290
..	2,367	2,508	1,667	2,366
..	4,396	4,089	2,994	4,110
..	3,467	5,145	2,880	5,375
..	2,810	2,861	2,107	2,833
..	719	1,030	420	1,125
..	913	1,380	814	1,651
..	625	742	282	566
..	869	1,035	775	1,057
..	326	391	215	378
d..	2,574	3,553	2,187	3,959
..	722	749	471	795
..	1,752	2,702	1,573	2,849
..	3,615	5,270	3,300	5,339
..	466	592	342	520
n..	590	915	490	982
..	1,958	3,166	1,567	3,665
..	2,010	2,986	1,575	3,504
..	1,574	3,143	1,216	3,754
..	8,982	14,191	5,771	11,951
..	541	676	365	612
..	2,008	2,600	1,579	2,827
..	722	1,258	818	1,479
..	6,113	6,298	5,398	7,480
..	525	764	388	773
th.	6,740	6,474	5,097	7,282
..	1,094	2,181	910	2,405
..	1,673	2,632	1,442	3,185
..	579	1,105	406	1,072
..	5,708	5,941	4,984	5,710
..	2,421	4,724	1,925	5,219
..	3,148	5,122	2,681	6,184
n..	3,879	5,952	3,321	5,840
..	834	1,406	631	1,424
..	3,660	3,650	3,217	4,326
..	1,750	2,998	1,579	3,238
y..	8,621	10,636	7,063	11,738
..	1,701	2,285	1,584	2,628
..	545	624	367	617
..	2,810	3,529	2,149	4,277
..	3,779	5,072	3,233	5,420
..	1,130	1,689	876	1,745
..	1,414	2,461	1,159	2,890
..	2,659	3,474	2,212	4,107
..	1,420	2,603	1,078	2,827
..	1,424	2,203	1,378	2,428
..	1,915	2,221	1,727	2,057
..	1,223	2,715	1,098	3,053
nie.	2,167	3,709	1,727	4,074
..	2,751	2,878	2,334	2,658
..	1,095	1,389	955	1,569
..	9,957	11,187	7,604	11,004
..	2,109	3,375	1,891	3,802
..	2,752	4,002	2,505	4,024
..	4,052	9,227	2,659	6,511
..	1,636	2,197	1,166	2,361
..	1,360	1,840	1,076	2,193
..	2,313	3,113	1,583	3,344
..	6,798	7,928	5,097	7,571
..	739	1,040	565	903
..	38,621	39,165	34,442	38,896
..	1,614	1,829	1,342	1,590
..	20,346	23,673	14,678	21,396
..	966	1,097	658	1,342
..	1,289	1,380	1,021	1,608
..	1,590	2,760	1,377	3,282
..	2,049	2,304	1,908	2,493
..	300	407	240	398
..	666	822	414	760
..	4,571	5,922	4,187	6,343
..	1,476	1,497	1,097	1,631
..	1,117	1,237	883	1,459
ee..	1,162	2,437	873	2,839
..	439	637	293	720
on.	1,894	3,894	1,455	5,040
..	413	606	329	604
..	2,538	3,868	1,912	4,248
..	1,145	1,997	999	2,308
te..	41,366	24,398	32,914	26,817
..	351,902	423,039	287,458	442,096

President)—Watson, Proh., 6,468; Wallace, 603; Thomas, Soc., 2,807.
President)—Watson, Proh., 2,609; Thomas, 13. Soldier vote included; no separate n.

PAST VOTE OF KANSAS

s.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 32,970; Grant, 37,048; O'Conor, Lab. Ref., 156.
es.), Tilden, Dem., 37,902; Hayes, Rep. Cooper, Greenback, 7,770.
s.), Hancock, Dem., 59,801; Garfield, Rep. ; Weaver, Greenback, 19,851.
s.), Cleveland, Dem., 90,132; Blaine, Rep., ; St. John, Proh., 4,495; Butler, Green- 6,341.
1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 102,745; Harrison, Rep., 182,904; Fisk, Proh., 6,779; Streeter, United Labor, 31,788.
1892 (Pres.), Harrison, Rep., 157,241; Weaver, People's, 163,111; Bidwell, Proh., 4,553. The Democrats fused with the People's Party.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 172,915; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 1,209; McKinley, Rep., 159,345; Levering, Proh., 2,318.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 162,601; McKinley, Rep., 185,955; Woolley, Proh., 3,605; Debs, Soc., 1,605.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 86,174; Roosevelt, Rep., 212,955; Swallow, Proh., 7,306; Debs, Soc., 15,869.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 161,209; Taft, Rep., 197,216; Chafin, Proh., 5,033; Debs, Soc., 12,420.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 143,663; Taft, Rep., 74,845; Roosevelt, Prog., 120,210; Debs, Soc., 26,779.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 314,588; Hughes, Rep., 277,658; Hanly, Proh., 12,882; Benson, Soc., 24,685.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 185,464; Harding, Rep., 369,268; Debs, Soc., 15,511.
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 407,671; Davis, Dem., 156,319; LaFollette, Prog., 98,461.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 513,672; Smith, Dem., 193,003; Thomas, Soc., 6,205; Foster, Com., 320.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 424,204; Hoover, Rep., 349,498; Thomas, Soc., 18,276.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 464,520; Landon, Rep., 397,727; Thomas, Soc., 2,766; Lemke, Union., 494.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 364,725; Willkie, Rep., 489,169; Babson, Proh., 4,056; Thomas, Soc., 2,347.

Kentucky

Counties	1948		1944	
	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Adair	2,144	2,539	2,411	3,414
Allen	1,605	2,280	1,742	3,120
Anderson	2,135	971	21,148	1,409
Ballard	2,702	454	2,845	637
Barren	4,095	2,437	4,439	3,262
Bath	2,287	1,276	2,184	1,581
Bell	5,708	4,327	4,616	4,822
Boone	2,320	1,151	2,451	1,457
Bourbon	3,562	1,610	3,828	1,957
Boyd	9,006	6,707	8,130	6,868
Boyle	3,338	1,897	3,490	2,195
Bracken	1,863	1,239	1,915	1,483
Breathitt	3,295	957	2,922	1,230
Brechinr'ge	2,623	2,407	2,889	3,292
Bullitt	1,681	673	2,092	876
Butler	1,105	2,494	1,153	3,354
Caldwell	2,210	1,626	2,444	2,242
Calloway	4,896	681	4,888	1,121
Campbell	13,008	11,851	12,959	13,647
Carlisle	1,899	279	2,057	505
Carroll	2,626	639	2,662	753
Carter	3,082	3,472	2,733	4,117
Casey	1,495	3,380	1,520	3,869
Christian	5,582	3,242	6,260	4,506
Clark	3,292	1,508	3,608	1,929
Clay	1,468	3,142	1,185	4,307
Clinton	709	2,295	564	2,618
Crittenden	1,497	1,927	1,544	2,690
Cumberland	794	1,947	717	2,619
Daviess	8,682	4,873	8,143	6,135
Edmonson	1,031	1,984	1,016	2,433
Elliott	2,095	410	1,721	514
Estill	1,937	2,956	2,000	2,493
Fayette	13,202	10,959	13,567	10,857
Fleming	2,722	2,088	2,612	2,666
Floyd	8,823	3,127	7,729	3,197
Franklin	6,679	1,962	6,356	2,050
Fulton	2,497	450	2,973	654
Gallatin	1,381	342	1,360	516
Garrard	1,725	1,890	1,764	2,042
Grant	2,633	1,154	2,413	1,621
Graves	8,682	1,442	8,057	2,172
Grayson	2,174	2,880	2,436	3,629
Green	1,628	2,186	1,809	2,379
Greenup	4,186	3,168	3,821	3,718
Hancock	1,146	985	1,129	1,365
Hardin	3,990	2,297	4,436	2,831
Harlan	9,158	4,402	8,000	5,815
Harrison	3,494	1,224	3,706	1,466
Hart	2,495	2,311	3,138	3,014
Henderson	5,499	1,904	5,887	2,683
Henry	3,398	1,193	3,548	1,497
Hickman	2,143	326	2,005	588
Hopkins	6,149	2,608	7,352	3,795
Jackson	429	2,781	328	3,578
Jefferson	70,756	69,645	80,236	60,905
Jessamine	2,301	1,414	2,426	1,790
Johnson	2,378	3,993	2,222	4,642
Kenton	18,918	10,771	17,524	12,654
Knott	4,660	754	3,867	803
Knox	2,814	4,211	2,385	5,178
Larue	1,864	1,277	2,065	1,550
Laurel	2,187	4,107	2,104	5,051
Lawrence	2,372	2,117	2,408	2,715

Kentucky (Continued)	1948		1944	
Counties	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Lee	1,058	1,233	1,072	1,468
Leslie	783	2,397	499	2,679
Letcher	4,741	3,560	4,599	4,055
Lewis	1,449	2,708	1,434	3,275
Lincoln	2,920	2,593	3,087	2,793
Livingston	1,622	671	1,686	1,202
Logan	4,355	1,352	5,110	2,211
Lyon	1,505	582	1,743	924
Madison	5,344	4,619	5,769	5,468
Magoffin	2,253	1,882	2,031	2,135
Marion	3,008	1,171	2,996	1,673
Marshall	2,942	711	2,947	1,316
Martin	911	1,964	571	2,067
Mason	3,620	2,519	3,810	3,256
McCracken	11,183	3,251	10,846	4,190
McCreary	933	3,031	880	3,419
McLean	2,104	1,112	2,222	1,752
Meade	1,915	773	1,828	1,040
Menifee	1,112	435	976	568
Mercer	2,682	1,599	3,086	2,039
Metcalf	1,683	1,640	1,694	2,306
Monroe	1,249	2,812	1,101	3,648
Montgom'y	2,731	1,083	2,334	1,418
Morgan	3,488	987	3,242	1,217
Muhlemb'g	4,426	3,478	3,657	4,618
Nelson	3,556	1,715	3,648	2,136
Nicholas	1,885	815	1,813	1,059
Ohio	2,721	3,300	3,131	4,494
Oldham	1,703	1,036	1,908	1,021
Owen	3,056	504	3,157	627
Owsley	437	1,718	325	2,033
Pendleton	1,958	1,373	2,096	1,977
Perry	5,614	3,755	5,527	4,333
Pike	11,423	8,097	9,757	8,092
Powell	975	719	1,023	902
Pulaski	3,844	7,549	3,934	8,318
Robertson	864	442	855	556
Rockcastle	1,309	3,236	1,327	3,802
Rowan	2,097	1,502	1,944	1,815
Russell	1,119	2,404	1,185	3,019
Scott	3,548	1,352	3,627	1,589
Shelby	3,840	1,626	4,415	1,997
Simpson	2,752	762	2,821	1,012
Spencer	1,298	493	1,443	646
Taylor	2,415	2,087	2,475	2,622
Todd	2,929	827	2,990	1,363
Trigg	2,485	816	2,511	1,332
Trimble	1,746	194	1,916	264
Union	3,607	744	3,489	935
Warren	6,768	3,919	7,528	4,944
Washington	2,121	1,813	2,283	2,353
Wayne	2,029	2,480	2,022	3,048
Webster	3,288	1,087	3,324	1,840
Whitley	2,932	5,611	2,352	6,378
Wolfe	1,918	813	1,450	889
Woodford	2,175	1,229	2,154	1,374
Totals	**466,756**	**341,210**	**472,589**	**392,448**

1948 (President)—Thurmond, States' Rights., 10,411; Wallace, Prog., 1,567; Thomas, Soc., 1,284; Watson, Proh., 1,245; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 185.

1944 (President)—Watson, Proh., 2,023; Thomas, Soc., 535; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 326. Soldier vote included; no separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF KENTUCKY

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 99,995; Grant, Rep., 88,766; O'Conor, Lab. Ref., 2,373.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 159,690; Hayes, Rep., 97,156; Cooper, Greenback, 1,944.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 149,068; Garfield, Rep., 106,306; Weaver, Greenback, 11,499.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 152,961; Blaine, Rep., 118,122; Proh., 3,139; Greenback, 1,691.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 183,800; Harrison, Rep., 155,134; Fisk, Proh., 5,225.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 175,461; Harrison, Rep., 135,441; Weaver, People's, 23,500.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 217,890; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 5,114; McKinley, Rep., 218,171; Levering, Proh., 4,781.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 234,899; McKinley, Rep., 226,801; Woolley, Proh., 2,814; Debs, Soc., 770.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 217,170; Roosevelt, Rep., 205,277; Swallow, Proh., 6,609; Debs, Soc. 3,602.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 244,092; Taft, Rep., 235,711; Chafin, Proh., 5,887; Debs, Soc., 4,060.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 219,584; Taft, Rep., 115,512; Roosevelt, Prog., 102,766.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 269,990; Hughes, Rep., 241,854; Hanly, Proh., 3,036; Benson, Soc., 4,734.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 456,497; Harding, Rep., 452,480; Watkins, Proh., 3,325; Debs, Soc., 6,409.

1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 398,966; Davis, Dem., 374,855; LaFollette, Progs., 38,465; Johns, Soc.-Lab., 1,499; Nations, Amer., 1,299; Wallace, Comm. Land., 248.

1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 558,064; Smith, Dem., 381,070; Thomas, Soc., 837; Soc. Lab., 340; Com., 293.

1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 580,574; Hoov Rep., 394,716; Upshaw, Proh., 2,252; Thom Soc., 3,853; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 1,396; Fos Com., 272.

1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 541,944; Land Rep., 369,702; Lemke, Union., 12,501; Colv Proh., 929; Thomas, Soc., 627; Soc. Lab., Browder, Com., 204.

1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 557,222; Will Rep., 410,384; Babson, Proh., 1,443; Thom Soc., 1,014.

Louisiana

Parishes	1948 Thur., States Rights	1948 Tru., Dem.	1944 Roos., Dem.	1944 Dew Re
Acadia	3,497	2,382	4,439	1
Allen	980	1,996	2,205	
Ascension	1,420	1,126	2,291	
Assumption	1,000	362	1,419	
Avoyelles	5,417	1,356	3,789	
Beauregard	1,365	1,653	2,226	
Bienville	2,362	421	1,801	
Bossier	2,390	1,147	2,430	
Caddo	11,292	5,985	12,896	5
Calcasieu	3,400	7,074	7,861	1
Caldwell	818	777	1,142	
Cameron	293	742	1,025	
Catahoula	1,062	515	1,208	
Claiborne	2,061	457	2,266	
Concordia	1,140	329	974	
De Soto	1,889	617	1,858	
E. Baton Rouge	8,166	8,560	14,757	3
East Carroll	663	323	925	
East Feliciana	839	267	869	
Evangeline	4,415	1,149	3,029	
Franklin	1,872	1,857	2,476	
Grant	1,439	1,120	1,939	
Iberia	2,224	1,815	3,661	1
Iberville	856	1,697	2,265	
Jackson	1,400	713	1,840	
Jefferson	8,822	4,654	10,268	
Jefferson Davis	1,122	1,717	2,329	1
Lafayette	3,724	1,787	4,801	
Lafourche	3,052	1,586	4,980	
La Salle	1,767	716	2,018	
Lincoln	2,196	625	1,705	
Livingston	1,351	1,841	2,460	
Madison	1,033	197	764	
Morehouse	1,391	1,177	1,859	
Natchitoches	2,887	1,692	2,536	
Orleans	50,234	41,900	90,411	26
Ouachita	4,848	4,213	6,329	
Plaquemines	2,597	77	1,755	
Pointe Coupee	1,375	402	1,436	
Rapides	6,581	4,730	9,132	
Red River	1,535	452	975	
Richland	1,448	960	2,087	
Sabine	2,249	1,405	2,048	
St. Bernard	2,242	91	2,044	
St. Charles	1,206	914	1,945	
St. Helena	662	469	683	
St. James	800	859	1,387	
St. John	695	799	1,324	
St. Landry	5,730	1,179	4,423	
St. Martin	2,822	307	2,384	
St. Mary	1,751	918	3,591	
St. Tammany	3,063	1,144	3,450	
Tangipahoa	3,919	2,184	4,419	
Tensas	732	239	638	
Terrebonne	2,011	1,262	3,539	
Union	1,870	724	1,765	
Vermilion	3,236	1,806	4,684	
Vernon	2,331	1,939	3,075	
Washington	4,141	3,267	4,810	
Webster	2,895	1,433	3,655	
W. Baton Rouge	466	557	1,045	
West Carroll	1,221	921	1,390	
West Feliciana	377	101	426	
Winn	1,648	940	1,403	
Totals	**204,290**	**136,344**	**281,564**	6

1948 (President)—Dewey, Rep., 72,657; Wa Prog., 3,035.

1944 (President)—Independent vote, 69. Sol vote included; no separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF LOUISIANA

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 70,508; Hayes, 75,135. The figures are those of the Retu Board. The figures on the face of the return said to have been: Tilden, 82,326; Hayes, 7

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 65,067; Ga Rep., 38,637; Weaver, Greenback, 439.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 62,540; Bl Rep., 46,347.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 85,032; Har Rep., 30,701; Fisk, Proh., 127.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 87,662; Har Rep., 27,903.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Popu 77,175; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 1,834 Kinley, Rep., 22,037.

d (Continued)

...s.), Bryan, Dem., 53,671; McKinley, ...4,233.
...s.), Parker, Dem., 47,708; Roosevelt, ...,205; Debs, Soc., 995.
...s.), Bryan, Dem., 63,568; Taft, Rep. ...Debs, Soc., 2,538.
...es.), Wilson, Dem., 60,971; Taft, Rep. ...Roosevelt, Pro., 9,323; Debs, Soc., 5,249.
...s.), Wilson, Dem., 79,875; Hughes, Rep. ...Roosevelt, Prog., 6,349; Benson, Soc., 292.
...es.), Cox, Dem., 87,519; Harding, Rep., ...
...s.), Davis, Dem., 93,218; Coolidge, Rep., ...LaFollette, Prog., 4,063.
...s.), Smith, Dem., 164,655; Hoover, Rep., ...
...es.), Roosevelt, Dem., 249,418; Hoover, ...8,863.
...es.), Roosevelt, Dem., 292,894; Landon, ...6,791.
...es.), Roosevelt, Dem., 319,751; Willkie, ...52,446.

Maine

...ties	1948		1944	
	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
...g'n.	17,405	11,443	19,078	10,927
...x...	7,183	9,459	8,017	11,678
...nd.	18,913	30,284	26,857	29,349
...	2,135	3,741	2,646	4,127
...	1,878	6,863	3,241	7,143
...s...	11,163	13,923	14,070	14,335
...	1,924	5,374	3,758	5,590
...	1,095	4,743	2,102	4,919
...	5,183	7,444	6,377	8,053
...t...	10,705	16,367	13,292	16,934
...is..	2,181	3,227	2,957	3,536
...c..	2,556	3,745	4,003	3,883
...	4,034	6,301	5,331	7,167
...	1,469	4,371	1,807	4,291
...on.	3,538	5,130	5,709	5,380
...	20,554	17,819	21,386	18,122
...	111,916	150,234	140,631	155,434

...President)—Wallace, Prog., 1,884; Thomas, ...; Teichert, Soc. Labor, 206.
...President)—Teichert, Soc. Labor., 335. ...ote included; no separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF MAINE

...es.), Cleveland, Dem., 52,140; Blaine, ...72,209; St. John, Proh., 2,160.
...es.), Cleveland, Dem., 50,437; Harrison, ...73,656; Fisk, Proh., 2,691.
...es.), Cleveland, Dem., 48,024; Harrison, ...82,878; Weaver, People's, 2,045.
...es.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), ... Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 1,867; Mc... Rep., 80,461; Levering, Proh., 1,589.
...es.) Bryan, Dem., 36,823; McKinley, Rep., ... Woolley, Proh., 2,585; Debs, Soc., 878.
...es.), Parker, Dem., 27,648; Roosevelt, Rep. ... Swallow, Proh., 1,510; Debs, Soc., 2,103
...es.), Bryan, Dem., 35,403; Taft, Rep., ... Chafin, Proh., 1,487; Debs, Soc., 1,758.
...es.), Wilson, Dem., 51,113; Taft, Rep. ... Roosevelt, Prog., 48,495; Debs, Soc., 2,541.
...es.), Wilson, Dem., 64,127; Hughes, Rep. ... Hanly, Proh., 597; Benson, Soc., 2,177.
...es.) Cox, Dem., 56,961; Harding, Rep. ...5; Watkins, Proh., 1; Debs, Soc., 2,214.
...es.), Coolidge, Rep., 138,440; Davis, Dem., ... LaFollette, Prog., 11,382; Johns, Soc. ...406.
...es.), Hoover, Rep., 179,923, Smith, Dem., ... Thomas, Soc., 1,068.
...es.), Roosevelt, Dem., 128,907; Hoover, ...166,631; Thomas, Soc., 2,439; Reynolds, ...ab., 255; Foster, Com., 162.
...es.), Landon, Rep., 168,823; Roosevelt, ...126,333; Lemke, Union, 7,581; Thomas, ...783; Colvin, Prob., 334; Browder, Com., ...ilken, Soc. Lab., 129.
...es.), Roosevelt, Dem., 156,478; Willkie, ...165,951; Browder, Com., 411.

Maryland

...ies	1948		1944	
	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
...'...	14,398	14,375	15,345	15,589
...del..	8,713	10,973	10,269	10,860
...e Co.	31,883	41,846	26,275	34,047
...lty..	134,615	110,879	163,493	112,817
...	1,851	1,919	1,749	2,184
...	2,430	2,746	2,060	3,073
...	4,228	8,003	4,483	8,999
...	4,323	3,866	4,662	3,680
...	1,878	2,703	1,875	2,755

Counties	1948		1944	
	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Dorchester..	4,507	3,751	4,764	4,241
Frederick...	7,142	9,934	8,528	11,367
Garrett....	1,909	3,536	1,961	4,162
Harford....	5,494	6,168	4,839	6,751
Howard....	2,725	3,113	3,140	3,344
Kent.....	2,524	2,489	2,454	2,351
Montgom'y.	14,336	23,174	15,324	20,400
Pr. George's.	14,874	14,718	14,606	13,750
Qu'n Anne's.	2,660	2,038	3,027	2,119
St. Mary's..	2,293	2,247	1,891	2,673
Somerset...	3,112	3,129	3,125	3,790
Talbot.....	2,344	3,585	2,768	3,712
Washingt'n.	10,588	11,887	11,365	12,227
Wicomico...	5,415	5,062	5,674	5,040
Worcester...	2,281	2,673	2,613	3,018
Totals...	286,521	294,814	315,490	292,949

1948 (President)—Wallace, Prog., 9,983; Thomas, Soc., 2,941; Thurmond, States' Rights, 2,476.
1944 (President)—Soldier vote included in totals: Roosevelt, Dem., 21,317; Dewey, Rep., 13,231.

PAST VOTE OF MARYLAND

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 67,687; Grant, Rep., 66,760.
1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 91,780; Hayes, Rep., 71,981.
1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 93,706; Garfield, Rep., 78,515; Weaver, Greenback, 818.
1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 96,932; Blaine, Rep., 85,699; St. John, Proh., 2,794; Butler, Greenback, 531.
1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 106,168; Harrison, Rep., 99,986; Fisk, Proh., 4,767.
1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 113,866; Harrison, Rep., 92,736; Weaver, People's, 796; Bidwell, Proh., 5,877.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 104,746; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 2,507; McKinley, Rep., 136,978; Levering, Proh., 6,058.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 122,237; McKinley, Rep., 136,185; Woolley, Proh., 4,574; Debs, Soc., 904.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 109,446; Roosevelt, Rep., 109,497; Swallow, Proh., 3,034; Debs, Soc., 2,247.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 115,908; Taft, Rep., 116,513; Chafin, Proh., 3,302; Debs, Soc., 2,323
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 112,674; Taft, Rep., 54,956; Roosevelt, Prog., 57,789; Debs, Soc., 3,996.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 138,359; Hughes, Rep., 117,347; Hanly, Proh., 2,903; Benson, Soc., 2,674.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 180,626; Harding, Rep., 238,117; Debs, Soc., 8,876; Christensen, F.-Lab., 1,645.
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 162,414; Davis, Dem., 148,072; LaFollette, Prog., 47,157; Johns, Soc.-Lab., 987.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 301,479; Smith, Dem., 223,626; Thomas, Soc., 1,701; Reynolds, Soc.-Lab., 906; Foster, Com., 636.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 314,314; Hoover, Rep., 184,184; Thomas, Soc., 10,489; Reynolds, Soc.-Lab., 1,036; Foster, Com., 1,031.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 389,612; Landon, Rep., 231,435; Thomas, Soc., 1,629; Aiken, Soc.-Lab., 1,305; Browder, Com., 915.
1940 (Pres), Roosevelt, Dem., 384,546; Willkie, Rep, 269,534; Thomas, Soc., 4,093; Browder, Com., 1,274; Aiken, Labor, 657.

Massachusetts

Counties	1948		1944	
	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Barnstable..	4,616	14,633	4,938	11,543
Berkshire...	30,668	27,482	31,212	24,830
Bristol.....	106,741	63,216	90,529	60,880
Dukes.....	720	1,731	861	1,372
Essex.....	132,016	108,894	118,228	111,958
Franklin....	9,231	11,919	9,400	13,252
Hampden....	94,609	70,256	91,819	63,293
Hampshire..	18,012	17,331	17,676	14,907
Middlesex...	248,240	228,262	210,253	236,102
Nantucket..	409	1,013	569	779
Norfolk....	72,327	100,280	69,606	97,490
Plymouth...	34,765	48,925	32,290	47,245
Suffolk....	265,611	105,671	234,475	139,285
Worcester...	133,823	106,757	123,440	98,414
Totals....	1,151,788	909,370	1,035,296	921,350

1948 (President)—Wallace, Prog., 38,157; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 5,535; Watson, Proh., 1,663; Scattering, 633; Blanks, 48,201.
1944 (President)—Teichert, Soc. Labor., 2,780; Watson, Proh., 973; Others, 266; Blanks, 49,328. Soldier vote included; no separate tabulation.

Massachusetts (Continued)

PAST VOTE OF MASSACHUSETTS

1872 (Pres.), Grant, Rep., 133,472; Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 59,260.
1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 108,777; Hayes, Rep., 150,063.
1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 111,960; Garfield, Rep., 165,205; Weaver, Greenback, 4,548.
1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 122,481; Blaine, Rep., 146,724; St. John, Proh., 10,026; Butler, Greenback, 24,433.
1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 151,905; Harrison, Rep., 183,892; Fisk, Proh., 8,701.
1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 176,858; Harrison, Rep., 202,927; Weaver, People's, 3,348; Bidwell, Proh., 7,539.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 121,385; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 11,809; McKinley, Rep., 278,976; Levering, Proh., 3,060.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 157,016; McKinley, Rep., 239,147; Woolley, Proh., 6,208; Debs, Soc., 9,716.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 165,722; Roosevelt, Rep., 257,822; Swallow, Proh., 4,286; Debs, Soc., 13,602.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 155,543; Taft, Rep., 265,966; Chafin, Proh., 4,379; Debs, Soc., 10,781.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 173,408; Taft, Rep., 155,948; Roosevelt, Prog., 142,228; Debs, Soc., 12,616.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 247,885; Hughes, Rep., 268,784; Hanly, Proh., 2,993; Benson, Soc., 11,058.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 276,691; Harding, Rep., 681,153; Debs, Soc., 32,267.
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 703,489; Davis, Dem., 280,884; LaFollette, Prog., 141,225; Foster, Workers, 2,637; Johns, Soc.-Lab., 1,668.
1928 (Pres.), Smith, Dem., 792,758; Hoover, Rep., 775,566; Thomas, Soc., 6,262; Foster, Com., 2,464; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 773.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 800,148; Hoover, Rep., 736,959; Thomas, Soc., 34,305; Foster, Com., 4,821; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 2,668; Upshaw, Proh., 1,142.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 942,716; Landon, Rep., 768,613; Lemke, Union, 118,639; Thomas, Soc., 5,111; Browdef, Com., 2,930; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 1,305; Colvin, Proh., 1,032.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,076,522; Willkie, Rep., 939,700; Thomas, Soc., 4,091; Browder, Com., 3,806; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 1,492; Babson, Proh., 1,370.

Michigan

Counties	1948		1944	
	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Alcona	708	1,425	716	1,503
Alger	2,009	1,702	2,519	1,504
Allegan	4,594	10,439	4,480	12,327
Alpena	2,743	4,313	2,856	4,453
Antrim	1,129	2,588	1,206	2,626
Arenac	1,203	1,790	1,280	1,978
Baraga	1,656	1,878	1,874	1,829
Barry	2,726	5,677	3,010	7,057
Bay	14,349	13,321	15,602	15,459
Benzie	964	2,013	1,084	2,026
Berrien	14,516	22,003	15,886	24,832
Branch	3,405	6,323	3,406	7,155
Calhoun	15,077	19,285	16,611	20,664
Cass	3,201	5,615	3,417	6,566
Charlevoix	1,847	2,911	1,893	3,039
Cheboygan	1,842	3,184	2,141	2,943
Chippewa	3,860	4,977	4,344	5,335
Clare	1,197	2,512	1,078	2,636
Clinton	2,523	7,510	2,533	8,422
Crawford	455	849	550	797
Delta	6,943	5,414	7,375	5,213
Dickinson	6,295	4,417	6,740	4,987
Eaton	4,264	8,637	5,049	9,975
Emmet	1,922	3,565	2,206	3,538
Genesee	45,032	38,270	52,444	41,145
Gladwin	963	2,062	985	2,457
Gogebic	6,722	5,204	7,938	5,283
Gd. Tr'y'rse.	2,365	5,473	2,607	5,413
Gratiot	2,659	7,035	3,160	7,987
Hillsdale	3,095	7,232	3,153	9,364
Houghton	6,925	9,541	10,066	9,110
Huron	2,562	7,978	2,301	9,538
Ingham	19,366	31,868	23,655	34,255
Ionia	4,450	7,970	4,437	9,331
Iosco	1,115	2,599	1,127	2,340
Iron	4,125	3,659	4,537	3,945
Isabella	2,487	5,485	2,522	6,356
Jackson	12,809	21,449	13859	22,992
Kalamazoo	16,393	23,799	16,223	24,974
Kalkaska	400	837	409	992
Kent	43,205	53,669	43,679	54,163
Keweenaw	647	814	965	866
Lake	1,077	1,348	794	1,145
Lapeer	4,668	8,358	3,002	7,769
Leelanau	835	1,928	944	2,063
Lenawee	6,529	14,369	6,750	16,382
Livingston	2,813	7,368	2,910	7,4
Luce	570	1,273	790	1,1
Mackinac	1,138	2,182	1,488	2,2
Macomb	25,265	21,205	23,506	21,3
Manistee	3,339	3,913	3,398	4,0
Marquette	10,003	8,591	11,707	8,1
Mason	2,988	4,147	3,137	4,4
Mecosta	1,572	3,803	1,708	4,2
Menominee	5,094	4,420	4,632	4,8
Midland	3,204	5,811	3,569	6,3
Missaukee	750	1,742	759	1,9
Monroe	10,434	11,070	10,275	13,4
Montcalm	2,999	6,081	3,168	7,5
Montmorency	553	1,054	541	1,0
Muskegon	20,631	15,382	19,963	16,5
Newaygo	2,027	4,394	2,156	5,2
Oakland	51,491	62,516	55,272	59,6
Oceana	1,714	2,943	1,738	3,3
Ogemaw	1,038	2,062	1,006	2,3
Ontonagon	2,163	2,561	2,611	2,4
Osceola	1,276	3,122	1,338	3,7
Oscoda	285	785	332	6
Otsego	888	1,392	912	1,3
Ottawa	8,789	16,028	8,511	17,0
Presque Isle	1,872	2,271	2,092	2,3
Roscommon	687	2,055	484	1,3
Saginaw	16,995	22,923	20,383	27,3
Sanilac	2,167	8,237	2,015	9,3
Schoolcraft	1,651	1,713	1,724	1,3
Shiawassee	4,852	10,377	5,292	11,6
St. Clair	10,647	17,883	11,813	19,3
St. Joseph	3,928	8,166	4,235	9,3
Tuscola	2,676	8,125	2,938	9,3
Van Buren	4,982	9,511	5,002	10,3
Washtenaw	12,721	24,588	14,922	24,3
Wayne	489,654	321,773	554,670	316,3
Wexford	2,635	3,833	2,489	4,1
Totals	**1,003,448**	**1,038,595**	**1,106,899**	**1,084,**

1948 (President)—Wallace, Prog., 46,515; Watson, Proh., 13,052; Thomas, Soc., 6,063; Teichert, Soc. Lab, 1,263; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 672; Scattering, 1,944 (President)—Watson, Proh., 6,503; Thomas, Soc., 4,598; Smith, America First, 1,530; Teichert, Soc. Labor, 1,264. Soldier vote included; separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF MICHIGAN

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 77,4 Grant, Rep., 136,199; O'Conor, Lab. Ref., 2,4 Black, Proh., 1,271.
1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 141,095; Hayes, R 166,534; Cooper, Greenback, 9,060; Smith, Pr Ref., 767.
1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 131,301; Garfi Rep., 185,190; Weaver, Greenback, 34,895; D Proh., 942.
1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 149,835; Blai Rep., 192,669; St. John, Proh., 18,403; But Greenback, 42,243.
1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 213,469; Harri Rep., 236,387; Fisk, Proh., 20,945; Stree United Labor, 4,555.
1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 202,296; Harri Rep., 222,708; Weaver, People's, 19,931; Bidw Proh., 20,857.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Popul 237,268; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 6, McKinley, Rep., 293,582; Levering, Proh., 5,
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 211,685; McKi Rep., 316,269; Woolley, Proh., 11,859; D Soc., 2,826.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 135,392; Roose Rep., 364,957; Swallow, Proh., 13,441; Debs, S 9,042.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 175,771; Taft, R 335,580; Chafin, Proh., 16,974; Debs, Soc., 11,
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 150,751; Taft, R 152,244; Roosevelt, Prog., 214,584; Debs, S 23,211.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 285,151; Hughes, R 339,097; Hanly, Proh., 8,139; Benson, Soc., 16
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 233,450; Harding, R 762,865; Watkins, Proh., 9,646; Debs, S 28,947; Christensen, Farm. Lab., 10,372.
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 874,631; Davis, D 152,238; LaFollette, Progs., 122,014; Faris, Pr 6,085; Johns, Soc.-Lab., 5,330.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 965,396; Smith, D 396,762; Thomas, Soc., 3,516; Foster, C 2,881; Proh., 2,728; Soc. Lab., 799.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 871,700; Hoo Rep., 739,894; Thomas, Soc., 39,205; Fo Com., 9,318; Upshaw, Proh., 2,893; Reyn Soc. Lab., 1,041; Harvey, Lib., 217.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,016,794; Lan Rep., 699,733; Lemke, Union, 75,795; Tho Soc., 8,208; Browder, Com., 3,384; Aiken, Lab., 600; Colvin, Proh., 579.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,032,991; Will Rep., 1,039,917; Thomas, Soc., 7,593; Brow Com., 2,834; Babson, Proh., 1 795; Aiken, Lab., 795.

Minnesota

Counties	1948		1944	
	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
in	3,277	2,466	2,743	2,720
ka	7,730	3,853	5,431	3,958
ter	5,885	3,495	4,889	3,803
rami	6,020	3,126	5,490	2,705
on	3,632	2,297	2,258	2,988
Stone	2,466	1,321	2,120	1,608
Earth	7,272	7,520	5,098	9,429
vn	4,804	5,068	2,842	7,018
ton	6,967	2,742	6,153	2,653
ver	2,816	4,582	1,565	5,823
s	3,933	3,179	3,377	3,135
pewa	3,888	2,569	3,264	2,967
ago	3,184	2,704	2,376	3,020
7	6,624	4,302	5,230	4,392
rwater	2,793	1,171	2,658	1,125
k	688	674	545	513
onwood	3,333	3,222	2,354	3,916
w Wing	6,773	4,702	5,504	4,500
ota	12,487	6,819	8,562	7,731
ge	2,523	2,381	1,808	2,902
glas	5,022	3,744	3,681	4,140
bault	5,261	4,619	3,640	5,822
more	4,414	5,587	3,183	6,339
born	7,825	5,238	6,486	5,728
dhue	7,313	6,704	5,791	7,820
nt	2,378	1,789	1,969	1,898
nepin	151,920	121,169	148,792	116,781
ston	2,623	3,540	1,847	4,036
bard	2,044	2,071	1,613	2,114
ti	2,758	1,918	2,225	2,205
ca	9,653	4,334	8,787	4,227
son	4,541	2,288	3,417	2,789
abec	2,305	1,531	1,776	1,913
diyohl	7,204	3,666	6,482	3,784
son	2,970	1,035	2,752	983
chiching	4,968	1,718	3,981	1,607
Qui Parle	3,690	2,330	2,779	3,104
e	2,555	924	2,401	792
o' Wds.	1,302	503	1,168	642
Sueur	4,890	3,858	3,358	4,560
coln	2,694	1,312	2,302	1,600
n	6,144	3,054	4,640	3,617
Leod	3,987	4,623	2,557	5,756
nomen	2,125	579	1,494	748
shall	4,126	2,090	3,808	2,029
tin	6,015	4,662	4,443	5,182
ker	4,333	3,620	3,159	4,302
le Lacs	3,343	2,502	2,872	2,798
rison	6,026	3,922	3,920	5,035
wer	9,468	5,672	7,199	6,588
rray	3,594	1,951	2,495	2,585
llet	3,663	3,576	2,321	4,345
oles	5,090	3,203	3,413	4,149
man	3,245	1,695	2,846	1,884
sted	9,155	8,131	6,873	8,355
er Tail	6,546	11,131	5,823	12,351
nington	3,402	1,759	3,330	1,525
e	4,978	3,069	4,332	3,433
stone	2,804	2,281	2,299	2,844
s	9,279	4,662	8,808	4,402
e	3,251	2,114	2,781	2,607
nsey	88,528	48,142	78,759	53,052
Lake	1,771	592	1,642	757
twood	4,182	4,160	2,886	5,428
ville	5,227	4,297	3,747	5,160
e	5,832	6,301	4,470	6,824
k	2,134	2,035	1,649	2,584
eau	3,674	1,458	3,697	1,513
Louis	62,553	28,490	63,369	27,493
tt	4,278	2,583	2,786	3,326
rburne	1,958	1,828	1,447	2,046
ey	2,818	3,260	1,683	4,311
rns	15,261	10,153	8,647	13,298
le	4,305	4,451	3,307	4,760
vens	2,313	1,928	1,693	2,377
ft	4,082	2,109	3,310	2,519
ld	5,157	4,166	3,803	5,636
verse	2,151	1,008	1,721	1,296
basha	3,730	3,297	2,482	4,213
dena	2,556	2,272	1,868	2,653
seca	3,120	3,511	2,207	4,146
shington	8,039	5,686	5,599	6,014
tonwan	3,039	2,581	2,324	3,146
kin	2,291	1,700	1,819	1,945
ona	8,281	6,880	6,117	8,296
ght	5,523	5,589	3,678	6,961
low Med.	4,164	2,693	3,214	3,337
Totals	692,966	483,617	589,864	527,416

948 (President)—Wallace, Prog., 27,866; Thomas. ., 4,646; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 2,525; Dobbs, Soc. rkers, 606.

944 (President)—Thomas, Soc., 5,073; Teichert, l. Gov't, 3,176. Soldier vote included; no sepa- e tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF MINNESOTA

2 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 35,211; Grant ep., 55,708.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 48,587; Hayes, Rep., 72,955; Cooper, Greenback, 2,389; Smith, Proh. Rep., 144.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 53,315; Garfield, Rep., 93,902; Weaver, Greenback, 3,267; Dow, Proh., 286.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 70,065; Blaine, Rep., 111,685; St. John, Proh., 4,684; Butler, Greenback, 3,583.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 104,385; Harrison, Rep., 142,492; Fisk, Proh., 15,311; Streeter, U. Lab., 1,097.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 100,920; Harrison, Rep., 122,823; Weaver, 107,077; Bidwell, Proh., 14,182.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 130,735; McKinley, Rep., 193,503; Levering, Proh., 4,339; Palmer, Gold Dem., 3,222.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 112,901; McKinley, Rep., 190,461; Woolley, Proh., 8,555; Debs, Soc., 3,065.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 55,187; Roosevelt, Rep., 216,651; Swallow, Proh., 6,352; Debs, Soc., 11,692.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 109,401; Taft, Rep., 195,843; Chafin, Proh., 11,107; Debs. Soc., 14,527.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 106,426; Taft, Rep., 64,334; Roosevelt, Prog., 125,856; Debs, Soc., 27,505.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 179,152; Hughes, Rep., 179,544; Roosevelt, Prog., 290; Hanly, Proh., 7,793; Benson, Soc., 20,117.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 142,994; Harding, Rep., 519,421; Watkins, Proh., 11,489; Debs., Soc., 56,106.

1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 420,759; LaFollette, Progs., 339,192; Davis, Dem., 55,913; Foster, Workers, 4,427; Johns, Soc.-Lab., 1,855.

1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 560,977; Smith, Dem., 396,451; Thomas, Soc., 6,774; Foster, Com., 4,853; Industrial, 1,921.

1932 (Pres.): Roosevelt, Dem., 600,806; Hoover, Rep., 363,959; Thomas, Soc., 25,476; Foster, Com., 6,101; Coxey, Farm. Lab., 5,731; Reynolds, Ind., 770.

1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 698,811; Landon, Rep., 350,461; Lemke, Union, 74,296; Thomas, Soc., 2,872; Browder, Com., 2,574; Aiken, Soc., 961.

1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 644,196; Willkie, Rep., 596,274; Thomas, Soc., 5,454; Browder, Com., 2,711; Aiken, Ind., 2,553.

Mississippi

Counties	1948		1944	
	Thur., States Rights	Tru., Dem.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Adams	2,032	71	1,431	72
Alcorn	1,984	1,013	2,569	88
Amite	1,559	55	1,348	25
Attala	2,299	130	1,990	25
Benton	679	118	800	16
Bolivar	2,579	219	2,119	119
Calhoun	1,074	786	2,006	39
Carroll	1,138	74	1,360	21
Chickasaw	1,826	115	1,762	42
Choctaw	1,110	131	1,066	46
Claiborne	741	19	667	12
Clarke	1,763	144	1,605	38
Clay	1,604	59	956	48
Coahoma	1,959	246	2,234	40
Copiah	2,523	89	2,320	22
Covington	1,532	135	1,615	18
De Soto	1,299	137	1,469	52
Forrest	5,296	406	3,394	61
Franklin	1,160	55	1,137	35
George	1,032	108	1,025	18
Greene	885	118	879	63
Grenada	1,405	109	1,239	14
Hancock	1,400	222	1,536	80
Harrison	6,325	692	5,458	265
Hinds	13,705	1,041	9,575	215
Holmes	2,139	61	1,796	20
Humphreys	1,116	17	1,103	4
Issaquena	209	11	206	4
Itawamba	1,050	634	1,287	94
Jackson	2,671	783	2,496	92
Jasper	1,795	121	1,610	16
Jefferson	967	15	681	5
Jeff. Davis	1,452	41	1,305	57
Jones	5,709	599	4,563	110
Kemper	1,389	98	1,309	26
Lafayette	1,184	744	2,041	26
Lamar	1,342	91	1,043	27
Lauderdale	5,322	578	5,653	168
Lawrence	1,261	66	1,456	30
Leake	2,387	180	2,736	8
Lee	3,127	636	3,279	52
Leflore	2,749	139	2,200	23
Lincoln	3,082	52	2,380	49
Lowndes	2,755	116	1,969	47
Madison	1,831	81	1,805	28
Marion	2,491	205	2,415	17

Mississippi (Continued)

Counties	1948 Thur., States' Rights	1948 Tru., Dem.	1944 Roos., Dem.	1944 Dewey, Rep.
Marshall	1,215	152	1,349	23
Monroe	2,281	624	2,927	81
Montg'm'y	1,573	105	1,286	23
Neshoba	2,833	260	2,869	60
Newton	2,439	169	2,448	31
Noxubee	1,031	74	934	36
Oktibbeha	1,786	158	1,821	28
Panola	1,935	195	1,798	22
Pearl River	1,925	146	2,093	36
Perry	764	87	775	20
Pike	3,648	221	2,738	56
Pontotoc	1,535	348	1,647	43
Prentiss	988	602	1,585	58
Quitman	1,046	91	1,001	11
Rankin	2,677	57	2,331	32
Scott	2,339	170	2,105	28
Sharkey	745	23	666	5
Simpson	2,342	171	2,403	25
Smith	1,900	295	2,432	31
Stone	1,053	50	972	32
Sunflower	2,482	136	2,546	32
Tal'hatchie	2,122	287	2,377	28
Tate	1,196	199	1,405	12
Tippah	1,658	425	2,439	59
Tishomingo	1,073	711	1,366	171
Tunica	715	23	649	11
Union	1,420	478	2,054	73
Walthall	1,202	85	1,170	26
Warren	3,602	320	3,018	101
Washington	2,447	260	1,535	36
Wayne	1,235	137	1,302	16
Webster	1,078	277	1,468	43
Wilkinson	809	43	773	17
Winston	1,828	240	1,757	15
Yalobusha	1,382	135	1,525	28
Yazoo	2,297	70	2,200	27
Totals	**167,538**	**19,384**	**158,515**	**3,742**

1948 (President)—Dewey, Rep., 5,043; Wallace, Prog., 225.

1944 (President)—Regular Democrats, 9,964; Independent Republican, 7,859. Soldier vote included; no separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF MISSISSIPPI

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 47,288: Grant, Rep., 82,175.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 112,173; Hayes, Rep., 52,605.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 75,750; Garfield, Rep., 34,854; Weaver, Greenback, 5,797.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 76,510; Blaine, Rep., 43,509.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 85,467; Harrison, Rep., 31,120; Fisk, Proh., 258.

1892 (Pres.) Cleveland, Dem., 40,288; Harrison, Rep., 1,342; Weaver, People's, 10,102; Bidwell, Proh., 995.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 63,793; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 1,071; McKinley, Rep., 5,123; Levering, Proh., 485.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 51,706; McKinley, Rep., 5,753.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 53,374; Roosevelt, Rep., 3,187; Debs, Soc., 392.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem.,, 60,287; Taft, Rep., 4,363; Debs, Soc., 978.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 57,227; Taft, Rep., 1,595; Roosevelt, Prog., 3,645; Debs, Soc., 2,601.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 80,422; Hughes, Rep., 4,253; Benson, Soc., 1,481.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 69,277; Harding, Rep., 11,576; Debs, Soc., 1,639.

1924 (Pres.), Davis, Dem., 100,475; Coolidge, Rep., 8,546; LaFollette, Prog., 3,494.

1928 (Pres.), Smith, Dem., 124,539; Hoover, Rep., 27,153.

1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 140,168; Hoover, Rep., 5,180; Thomas, Soc., 686.

1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 157,318; Landon, Rep. Howard faction, 2,760; Rowlands faction, 1,675; total, 4,435; Thomas, Soc., 329.

1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 168,252; Willkie, Ind. Rep., 4,550; Rep., 2,814; total, 7,364. Thomas, Soc., 103.

Missouri

Counties	1948 Tru., Dem.	1948 Dewey, Rep.	1944 Roos., Dem.	1944 Dewey, Rep.
Adair	4,136	4,024	3,606	4,909
Andrew	2,576	3,142	2,254	3,734
Atchison	2,498	2,190	2,214	2,803
Audrain	7,495	2,739	6,471	3,455
Barry	4,724	4,812	4,029	5,796
Barton	3,008	2,577	2,688	3,356
Bates	4,371	4,156	4,096	5,122
Benton	1,360	2,768	1,108	3,294
Bollinger	2,075	2,187	1,841	2,850
Boone	10,200	4,289	9,704	4,195
Buchanan	22,975	13,002	20,091	15,1
Butler	5,319	4,276	4,219	6,3
Caldwell	1,985	2,687	2,001	3,3
Callaway	6,215	2,433	5,757	3,1
Camden	1,264	2,020	990	2,1
Cape Girar.	7,872	7,084	6,845	8,3
Carroll	3,401	4,212	3,283	5,1
Carter	1,255	964	1,207	1,0
Cass	5,415	3,614	4,347	4,6
Cedar	2,062	2,928	1,478	3,5
Charlton	4,170	2,615	3,930	3,8
Christian	1,600	3,129	1,134	4,1
Clark	2,352	2,264	2,155	2,7
Clay	11,855	6,408	8,682	6,7
Clinton	3,481	2,227	3,079	2,9
Cole	7,891	6,909	7,139	7,3
Cooper	3,865	4,094	3,729	4,9
Crawford	2,289	2,650	2,177	3,0
Dade	1,733	2,783	1,462	3,3
Dallas	1,590	2,695	1,064	3,2
Davies	2,868	2,823	2,567	3,1
DeKalb	2,033	2,098	1,961	2,6
Dent	2,973	2,003	2,699	2,4
Douglas	1,163	2,734	746	3,1
Dunklin	10,979	2,466	8,431	4,2
Franklin	7,822	7,725	5,958	9,3
Gasconade	1,204	4,268	994	5,0
Gentry	3,410	2,633	3,022	2,9
Greene	20,762	18,936	17,287	21,1
Grundy	3,177	3,331	2,997	4,1
Harrison	2,854	3,646	2,623	4,2
Henry	5,551	4,619	4,587	5,1
Hickory	733	1,728	560	2,1
Holt	2,040	2,607	1,785	3,1
Howard	4,143	1,538	3,958	1,9
Howell	3,599	4,427	3,020	5,1
Iron	2,552	1,435	2,205	1,1
Jackson	139,186	86,471	20,957	19,1
Jasper	15,404	14,593	13,111	17,1
Jefferson	10,280	6,085	7,953	6,1
Johnson	4,888	4,903	4,419	5,1
Kan. City			92,846	76,1
Knox	2,268	1,620	1,943	2,1
Laclede	3,221	3,773	3,011	4,1
Lafayette	5,988	6,634	5,603	7,1
Lawrence	4,649	5,392	3,859	6,1
Lewis	3,155	1,564	2,883	1,9
Lincoln	4,190	2,135	3,773	2,1
Linn	5,758	4,034	5,242	4,1
Livingston	4,182	3,835	3,887	4,1
McDonald	2,925	2,979	2,523	3,1
Macon	5,193	3,833	4,772	4,1
Madison	2,509	2,086	2,203	2,1
Maries	1,948	894	1,824	1,1
Marion	9,122	3,802	8,575	4,1
Mercer	1,008	1,595	1,035	2,1
Miller	2,514	3,088	2,229	3,1
Mississippi	4,592	1,293	4,182	1,1
Moniteau	2,787	2,594	2,327	3,1
Monroe	4,769	809	5,000	1,1
Montg'm'y	2,792	2,889	2,743	3,1
Morgan	1,862	2,365	1,735	2,1
N. Madrid	8,925	2,082	7,626	4,1
Newton	5,598	5,820	5,146	6,1
Nodaway	6,253	4,886	5,407	5,1
Oregon	3,133	1,214	2,734	1,1
Osage	2,672	2,488	2,121	3,1
Ozark	859	1,967	628	2,1
Pemiscot	10,269	2,249	7,380	4,1
Perry	2,133	2,903	2,014	4,1
Pettis	8,388	6,657	7,176	7,1
Phelps	5,202	3,053	4,256	3,1
Pike	4,934	2,448	4,659	3,1
Platte	4,354	1,644	3,741	2,1
Polk	3,079	4,026	2,527	5,1
Pulaski	2,858	1,644	3,048	2,1
Putnam	1,463	2,499	1,168	3,1
Ralls	3,013	908	2,799	1,1
Randolph	7,912	2,256	7,629	3,1
Ray	4,826	2,102	4,521	3,1
Reynolds	2,050	692	1,877	1,1
Ripley	2,304	1,533	1,923	1,1
St. Charles	6,049	5,976	4,880	7,1
St. Clair	2,489	2,548	2,119	3,1
St. Francois	7,276	6,234	6,745	7,1
Ste. Genev.	1,984	1,567	1,878	2,1
St. Louis	62,684	69,592	57,780	64,1
Saline	7,185	4,822	6,715	6,1
Schuyler	1,892	1,377	1,729	1,1
Scotland	2,451	1,693	2,158	1,1
Scott	8,266	2,519	7,132	3,1
Shannon	2,352	805	2,093	1,1
Shelby	3,400	1,348	3,435	1,1
Stoddard	7,029	3,117	5,982	5,1
Stone	892	2,222	737	2,1
Sullivan	3,443	3,140	2,880	3,1
Taney	1,427	2,361	936	2,1
Texas	4,664	3,320	4,011	4,1
Vernon	5,342	3,808	4,885	4,1
Warren	1,071	2,380	815	1,1
Washington	2,370	2,200	2,065	2,1
Wayne	2,695	1,937	2,169	2,1

ouri (Continued)	1948		1944	
unties	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
ster	3,292	3,581	2,777	4,281
h	1,563	1,162	1,437	1,444
ht	2,505	3,542	2,116	4,413
ouis Cy.	220,654	120,656	204,687	134,411
tals	917,315	655,039	807,357	761,175

8 (President)—Wallace, Prog., 3,998; Thomas, 2,222; Write-Ins, 54.
4 (President)—Thomas, Soc., 1,750; Watson, 1,175; Teichert, Soc. Labor, 221. Soldier included; no separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF MISSOURI

(Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 151,434; ant. Rep., 119,116; O'Connor, Lab. Rep., 2,429.
(Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 203,077; Hayes, Rep., 029; Cooper, Greenback, 3,498.
(Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 208,609; Garfield, p., 153,567; Weaver, Greenback, 35,135.
(Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 235,988; Blaine, p., 202,929; St. John, Proh., 2,153.
(Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 261,943; Harrison, p., 236,252; Fisk, Proh., 4,539; Streeter, U. b., 18,619.
(Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 268,188; Harrison, p., 226,918; Weaver, Peoples', 41,213; Bidwell, oh., 4,331.
(Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and Peoples' (Populist), 1,576; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 2,363; Kinley, Rep., 239,333; Levering, Proh., 2,462.
(Pres.)—Bryan, Dem., 351,922; McKinley, p., 314,092; Woolley, Proh., 5,965; Debs, Soc., 39.
(Pres.), Parker, Dem., 296,312; Roosevelt p., 321,449; Swallow, Proh., 7,191; Debs, Soc., 009.
(Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 346,574; Taft, Rep., 7,203; Chafin, Proh., 4,231; Debs. Soc., 15,431.
(Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 330,746; Taft, Rep., 7,821; Roosevelt, Prog., 124,371; Debs, Soc., 466.
(Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 398,025; Hughes, Rep., 9,339; Hanly, Proh., 3,884; Benson, Soc., 14,612.
(Pres.), Cox, Dem., 574,799; Harding, Rep., 7,162; Watkins, Proh., 5,142; Debs, Soc., 242; Christensen, F.-Lab., 3,291.
(Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 648,486; Davis, Dem., 2,753; LaFollette, Progs., 84,160; Faris, Pron., 118; Johns, Soc.-Lab., 909; Wallace, Comm. nd, 259.
(Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 834,080; Smith, Dem., 2,562; Thomas, Soc., 3,739; Reynolds, Soc., b. 340.
(Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,025,406; Hoover, p., 564,713; Thomas, Soc., 16,374; Upshaw, oh., 2,429; Foster, Com., 568; Reynolds, Soc. b., 404.
(Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,111,403; Landon, p., 697,891; Lemke, Union., 14,630; Thomas, c., 3,454; Colvin, Proh., 908; Browder, Com., 7; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 292.
(Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 958,476; Willkie, ep., 871,009; Thomas, Soc., 2,226; Babson, Proh., 309; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 209.

Montana

unties	1948		1944	
	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
verhead	1,356	1,583	1,263	1,556
Horn	1,328	1,334	1,289	1,394
ne	1,669	997	1,469	990
adwater	536	704	558	760
oon	1,997	1,901	2,073	2,126
ter	568	501	610	507
cade	12,082	6,830	10,924	6,372
uteau	1,832	1,118	1,906	1,220
ter	2,359	1,845	2,038	1,830
uels	826	624	824	680
vson	1,397	1,555	1,362	1,549
r Lodge	3,862	2,036	4,347	2,176
on	623	678	494	870
gus	3,059	2,411	3,164	2,229
head	4,546	4,240	3,608	4,060
latin	3,548	4,220	3,479	3,120
field	451	501	478	553
cier	2,238	1,238	2,142	1,228
d'n Val'y	295	352	266	395
nite	567	659	574	702
	3,321	1,645	2,986	1,646
erson	836	750	803	797
lth Basin	934	609	1,049	691
e	2,177	2,295	1,750	2,265
ris&Clark	4,745	5,174	4,737	4,482
erty	542	354	440	393
coln	1,689	1,079	1,445	1,109
dison	1,006	1,300	1,022	1,278
Cone	702	518	763	526

Counties	1948		1944	
	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Meagher	497	518	482	509
Mineral	475	338	401	380
Missoula	7,005	6,426	5,558	5,371
Musselshell	1,188	1,010	1,342	1,004
Park	2,222	2,461	2,245	2,396
Petroleum	235	214	225	253
Phillips	1,506	964	1,435	1,089
Pondera	1,555	902	1,448	890
Powder Riv.	480	784	476	650
Powell	1,427	1,163	1,527	1,100
Prairie	527	499	468	598
Ravalli	2,159	2,354	1,926	2,342
Richland	1,613	1,332	1,777	1,347
Roosevelt	1,820	1,142	1,848	1,281
Rosebud	1,031	1,106	1,114	1,154
Sanders	1,425	1,191	1,184	1,070
Sheridan	1,515	699	1,713	791
Silver Bow	12,715	7,305	13,228	7,610
Stillwater	890	1,137	934	1,201
Sweet Grass	499	843	533	897
Teton	1,632	1,005	1,508	1,074
Toole	1,756	1,092	1,545	1,113
Treasure	291	253	282	287
Valley	2,535	1,375	2,196	1,341
Wheatland	733	780	733	767
Wibaux	471	421	425	432
Yellowstone	9,718	10,342	8,140	8,706
Totals	119,071	96,770	112,556	93,163

1948 (President)—Wallace, Prog., 7,313; Thomas, Soc., 695; Watson, Proh., 429.
1944 (President)—Thomas, Soc., 1,296; Watson, Proh., 340. Soldier vote included; no separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF MONTANA

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 17,581; Harrison, Rep., 18,851; Weaver, People's, 7,334; Bidwell, Proh., 549.
1896 (Pres.), McKinley, Rep., 10,494; Bryan, Dem. and People's, 42,537; Levering, Proh., 186.
1900 (Pres.), McKinley, Rep., 25,373; Bryan, Dem., 37,145; Woolley, Proh., 298; Debs, Soc., 708.
1904 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Rep., 34,932; Parker, Dem., 21,773; Swallow, Proh., 335; Debs, Soc., 5,676.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 29,326; Taft, Rep., 32,333; Chafin, Proh., 827; Debs, Soc., 5,855.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 27,941; Taft, Rep., 18,512; Roosevelt, Prog., 22,456; Debs, Soc., 10,885.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 101,063; Hughes, Rep., 66,750; Roosevelt, Prog., 298; Benson, Soc., 9,564
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 57,372; Harding, Rep., 109,430; Christensen, F.-Lab., 12,204.
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 74,138; LaFollette, Progs., 61,105; Davis, Dem., 33,805; Foster, Workers, 357; Johns, Soc.-Lab., 247.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 113,300; Smith, Dem., 78,578; Thomas, Soc., 1,667; Foster, Com., 563.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 127,286; Hoover, Rep., 73,078; Thomas, Soc., 7,891; Foster, Com., 1,775; Harvey, Lib., 1,449.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 159,690; Landon, Rep., 63,598; Lemke, Union, 5,549; Thomas, Soc., 1,066; Browder, Com., 385; Colvin, Proh., 224.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 145,698; Willkie, Rep., 99,579; Thomas, Soc., 1,443; Babson, Proh., 664; Browder, Com., 489.

Nebraska

Counties	1948		1944	
	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Adams	4,652	5,560	4,612	7,165
Antelope	1,873	2,868	1,618	3,888
Arthur	147	199	153	268
Banner	229	309	154	378
Blaine	248	252	248	366
Boone	1,778	2,235	1,665	2,865
Box Butte	2,023	2,351	1,736	2,994
Boyd	1,035	1,060	895	1,456
Brown	700	1,174	745	1,549
Buffalo	3,716	4,862	3,852	6,073
Burt	1,900	2,656	2,162	3,189
Butler	2,605	2,105	2,922	2,493
Cass	3,041	3,527	3,144	4,588
Cedar	2,578	2,616	1,839	3,616
Chase	736	1,094	648	1,444
Cherry	1,492	2,141	1,371	2,314
Cheyenne	2,139	2,161	1,752	2,654
Clay	1,589	2,511	1,530	3,375
Colfax	1,897	1,928	2,178	2,314
Cuming	1,657	2,930	1,401	4,008
Custer	3,356	4,057	3,321	5,330
Dakota	2,372	1,379	1,989	1,703
Dawes	1,499	2,399	1,447	2,747
Dawson	2,603	4,203	2,270	5,017
Deuel	412	1,043	406	1,125
Dixon	1,722	1,899	1,463	2,382
Dodge	4,870	5,848	4,278	6,803
Douglas	49,258	47,175	63,762	53,443

Nebraska (Continued)

Counties	1948 Tru., Dem.	1948 Dewey, Rep.	1944 Roos., Dem.	1944 Dewey, Rep.
Dundy	646	935	613	1,320
Fillmore	1,896	2,677	1,788	3,362
Franklin	1,340	1,555	969	2,085
Frontier	846	1,307	758	1,855
Furnas	1,494	2,258	1,329	2,870
Gage	4,124	5,311	4,238	7,352
Garden	619	923	541	1,248
Garfield	542	702	408	896
Gosper	572	621	484	935
Grant	139	273	172	327
Greeley	1,265	829	1,265	1,242
Hall	4,590	5,694	4,768	7,651
Hamilton	1,509	2,406	1,330	3,057
Harlan	1,220	1,490	1,006	1,991
Hayes	418	529	387	782
Hitchcock	923	1,208	877	1,556
Holt	2,622	3,147	2,565	4,198
Hooker	86	249	103	330
Howard	1,893	1,133	2,042	1,556
Jefferson	2,208	3,352	2,187	4,257
Johnson	1,291	1,817	1,019	2,649
Kearney	1,400	1,440	1,267	1,782
Keith	1,109	1,600	1,147	1,739
Keya Paha	397	538	334	781
Kimball	672	1,024	576	1,169
Knox	2,597	2,778	2,487	3,762
Lancaster	18,338	23,620	19,338	26,715
Lincoln	4,131	4,419	4,344	5,969
Logan	233	254	244	450
Loup	263	294	182	488
McPherson	138	209	118	310
Madison	3,304	5,486	3,373	6,892
Merrick	1,267	2,074	1,390	2,691
Morrill	1,320	1,478	1,108	1,998
Nance	1,019	1,339	1,113	1,697
Nemaha	1,687	2,413	1,785	3,267
Nuckolls	1,827	2,036	1,607	2,685
Otoe	2,515	4,060	2,664	5,291
Pawnee	1,271	1,725	1,275	2,254
Perkins	863	904	806	1,301
Phelps	1,815	2,489	1,451	2,460
Pierce	1,383	1,866	1,204	2,956
Platte	3,317	3,812	3,448	4,509
Polk	1,396	2,026	1,517	2,357
Red Willow	2,238	2,610	2,132	3,107
Richardson	3,519	3,778	3,483	4,482
Rock	455	809	506	984
Saline	3,598	2,641	3,899	3,255
Sarpy	2,635	2,367	2,654	2,641
Saunders	3,979	3,660	4,159	6,615
Scotts Bluff	4,386	5,409	3,733	6,947
Seward	2,274	2,916	2,083	3,721
Sheridan	1,181	2,180	1,031	2,570
Sherman	1,608	1,003	1,584	1,309
Sioux	520	657	408	876
Stanton	989	1,259	874	1,682
Thayer	1,931	2,601	1,644	3,554
Thomas	238	312	214	338
Thurston	1,890	1,149	1,632	1,584
Valley	1,385	1,670	1,475	2,096
Washington	1,906	2,400	2,274	2,844
Wayne	1,158	2,323	1,021	2,886
Webster	1,365	1,964	1,094	2,523
Wheeler	327	264	310	392
York	2,091	3,960	1,808	4,885
Totals	**224,165**	**264,774**	**233,246**	**329,880**

1948 (President)—No minor parties listed.
1944 (President)—Soldier vote included; no separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF NEBRASKA

1872 (Pres.), Grant, Rep., 18,329; Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 7,812.
1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 17,554; Hayes, Rep., 31,916; Cooper, Greenback, 2,320; Smith, Proh. Ref., 1,599.
1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 28,523; Garfield, Rep., 54,979; Weaver, Greenback, 3,950; Dow, Proh., 1,599.
1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 54,391; Blaine, Rep., 76,912; St. John, Proh., 2,899.
1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 80,542; Harrison, Rep., 108,425; Fisk, Proh., 9,429; Streeter, U. Lab., 4,226.
1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 24,943; Harrison, Rep., 87,227; Weaver, People's, 83,134; Bidwell, Proh., 4,902.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 115,999; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 2,885; McKinley, Rep., 103,064; Levering, Proh., 2,040.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 114,013; McKinley, Rep., 121,835; Woolley, Proh., 3,655; Debs, Soc., 823.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 52,921; Roosevelt, Rep., 138,558; Swallow, Proh., 6,323; Debs, Soc., 7,412.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 131,099; Taft, Rep., 126,997; Chafin, Proh., 5,179; Debs, Soc., 3,524.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 109,008; Taft, Rep., 54,029; Roosevelt, Prog., 72,614; Debs, Soc., 10,174.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 158,827; Hughes, Rep., 117,257; Hanly, Proh., 2,952; Benson, Soc., 7,141.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 119,608; Harding, Re 247,498; Watkins, Proh., 5,947; Debs, Soc., 9,6
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 218,585; Davis, De 137,289; LaFollette, Prog., 106,701; Faris, Pro 1,594.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 349,745; Smith, De 197,959; Thomas, Soc., 3,434.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 359,082; Hoov Rep., 201,177; Thomas, Soc., 9,876.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 347,454; Land Rep., 248,731; Lemke, Union, 12,847.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 263,677; Will Rep., 352,201.

Nevada

Counties	1948 Tru. Dem.	1948 Dewey, Rep.	1944 Roos., Dem.	1944 Dewe Rep
Churchill	1,055	1,206	1,046	1.
Clark	10,787	6,382	7,350	4.
Douglas	298	719	282	
Elko	2,026	1,683	2,280	1.
Esmeralda	183	164	223	
Eureka	278	312	217	
Humboldt	886	901	994	
Lander	298	397	383	
Lincoln	1,004	520	1,295	
Lyon	629	967	708	
Mineral	1,194	706	1,344	
Nye	595	722	943	
Ormsby	681	1,095	665	
Pershing	541	677	524	
Storey	184	187	173	
Washoe	8,365	11,323	8,384	9
White Pine	2,287	1,396	2,812	1
Totals	**31,291**	**29,357**	**29,623**	**24**

1948 (President)—Wallace, Prog., 1,469.
1944 (President)—Soldier vote included; no s rate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF NEVADA

1872 (Pres.), Grant, Rep., 8,413; Greeley, and Lib., 6,236.
1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 9,308; Hayes, 10,383.
1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 8,619; Garfield, 7,878.
1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 5,578; Blaine, 7,193; Butler, Greenback, 26.
1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 5,149; Harr Rep., 7,088; Fisk, Proh., 41.
1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 714; Harrison, 2,711; Weaver, People's, 7,264; Bidwell, Proh.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., and People's (Popu 8,376; McKinley, Rep., 1,938.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 6,347; McKinley, 3,849.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 3,982; Roosevelt, 6,864; Debs, Soc., 925.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 11,212; Taft, 10,775; Debs, Soc., 2,103.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 7,986; Taft, Rep., Roosevelt, Prog., 5,620; Debs, Soc., 3,313.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 17,776; Hughes, 12,127; Hanly, Proh., 348; Benson, Soc., 3,
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 9,851; Harding, 15,479; Debs, Soc., 1,864.
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 11,243; LaFo Prog, 9,769; Davis, Dem., 5,909.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 18,327; Smith, 14,090.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 28,756; Ho Rep., 12,674.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 31,925; La Rep., 11,923.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 31,945; Wi Rep., 21,229.

New Hampshire

Counties	1948 Tru., Dem.	1948 Dewey, Rep.	1944 Roos., Dem.	1944 De R
Belknap	3,822	7,152	5,325	
Carroll	1,869	6,127	2,461	
Cheshire	6,337	9,043	7,098	
Coos	7,930	7,005	8,709	
Grafton	6,841	12,248	8,743	1
Hill'boro'gh.	41,789	28,257	42,306	2
Merrimack	11,171	16,586	13,382	1
Rockingh'm.	11,937	18,890	13,170	1
Stafford	11,603	9,988	12,497	
Sullivan	4,696	6,003	5,972	
Totals	**107,995**	**121,299**	**119,663**	**1**

1948 (President)—Wallace, Prog., 1,970; Th Soc., 86; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 83; Thurmond, S Rights, 7.
1944 (President)—Thomas, Soc., 46. S vote included; no separate tabulation.

Hampshire (Continued)

PAST VOTE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

(Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 31,425; Grant, ., 37,168; O'Conor, Lab. Ref., 100; Black, h., 200.
(Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 38,510; Hayes, Rep., 540.
(Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 40,797; Garfield, ., 44,856; Weaver, Greenback, 528; Dow, h., 180.
(Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 39,198; Blaine, Rep., 254; St. John, Proh., 1,571; Butler, Green- k, 552.
(Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 43,456; Harrison, p., 45,728; Fisk, Proh., 1,593; Streeter, United bor, 42.
(Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 43,081; Harrison, p., 45,658; Weaver, People's, 293; Bidwell, h., 1,297.
(Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 650; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 3,420; Mc- ley, Rep., 57,444; Levering, Proh., 825.
(Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 35,489; McKinley, Rep., 798; Woolley, Proh., 1,271; Debs, Soc., 790.
(Pres.), Parker, Dem., 33,905; Roosevelt, Rep., 180; Swallow, Proh., 749; Debs, Soc., 1,090.
(Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 33,655; Taft, Rep., 149; Chafin, Proh., 905; Debs, Soc., 1,299.
(Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 34,724; Taft, Rep., 927; Roosevelt, Prog., 17,794; Debs, Soc., 1,980.
(Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 43,781; Hughes, Rep., 725; Hanly, Proh., 303; Benson, Soc., 1,318.
(Pres.), Cox, Dem., 62,662; Harding, Rep., 196; Debs, Soc., 1,234.
(Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 98,575; Davis, Dem., 201; LaFollette, Prog., 8,993.
(Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 115,404; Smith, Dem., 715; Thomas, Soc., 455; Foster, Com., 173.
(Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 100,680; Hoover, p., 103,629; Thomas, Soc., 947; Foster, Com., .
(Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 108,460; Landon, p., 104,642; Lemke, Union, 4,819; Browder, m., 193.
(Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 125,292; Willkie, p., 110,127.

New Jersey

unties	1948		1944	
	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
ntic	25,313	31,608	28,972	25,593
en	69,132	142,657	76,350	142,836
ington	20,801	21,183	22,623	18,765
den	66,388	51,977	85,691	42,197
May	6,031	11,227	6,325	8,252
berland	15,195	16,556	15,674	14,477
	155,468	166,963	174,320	178,989
ester	15,785	19,477	17,758	16,684
son	182,979	111,113	191,354	117,087
tedon	6,515	10,654	6,774	9,843
cer	49,690	37,794	52,383	36,844
llesex	61,634	49,810	60,504	45,232
mouth	30,507	52,908	34,720	49,349
ris	18,864	42,558	21,454	39,732
n	6,366	16,740	7,683	13,317
aic	60,147	59,675	68,737	67,856
m	9,278	8,961	10,345	7,942
erset	14,104	22,034	14,467	20,266
ex	4,527	9,269	5,237	8,817
n	66,759	87,402	75,969	86,543
ren	9,972	10,558	10,024	10,714
otals	895,455	981,124	987,874	961,335

48 (President)—Wallace, Prog., 42,683; Watson, ., 10,593; Thomas, Soc., 10,521; Dobbs, Soc. kers., 5,825; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 3,354.
44 (President)—Teichert, Soc. Labor., 6,939; son, National Proh., 4,255; Thomas, Soc., 3,358. oldier vote (included in totals)—Roosevelt, 31; Dewey, 64,748.

PAST VOTE OF NEW JERSEY

(Pres.), Grant, Rep., 91,656; Greeley, Dem nd Lib., 76,456.
(Pres.), Hayes, Rep., 103,517; Tilden, Dem. 5,962.
(Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 122,565; Garfield ep., 120,555; Weaver, Greenback, 2,617.
(Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 127,784; Blaine ep., 123,433; St. John, Proh., 6,153; Butler reenback, 3,456.
(Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 151,508; Harrison ep., 144,360; Fisk, Proh., 7,933.
(Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 171,066; Harrison ep., 156,101; Bidwell, Proh., 8,133.
(Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist) 3,695; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 6,378; cKinley, Rep., 221,371; Levering, Proh., 5,617
(Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 164,879; McKinley, Rep. 1,754; Woolley, Proh., 7,190; Debs, Soc., 4,611
(Pres.), Parker, Dem., 164,367; Roosevelt, ep., 245,164; Swallow, Proh., 6,845; Debs, Soc., 587.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 182,567; Taft, Rep., 265,326; Chafin, Proh., 4,934; Debs, Soc., 10,253.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 170,282; Taft, Rep., 88,834; Roosevelt, Prog., 145,409; Debs, Soc., 15,900.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 211,645; Hughes, Rep., 269,352; Hanly, Proh., 3,187; Benson, Soc., 10,462.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 258,229; Harding, Rep., 611,670; Watkins, Proh., 4,711; Debs, Soc., 27,217; Christensen, F-Lab., 2,173.
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 676,277; Davis, Dem., 298,043; LaFollette, Prog., 109,028; Faris, Proh., 1,660; Foster, Workers, 1,560; Johns, Soc.-Lab., 358.
1928 (Pres.), Smith, Dem., 616,517; Hoover, Rep., 926,050; Foster, Com., 1,257; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 500.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 806,630; Hoover, Rep., 775,684; Thomas, Soc., 42,998; Foster, Com., 2,915; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 1,062; Upshaw, Proh., 774.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,083,549; Landon, Rep., 719,421; Lemke, Union, 9,405; Thomas, Soc., 3,895; Browder, Com., 1,590; Colvin, Proh., 916; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 346.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,016,404; Willkie, Rep., 944,876; Browder, Com., 8,814; Thomas, Soc., 2,823; Babson, Proh., 851; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 446.

New Mexico

Counties	1948		1944	
	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Bernalillo	18,305	16,668	12,229	11,662
Catron	648	521	589	699
Chaves	4,569	3,123	3,350	3,149
Colfax	3,871	2,575	3,017	2,661
Curry	5,759	2,132	3,271	2,326
De Baca	670	458	660	554
Dona Ana	5,116	3,440	4,172	3,149
Eddy	7,593	2,305	5,228	2,083
Grant	3,592	1,999	3,472	1,970
Guadalupe	1,550	1,565	1,539	1,649
Harding	653	649	647	820
Hidalgo	859	374	807	367
Lea	4,708	1,273	2,938	1,227
Lincoln	1,406	1,575	1,342	1,455
Luna	1,629	941	1,383	1,074
McKinley	2,995	2,109	1,425	1,783
Mora	1,541	1,893	2,210	1,547
Otero	2,361	1,354	1,892	1,467
Quay	3,063	1,392	2,272	1,449
Rio Arriba	4,753	4,273	3,792	3,532
Roosevelt	3,087	956	2,359	1,610
Sandoval	1,851	1,675	1,354	1,439
San Juan	1,544	2,407	1,093	1,438
San Miguel	4,953	4,655	4,684	4,014
Santa Fe	6,172	7,491	4,915	5,482
Sierra	1,389	1,274	1,068	1,112
Socorro	1,650	2,139	1,967	2,030
Taos	2,977	2,852	2,525	2,357
Torrance	1,696	1,709	1,438	2,014
Union	1,590	1,246	1,350	1,604
Valencia	2,914	3,280	2,461	2,765
Totals	105,464	80,303	81,389	70,688

1948 (President)—Wallace, Prog., 1,037; Watson, Proh., 127; Thomas, Soc., 83; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 49.
1944 (President)—Watson, Proh., 148. Soldier vote included; no separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF NEW MEXICO

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 22,139; Taft, Rep., 17,990; Roosevelt, Prog., 8,347; Debs, Soc., 2,859.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 33,693; Hughes, Rep., 31,163; Hanly, Proh., 112; Benson, Soc., 1,999.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 46,668; Harding, Rep., 57,634; Christensen, F.-Lab., 1,097.
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 54,745; Davis, Dem., 48,542; LaFollette, Progs., 9,543.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 69,645; Smith, Dem., 48,211; Foster, Com., 158.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 95,089; Hoover, Rep., 54,217; Thomas, Soc., 1,776; Harvey, Lib., 389; Foster, Com., 135.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 105,838; Landon, Rep., 61,710; Lemke, Union, 924; Thomas, Soc., 343; Browder, Com., 43.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 103,699; Willkie, Rep., 79,315.

New York

Counties	1948		1944	
	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Albany	74,623	59,965	65,726	60,543
Allegany	4,641	12,689	4,404	13,454
Broome	25,141	43,110	28,218	44,013
Cattaraugus	10,856	18,246	10,679	19,907
Cayuga	13,807	19,017	13,225	18,680
Chautauqua	20,121	29,969	19,703	32,824

New York (Continued)	1948		1944	
Counties	Tru., Dem.	Dewey Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Chemung	12,951	22,754	12,894	22,198
Chenango	4,670	11,988	4,645	12,745
Clinton	8,990	9,694	8,996	8,775
Columbia	6,276	13,758	6,220	13,055
Cortland	4,539	10,433	4,490	10,450
Delaware	4,789	14,226	4,743	14,916
Dutchess	17,168	34,067	20,488	32,890
Erie	194,162	175,118	176,554	185,975
Essex	3,974	10,287	4,103	10,128
Franklin	6,615	8,993	7,188	9,225
Fulton	7,479	12,787	7,882	13,195
Genesee	6,940	12,650	6,276	13,478
Greene	4,888	10,566	4,787	9,807
Hamilton	731	2,000	766	1,834
Herkimer	12,223	14,688	11,260	15,656
Jefferson	12,782	19,661	13,517	21,834
Lewis	3,121	5,692	3,141	6,256
Livingston	6,310	11,310	5,763	11,383
Madison	5,841	13,413	5,740	13,369
Monroe	109,568	109,608	108,972	111,725
Montgom'y	13,841	14,212	13,202	14,726
Nassau	67,191	184,284	68,137	159,713
Niagara	33,430	35,858	31,008	37,614
Oneida	47,536	46,755	44,752	48,774
Onondaga	64,666	84,370	64,729	80,507
Ontario	8,760	16,156	8,421	16,859
Orange	19,938	38,351	21,465	39,041
Orleans	3,950	9,566	3,622	9,998
Oswego	12,553	19,095	11,510	19,733
Otsego	7,048	15,437	7,193	15,427
Putnam	3,816	8,222	3,644	7,010
Rensselaer	27,834	40,375	27,562	37,819
Rockland	12,640	20,661	11,711	19,471
St. Law'ce	12,971	20,160	13,896	21,919
Saratoga	11,054	20,706	12,056	20,197
Schenec'dy	27,588	35,495	30,262	35,178
Schoharie	3,971	6,751	3,688	6,546
Schuyler	1,800	4,452	1,566	4,506
Seneca	4,781	7,266	3,874	7,424
Steuben	12,726	22,938	12,762	25,538
Suffolk	28,499	75,519	27,577	65,650
Sullivan	6,983	11,253	7,218	11,258
Tioga	3,326	8,673	3,411	8,934
Tompkins	5,521	13,719	6,377	12,805
Ulster	13,924	28,941	15,222	26,703
Warren	5,370	12,884	6,124	12,144
Washington	5,811	13,975	6,466	13,861
Wayne	6,589	16,167	6,418	17,523
Westchester	90,508	177,077	91,461	174,635
Wyoming	4,447	9,871	4,248	10,219
Yates	1,985	5,997	1,792	6,338
Outside N. Y. C.	**1,154,263**	**1,732,875**	**1,130,844**	**1,716,360**
Bronx	285,512	173,044	265,591	211,158
Kings	505,192	330,494	472,020	393,926
New York	333,304	241,752	350,508	258,650
Queens	249,863	323,459	231,780	365,365
Richmond	29,508	39,539	27,855	42,188
Greater N. Y. C.	**1,403,379**	**1,108,288**	**1,347,754**	**1,271,287**
Totals	**2,557,642**	**2,841,163**	**2,478,598**	**2,987,647**

Total Truman vote (1948) 2,780,204.
Total Roosevelt vote (1944) 3,304,238.

1948 (President)—Truman, Liberal, Outside New York City, 29,396; Greater New York City, 193,661; Total, 222,562.

Total Truman Vote—Democrat. 2,557,642; Liberal 222,562. **Grand Total, 2,780,204.**

Wallace, American Labor, Outside New York City, 87,204; Greater New York City, 422,355. Total 509,559.

Thomas, Soc., 40,879; Teichert, Ind. Gov't., 2,729; Dobbs, Soc. Worker, 2,675. Blank, void and scattering, 97,318. State total, 6,274,527.

1944 (President)—Roosevelt, outside New York City: American Labor, 107,814; Liberal, 23,080. Greater New York City: American Labor, 388,591; Liberal, 306,155.

Total Roosevelt vote: Democrat, 2,478,598; American Labor, 496,405; Liberal, 329,235. **Grand Total, 3,304,238.**

Teichert, Indust. Govt., 14,352; Thomas, Soc., 10,553.

Soldier vote (included in totals): Roosevelt, Up-State: Dem., 75,760; American Labor, 1,957; Liberal, 220. New York City: Dem., 145,073; American Labor, 29,434; Liberal, 2,235. Totals: Democrat, 220,833; American Labor, 31,391; Liberal, 2,235. Grand Total: 254,459.

Dewey, Rep., Upstate 84,124; New York City, 66,887. Grand Total, 151,011.

PAST VOTE OF NEW YORK STATE

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem., and Lib., 387,281; Grant, Rep., 440,736; O'Conor, Lab. Ref., 1,454.
1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 521,949; Hayes, Rep., 489,207; Cooper, Greenback, 1,987.
1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 534,511; Garfield, Rep., 555,544; Weaver, Greenback, 12,373.
1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 563,154; Blair Rep., 562,005; St. John, Proh., 25,006; Butt Greenback, 17,004.
1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 635,965; Harriso Rep., 650,338; Fisk, Proh., 30,231; Streeter, Lab., 626; Cowdrey, U. Lab., Ind. ticket, 2,2
1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 654,900; Harriso Rep., 609,459; Weaver, People's, 16,436; Bidwe Proh., 38,193.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populis 551,513; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 18,9 McKinley, Rep., 819,838; Levering, Proh., 16,0
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 678,425; McKinl Rep., 822,013; Woolley, Proh., 22,077; Debs, So 12,869.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 683,981; Roosevel Rep., 859,533; Swallow, Proh., 20,787; De Soc., 36,883.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 667,468; Taft, Re 870,070; Chafin, Proh., 22,667; Debs, Soc., 38,4
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 655,475; Taft, Re 455,428; Roosevelt, Prog., 390,021; Soc., 63,3
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 759,426; Hughes, Re 869,115; Roosevelt, Prog., 10,172; Hanly, Pro 19,031; Benson, Soc., 45,944.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 731,238; Harding, Re 1,871,167; Watkins, Proh., 19,653; Debs, So 203,201; Christensen, F.-Lab., 18,413.
1924 (Pres.), Davis, Dem., 950,796; Coolidge, Re 1,820,058; LaFollette, Prog., 268,510; LaFolle Soc., 198,783; Johnson, Soc. Lab., 9,928; Fos Workers, 8,228.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 2,193,344; Smith, De 2,089,863; Thomas, Soc., 107,332; Reynolds, S Lab., 4,206; Foster, Com., 10,884.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 2,534,959; Hoo Rep., 1,937,963; Thomas, Soc., 177,397; Fos Com., 27,956; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 10,339.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., and American Lab 3,293,222; Landon, Rep., 2,180,670; Thomas, So 86,879; Browder, Com., 35,609.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 2,834,500; Ameri Labor, 417,418; **total, 3,251,918**; Willkie, R 3,027,478; Thomas, Soc., 18,950; Babson, Pr 3,250.

North Carolina

Counties	1948 Tru., Dem.	1948 Dewey, Rep.	1944 Roos., Dem.	1944 Dewe Re
Alamance	8,287	5,124	9,184	4
Alexander	2,057	2,314	2,282	2
Alleghany	1,667	1,374	1,810	1
Anson	2,692	447	3,582	
Ashe	4,633	4,266	4,363	4
Avery	933	2,995	838	3
Beaufort	4,675	1,055	4,706	1
Bertie	3,034	85	3,142	
Bladen	2,831	500	2,542	
Brunswick	2,052	1,896	2,346	1
Buncombe	17,072	11,460	20,878	1
Burke	6,226	6,374	6,795	7
Cabarrus	5,059	4,294	9,064	4
Caldwell	5,033	4,987	5,419	4
Camden	576	127	722	
Carteret	3,491	1,520	3,489	1
Caswell	1,651	351	1,923	
Catawba	8,844	9,471	10,146	
Chatham	3,396	2,008	3,856	
Cherokee	2,771	2,615	2,582	
Chowan	1,070	124	1,314	
Clay	1,307	1,213	1,245	
Cleveland	6,039	1,905	8,170	
Columbus	5,511	1,105	5,717	
Craven	5,039	745	4,872	
Cumberland	4,996	1,741	6,615	
Currituck	1,144	130	1,049	
Dare	802	373	966	
Davidson	7,991	8,539	9,455	
Davie	1,917	2,679	2,266	
Duplin	5,866	1,024	5,464	
Durham	11,530	4,531	12,763	
Edgecombe	6,410	478	6,762	1
Forsyth	12,201	10,147	16,390	1
Franklin	4,538	234	3,967	
Gaston	8,966	6,180	13,744	
Gates	939	89	1,105	
Graham	1,527	1,115	1,889	
Granville	3,513	334	3,215	
Greene	2,687	65	2,528	
Guilford	17,224	14,167	23,495	1
Halifax	6,172	505	6,989	
Harnett	6,608	1,985	6,579	
Haywood	7,373	2,684	7,755	
Henderson	3,311	4,971	5,679	
Hertford	2,165	196	1,996	
Hoke	1,339	142	1,782	
Hyde	800	214	924	
Iredell	5,761	4,441	8,358	
Jackson	4,005	2,520	4,109	
Johnston	9,188	3,211	8,282	
Jones	1,238	113	1,221	
Lee	3,234	871	3,448	
Lenoir	5,445	515	5,253	
Lincoln	3,570	3,635	4,168	

olina (Cont'd) 1948			1944	
ties	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
	2,785	2,388	2,855	2,510
n	2,558	3,341	2,291	4,388
	4,636	163	4,408	133
well	3,805	2,709	4,008	2,258
nb'g	14,353	11,518	25,930	9,434
ll	815	2,908	1,024	3,192
mery	2,165	1,975	2,665	1,963
	3,341	2,719	3,711	2,663
	7,590	684	7,577	876
an'er	5,364	3,162	9,476	2,829
mpton	3,591	179	3,470	172
	3,318	316	2,711	433
	3,523	1,813	3,274	1,467
o	1,370	685	1,295	719
tank	1,976	701	2,540	860
	1,334	304	1,732	441
mans	849	135	960	266
	3,087	480	2,507	607
	8,519	602	8,556	495
	2,078	1,636	2,340	1,678
lph	6,567	8,372	7,277	8,768
ond	4,376	866	5,394	938
on	7,056	1,036	7,278	1,118
ngham	8,553	2,936	8,755	3,024
	6,799	5,722	9,721	5,862
rford	5,992	4,342	7,379	4,698
on	4,965	4,932	4,220	6,062
nd	1,957	359	2,372	303
	4,415	5,902	5,499	6,083
	4,431	3,291	4,110	3,376
	6,956	4,643	7,679	5,116
	1,908	1,389	2,110	1,505
lvania	2,973	2,861	3,019	2,251
ll	732	336	611	281
	3,407	738	5,729	1,114
	3,679	549	4,110	528
	17,939	4,850	18,050	3,996
n	2,376	192	2,480	242
ngton	1,675	333	1,782	497
ga	3,379	3,851	3,214	3,954
e	6,111	1,658	6,228	1,914
s	5,784	8,234	5,578	9,121
u	6,008	665	6,480	769
n	2,083	3,631	2,470	4,392
y	3,481	2,282	3,301	2,402
tals	459,070	258,572	527,399	263,155

3 (President)—Thurmond, States' Rights, ; Wallace, Prog., 3,915.

4 (President)—Soldier vote included; no ate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 70,094; Grant ., 94,769.

(Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 125,427; Hayes, Rep. ,417.

(Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 124,208; Garfield, ., 115,874; Weaver, Greenback, 1,126.

(Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 142,552; Blaine, ., 125,068; St. John, Proh., 454.

(Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 148,336; Harrison ., 134,784; Fisk, Proh., 2,789; Streeter, United oor, 47.

(Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 133,098; Harrison ., 100,565; Weaver, People's, 44,732; Bidwell. ih., 2,630.

(Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's, (Populist) ,488; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 578; McKin- Rep., 155,243; Levering, Proh., 681.

(Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 157,752; McKinley, Rep., ,081; Woolley, Proh., 1,009.

(Pres.), Parker, Dem., 124,121; Roosevelt ., 82,625; Swallow, Proh., 361; Debs, Soc., 124.

(Pres.3, Bryan, Dem., 136,595; Taft, Rep., ,937; Debs, Soc., 378.

(Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 144,507; Taft. Rep., 139; Roosevelt, Prog., 69,130; Debs, Soc., 1,025.

(Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 168,383; Hughes, Rep., ,890; Hanly, Proh., 53; Berger, Soc., 509.

(Pres.), Cox, Dem., 305,447; Harding, Rep., ,848; Watkins, Proh., 17; Debs, Soc., 446.

(Pres.), Davis, Dem., 284,270; Coolidge, Rep., ,753; LaFollette, Prog., 6,651; Faris, Proh.

(Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 348,992; Smith, Dem., ,078.

(Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 497,566; Hoover, p., 208,344; Thomas, Soc., 5,591.

(Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 616,141; Landon, p., 223,283; Thomas, Soc., 21; Browder, Com. Lemke, Union., 2.

(Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 609,015; Willkie, p., 213,633.

North Dakota

Counties	1948 Tru., Dem.	1948 Dewey, Rep.	1944 Roos., Dem.	1944 Dewey, Rep.
Adams	753	908	668	966
Barnes	2,892	3,385	2,922	3,696
Benson	2,216	1,920	2,261	1,726
Billings	311	372	209	354
Bottineau	1,571	2,513	1,953	2,663
Bowman	597	723	609	785
Burke	972	1,212	1,226	1,540
Burleigh	3,117	5,049	3,061	4,616
Cass	9,937	11,430	10,390	10,661
Cavalier	2,198	1,864	2,274	2,011
Dickey	1,264	1,774	1,339	2,134
Divide	887	981	1,513	1,225
Dunn	1,074	1,244	919	1,374
Eddy	919	952	1,042	974
Emmons	1,187	2,223	656	2,255
Foster	1,089	938	1,102	891
Golden Val.	585	788	443	709
Grand Fork.	6,996	6,374	7,707	5,668
Grant	689	1,555	410	1,745
Griggs	1,180	1,036	1,228	990
Hettinger	752	1,517	554	1,812
Kidder	773	1,510	693	1,397
La Moure	1,481	1,999	1,422	2,298
Logan	557	1,585	294	1,904
McHenry	1,770	2,578	1,934	3,141
McIntosh	513	2,203	226	2,682
McKenzie	1,227	1,168	1,592	1,241
McLean	2,283	2,762	2,326	2,822
Mercer	643	2,219	445	2,504
Morton	2,521	3,607	1,850	3,537
Mountrail	1,521	1,395	1,981	1,666
Nelson	1,629	1,672	1,925	1,506
Oliver	304	749	219	756
Pembina	2,666	2,406	2,903	2,410
Pierce	1,147	1,738	1,307	1,992
Ramsey	2,458	2,891	2,539	2,705
Ransom	1,595	1,772	1,639	2,044
Renville	838	812	1,095	1,046
Richland	3,413	3,448	3,192	4,402
Rolette	1,565	1,179	1,745	1,070
Sargent	1,506	1,387	1,426	1,488
Sheridan	372	1,554	386	1,910
Sioux	465	667	445	673
Slope	388	447	439	434
Stark	2,017	3,222	1,534	2,852
Steele	1,163	1,052	1,320	1,042
Stutsman	3,415	4,208	3,243	4,220
Towner	1,100	1,145	1,185	1,097
Traill	1,874	2,328	2,479	2,370
Walsh	4,170	2,646	4,747	2,471
Ward	5,189	5,514	5,822	5,514
Wells	1,492	2,385	1,557	2,529
Williams	2,571	2,133	3,748	2,217
Totals	95,812	115,139	100,144	118,535

1948 (President)—Wallace, Prog., 8,391; Thomas, Soc., 1,000; Thurmond, States' Rights, 374.

1944 (President)—Thomas, Soc., 943; Watson, Proh., 549. Soldier vote included; no separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF NORTH DAKOTA

1892 (Pres.), Harrison, Rep., 17,506; Weaver, People's, 17,700; Bidwell, Proh., 899. The Democrats fused with the People's Party.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 20,686; McKinley, Rep., 26,335.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 20,531; McKinley, Rep., 35,898; Woolley, Proh., 735; Debs, Soc., 520.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 14,273; Roosevelt, Rep., 52,595; Swallow, Proh., 1,140; Debs, Soc., 2,117.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 32,885; Taft, Rep., 57,680; Chafin, Proh., 1,553; Debs, Soc., 2,421.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 29,555; Taft, Rep., 23,090; Roosevelt, Prog., 25,726; Debs, Soc., 6,966

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 55,206; Hughes, Rep., 53,471.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 37,422; Harding, Rep., 160,072; Debs, Soc., 8,282.

1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 94,931; LaFollette Prog., 89,922; Davis, Dem., 13,858; Foster, Workers, 370.

1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 131,441; Smith, Dem., 106,648; Thomas, Soc., 842; Foster, Com., 936.

1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 178,350; Hoover, Rep., 71,772; Harvey, Lib., 1,817; Thomas, Soc., 3,521; Foster, Com., 830.

1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 163,148; Landon, Rep., 72,751; Lemke, Union., 36,708; Thomas, Soc., 552; Browder, Com., 360; Colvin, Proh., 197.

1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 124,036; Willkie, Rep., 154,590; Thomas, Soc., 1,279; Knutson, Com., 545; Babson, Proh., 325.

Ohio

Counties	1948		1944	
	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Adams	4,293	5,103	3,998	5,590
Allen	13,161	17,380	12,564	21,024
Ashland	6,095	8,027	6,130	8,994
Ashtabula	12,560	15,389	13,319	17,181
Athens	7,398	8,902	7,438	10,326
Auglaize	5,670	6,818	4,888	8,980
Belmont	23,217	13,283	24,093	15,485
Brown	5,140	3,931	4,743	5,024
Butler	24,276	21,393	26,698	22,702
Carroll	2,996	4,283	2,907	4,898
Champaign	4,585	6,492	4,800	7,795
Clark	17,236	18,548	22,362	22,207
Clermont	8,224	8,592	7,937	9,125
Clinton	3,758	6,009	3,713	7,200
Columbiana	16 588	17,724	18,796	19,976
Coshocton	6,457	7,096	6,126	7,917
Crawford	7,600	8,862	7,079	10,464
Cuyahoga	257,955	214,889	330,659	217,824
Darke	8,778	8,956	8,036	11,135
Defiance	4,454	5,927	3,634	7,450
Delaware	4,371	8,089	4,569	9,186
Erie	8,644	9,568	7,753	10,663
Fairfield	9,375	9,471	8,439	11,135
Fayette	3,513	4,865	3,945	5,933
Franklin	84,806	98,707	89,394	99,292
Fulton	2,672	6,523	2,147	7,258
Gallia	3,430	5,743	2,968	6,464
Geauga	2,960	5,535	3,264	5,295
Greene	8,970	9,186	7,937	9,680
Guernsey	6,639	7,651	6,512	8,878
Hamilton	135,290	151,055	144,470	154,960
Hancock	6,598	11,427	6,252	13,450
Hardin	5,474	7,441	5,128	8,566
Harrison	3,422	4,215	3,331	5,194
Henry	3,689	5,024	2,605	7,241
Highland	5,675	6,849	5,336	7,963
Hocking	4,448	3,733	3,766	4,535
Holmes	2,480	2,496	2,563	3,093
Huron	6,073	9,004	5,879	11,442
Jackson	5,059	5,782	4,666	6,786
Jefferson	23,725	14,230	24,827	15,496
Knox	6,120	8,607	5,573	9,963
Lake	10,844	12,973	12,713	13,697
Lawrence	9,495	8,113	7,966	9,312
Licking	12,511	15,164	12,819	16,815
Logan	5,149	8,118	4,944	9,882
Lorain	21,397	21,616	25,254	23,866
Lucas	74,064	66,798	76,109	77,247
Madison	3,356	4,730	3,374	5,546
Mahoning	62,468	37,365	70,102	35,184
Marion	8,223	10,333	8,775	11,925
Medina	5,133	9,462	6,003	10,375
Meigs	3,595	5,564	3,399	6,401
Mercer	5,928	5,266	4,522	7,712
Miami	10,066	13,100	10,476	14,751
Monroe	3,873	2,574	3,574	3,617
Montgomery	76,879	60,048	82,367	63,336
Morgan	1,783	3,480	1,665	4,309
Morrow	2,616	4,327	2,356	5,439
Muskingum	12,765	16,049	12,729	17,577
Noble	2,425	3,494	2,235	4,130
Ottawa	6,157	5,591	4,941	6,922
Paulding	2,512	3,579	2,355	4,515
Perry	5,264	5,692	5,050	7,339
Pickaway	5,290	4,965	5,362	5,997
Pike	4,516	2,639	3,968	3,117
Portage	11,987	11,621	12,533	12,284
Preble	4,656	5,837	4,872	6,609
Putnam	5,114	5,006	3,145	8,004
Richland	14,712	15,894	15,406	18,065
Ross	9,524	10,398	9,928	11,424
Sandusky	7,216	10,847	6,129	13,763
Scioto	17,923	16,800	17,134	17,489
Seneca	7,954	11,493	6,224	15,137
Shelby	6,939	5,406	5,622	7,084
Stark	47,533	51,482	57,393	51,506
Summit	78,096	60,174	90,783	64,696
Trumbull	37,097	25,297	34,312	25,150
Tuscarawas	14,799	11,873	16,184	14,357
Union	3,008	5,688	2,907	6,908
Van Wert	5,127	6,785	5,046	8,529
Vinton	2,016	2,323	1,826	2,719
Warren	5,793	7,584	5,765	8,598
Washington	7,542	10,349	7,023	11,676
Wayne	8,868	12,152	9,506	13,616
Williams	3,662	6,784	3,417	8,738
Wood	9,725	13,197	8,025	16,016
Wyandot	3,308	4,849	3,231	6,144
Totals	**1,452,791**	**1,445,684**	**1,570,763**	**1,582,293**

1948 (President)—Wallace, Prog., 37,596.

1944 (President)—Soldier vote included; no separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF OHIO

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 244,321; Grant, Rep., 281,852; O'Conor, Lab. Ref., 1,163; Black, Proh., 2,100.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 323,182; Hayes, Rep., 330,698; Cooper, Greenback, 3,057; Smith, Proh. Ref., 1,636.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 340,821; Garfiel Rep., 375,048; Weaver, Greenback, 6,456; Do Proh., 2,616.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 368,280; Blair Rep., 400,082; St. John, Proh., 11,069; Butle Greenback, 5,179.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 396,455; Harrisc Rep., 416,054; Fisk, Proh., 24,356; Streete United Labor, 3,496.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 404,115; Harrisc Rep., 405,187; Weaver, People's, 14,852; Bidwe Proh., 26,012.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populis 477,497; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 1,8 McKinley, Rep., 525,991; Levering, Proh., 7,7

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 474,882; McKinley, Re 543,918; Woolley, Proh., 10,203; Debs, Soc., 4,8

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 344,940; Roosevel Rep., 600,095; Swallow, Proh., 19,339; Debs, So 36,200.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 502,721; Taft, Re 572,312; Chafin, Proh., 11,402; Debs, Soc., 33,7

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 424,834; Taft, Re 278,168; Roosevelt, Prog., 229,807; Debs, So 90,144.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 604,161; Hughes, Re 514,753; Hanly, Proh., 8,080; Benson, Soc., 38,0

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 780,037; Harding, Re 1,182,022; Watkins, Proh., 294; Debs, Soc., 57,1

1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 1,176,130; Dav Dem., 477,888; La Follette, Prog., 357,948; Joh Soc.-Lab., 3,025; Wallace, Comm. Land., 1,2

1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 1,627,546; Smith, De 864,210; Thomas, Soc., 8,683; Foster, Co 2,836; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 1,515; Varney, Pro 1,556.

1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,301,695; Hoov Rep., 1,227,679; Thomas, Soc., 64,094; Upsh Proh., 7,421; Foster, Com., 7,231; Reynolds, So Lab., 1,968.

1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,747,122; Landl Rep., 1,127,709; Lemke, Union, 132,212; Browd Com., 5,251; Thomas, Soc., 117; Aiken, Soc. La 14.

1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,733,139; Willk Rep., 1,586,773.

Oklahoma

Counties	1948		1944	
	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewe Rep
Adair	3,067	2,407	2,760	2,
Alfalfa	1,838	2,765	1,716	3,
Atoka	3,104	1,033	2,172	1,
Beaver	1,596	1,420	1,355	1,
Beckham	4,544	1,310	3,608	2,
Blaine	2,595	2,835	2,097	3,
Bryan	7,748	1,366	7,180	1,
Caddo	8,110	3,793	6,850	5,
Canadian	5,568	3,729	4,800	4,
Carter	9,474	2,147	9,184	2,
Cherokee	4,249	2,785	3,415	3,
Choctaw	4,750	1,036	4,358	1,
Cimarron	894	650	746	
Cleveland	6,556	3,671	5,240	3
Coal	2,124	464	1,959	
Comanche	7,955	2,787	7,342	4
Cotton	2,613	738	2,711	1
Craig	4,182	2,807	3,363	3
Creek	9,198	6,532	8,342	7
Custer	4,618	2,568	3,928	3
Delaware	3,157	2,343	2,373	2
Dewey	2,049	1,494	1,808	2
Ellis	1,420	1,522	1,104	1
Garfield	8,217	10,352	7,879	11
Garvin	6,779	1,681	5,328	2
Grady	8,136	2,882	7,689	4
Grant	2,126	2,471	2,045	3
Greer	3,044	713	2,984	1
Harmon	2,340	266	1,933	
Harper	1,281	1,221	1,056	1
Haskell	3,206	1,390	2,924	2
Hughes	5,492	1,676	5,009	2
Jackson	5,450	923	4,866	1
Jefferson	3,326	556	2,948	
Johnston	2,936	584	2,339	
Kay	10,119	8,982	8,656	9
Kingfisher	2,488	2,931	2,175	3
Kiowa	4,263	1,530	4,175	1
Latimer	2,536	919	1,948	1
Le Flore	6,786	2,821	5,660	4
Lincoln	4,913	3,898	3,910	4
Logan	4,109	3,817	3,795	4
Love	2,191	249	1,955	
McClain	3,451	908	3,301	
McCurtain	6,223	1,091	5,322	
McIntosh	3,674	1,442	3,190	1
Major	1,227	2,467	965	2
Marshall	2,455	469	2,261	
Mayes	4,201	2,854	3,830	3
Murray	3,054	798	2,602	
Muskogee	13,860	6,592	11,679	7
Noble	2,770	2,430	2,300	2
Nowata	2,688	2,119	2,581	1

lahoma (Continued) 1948			1944	
Counties	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
fuskee	3,335	1,624	3,291	2,177
lahoma	59,954	40,161	57,812	42,464
mulgee	10,467	4,368	9,737	5,430
age	7,156	3,951	6,846	5,557
tawa	7,243	4,304	5,876	5,056
wnee	2,721	2,651	2,460	3,310
yne	7,390	5,799	5,624	6,048
tsburg	9,576	2,893	8,535	4,068
ntoc	7,750	2,289	6,552	2,960
ttawatomie	10,220	4,760	9,130	6,486
shmataha	2,977	789	2,848	1,181
ger Mills	2,176	509	3,209	3,739
gers	4,197	2,849	2,015	1,148
minole	8,122	3,423	7,116	4,560
uoyah	4,449	2,077	3,571	2,893
phens	6,702	1,909	6,189	2,766
xas	2,693	1,676	2,119	1,731
lman	4,071	1,058	3,902	1,496
lsa	38,548	42,892	33,436	42,663
agoner	3,389	2,666	2,373	3,467
shington	5,508	6,036	5,090	6,533
shita	4,326	1,637	3,524	2,706
oods	2,882	2,871	2,426	3,226
oodward	2,180	2,391	2,152	3,055
Totals	452,782	268,817	401,549	319,424

1948 (President)—No minor parties listed.
1944 (President)—Watson, Proh., 1,663. Soldier vote included; no separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF OKLAHOMA

08 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 122,363; Taft, Rep., 110,474; Debs, Soc., 21,734.
12 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 119,156; Taft, Rep., 90,786; Debs, Soc., 41,674.
16 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 148,113; Hughes, Rep., 97,233; Roosevelt, Prog., 234; Soc., 45,190.
20 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 215,808; Harding, Rep., 243,464; Debs, Soc., 25,679.
24 (Pres.), Davis, Dem., 255,798; Coolidge, Rep., 226,242; LaFollette, Prog., 41,141; Johns, Soc. Lab., 5,234.
28 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 394,046; Smith, Dem., 319,174; Thomas, Soc., 3,924; Farm-Lab., 1,283.
32 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 516,468; Hoover, Rep., 188,165.
36 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 501,069; Landon, Rep., 245,122; Thomas, Soc., 2,221; Colvin, Proh., 1,328.
40 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 474,313; Willkie, Rep., 348,872; Babson, Proh., 3,027.

Oregon

Counties	1948 Tru., Dem.	1948 Dewey, Rep.	1944 Roos., Dem.	1944 Dewey, Rep.
ker	3,035	2,841	3,116	2,494
nton	3,135	6,839	2,830	5,242
ackamas	14,263	14,431	14,060	12,492
atsop	5,574	5,076	6,038	3,921
olumbia	4,768	3,049	5,213	2,696
os	5,453	5,536	6,476	4,609
ook	1,149	960	1,145	932
rry	677	1,112	678	827
eschutes	3,499	3,463	3,807	2,544
ouglas	5,500	7,671	4,563	6,134
illiam	544	623	567	492
rant	1,156	1,090	1,072	1,006
arney	802	784	997	787
ood River	1,761	2,134	1,960	2,008
ckson	7,342	11,226	6,668	8,598
fferson	559	622	297	419
sephine	3,290	5,004	3,214	4,010
lamath	7,520	7,072	6,656	5,969
ake	1,104	1,083	1,147	1,008
ane	15,606	20,843	14,375	17,690
ncoln	3,720	3,587	2,947	2,801
nn	7,260	7,936	6,480	6,877
alheur	2,499	3,265	2,234	2,797
arion	13,183	18,997	11,907	16,176
orrow	838	751	836	747
ultnomah	93,703	86,519	10,516	78,279
olk	3,451	4,328	3,318	3,904
herman	454	532	518	475
illamook	3,128	2,952	2,634	2,477
matilla	5,891	5,726	4,967	5,379
nion	3,808	2,668	3,951	2,413
allowa	1,408	1,196	1,544	1,152
asco	2,438	2,740	2,313	2,429
ashington	9,424	11,455	9,110	9,362
heeler	411	414	414	544
amhill	4,794	6,379	5,067	5,672
Totals	243,147	260,904	248,635	225,365

1948 (President)—Wallace, Prog., 14,978; Thomas, Soc., 5,051.
1944 (President)—Thomas, Soc., 3,785; Watson, Proh., 2,362. Soldier vote included; no separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF OREGON

1872 (Pres.), Grant, Rep., 11,818; Greeley, Dem., and Lib., 7,742.
1876 (Pres.), Hayes, Rep., 15,214; Tilden, Dem., 14,157.
1880 (Pres.), Garfield, Rep., 20,619; Hancock, Dem., 19,955; Weaver, Greenback, 245.
1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 24,604; Blaine, Rep., 26,860; St. John, Proh., 492; Butler, Greenback, 726.
1888 (Pres.), Harrison, Rep., 33,291; Cleveland, Dem., 26,522; Fisk, Proh., 1,677; Streeter, U. Labor, 363.
1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 14,243; Harrison, Rep., 35,002; Weaver, Peoples', 26,965; Bidwell, Proh., 2,281.
1896 (Pres.), McKinley, Rep., 48,779; Bryan, Dem. and Peoples', 46,739; Palmer, Nat. Dem., 977; Levering, Proh., 919.
1900 (Pres.), McKinley, Rep., 46,526; Bryan, Dem., 33,385; Woolley, Proh., 2,536; Debs, Soc., 1,494.
1904 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Rep., 60,455; Parker, Dem., 17,521; Swallow, Proh., 3,806; Debs, Soc., 7,619.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 38,049; Taft, Rep., 62,530; Chafin, Proh., 2,682; Deb, Soc., 7,339.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 47,064; Taft, Rep., 34,673; Roosevelt, Prog., 37,600; Soc., 13,343.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 120,087; Hughes, Rep., 126,813; Hanly, Proh., 4,729; Benson, 9,711.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 80,019; Harding, Rep., 143,592; Watkins, Proh., 3,595; Debs, Soc., 9,801.
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 142,579; LaFollette, Prog., 68,403; Davis, Dem., 67,589; Johns, Soc.-Lab., 917.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 205,341; Smith, Dem., 109,223; Thomas, Soc., 2,720; Reynolds, Soc.-Labor, 1,564; Foster, Com., 1,094.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 213,871; Hoover, Rep., 136,019; Thomas, Soc., 15,450; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 1,730; Foster, Com., 1,681.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 266,733; Landon, Rep., 122,706; Lemke, Union, 21,831; Thomas, Soc., 2,143; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 500; Browder, Com., 104; Colvin, Proh., 4.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 258,415; Willkie, Rep., 219,555; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 2,487; Thomas, Soc., 398; Browder, Com., 191; Babson, Proh., 154.

Pennsylvania

Counties	1948 Tru., Dem.	1948 Dewey, Rep.	1944 Roos., Dem.	1944 Dewey, Rep.
Adams	5,409	7,988	5,881	8,787
Allegheny	326,303	253,272	350,690	261,218
Armstrong	9,900	11,712	10,202	13,656
Beaver	26,629	22,324	32,743	23,555
Bedford	3,851	6,028	5,175	8,703
Berks	43,075	35,608	43,889	35,274
Blair	14,050	22,382	18,003	24,925
Bradford	4,421	11,783	5,523	13,472
Bucks	16,655	29,411	17,823	25,634
Butler	9,818	17,449	12,377	19,341
Cambria	41,533	27,725	39,676	28,203
Cameron	858	1,596	1,115	1,729
Carbon	9,438	9,744	11,060	9,837
Centre	6,515	10,416	8,064	10,048
Chester	14,670	29,258	18,548	26,655
Clarion	4,984	6,866	5,263	8,098
Clearfield	11,347	11,810	13,617	13,986
Clinton	5,013	5,618	5,703	5,915
Columbia	9,367	9,417	9,647	9,336
Crawford	9,174	14,161	9,216	15,205
Cumberland	11,421	18,028	12,068	17,782
Dauphin	27,729	46,861	30,684	44,725
Delaware	57,156	93,412	64,021	78,533
Elk	5,363	5,148	6,097	5,645
Erie	28,159	33,806	32,912	35,247
Fayette	34,971	20,401	35,093	21,945
Forest	687	1,209	673	1,344
Franklin	7,352	12,151	8,807	13,380
Fulton	1,684	1,760	1,758	2,084
Greene	8,015	4,717	8,392	5,747
Huntingdon	3,304	6,943	4,131	8,106
Indiana	8,543	12,640	8,863	14,388
Jefferson	5,632	9,395	6,425	10,970
Juniata	2,299	3,121	2,666	3,512
Lackawanna	64,495	46,283	59,190	47,261
Lancaster	21,308	46,306	27,353	44,888
Lawrence	14,632	17,186	17,331	18,886
Lebanon	9,418	15,553	11,818	15,206
Lehigh	26,826	32,202	29,134	31,584
Luzerne	61,869	71,674	73,674	67,984
Lycoming	13,692	19,118	15,658	19,886
McKean	4,785	10,218	6,492	11,988
Mercer	16,108	18,916	16,589	19,606
Mifflin	4,762	5,666	5,693	6,205
Monroe	5,913	6,674	5,490	8,202
Montg'm'y	41,112	85,576	47,815	78,260
Montour	1,964	2,690	2,212	2,727
North'mpt'n	33,209	27,030	32,584	26,643
North'berl'd	16,478	23,535	20,333	21,995
Perry	2,596	5,444	3,265	5,722

Pennsylvania (Continued)

Counties	1948 Tru., Dem.	1948 Dewey, Rep.	1944 Roos., Dem.	1944 Dewey, Rep.
Philadelphia	432,699	425,962	496,367	346,380
Pike	1,208	2,893	1,408	2,674
Potter	1,729	3,672	1,894	4,474
Schuylkill	28,194	44,176	35,852	40,671
Snyder	1,490	5,181	1,795	5,696
Somerset	8,727	13,910	10,287	16,039
Sullivan	1,084	1,752	1,329	1,858
Susquehanna	3,621	7,945	4,212	8,819
Tioga	2,986	10,016	3,248	10,381
Union	1,442	5,058	1,704	5,585
Venango	5,144	11,920	6,426	14,916
Warren	4,103	8,378	4,440	9,276
Washington	46,327	26,860	46,023	27,615
Wayne	2,284	7,708	2,793	8,242
Westmoreland	61,901	41,709	61,057	43,202
Wyoming	1,674	4,332	1,982	4,581
York	33,321	32,494	38,226	32,617
Totals	**1,752,426**	**1,902,197**	**1,940,479**	**1,835,048**

1948 (President)—Wallace, Prog., 55,161; Thomas, Soc., 11,325; Watson, Proh., 10,338; Dobbs, Militant Workers, 2,133; Teichert, Ind. Gov., 1,461; Scattering, 107.

1944 (President)—Thomas, Soc., 11,721; Watson, Proh., 5,750; Teichert, Ind., Gov., 1,789. Soldier vote (included in totals): Roosevelt, 146,820; Dewey, 107,789; Thomas, 528; Watson, 62; Teichert, 27.

PAST VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA

1872 (Pres.), Grant, Rep., 349,589; Greeley, Dem., and Lib., 212,041.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 366,158; Hayes, Rep., 384,142; Cooper, Greenback, 7,187.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 407,502; Garfield, Rep., 444,713; Weaver, Greenback, 20,648.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 392,785; Blaine, Rep., 473,804; Proh., 15,283; Greenback, 16,992.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 446,633; Harrison, Rep., 526,091; Fisk, Proh., 20,966.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 452,264; Harrison, Rep., 516,011; Weaver, Peoples', 8,714; Proh., 25,123.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and Peoples' (Populist), 433,228; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 11,000; McKinley, Rep., 728,300; Levering, Proh., 19,274.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 424,232; McKinley, Rep., 712,665; Woolley, Proh., 27,908; Debs, Soc., 4,831.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 335,430; Roosevelt, Rep., 840,949; Swallow, Proh., 33,717; Soc., 21,863.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 448,782; Taft, Rep., 745,779; Chafin, Proh., 36,694; Debs, Soc., 33,913.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 119,156; Taft, Rep., 273,360; Roosevelt, Prog., 444,894; Soc., 80,915.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 521,784; Hughes, Rep., 703,823; Hanly, Proh., 28,525; Soc., 42,638.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 503,202; Harding, Rep., 1,218,215; Watkins, Proh., 42,612; Debs, Soc., 70,021; Christensen, F.-Lab., 15,642.

1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 1,401,481; Davis, Dem., 409,192; La Follette, Prog., 307,567; Nations, Amer., 13,035; Faris, Proh., 9,779; Foster, Com., 2,735.

1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 2,055,382; Smith, Dem., 1,067,586; Thomas, Soc., 18,647; Foster, Com., 4,726.

1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,295,948; Hoover, Rep., 1,453,540; Thomas, Soc., 91,119; Upshaw, Proh., 11,319; Foster, Com., 5,658; Cox, Jobless, 725; Reynolds, Indust., 659.

1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 2,353,788; Landon, Rep., 1,690,300; Lemke, Union., 67,467; Thomas, Soc., 14,375; Colvin, Proh., 6,691; Browder, Com., 4,060; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 1,424.

1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 2,171,035; Willkie, Rep., 1,889,848; Thomas, Soc., 10,967; Browder, Com., 4,519; Aiken, Ind. Gov., 1,518.

Rhode Island

Counties	1948 Tru., Dem.	1948 Dewey, Rep.	1944 Roos., Dem.	1944 Dewey, Rep.
Bristol	7,562	5,343	6,287	4,919
Kent	15,287	16,299	14,059	13,710
Newport	9,254	10,756	11,375	9,435
Providence	149,254	93,867	137,216	87,190
Washington	7,379	9,522	6,419	8,233
Totals	**188,736**	**135,787**	**175,356**	**123,487**

1948 (President)—Wallace, Prog., 2,619; Thomas, Soc., 429; Teichert, Soc., Lab., 131.

1944 (President)—Watson, Proh., 433. Soldier vote (included in totals)—Roosevelt, 14,178; Dewey, 7,510. Federal War Ballot vote—Roosevelt, 937; Dewey, 364. State absentee vote—Roosevelt, 223; Dewey, 367.

PAST VOTE OF RHODE ISLAND

1872 (Pres.), Grant, Rep., 13,665; Greeley, Dem., and Lib., 5,329.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 10,712; Hayes, Rep., 15,787; Cooper, Greenback, 60; Smith, Proh., Ref., 68.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 10,779; Garfield, Rep., 18,195; Weaver, Greenback, 236; Dow, Proh., 20[illegible]

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 12,391; Blaine, Rep., 19,030; St. John, Proh., 928; Butler, Greenback, 423.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 17,530; Harrison, Rep., 21,969; Fisk, Proh., 1,251.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 24,336; Harrison, Rep., 26,975; Weaver, People's, 228; Bidwell, Proh., 1,654.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 14,459; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 1,166; McKinley, Rep., 37,437; Levering, Proh., 1,161.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 19,812; McKinley, Rep., 33,784; Woolley, Proh., 1,529.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 24,839; Roosevelt, Rep., 41,605; Swallow, Proh., 768; Debs, Soc., 956.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 24,706; Taft, Rep., 43,942; Chafin, Proh., 1,016; Debs, Soc., 1,365.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 30,412; Taft, Rep., 27,703; Roosevelt, Prog., 16,878; Debs, Soc., 2,048.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 40,394; Hughes, Rep., 44,858; Hanly, Proh., 470; Benson, Soc., 1,914.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 55,062; Harding, Rep., 107,463; Watkins, Proh., 510; Debs, Soc., 4,351.

1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 125,286; Davis, Dem., 76,606; LaFollette, Prog., 7,628; Foster, Workers, 280; Johns, Soc.-Lab., 268.

1928 (Pres.), Smith, Dem., 118,973; Hoover, Rep., 117,522; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 416; Foster, Com., 28[illegible]

1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 146,604; Hoover, Rep., 115,266; Thomas, Soc., 3,138; Foster, Com., 546; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 433; Upshaw, Proh., 182.

1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 165,238; Landon, Rep., 125,031; Lemke, Union, 19,569; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 929; Browder, Com., 411.

1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 182,182; Willkie, Rep., 138,653; Browder, Com., 239; Babson, Proh., 74.

South Carolina

Counties	1948 Thur., States Rights	1948 Tru., Dem.	1944 Roos., Dem.	1944 Dewey, Rep.
Abbeville	787	254	789	1
Aiken	4,607	572	2,403	5
Allendale	1,041	55	678	
Anderson	1,342	2,581	2,687	8
Bamberg	1,714	124	737	10
Barnwell	1,920	115	1,482	
Beaufort	850	253	594	10
Berkeley	1,534	323	521	2
Calhoun	840	36	602	
Charleston	10,603	2,660	6,260	1,18
Cherokee	1,075	605	1,620	6
Chester	1,527	436	1,441	8
Chesterfield	1,554	912	3,222	
Clarendon	1,467	107	1,053	
Colleton	2,337	223	1,653	
Darlington	1,930	726	1,808	
Dillon	967	808	864	
Dorchester	2,717	143	1,181	
Edgefield	1,797	27	654	
Fairfield	1,073	211	798	
Florence	3,729	1,189	2,822	1
Georgetown	1,943	432	1,197	
Greenville	5,922	2,745	7,107	7
Greenwood	2,508	440	2,381	
Hampton	1,530	81	575	
Horry	3,345	503	2,403	1
Jasper	715	141	230	
Kershaw	1,615	302	1,872	
Lancaster	1,649	855	2,383	
Laurens	2,047	513	1,924	
Lee	1,155	142	764	
Lexington	2,237	566	1,986	
Marion	1,219	301	858	
Marlboro	1,083	354	874	
McCormick	713	30	307	
Newberry	2,758	349	1,940	
Oconee	1,155	666	1,316	1
Orangeburg	3,160	435	2,440	
Pickens	1,344	435	1,662	2
Richland	6,096	2,419	6,590	1
Saluda	1,712	187	924	
Spartanburg	4,660	6,741	8,092	4
Sumter	2,718	605	2,111	
Union	2,090	1,283	3,041	
Williamsburg	1,839	126	1,118	
York	1,983	1,412	2,637	1
Totals	**102,607**	**34,423**	**90,601**	**4,5**

1948 (President)—Dewey, Rep., 5,386; Wallace, Prog., 154; Thomas, Soc., 1.

1944 (President)—Southern Democrats, 7,75[illegible] Watson, Proh. 365; Rep. (Tolbert faction), [illegible] Soldier vote included, no separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

1872 (Pres.), Grant, Rep., 72,290; Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 22,703.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 90,906; Hayes, Rep., 91,870.

uth Carolina (Continued)

80 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 112,312; Garfield, Rep., 58,071; Weaver, Greenback, 566.
84 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 69,890; Blaine, Rep., 21,733.
88 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 65,825; Harrison, Rep., 13,740.
92 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 54,698; Harrison, Rep., 13,384; Weaver, People's, 2,410.
96 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 58,801; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 824; McKinley, Rep., 9,313.
00 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 47,283; McKinley, Rep., 3,579.
04 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 52,563; Roosevelt, Rep., 2,554; Debs. Soc., 22.
08 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 62,200; Taft; Rep. 3,965; Debs, Soc., 100.
12 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 48,357; Taft, Rep. 536; Roosevelt, Prog., 1,293; Debs, Soc., 164.
16 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 61,846; Hughes, Rep., 1,550; Benson, Soc., 135.
20 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 64,170; Harding, Rep., 2,244; Debs, Soc., 26.
24 (Pres.), Davis, Dem., 49,008; Coolidge, Rep., 1,123; LaFollette, Prog., 620.
28 (Pres.), Smith, Dem., 62,700; Anti-Smith, 2,670; Hoover, Rep., 3,188; Thomas, Soc., 44.
32 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 102,347; Hoover, Rep., 1,978; Thomas, Soc., 82.
36 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 113,791; Landon, Rep., Talbot faction (953), Hambright faction (693), total, 1,646.
40 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 95,470; Willkie, Rep., 1,727.

South Dakota

Counties	1948		1944	
	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
rmstrong	6	1	4	0
urora	1,275	1,056	1,011	1,163
eadle	4,372	3,662	3,842	3,610
ennett	758	477	566	404
on Homme	2,077	2,283	1,981	2,553
rookings	2,907	3,975	2,073	4,136
rown	7,148	5,632	6,352	5,611
rule	1,646	1,056	1,412	1,002
uffalo	334	313	250	324
utte	1,065	1,726	928	1,824
ampbell	410	1,518	208	1,047
has. Mix	3,086	1,800	2,701	2,171
lark	1,559	1,625	1,269	1,936
lay	2,080	2,228	1,796	1,970
odington	4,042	3,349	3,120	3,348
orson	1,154	1,154	786	1,008
uster	917	1,217	712	1,288
avison	4,064	2,996	3,222	2,929
ay	3,146	2,438	2,487	2,593
euel	1,324	1,357	1,180	1,910
ewey	727	864	511	913
ouglas	736	1,301	719	1,483
dmunds	1,253	1,493	961	1,762
all River	1,348	2,037	1,122	1,938
aulk	971	1,954	896	1,990
rant	2,052	1,972	1,475	2,278
regory	1,793	1,723	1,613	2,067
aakon	519	753	381	638
amlin	1,326	1,608	1,020	1,811
and	1,367	1,402	1,146	1,558
anson	953	860	864	1,070
arding	479	529	493	552
ughes	1,080	1,739	938	1,676
utchinson	1,209	2,906	699	3,799
yde	553	817	454	842
ackson	321	432	213	340
erauld	876	1,085	731	1,217
ones	414	522	264	465
ingsbury	1,338	2,332	1,156	2,541
ake	2,093	2,837	1,543	2,956
awrence	2,209	3,778	1,866	3,528
incoln	1,826	2,771	1,625	3,298
yman	904	993	630	867
arshall	1,387	2,064	1,363	1,511
cCook	611	2,034	1,163	2,516
cPherson	1,710	1,419	410	2,290
eade	1,681	2,053	1,164	1,912
ellette	482	482	410	544
iner	1,373	1,188	1,090	1,544
innehaha	11,770	14,047	10,216	13,920
oody	1,630	1,691	1,420	2,080
ennington	4,929	6,392	3,517	5,246
erkins	1,096	1,424	995	1,325
otter	1,039	1,044	717	1,001
oberts	3,277	2,211	3,024	2,721
anborn	1,046	990	998	1,212
hannon	803	641	480	562
ipnk	2,702	2,310	2,285	2,365
tanley	359	522	234	384
ully	405	579	300	612
odd	796	625	683	737
ripp	1,918	1,845	1,640	1,911
urner	1,514	3,048	1,304	3,549
nion	2,237	2,205	2,057	2,501
Walworth	1,513	1,607	1,222	1,533
Washabaugh	223	192	146	139
Yankton	2,932	2,904	2,359	3,313
Ziebach	503	463	354	331
Totals	**117,653**	**129,651**	**96,711**	**135,365**

1948 (President)—Wallace, Prog., 2,801.
1944 (President)—Soldier vote included; no separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 9,081; Harrison, Rep., 34,888; Weaver, People's, 26,544.
1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 41,225; McKinley, Rep., 41,042.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 39,544; McKinley, Rep., 54,530; Woolley, Proh., 1,542; Debs, Soc., 169.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 21,969; Roosevelt, Rep., 72,083; Swallow, Proh., 2,965; Debs, Soc., 3,138.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 40,228; Taft, Rep., 67,536; Chafin, Proh., 4,039; Debs, Soc., 2,846.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 48,942; Roosevelt, Prog., 58,811; Debs, Soc., 4,662.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 59,191; Hughes, Rep., 64,217; Hanly, Proh., 1,774; Benson, Soc., 3,760.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 35,938; Harding, Rep., 110,692; Watkins, Proh., 900; F.-Lab., 34,707.
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 101,299; LaFollette, Progs., 75,355; Davis, Dem., 27,214.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 157,660; Smith, Dem., 102,660; Thomas, Soc., 443; Foster, Com., 232; Farm-Lab., 927.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 183,515; Hoover, Rep., 99,212; Harvey, Lib., 3,333; Thomas, Soc., 1,551; Upshaw, Proh., 463; Foster, Com., 364.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 160,137; Landon, Rep., 125,977; Lemke, Union, 10,338.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 131,362; Willkie, Rep., 177,065.

Tennessee

Counties	1948		1944	
	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Anderson	5,915	5,372	3,476	3,424
Bedford	2,393	771	2,651	733
Benton	1,757	908	1,901	1,195
Bledsoe	1,092	1,103	795	1,187
Blount	3,141	6,152	2,836	6,193
Bradley	2,036	2,942	1,312	2,616
Campbell	2,267	2,922	2,008	3,244
Cannon	1,408	558	1,002	627
Carroll	2,818	2,651	2,077	2,996
Carter	1,809	4,943	1,662	4,873
Cheatham	2,731	193	1,398	216
Chester	980	766	1,156	931
Claiborne	2,068	2,507	1,649	2,426
Clay	1,146	703	754	650
Cocke	939	3,576	989	3,554
Coffee	2,041	599	2,703	568
Crockett	1,415	601	1,421	782
Cumberl'd	1,607	1,988	1,174	1,786
Davidson	20,877	8,410	26,493	10,174
Decatur	1,565	1,291	1,515	1,235
DeKalb	2,412	1,751	2,341	2,161
Dickson	2,337	485	2,379	600
Dyer	3,503	989	3,368	1,190
Fayette	226	66	1,417	172
Fentress	962	1,587	657	1,696
Franklin	2,948	589	3,958	600
Gibson	3,917	1,137	4,632	1,568
Giles	3,676	717	4,249	751
Grainger	644	1,824	605	1,938
Greene	3,282	4,375	2,726	4,922
Grundy	2,009	431	1,462	406
Hamblen	1,552	2,116	1,723	2,001
Hamilton	16,968	10,434	17,527	10,379
Hancock	416	1,598	431	1,929
Hardeman	1,609	317	1,949	444
Hardin	1,270	1,779	1,358	2,124
Hawkins	2,019	3,637	1,756	3,692
Haywood	1,050	148	2,525	208
Henderson	1,155	2,278	1,009	2,570
Henry	3,292	604	3,111	702
Hickman	2,140	478	2,223	618
Houston	1,159	202	976	248
Humphreys	1,327	355	1,327	367
Jackson	1,502	536	1,407	695
Jefferson	900	2,979	966	3,159
Johnson	433	2,413	450	2,699
Knox	15,946	21,074	18,482	20,742
Lake	833	179	1,440	150
Lauderdale	2,556	298	3,732	381
Lawrence	4,854	3,837	4,662	4,359
Lewis	1,148	381	955	252
Lincoln	2,969	361	3,735	573
Loudon	1,673	2,605	1,632	3,147
McMinn	3,016	4,432	4,435	3,091

Tennessee (Continued)

Counties	1948 Tru., Dem.	1948 Dewey, Rep.	1944 Roos., Dem.	1944 Dewey, Rep.
McNairy	2,267	2,390	1,712	2,697
Macon	738	1,708	701	2,322
Madison	4,722	1,681	5,706	1,793
Marion	2,554	1,738	2,666	1,761
Marshall	3,059	517	3,812	500
Maury	2,906	895	4,514	747
Meigs	788	748	727	532
Monroe	3,553	3,905	3,385	3,424
Montgomery	3,310	646	2,971	702
Moore	523	102	742	143
Morgan	1,500	1,570	1,201	1,399
Obion	3,490	642	3,670	615
Overton	1,835	917	1,449	935
Perry	1,196	459	771	387
Pickett	566	849	416	761
Polk	1,412	1,529	4,842	378
Putnam	3,134	1,879	2,788	1,770
Rhea	1,879	2,077	1,581	1,880
Roane	2,306	3,236	1,971	2,711
Robertson	3,044	376	3,074	622
Rutherford	4,151	854	4,730	879
Scott	972	2,016	850	1,971
Sequatchie	907	420	851	417
Sevier	840	5,049	711	4,930
Shelby	23,854	14,566	48,625	10,839
Smith	1,764	773	2,107	887
Stewart	1,962	331	1,916	335
Sullivan	7,626	6,984	6,290	5,223
Sumner	3,688	793	4,076	990
Tipton	3,066	209	4,046	310
Trousdale	1,014	104	1,170	131
Unicoi	844	1,927	779	1,992
Union	513	1,603	627	1,768
Van Buren	636	298	526	291
Warren	2,969	807	2,560	888
Washington	4,023	7,056	4,060	6,485
Wayne	820	1,957	630	2,185
Weakley	3,099	1,310	3,434	1,595
White	1,719	635	1,339	668
Williamson	2,294	556	2,656	602
Wilson	3,133	854	3,148	942
Totals	**270,402**	**202,914**	**308,707**	**200,311**

1948 (President)—Thurmond, States' Rights, 73,815; Wallace, Prog., 1,864; Thomas, Soc., 1,288.

1944 (President)—Watson, Proh., 882; Thomas, Soc., 892. Soldier vote included; no separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF TENNESSEE

1872 (Pres.), Grant, Rep., 84,930; Greeley, Dem., and Lib., 94,218.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 133,166; Hayes, Rep., 89,596.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 130,381; Garfield, Rep., 98,760; Weaver, Greenback, 5,465; Dow, Proh., 43.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 133,324; Blaine, Rep., 124,093; St. John, Proh., 1,176; Butler, Greenback, 956.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 158,779; Harrison, Rep., 138,988; Fisk, Proh., 5,977.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 136,594; Harrison, Rep., 99,851; Weaver, People's, 23,730; Bidwell, Proh., 4,799.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., and People's, (Populist), 168,847; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 2,106; McKinley, Rep., 149,703; Levering, Proh., 3,140.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 145,356; McKinley, Rep., 123,180; Woolley, Proh., 3,882; Debs, Soc., 413.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 131,653; Roosevelt, Rep., 105,369; Swallow, Proh., 1,906; Debs, Soc., 1,354.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 135,608; Taft, Rep., 118,324; Chafin, Proh., 300; Debs, Soc., 1,870.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 130,335; Taft, Rep., 59,444; Roosevelt, Prog., 53,725; Debs, Soc., 3,492.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 153,282; Hughes, Rep., 116,223; Hanly, Proh., 147; Benson, Soc., 2,542.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 206,558; Harding, Rep., 219,829; Debs, Soc., 2,239.

1924 (Pres.), Davis, Dem., 158,404; Coolidge, Rep., 130,882; La Follette, Progs., 10,656; Faris, Proh., 115.

1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 195,388; Smith, Dem., 167,343; Thomas, Soc., 631; Foster, Com., 111.

1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 259,817; Hoover, Rep., 126,806; Upshaw, Proh., 1,995; Thomas, Soc., 1,786; Foster, Com., 234.

1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 327,083; Landon, Rep., 146,516; Thomas, Soc., 685; Colvin, Proh., 632; Browder, Com., 319; Lemke, Union., 296.

1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 351,601; Willkie, Rep., 169,153; Babson, Proh., 1,606; Thomas, Soc., 463.

Texas

Counties	1948 Tru., Dem.	1948 Dewey, Rep.	1944 Roos., Dem.	1944 Dewey, Rep.
Anderson	3,242	1,199	4,342	467
Andrews	816	101	329	48
Angelina	4,377	1,000	4,387	1,001
Aransas	418	235	456	150
Archer	1,599	191	1,674	194
Armstrong	686	97	623	132
Atascosa*			1,757	685
Austin	1,252	1,260	1,316	619
Bailey	1,115	234	943	358
Bandera	445	570	532	634
Bastrop	2,518	443	2,604	385
Baylor	1,522	101	1,568	102
Bee	1,441	801	1,306	848
Bell	7,548	1,059	6,960	763
Bexar	35,970	26,202	35,024	23,588
Blanco	1,003	497	846	533
Borden	203	18	237	34
Bosque	2,303	501	2,502	504
Bowie	7,028	1,161	7,045	790
Brazoria	4,783	2,133	5,543	850
Brazos	3,459	1,533	3,358	404
Brewster	940	312	864	237
Briscoe*			615	80
Brooks	1,029	217	403	142
Brown	5,059	1,071	2,426	430
Burleson	2,051	240	1,992	158
Burnet*			1,697	225
Caldwell*			2,916	704
Calhoun*			732	158
Callahan	1,844	258	1,962	224
Cameron	6,778	4,689	5,998	5,309
Camp*			977	180
Carson	1,301	413	1,216	440
Cass	2,540	457	2,866	54
Castro	1,158	189	838	225
Chambers	787	302	1,038	176
Cherokee	3,079	1,154	3,918	598
Childress	2,415	273	2,295	298
Clay	2,131	332	2,307	31
Cochran	971	119	716	123
Coke	909	65	824	6
Coleman	2,695	545	2,887	498
Collin	5,518	1,155	6,574	97
Coll'sworth	1,779	198	1,725	26
Colorado	1,316	900	1,517	63
Comal	1,212	1,752	787	2,02
Comanche	2,915	408	2,941	35
Concho	1,156	174	1,090	15
Cooke*			3,270	91
Coryell	2,350	310	2,518	41
Cottle	1,318	102	2,551	13
Crane*			552	5
Crockett	400	127	323	11
Crosby	1,731	168	1,691	20
Culberson	244	38	200	1
Dallam	1,504	399	1,118	32
Dallas	47,464	35,664	60,909	21,09
Dawson	2,605	393	2,149	47
Deaf Smith	1,496	535	1,117	50
Delta*			1,706	13
Denton	4,549	1,531	558	77
DeWitt	1,808	1,612	1,884	1,87
Dickens	1,492	115	1,617	14
Dimmit	863	384	554	32
Donley	1,372	241	1,170	28
Duval	3,551	117	3,353	13
Eastland*			4,607	64
Ector	4,305	1,115	2,265	43
Edwards*			348	18
Ellis*			7,365	66
El Paso	15,341	5,544	11,426	2,07
Erath*			3,330	41
Falls	3,335	546	3,191	37
Fannin	6,132	553	5,984	67
Fayette	3,106	1,737	3,156	1,61
Fisher	2,063	149	2,041	15
Floyd	2,174	344	1,756	37
Foard	751	90	925	8
Fort Bend	2,058	1,016	2,781	45
Franklin	1,236	146	1,336	14
Freestone	2,265	460	2,427	27
Frio	898	345	951	29
Gaines	1,465	207	1,173	17
Galveston	12,491	4,857	11,751	1,5
Garza	861	176	842	1
Gillespie	593	2,741	333	2,9
Glasscock	188	69	185	
Goliad*			641	6
Gonzales	2,612	666	2,805	8
Gray	3,699	1,594	3,067	1,7
Grayson	10,991	2,174	11,636	1,3
Gregg	5,104	2,477	6,401	1,4
Grimes	901	336	1,559	1
Guadalupe	2,119	2,502	1,583	2,5
Hale	3,995	1,013	3,066	7
Hall	2,122	174	1,812	1
Hamilton*			1,790	3
Hansford	895	206	590	2
Hardeman	1,654	226	1,756	2

xas (Continued) Counties	1948 Tru., Dem.	1948 Dewey, Rep.	1944 Roos., Dem.	1944 Dewey, Rep.
ardin	2,233	196	2,632	243
arris	58,488	43,117	71,077	11,843
arrison	2,504	946	3,588	619
artley	477	83	484	26
askell	2,735	181	2,573	261
ays	2,239	555	1,690	495
emphill	930	201	792	274
enderson	3,669	540	3,219	427
idalgo*	.....	.....	7,250	4,080
ill*	.....	.....	4,876	516
ockley	3,071	346	2,641	319
od	1,273	169	1,203	146
opkins	3,885	479	3,981	533
ouston	2,014	532	2,329	233
oward	4,179	561	3 588	334
udspeth	437	49	333	35
unt	5,082	1,195	6,200	714
utchinson	4,527	1,382	2,760	864
ron	366	63	363	54
ck	1,426	265	1,484	217
ckson	1,343	488	1,708	344
sper	1,777	284	1,850	341
Davis*	.....	.....	331	51
fferson	22,475	5,749	22,066	4,525
n Hogg*	.....	.....	620	77
n Wells	3,781	1,402	1,908	1,113
hnson	4,042	707	4,757	546
nes	3,599	432	3,417	361
nes	2,198	592	1,920	692
ufman	3,479	764	4,251	430
ndall	511	1,207	309	1,337
nedy	45	31	16	60
nt	479	33	572	31
rr	1,505	1,520	1,377	1,358
mble	851	303	880	225
ng	231	6	228	13
nney*	.....	.....	401	200
eberg	2,083	697	1,473	421
nox	1,792	157	1,785	156
mar	6,306	1,018	6,283	725
mb	3,286	475	2,407	616
mpasas	1,459	276	1,693	212
Salle*	.....	.....	692	127
vaca	3,046	1,165	3,406	960
e	1,540	465	953	771
on*	.....	.....	1,569	140
berty*	.....	.....	2,561	336
mestone	3,239	688	4,299	239
pscomb	668	354	551	396
ve Oak	945	479	642	548
ano*	.....	.....	1,199	198
ving	62	29	60	18
bbock	11,111	2,837	7,654	1,169
nn	2,179	224	1,968	263
adison	801	134	1,115	65
arion	703	200	1,057	219
artin	945	77	758	131
ason	836	498	822	420
atagorda	1,628	1,016	1,854	412
averick	695	270	787	302
cCulloch*	.....	.....	2,088	463
cLennan	16,034	3,088	15,336	1,668
cMullen	222	61	223	106
edina	1,875	1,492	1,469	1,607
enard*	.....	.....	776	96
idland	2,032	1,410	1,688	302
ilam	3,261	646	3,537	623
ills	1,135	205	1,428	172
itchell*	.....	.....	2,215	215
ontague	2,872	475	2,900	429
ontgomery	1,795	544	2,902	219
oore	1,748	323	999	313
orris	1,164	143	1,269	122
otley	774	75	744	107
ac'doches*	.....	.....	3,226	319
avarro	4,679	1,188	6,298	449
ewton	957	110	910	187
olan	3,408	552	3,071	322
ueces	15,240	5,577	11,087	3,819
hiltre*	.....	.....	863	307
ldham	339	100	277	93
range	4,957	987	4,500	910
alo Pinto	3,736	977	3,291	416
anola	1,751	256	2,106	221
arker	3,061	806	3,503	59
armer	1,091	280	810	415
ecos*	.....	.....	1,226	305
olk	1,422	317	1,817	154
otter	9,622	4,110	6,519	2,759
residio*	.....	.....	648	211
ains	739	111	628	137
andall*	.....	.....	1,439	409
eagan	444	112	426	53
eal	446	156	326	163
ed River	2,987	323	2,991	466
eeves	1,383	309	1,157	201
efugio	1,637	489	991	376
oberts	317	76	289	89
obertson*	.....	.....	2,681	126
ockwell	947	117	1,153	98
unnels	2,954	526	2,657	685
usk	4,322	1,294	5,232	637

Counties	1948 Tru., Dem.	1948 Dewey, Rep.	1944 Roos., Dem.	1944 Dewey Rep.
Sabine*	.....	.....	1,169	203
San Augustine	858	137	1,176	102
San Jacinto	509	106	522	53
San Patricio	2,649	963	2,712	878
San Saba	2,050	184	2,109	177
Schleicher	495	107	520	84
Scurry	2,040	201	1,761	285
Shackelford	892	211	1,007	135
Shelby	3,051	307	2,927	428
Sherman	479	98	454	97
Smith	6,473	3,181	6,671	936
Somervell	446	91	406	87
Starr	1,996	179	1,312	68
Stephens	2,132	572	2,104	217
Sterling	244	17	330	18
Stonewall	968	65	902	89
Sutton	433	131	449	118
Swisher	1,670	307	1,275	331
Tarrant	36,325	17,157	36,791	4,113
Taylor	8,184	1,658	7,975	602
Terrell*	.....	.....	329	156
Terry	2,283	236	2,304	273
Throckmorton	1,026	63	970	76
Titus	2,339	379	212	265
Tom Green	6,777	1,822	6,272	1,125
Travis	19,598	5,994	14,384	2,324
Trinity	905	150	1,132	127
Tyler	895	177	1,037	219
Upshur	2,118	555	2,369	446
Upton	811	155	742	105
Uvalde*	.....	.....	1,322	858
Val Verde	1,242	672	1,210	676
Van Zandt	3,264	578	3,139	503
Victoria	2,435	1,262	2,331	936
Walker	1,439	570	1,638	145
Waller	812	448	1,007	190
Ward	2,119	414	1,449	268
Washington	1,647	1,904	1,387	534
Webb	4,595	1,004	4,742	776
Wharton	2,811	1,354	3,754	529
Wheeler	2,010	370	1,869	511
Wichita	12,235	2,887	11,392	1,597
Wilbarger	2,963	529	3,382	1,517
Willacy	1,139	676	846	754
Williamson	5,638	1,094	5,284	1,239
Wilson	2,313	593	2,666	676
Winkler	1,588	296	1,004	120
Wise	3,064	448	3,114	444
Wood	2,590	629	3,045	485
Yoakum	861	119	646	106
Young*	.....	.....	3,183	327
Zapata	632	414	501	43
Zavala	618	306	696	342
Totals	**750,700**	**282,240**	**821,605**	**191,425**

*No returns received by State Canvassing Board.

1948 (President)—Thurmond, States' Rights, 106,909; Wallace, Prog., 3,764; Watson, Proh., 2,758; Thomas, Soc., 874.

1944 (President)—Texas Regulars, 135,439; Watson, Proh., 1,017; Thomas, Soc., 594; America First, 250. Soldier vote included, no separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF TEXAS

1872 (Pres.), Grant, Rep., 47,406; Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 66,500.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 104,755; Hayes, Rep., 44,800.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 156,428; Garfield, Rep., 57,893; Weaver, Greenback, 27,405.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 225,309; Blaine, Rep., 93,141; St. John, Proh., 3,534.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 234,883; Harrison, Rep., 88,280; Streeter, U. Lab., 29,459.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 136,594; Harrison, Rep., 99,851; Weaver, People's, 23,730.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 361,224; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 4,853; McKinley, Rep., 158,894; Levering, Proh., 1,722.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 267,432; McKinley, Rep., 130,641; Woolley, Proh., 2,644.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 167,200; Roosevelt, Rep., 51,242; Debs, Soc., 2,791.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 217,302; Taft, Rep., 65,666; Chafin, Proh., 1,634; Debs, Soc., 7,870.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 219,489; Taft, Rep., 26,745; Roosevelt, Prog., 28,530; Debs, Soc., 24,896.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 286,514; Hughes, Rep., 64,919; Hanly, Proh., 1,985; Benson, Soc., 18,963.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 288,767; Harding, Rep., 114,269; Debs, Soc., 8,121; Rep. (Black and Tan), 27,247; Amer. Party, 47,968.

1924 (Pres.), Davis, Dem., 484,605; Coolidge, Rep., 130,023; LaFollette, Prog., 42,881.

1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 367,036; Smith, Dem., 341,032; Thomas, Soc., 722; Foster, Com., 209.

1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 760,348; Hoover, Rep., 97,959; Thomas, Soc., 4,450; Harvey, Lib., 324; Foster, Com., 207; Jackson Party, 104.

Texas (Continued)

1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 734,485; Landon, Rep., 103,874; Lemke, Union, 3,281; Thomas, Soc., 1,075; Colvin, Proh., 514; Browder, Com., 253.

1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 840,151; Willkie, Rep., 199,152; Babson, Proh., 925; Thomas, Soc., 728; Browder, Com., 212.

Utah

Counties	1938		1944	
	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Beaver	1,190	1,057	1,128	958
Box Elder	3,667	3,790	4,138	3,058
Cache	6,383	6,514	6,998	4,938
Carbon	6,397	2,704	5,364	2,318
Daggett	95	69	98	75
Davis	6,117	4,718	5,179	3,663
Duchesne	1,588	1,266	1,629	1,140
Emery	1,511	1,147	1,427	974
Garfield	642	924	559	842
Grand	400	418	380	428
Iron	1,596	2,289	1,677	1,930
Juab	1,501	1,396	1,483	1,192
Kane	220	769	244	662
Millard	1,817	2,184	1,909	1,889
Morgan	670	587	671	535
Piute	315	440	346	381
Rich	366	399	395	394
Salt Lake	62,957	52,479	66,114	39,327
San Juan	418	558	367	513
Sanpete	3,041	3,336	3,071	3,196
Sevier	1,943	2,791	2,095	2,345
Summit	1,556	1,617	1,761	1,479
Tooele	2,798	2,036	2,802	1,753
Uintah	1,622	1,513	1,519	1,479
Utah	16,191	13,395	15,722	9,946
Wasatch	1,219	1,165	1,249	1,058
Washington	1,580	2,029	1,694	1,575
Wayne	460	367	430	325
Weber	20,861	12,445	19,639	9,518
Totals	**149,151**	**124,402**	**150,088**	**97,891**

1938 (President)—Wallace, Prog., 2,679; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 73.

1944 (President)—Thomas, Soc., 340. Soldier vote included; no separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF UTAH

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's, 64,607; Palmer, Dem., 21; McKinley, Rep., 13,491.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 45,006; McKinley, Rep., 47,089; Woolley, Proh., 209; Debs, Soc., 720.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 33,413; Roosevelt, Rep., 62,446; Debs, Soc., 5,767.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 42,601; Taft, Rep., 61,028; Debs, Soc., 4,895.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 36,579; Taft, Rep., 42,100; Roosevelt, Prog., 28,174; Soc., 9,023.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 84,025; Hughes, Rep., 54,137; Hanly, Proh., 149; Benson, Soc., 4,460.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 56,639; Harding, Rep., 81,555; Debs, Soc., 3,159; F.-Lab., 4,475.

1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 77,327; Davis, Dem., 47,001; LaFollette, Prog., 33,662.

1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 94,618; Smith, Dem., 80,985; Thomas, Soc., 954; Foster, Com., 47.

1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 116,750; Hoover, Rep., 84,795; Thomas, Soc., 4,087; Foster, Com., 947.

1936 (Pres.) Roosevelt, Dem., 150,246; Landon, Rep., 64,555; Lemke, Union, 1,121; Thomas, Soc., 432; Browder, Com., 280; Colvin, Proh., 43

1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 154,277; Willkie, Rep., 93,151; Thomas, Soc., 200; Browder, Com., 191.

Vermont

Counties	1938		1944	
	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Addison	1,615	4,148	2,079	4,097
Bennington	3,340	5,840	3,709	5,252
Caledonia	2,585	5,873	2,804	5,086
Chittenden	8,903	8,509	10,788	7,513
Essex	881	1,055	1,126	1,064
Franklin	5,455	4,897	6,038	4,374
Grand Isle	822	724	801	667
Lamoille	816	2,344	1,031	2,212
Orange	1,139	4,061	1,464	4,117
Orleans	2,204	3,775	2,657	3,801
Rutland	6,452	10,206	7,111	9,544
Washington	4,839	7,720	5,749	7,162
Windham	2,770	7,148	3,376	6,708
Windsor	3,736	9,626	5,089	9,930
Totals	**45,557**	**75,926**	**53,820**	**71,527**

1938 (President)—Wallace, Prog., 1,279; Thomas, Soc., 585; Scattering, 35.

1944 (President) Scattering, 14. Soldier vote, 5,309, included in totals.

PAST VOTE OF VERMONT

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 10,927; Grant, Rep., 41,481; O'Conor, Lab. Ref., 593.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 20,350; Hayes, Rep., 44,428.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 19,316; Garfield, Rep., 45,567; Weaver, Greenback, 1,215.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 17,331; Blaine, Rep., 39,514; St. John, Proh., 1,752.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 16,785; Harrison, Rep., 45,192; Fisk, Proh., 1,460.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 16,325; Harrison, Rep., 37,992; Weaver, People's, 44.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 10,607; Palmer, Dem., 1,329; McKinley, Rep., 50,991.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 12,849; McKinley, Rep., 42,569; Woolley, Proh., 388.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 9,777; Roosevelt, Rep., 40,459; Swallow, Proh., 792; Debs, Soc., 859.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 11,496; Taft, Rep., 39,552; Claflin, Proh., 802.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 15,334; Taft, Rep., 23,332; Roosevelt, Prog., 22,132; Debs, Soc., 928.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 22,739; Hughes, Rep., 40,295; Hanly, Proh., 715; Debs, Soc., 801.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 20,919; Harding, Rep., 68,212; Watkins, Proh., 774.

1924 (Pres), Coolidge, Rep., 80,498; Davis, Dem., 16,124; LaFollette, Prog., 5,964; Faris, Proh., 324.

1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 90,404; Smith, Dem., 44,440; Varney, Proh., 338.

1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 56,266; Hoover, Rep., 78,984; Thomas, Soc., 1,533; Foster, Com., 19.

1936 (Pres.), Landon, Rep., 81,023; Roosevelt, Dem., 26,124; Browder, Com., 405.

1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 64,269; Willkie, Rep., 78,371; Browder, Com., 411.

Virginia

Counties	1938		1944	
	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Accomac	1,669	1,088	1,747	1,04
Albemarle	1,178	984	1,725	9
Alleghany	2,253	1,425	1,985	1,3
Amelia	443	372	553	2
Amherst	1,481	460	2,585	4
App'matt'x	1,182	238	1,109	2
Arlington	7,798	10,477	7,122	8,3
Augusta	1,355	1,690	2,913	2,3
Bath	375	488	581	5
Bedford	1,556	1,084	2,534	1,0
Bland	738	822	762	7
Botecourt	1,026	1,363	1,275	1,2
Brunswick	1,067	229	1,239	2
Buchanan	3,174	2,085	2,826	1,9
Buck'g'm	728	354	723	2
Campbell	1,554	668	1,995	6
Caroline	731	397	1,004	3
Carroll	1,196	2,456	1,375	2,3
Charles C'y	258	167	326	1
Charlotte	964	285	1,473	3
Chesterf'ld	2,600	1,428	2,860	9
Clarke	482	384	816	4
Craig	456	317	564	3
Culpeper	804	682	1,022	7
Cumberl'd	424	219	463	2
Dickenson	2,945	2,197	2,786	1,7
Dinwiddie	961	261	1,096	2
Eliz'th C'y	2,744	1,617	2,563	1,1
Essex	329	221	508	1
Fairfax	3,719	4,930	3,582	4,0
Fauquier	1,291	1,102	2,110	1,0
Floyd	434	1,266	630	1,4
Fluvana	447	319	577	2
Franklin	1,343	1,100	2,002	1,2
Frederick	1,244	921	1,213	9
Giles	1,529	1,448	1,703	1,2
Gloucester	719	434	934	4
Goochland	683	292	691	2
Grayson	2,741	3,669	2,607	3,2
Greene	261	420	282	3
Green'sville	710	301	954	2
Halifax	1,323	521	3,351	5
Hanover	1,048	838	1,471	5
Henrico	2,321	2,092	3,056	1,2
Henry	1,318	730	1,538	7
Highland	423	579	535	5
Isle of Wi'ht	1,064	442	1,178	4
James City	198	177	317	1
King George	248	316	348	5
K'g and Q'n	293	171	363	1
K'g Will'm	476	348	718	5
Lancaster	560	459	666	5
Lee	4,069	4,297	4,170	3,9
Loudoun	1,545	1,430	1,802	1,4
Louisa	782	701	930	6
Lunenburg	1,126	251	1,205	3
Madison	428	662	616	5
Mathews	458	490	615	4

inia (Continued)	1948		1944	
unties	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
klenb'g.	2,117	513	2,561	430
ilesex	457	271	627	186
tgom'y.	1,126	2,070	1,652	1,936
sem'nd.	2,115	413	1,398	351
on.	1,204	371	1,390	427
Kent.	277	140	329	158
olk.	4,696	1,830	5,467	1,527
m'ton.	997	525	1,108	381
h'berl'd.	429	535	695	525
toway.	1,004	486	1,453	472
ge.	856	726	1,199	694
.	1,611	2,236	1,653	2,574
ick.	760	648	1,383	706
'lvania	3,149	1,164	3,492	1,224
hatan.	338	238	461	230
ce Ed.	740	459	1,063	425
ce Geo.	745	317	796	301
ss Anne	1,162	760	1,340	763
Will'm.	2,008	1,329	1,959	993
iski.	1,412	1,691	2,155	1,302
p'ha'ck	617	311	497	297
mond.	240	296	364	336
noke.	2,876	3,988	3,380	3,146
kbridge	994	1,062	1,638	961
k'gham.	1,680	3,219	2,104	3,714
sell.	2,689	2,447	2,945	2,385
t.	2,676	3,520	2,888	3,089
nandoah.	1,603	3,349	1,962	3,517
th.	1,750	2,897	2,266	2,726
h'mton.	1,462	339	1,599	284
ts'lv'nia.	818	517	744	504
ford.	708	732	698	714
y.	460	134	602	123
sex.	614	244	773	201
well.	2,258	2,278	2,832	2,271
ren.	1,291	1,016	1,034	761
rwick.	1,822	1,014	1,849	807
shington.	2,510	2,972	2,849	2,792
stm'l'nd.	503	568	808	532
e.	4,862	2,836	4,588	1,817
the.	976	2,077	1,465	1,822
k.	826	418	760	318
otal unties.	136,710	118,417	159,820	107,376
Cities				
xandria.	3,917	3,903	4,391	3,405
stol.	1,451	879	1,561	628
na Vista.	297	234	402	179
l'tt'sville.	1,527	1,419	2,188	1,055
n F'rge.	818	451	1,082	415
nville.	2,334	1,579	3,121	1,231
d'ksb'g.	816	810	1,092	698
npton.	727	371	987	297
ris'nb'g.	751	1,377	1,292	1,302
pewell.	1,242	570	1,284	368
chburg.	2,480	2,373	4,302	2,396
rtinsville.	814	642	1,093	458
rt News.	3,420	1,453	4,051	1,237
rfolk.	9,370	7,556	12,010	4,958
rsburg.	2,019	1,189	2,256	719
tsmo'th.	4,612	2,056	5,735	1,129
dford.	826	850	824	597
hmond.	16,466	14,549	22,584	8,737
anoke.	5,343	6,542	7,322	5,095
Norfolk.	857	347	924	241
unton.	914	1,323	1,159	847
folk.	1,030	741	1,342	569
ynesboro.	839	833	.....	....
l'msburg.	312	334	454	211
nchester.	894	1,272	1,000	1,095
t'l, Cit's.	64,076	53,653	82,456	37,867
's & Cit's	200,786	172,070	242,276	145,243

948 (President)—Thurmond, States' Rights, 393; Wallace, Prog., 2,047; Thomas, Soc., 726; chert, Soc. Lab., 234.
944 (President)—Watson, Proh., 459; Thomas, ., 417; Teichert, Soc.-Labor, 90. Soldier vote luded; no separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF VIRGINIA

2 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 91,654; Grant, Rep., 93,468; O'Connor, Lab. Ref., 42.
6 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 139,670; Hayes, Rep., 5,558.
0 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 128,568; Garfield, Rep., 84,020. Of the Hancock votes, 96,912 were ast by the Regulars, and 31,674 by the Read-justers.
4 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 145,497; Blaine, Rep., 139,356; St. John, Proh., 138.
8 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 151,979; Harrison, Rep., 150,449; Fisk, Proh., 1,682.
2 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 163,977; Harrison, Rep., 113,256; Weaver, People's, 12,275; Bidwell, Proh., 2,798.
6 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 154,985; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 2,127; McKinley, Rep., 135,388; Levering, Proh., 2,344.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 146,080; McKinley, Rep., 115,865; Woolley, Proh., 2,150; Debs, Soc., 145.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 86,548; Roosevelt, Rep., 47,880; Swallow, Proh., 1,383; Debs, Soc., 56.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 82,946; Taft, Rep., 52,573; Chafin, Proh., 1,111; Debs, Soc., 255.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 90,332; Taft, Rep., 23,288; Roosevelt, Prog., 21,777; Debs, Soc., 820.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 102,824; Hughes, Rep., 49,366; Hanly, Proh., 783; Benson, Soc., 1,060.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 141,670; Harding, Rep., 87,456; Watkins, Proh., 826; Debs, Soc., 807; Christensen, Farm.-Lab., 240.
1924 (Pres.), Davis, Dem., 139,797; Coolidge, Rep., 73,359; LaFollette, Progs., 10,379; Johns, Soc.-Lab., 191.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 164,609; Smith, Dem., 140,146; Thomas, Soc., 250; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 180; Foster, Com., 173.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 203,979; Hoover, Rep., 89,637; Thomas, Soc., 2,382; Upshaw, Proh., 1,843; Foster, Com., 86; Cox, Ind., 15.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 234,980; Landon, Rep., 98,366; Colvin, Proh., 594; Thomas, Soc., 313; Lemke, Union, 233; Browder, Com., 98.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 235,961; Willkie, Rep., 109,363; Babson, Proh., 882; Thomas, Soc., 282; Browder, Com., 71; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 48.

Washington

Counties	1948		1944	
	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Adams	1,267	1,394	1,062	1,666
Asotin	2,054	1,384	1,888	1,367
Benton	8,458	5,852	4,233	3,905
Chelan	7,702	7,392	6,557	7,081
Clallam	5,412	4,178	5,441	3,551
Clark	17,154	11,546	18,861	12,312
Columbia	1,015	1,062	1,039	1,211
Cowlitz	11,075	7,098	10,485	6,157
Douglas	2,251	1,703	1,832	1,809
Ferry	824	473	792	518
Franklin	2,525	1,541	1,974	1,381
Garfield	747	749	677	925
Grant	4,067	2,081	2,354	1,530
Grays H'bor	13,660	8,357	13,803	7,834
Island	1,694	1,805	1,662	1,487
Jefferson	1,911	1,610	1,829	1,415
King	143,295	131,039	165,308	118,719
Kitsap	19,538	9,896	24,016	11,224
Kittitas	4,588	3,446	4,227	3,423
Klickitat	2,206	1,951	2,089	1,980
Lewis	8,394	9,047	7,706	8,896
Lincoln	2,518	2,348	2,328	2,723
Mason	3,613	2,524	3,379	1,976
Okanogan	5,644	4,083	4,642	4,084
Pacific	3,902	2,749	3,745	2,419
Pend Oreille	1,465	1,009	1,385	1,052
Pierce	50,674	34,396	53,269	31,626
San Juan	633	881	644	703
Skagit	9,080	8,176	9,409	7,805
Skamania	1,067	707	968	668
Snohomish	25,924	17,018	27,345	15,182
Spokane	49,649	37,086	45,491	36,359
Stevens	4,205	2,977	3,951	3,151
Thurston	10,461	9,511	9,708	7,900
Wahkiakum	877	622	1,003	532
Walla Walla	7,102	7,993	5,793	7,364
Whatcom	12,736	12,850	14,787	12,890
Whitman	6,015	6,411	5,449	6,000
Yakima	19,760	21,396	15,643	20,864
Totals	476,165	386,315	486,774	361,689

1948 (President)—Wallace, Prog., 31,692; Watson, Proh., 6,117; Thomas, Soc., 3,534; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 1,133; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 103.
1944 (President)—Thomas, Soc., 3,824; Watson, Proh., 2,396; Teichert, Soc. Labor, 1,645. Soldier vote included; no separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF WASHINGTON

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 29,844; Harrison, Rep., 36,460; Weaver, People's, 19,105; Bidwell, Proh., 2,553.
1896 (Pres.), McKinley, Rep., 39,153; Bryan, Dem. and People's, 51,646; Palmer, Nat. Dem., 1,668; Levering, Proh., 1,116.
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 44,833; McKinley, Rep., 57,456; Woolley, Proh., 2,363; Debs, Soc., 2,006.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 28,098; Roosevelt, Rep., 101,540; Swallow, Proh., 3,329; Debs, Soc., 10,023.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 58,691; Taft, Rep., 106,062; Chafin, Proh., 4,700; Debs, Soc., 14,177.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 86,840; Taft, Rep., 70,445; Roosevelt, Prog., 113,698; Debs, Soc., 40,134.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 183,388; Hughes, Rep., 167,244; Hanly, Proh., 6,868; Benson, Soc., 22,800.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 84,298; Harding, Rep., 223,137; Watkins, Proh., 3,790; Debs, Soc., 8,913; Christensen, Farm-Lab., 77,246.

Washington (Continued)

1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 220,224; LaFollette, Progs., 150,727; Davis, Dem., 42,842; Nations, Amer., 5,991; Johns, Soc. Lab., 1,004; Foster, Workers, 761.

1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 335,884; Smith, Dem., 156,772; Thomas, Soc., 2,614; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 4,068; Foster, Com., 1,541.

1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 353,260; Hoover, Rep., 208,645; Harvey, Lib., 30,308; Thomas, Soc., 17,080; Foster, Com., 2,972; Upshaw, Proh., 1,540; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 1,009.

1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 459,579; Landon, Rep., 206,892; Lemke, Union, 17,463; Thomas, Soc., 3,496; Browder, Com., 1,907; Pellsy, Christian, 1,598; Colvin, Proh., 1,041; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 362.

1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 462,145; Willkie, Rep., 322,123; Thomas, Soc., 4,586; Browder, Com., 2,626; Babson, Proh., 1,686; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 667.

West Virginia

Counties	1948		1944	
	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Barbour	4,238	3,834	3,718	3,993
Berkeley	6,797	6,042	5,819	6,151
Boone	6,769	2,909	4,366	3,449
Baxton	4,287	2,864	5,313	3,023
Brooke	6,680	3,718	5,726	3,588
Cabell	23,680	18,599	23,020	19,861
Calhoun	2,126	1,519	2,254	1,687
Clay	2,978	2,366	2,395	2,114
Doddridge	1,166	2,433	1,000	2,611
Fayette	21,707	7,451	17,529	7,932
Gilmer	2,355	1,421	2,509	1,651
Grant	664	2,816	570	2,996
Greenbrier	7,538	4,935	7,231	4,790
Hampshire	2,337	1,351	2,485	1,638
Hancock	8,242	4,561	7,334	4,285
Hardy	2,435	1,433	2,111	1,489
Harrison	21,180	14,534	18,028	14,408
Jackson	2,639	4,277	2,401	4,486
Jefferson	3,797	2,199	3,767	2,103
Kanawha	53,213	41,144	47,400	36,488
Lewis	3,477	4,829	3,350	4,984
Lincoln	4,433	4,065	3,654	4,175
Logan	16,121	7,362	11,692	8,000
Marion	19,866	11,201	17,640	11,584
Marshall	7,989	6,986	7,174	7,800
Mason	4,038	5,453	3,662	5,609
McDowell	15,201	10,065	19,300	11,023
Mercer	4,586	4,382	14,861	10,034
Mineral	10,362	4,896	3,989	4,635
Mingo	12,138	9,329	9,550	4,711
Monongalia	2,632	2,956	10,429	9,647
Monroe	1,104	2,159	2,615	3,130
Morgan	21,545	9,687	895	2,303
Nicholas	5,018	3,391	4,305	3,259
Ohio	16,995	15,757	17,475	16,165
Pendleton	1,911	1,592	2,177	1,833
Pleasants	1,536	1,548	1,507	1,622
Pocahontas	2,754	2,373	2,897	2,340
Preston	3,527	6,020	2,997	6,785
Putnam	4,426	3,722	3,918	4,025
Raleigh	19,697	10,414	17,988	10,323
Randolph	6,536	3,802	6,299	3,681
Ritchie	1,712	3,619	1,650	3,963
Roane	3,684	4,213	3,787	4,650
Summers	4,630	2,782	4,399	2,967
Taylor	3,888	3,948	3,653	3,890
Tucker	2,557	2,102	2,673	2,220
Tyler	1,579	3,160	1,428	3,429
Upshur	2,323	5,068	2,026	5,332
Wayne	7,618	4,394	6,627	4,516
Webster	3,726	1,527	3,285	1,595
Wetzel	4,177	3,326	4,335	3,604
Wirt	1,253	1,291	1,170	1,418
Wood	14,224	14,198	13,676	14,566
Wyoming	6,725	4,198	6,748	4,253
Totals	**429,188**	**316,251**	**392,777**	**322,819**

1948—(President)—Wallace, Prog., 3,311.

1944 (President)—Soldier vote included; no separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF WEST VIRGINIA

1872 (Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 29,533; Grant, Rep., 32,323.

1876 (Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 55,584; Hayes, Rep., 41,392.

1880 (Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 57,391; Garfield, Rep., 46,243; Weaver, Greenback, 9,079.

1884 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 67,331; Blaine, Rep., 63,913; St. John, Proh., 939; Butler, Greenback, 810.

1888 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 78,677; Harrison, Rep., 78,171; Fisk, Proh., 1,085; Streeter, United Labor, 1,508.

1892 (Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 84,467; Harrison, Rep., 80,293; Weaver, People's, 4,166; Bidwell, Proh., 2,145.

1896 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 94,488; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 678; McKinley, Rep., 105,379; Levering, Proh., 1,223.

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 98,807; McKinley, Rep., 119,829; Wooley, Proh., 1,692; Debs, Soc., 219.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 100,881; Roosevelt, Rep., 132,628; Swallow, Proh., 4,604; Debs, Soc., 1,574.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 111,418; Taft, Rep., 137,869; Chafin, Proh., 5,139; Debs, Soc., 3,67

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 113,046; Taft, Rep., 56,667; Roosevelt, Prog., 78,977; Debs, Soc., 15,336.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 140,403; Hughes, Rep., 143,124; Hanly, Proh., 175; Benson, Soc., 6,150.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 220,789; Harding, Rep., 282,007; Watkins, Proh., 1,528; Debs, Soc., 5,61

1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 288,635; Davis, Dem., 257,232; LaFollette, Progs., 36,723; Nations, Amer., 1,072.

1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 375,551; Smith, Dem., 263,748; Thomas, Soc., 1,313; Varney, Proh., 1,703; Foster, Com., 401.

1932 (Pres.); Roosevelt, Dem., 405,124; Hoover, Rep., 330,731; Thomas, Soc., 5,133; Upshaw, Proh., 2,342; Foster, Com., 444.

1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 502,582; Landon, Rep., 325,358; Colvin, Proh., 1,173; Thomas, Soc., 832.

1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 495,662; Willkie, Rep., 372,414.

Wisconsin

Counties	1948		1944	
	Tru., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Roos., Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Adams	1,419	1,259	1,478	1,5
Ashland	4,110	3,135	4,609	3,1
Barron	6,148	5,516	5,585	7,1
Bayfield	3,081	2,338	3,362	2,4
Brown	18,449	17,729	17,576	17,7
Buffalo	2,563	2,350	1,948	3,4
Burnett	2,177	1 590	1,868	2,1
Calumet	2,662	4,185	1,966	5,6
Chippewa	7,702	6,146	6,567	7,0
Clark	4,840	5,885	4,612	7,9
Columbia	5,615	6,406	5,997	7,8
Crawford	3,639	3,465	3,130	4,1
Dane	35,486	22,934	37,076	23,0
Dodge	8,212	10,831	7,667	14,
Door	2,440	4,911	2,599	5,0
Douglas	12,278	6,252	12,985	7,
Dunn	4,894	4,319	3,853	5,0
Eau Claire	9,971	7,825	8,962	9,
Florence	885	756	897	
Fond du Lac	8,904	13,760	9,378	16,
Forest	2,208	1,251	2,436	1,
Grant	6,575	8,299	6,091	10,
Green	3 881	4,403	4,101	5,
Green Lake	1,722	3,939	2,190	4,
Iowa	3,917	3,745	3,585	4,0
Iron	2,665	1,281	2,894	1,
Jackson	2,921	2,553	3,040	3,
Jefferson	7,256	8,244	6,988	10,
Juneau	2,859	3,793	3,077	4,
Kenosha	17,987	12,780	18,325	12,
Kewaunee	2,746	3,646	2,611	4,
La Crosse	12,345	10,525	12,247	12,
Lafayette	3,740	3,288	3,696	4,
Langlade	4,346	3,441	4,310	4,
Lincoln	3,368	4,339	2,938	5,
Manitowoc	13,401	10,947	11,949	14,
Marathon	15,898	11,494	13,192	15,
Marlonette	6,468	5,869	6,483	7,
Marquette	1,095	2,033	1,016	2,
Milwaukee	187,637	138,672	205,282	142,
Monroe	4,970	5,347	4,013	7,
Oconto	4,269	4,865	5,348	5,
Oncida	4,081	3,729	4,076	3,
Outagamie	11,233	16,161	9,955	18,
Ozaukee	4,159	4,866	3,579	5,
Pepin	1,381	1,333	1,029	1,
Pierce	4,395	3,753	3,033	5,
Polk	5,330	3,974	4,489	5,
Portage	8,154	5,424	8,678	5,
Price	3,373	2,952	3,515	3,
Racine	23,266	19,029	25,697	18,
Richland	2,990	3,836	3,109	5,
Rock	16,150	17,068	16,766	18,
Rusk	3,401	2,623	3,238	3,
St. Croix	6,173	4,326	4,930	5,
Sauk	5,831	7,140	5,690	9,
Sawyer	2,177	2,257	1,947	2,
Shawano	4,192	6,286	4,015	8,
Sheboygan	15,339	12,459	15 062	15,
Taylor	3,184	2,579	3,215	3,
Trenpeleau	4,711	3,650	4,496	4,
Vernon	5,226	4,139	5,409	5,
Vilas	1,688	2,665	2,079	2,
Walworth	5,377	10,509	5,696	10,
Washburn	2,708	2,059	2,059	2,
Washington	4,495	6,876	3,840	8,
Waukesha	13,952	17,324	13,038	17,
Waupaca	4,020	8,764	3,879	11,
Waushara	1,430	3,594	1,485	4
Winnebago	13,116	17,165	12,841	19
Wood	7,999	8,073	6,861	9
Totals	**647,310**	**590,959**	**650,413**	**674**

nsin (Continued)

48 (Pres.)—Wallace, Prog., 25,282; Thomas, 12,547; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 399; Dobbs, Soc. kers, 303.
44 (President)—Thomas, Soc., 13,205; Teichert, Labor, 1,002. Soldier vote included; no sep- e tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF WISCONSIN

(Pres.), Greeley, Dem. and Lib., 86,477; rant, Rep., 104,992.
(Pres.), Tilden, Dem., 123,927; Hayes, Rep., 0,068; Cooper, Greenback, 1,509; Smith, Proh ef., 153.
(Pres.), Hancock, Dem., 114,634; Garfield, ep., 144,897; Weaver, Greenback, 7,980; Dow, roh., 69.
(Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 146,453; Blaine, ep., 161,135; St. John, Proh., 7,649; Butler, reenback, 4,598.
(Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 155,243; Harrison, ep., 176,555; Fisk, Proh., 14,415; Streeter, Lab., 8,561.
(Pres.), Cleveland, Dem., 177,335; Harrison, ep., 170,846; Weaver, People's, 9,909; Bidwell, roh., 13,132.
(Pres.), Bryan, Dem. and People's (Populist), 5,349; Palmer, Nat'l (Gold) Dem., 4,553; cKinley, Rep., 268,051; Levering, Proh., 7,799
(Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 159,279; McKinley, ep., 265,756; Woolley, Proh., 10,022; Debs, oc., 7,051.
(Pres.), Parker, Dem., 124,109; Roosevelt, ep., 280,164; Swallow, Proh., 9,770; Debs, Soc., 3,220.
(Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 166,632; Taft, Rep., 17,747; Chafin, Proh., 11,572; Debs, Soc., 28,170
(Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 164,228; Taft, Rep., 30,695; Roosevelt, Prog., 62,460; Debs, Soc., 3,481.
(Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 193,042; Hughes, Rep., 21,323; Hanley, Proh., 7,166; Benson, Soc., 7,846.
(Pres.), Cox, Dem., 113,422; Harding, Rep., 38,576; Watkins, Proh., 8,647; Debs, Soc., 85,041.
(Pres.), La Follette, Prog., 453,678; Coolidge, ep., 311,614; Davis, Dem., 68,115; Foster, Workers, 3,773; Faris, Proh., 2,918; Johns, Soc.- ab., 411; Wallace, Com., Land, 270.
(Pres.) Hoover, Rep., 544,205; Smith, Dem., 50,259; Thomas, Soc., 18,213; Foster, Com., 528; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 381; Varney, Proh., 245.
(Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 707,410; Hoover, ep., 347,741; Thomas, Soc., 53,379; Foster, om., 3,112; Upshaw, Proh., 2,672; Reynolds oc. Lab., 494.
(Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 802,984; Landon, ep., 380,828; Lemke, Union, 60,297; Thomas, oc., 10,626; Browder, Com., 2,197; Colvin, Proh. 071; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 557.
(Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 704,821; Willkie ep., 679,260; Thomas, Soc., 15,071; Browder, om., 2,394; Babson, Proh., 2,148; Aiken, Soc. ab., 1,882.

Wyoming

Counties	1948 Tru., Dem.	1948 Dewey, Rep.	1944 Roos., Dem.	1944 Dewey, Rep.
Albany	3,141	2,858	3,229	2,970
Big Horn	2,370	2,429	2,314	2,659
Campbell	856	1,201	894	1,514
Carbon	3,439	2,319	2,983	2,698
Converse	996	1,327	979	1,601
Crook	712	1,166	690	1,244
Fremont	3,019	3,357	2,177	3,193
Goshen	1,843	2,029	1,514	2,674
Hot Springs	928	791	969	877
Johnson	682	1,351	756	1,384
Laramie	8,226	6,200	7,542	7,326
Lincoln	1,925	1,730	2,140	1,649
Natrona	6,183	5,341	4,890	5,196
Niobrara	753	975	826	1,312
Park	2,461	2,655	2,257	2,571
Platte	1,465	1,366	1,544	1,776
Sheridan	3,852	3,698	3,862	3,802
Sublette	496	622	470	683
Sweetwater	5,146	2,538	5,599	2,623
Teton	556	719	499	637
Uinta	1,632	1,239	1,754	1,305
Washakie	851	1,074	777	1,130
Weston	822	962	754	1,097
Totals	**52,354**	**47,947**	**49,419**	**51,921**

1948 (President)—Wallace, Prog., 931; Thomas, Soc., 137; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 56.
1944 (President)—Soldier vote included; no separate tabulation.

PAST VOTE OF WYOMING

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 10,164; McKinley, Rep., 14,482.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 8,930; Roosevelt, Rep., 20,489; Swallow, Proh., 217; Debs, Soc., 1,077.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 14,918; Taft, Rep., 20,846; Chafin, Proh., 66; Debs, Soc., 1,715.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 15,310; Taft, Rep. 14,560; Roosevelt, Prog., 9,232; Debs, Soc., 2,760.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 28,316; Hughes, Rep., 21,698; Hanly, Proh., 373; Benson, Soc., 1,453.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 17,429; Harding, Rep., 35,091; Watkins, Proh., 265; Debs., Soc., 1,288; Christensen, F.-Lab., 2,180.
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 41,858; La Follette, Progs., 25,174; Davis, Dem., 12,868.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 52,748; Smith, Dem., 29,299; Thomas, Soc., 788.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 54,370; Hoover, Rep., 39,583; Thomas, Soc., 2,829; Foster, Com., 180.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 62,624; Landon, Rep., 38,739; Lemke, Union, 1,653; Thomas, Soc., 200; Browder, Com., 91; Colvin, Proh., 75.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 59,287; Willkie, Rep., 52,633; Babson, Proh., 172; Thomas, Soc., 148.

Electoral Votes for President, 1932-1948

State	1932 R.	1932 D.	1936 R.	1936 D.	1940 R.	1940 D.	1944 R.	1944 D.	1948 R.	1948 D.
a		11		11		11		11	*	*
z		3		3		3		4		4
k		9		9		9		9		9
lif		22		22		22		25		25
lo		6		6	6		6			6
nn	8			8		8		8		
l	3			3		3		3		
		7		7		7		8		8
		12		12		12		12		12
ho		4		4		4		4		4
		29		29		29		28		28
		14		14	14		13		13	
va		11		11	11		10			10
n		9		9	9		8		8	
		11		11		11		11		11
		10		10		10		10	*	*
	5		5		5		5		5	
l		8		8		8		8	8	
ss		17		17		17		16		16
ch		19		19	19			19	19	
nn		11		11		11		11		11
ss		9		9		9		9	*	*
		15		15		15		15		15
nt		4		4		4		4		4
b		7		7	7		6		6	
v		3		3		3		3		3

State	1932 R.	1932 D.	1936 R.	1936 D.	1940 R.	1940 D.	1944 R.	1944 D.	1948 R.	1948 D.
N. H	4			4		4		4	4	
N. J		16		16		16		16	16	
N. M		3		3		3		4		4
N. Y		47		47		47		47	47	
N. C		13		13		13		14		14
N. D		4		4	4		4		4	
Ohio		26		26		26	25			25
Okla		11		11		11		10		10
Oreg		5		5		5		6	6	
Penn	36			36		36		35	35	
R. I		4		4		4		4		4
S. C		8		8		8		8	*	*
S. D		4		4	4		4		4	
Tenn		11		11		11		12		11
Texas		23		23		23		23		23
Utah		4		4		4		4		4
Vt	3		3		3		3		3	
Va		11		11		11		11		11
Wash		8		8		8		8		8
W. Va		8		8		8		8		8
Wis		12		12		12		12		12
Wyo		3		3		3		3		3
Totals	**59**	**472**	**8**	**523**	**82**	**449**	**99**	**432**	**189**	**303**
Plurality		**413**		**515**		**367**		**333**		**115**

The 39 electoral votes of Alabama (11), Louisiana (10), Mississippi (9), South Carolina (8) and Tennessee (1), in 1948 were cast for the States' Rights Democrats candidates, James Strom Thurmond (S. C.), for president and Fielding L. Wright (Miss.) for vice-president.

The Constitution, Article 2, Section 1 (pages 99-100), provides for the appointment of electors, the counting of the electoral ballots and the procedure in the event of a tie.

Popular Vote, 1948, for President

Source: Compiled by the World Almanac from Official Sources

State	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	Thurm., States' Rights	Wallace Prog.	Thomas, Soc.	Watson, Proh.	Other **	Total
Alabama	.....	40,930	171,443	1,522	.....	1,085	.....	214,98
Arizona	95,251	77,597	.....	3,310	.....	786	121	177,0
Arkansas	149,659	50,959	40,068	751	1,037	1	.....	242,47
California	1,913,134	1,895,269	1,228	190,381	3,459	16,926	1,141	4,021,5
Colorado	267,288	239,714	.....	6,115	1,678	.....	442	515,2
Connecticut	423,297	437,754	.....	13,713	6,964	.....	1,790	883,5
Delaware	67,813	69,588	.....	1,050	250	343	29	139,0
Florida	281,988	194,280	89,755	11,620	.....	.....	.....	577,6
Georgia	254,646	76,691	85,055	1,636	.....	732	.....	418,7
Idaho	107,370	101,514	.....	4,972	332	628	.....	214,8
Illinois	1,994,715	1,961,103	.....	.....	11,522	11,959	4,747	3,984,0
Indiana	807,833	821,079	.....	9,649	2,179	14,711	763	1,656,2
Iowa	522,380	494,018	.....	12,125	1,829	3,382	4,530	1,038,2
Kansas	351,902	423,039	.....	4,603	2,807	6,468	.....	788,8
Kentucky	466,756	341,210	10,411	1,567	1,284	1,245	185	822,6
Louisiana	136,344	72,657	204,290	3,035	.....	.....	.....	416,3
Maine	111,916	150,234	.....	1,884	547	.....	206	264,7
Maryland	286,521	294,814	2,476	9,983	2,941	.....	.....	596,7
Massachusetts	1,151,788	909,370	.....	38,157	.....	1,663	54,369	2,155,3
Michigan	1,003,448	1,038,595	.....	46,515	6,063	13,052	1,936	2,109,6
Minnesota	692,966	483,617	.....	27,866	4,646	.....	3,131	1,212,2
Mississippi	19,384	5,043	167,538	225	.....	.....	.....	192,1
Missouri	917,315	655,039	.....	3,998	2,222	.....	54	1,578,6
Montana	119,071	96,770	.....	7,313	695	429	.....	224,2
Nebraska	224,165	264,774	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	488,9
Nevada	31,291	29,357	.....	1,469	.....	.....	.....	62,1
New Hampshire	107,995	121,299	7	1,970	86	.....	83	231,4
New Jersey	895,455	981,124	.....	42,683	10,521	10,593	9,179	1,949,5
New Mexico	105,464	80,303	.....	1,037	83	127	49	187,0
New York*	2,780,204	2,841,163	.....	509,559	40,879	.....	102,722	6,274,5
North Carolina	459,070	258,572	69,652	3,915	.....	.....	.....	791,2
North Dakota	95,812	115,139	374	8,391	1,000	.....	.....	220,7
Ohio	1,452,791	1,445,684	.....	37,596	.....	.....	.....	2,936,0
Oklahoma	452,782	268,817	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	721,5
Oregon	243,147	260,904	.....	14,978	5,051	.....	.....	524,0
Pennsylvania	1,752,426	1,902,197	.....	55,161	11,325	10,338	3,701	3,735,1
Rhode Island	188,736	135,787	.....	2,619	429	.....	131	327,7
South Carolina	34,423	5,386	102,607	154	1	.....	.....	142,5
South Dakota	117,653	129,651	.....	2,801	.....	.....	.....	250,1
Tennessee	270,402	202,914	73,815	1,864	1,288	.....	.....	550,2
Texas	750,700	282,240	106,909	3,764	874	2,758	.....	1,147,2
Utah	149,151	124,402	.....	2,679	.....	.....	73	276,3
Vermont	45,557	75,926	.....	1,279	585	.....	35	123,3
Virginia	200,786	172,070	43,393	2,047	726	.....	234	419,2
Washington	476,165	386,315	.....	31,692	3,534	6,117	1,236	905,0
West Virginia	429,188	316,251	.....	3,311	.....	.....	.....	748,7
Wisconsin	647,310	590,959	.....	25,282	12,547	.....	702	1,276,8
Wyoming	52,354	47,947	.....	931	137	.....	56	101,4
Total	**24,105,812**	**21,970,065**	**1,169,021**	**1,157,172**	**139,521**	**103,343**	**191,645**	**48,836,5**

*Truman total includes 222,562 Liberal Party votes.

Other: **Teichert, Soc. Lab.—Arizona, 121; California, 195; Colorado, 214; Connecticut, 1,184; Delaware, 29; Illinois, 3,118; Indiana, 763; Iowa, 4,274; Kentucky, 185; Maine, 206; Massachusetts, 5,53 Michigan, 1,263; Minnesota, 2,525; New Hampshire, 83; New Jersey, 3,354; New Mexico, 49; New Yo 2,729; Pennsylvania, 1,461; Rhode Island, 131; Virginia, 234; Washington, 1,133; Wisconsin, 3 Wyoming, 56. **Total 29,061.**

Dobbs, Soc. Workers—California, 133; Colorado, 228; Connecticut, 606; Iowa, 256; Michigan, 6 Minnesota, 606; New Jersey, 5,825; New York, 2,675; Pennsylvania, 2,133; Utah, 73; Washington, 1 Wisconsin, 303. **Total 13,613.**

Scattering—California, 761; Massachusetts, 633; Michigan, 1; Pennsylvania, 107; Vermont, 35.

Write-Ins—California, 52; Illinois, 1,629; Missouri, 54.

Blanks—Massachusetts, 48,201; New York (Blanks, void and scattering) 97,318.

Major-Parties Popular Vote, President, 1844-1948

D Democrat; W Whig; R Republican; D-P Democrat-People's; D-L Democrat-Liberal Republica

Year	Candidates and Party
1844	—Polk (D) 1,337,243; Clay (W) 1,299,068
1848	—Taylor (W) 1,370,101; Cass (D) 1,220,544
1852	—Pierce (D) 1,601,474; Scott (W) 1,386,578
1856	—Buchanan (D) 1,927,995; Fremont (R) 1,391,555
1860	*—Lincoln (R) 1,866,352; Douglas (D) 1,375,157
1864	—Lincoln (R) 2,216,067; McClellan (D) 1,808,725
1868	—Grant (R) 3,015,071; Seymour (D) 2,709,615
1872	—Grant (R) 3,597,070; Greeley (D-L) 2,834,079
1876	**Hayes (R) 4,033,950; Tilden (D) 4,284,885
1880	—Garfield (R) 4,449,053; Hancock (D) 4,442,030
1884	—Cleveland (D) 4,911,017; Blaine (R) 4,848,334
1888	—Cleveland (D) 5,540,050; Harrison (R) 5,444,337
1892	*-Cleveland (D) 5,554,414; Harrison (R) 5,190,802
1896	—McKinley (R) 7,035,638; Bryan (D-P) 6,467,946
1900	—McKinley (R) 7,219,530; Bryan (D) 6,358,0
1904	--Roosevelt (R) 7,628,834; Parker (D) 5,084,-
1908	—Taft (R) 7,679,006; Bryan (D) 6,409,106
1912	*-Wilson (D) 6,286,214; Taft (R) 3,483,922
1916	—Wilson (D) 9,129,606; Hughes (R) 8,538,2
1920	*-Harding (R) 16,152,200; Cox (D) 9,147,353
1924	*-Coolidge (R) 15,725,016; Davis (D) 8,385,5
1928	—Hoover (R) 21,392,190; Smith (D) 15,016,-
1932	—Roosevelt (D) 22,821,857; Hoover (R) 15,761,-
1936	—Roosevelt (D) 27,476,673; Landon (R) 16,679,5
1940	—Roosevelt (D) 27,243,466; Willkie (R) 22,304.
1944	—Roosevelt (D) 25,602,505; Dewey (R) 22,006,
1948	*-Truman (D) 24,105,812; Dewey (R) 21,970,0

*1860—Breckinridge (D) 845,763 votes; 1892—Weaver (People's) 1,027,329; 1912—Theodore Roosevelt (Progressive) 4,216,020; 1920—Debs (Socialist) 919,799; 1924—LaFollette (Indipendent, Socialist, Progressive) 4,822,856; 1948—Wallace (Progressive) 1,157,172; Thurmond (States' Rights Democrats) 1,169,021.

**The election 1876 was contested and Congress appointed an Electoral Commission of five Representatives, five Senators and four Supreme Court justices. The justices chose another justice as the 15th member of the commission—in all eight Republicans and seven Democrats. The comm sion, by a strict party vote, awarded the 22 el toral votes of Florida, Louisiana, Oregon and So Carolina to the Republican candidates, whereu Congress, in joint session (March 2, 1877) clared Hayes and Wheeler elected President Vice President by an electoral vote of 185 Hayes and 184 for Tilden. The Senate was R publican. The House, which was Democratic, solved and declared as a separate body (March that Tilden and Hendricks were elected on face of the returns.

United States Senate Election Returns by States

Source: Official Returns by States (Election year in parentheses)

ALABAMA

-8)—Sparkman, Dem., 185,534; Parsons, Rep., 1,341.
-4)—Hill, Dem., 202,604; Posey, Rep., 41,983; arrish, Proh., 3,162.

ARIZONA

-6)—McFarland, Dem., 80,415; Powers, Rep., 022; Graham, Com., 802.
-4)—Hayden, Dem., 90,335; Fickett, Rep., 39,891.

ARKANSAS

-8)—McClellan, Dem., 216,401; Tucker, Ind., 821.
-4)—Fulbright, Dem., 182,499; Wade, Rep., 942.

CALIFORNIA

-6)—Knowland, Rep., 1,428,067; Rogers, Jr., em., 1,167,161; Corrigan, Proh., 42,683; Steiner, rite-in, 156; Scattering, 1,398.
-4)—Downey, Dem., 1,728,155; Houser, Rep., 576,553.

COLORADO

-8)—Johnson, Dem., 340,719; Nicholson, Rep., 65,069; Gurule, Prog., 2,981; Whitehead, Soc., 352.
-4)—Millikin, Rep., 277,410; Whatley, Dem., 14,335; Whitehead, Soc., 3,143.

CONNECTICUT

-6)—Baldwin, Rep., 381,328; Tone, Dem., 76,424; Smedley, Soc., 22,013; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 156.
-4)—McMahon, Dem., 430,716; Danaher, Rep., 91,748; Anderson, Soc., 6,033.

DELAWARE

-8)—Frear, Jr., Dem., 71,888; Buck, Rep., 68,-6; Ware, Prog., 681; Sard, Proh., 467; Pollard, ec., 80.
-6)—Williams, Rep., 62,603; Tunnell, Dem., 0,810.

FLORIDA

-6)—Holland, Dem., 156,232; Schad, Rep., 2,408.
-4)—Pepper, Dem., 335,685; Draper, Rep., 35,258.

GEORGIA

-8)—Russell, Dem., 362,104; Write-ins, 400.
-4)—George, Dem., 272,569; Shivers (Mrs.), nd., Write-in, 4.

IDAHO

-8)—Miller, Dem., 107,000; Dworshak, Rep., 03,868; Derr, Prog., 3,154; Wengert, Soc., 166.
-4)—Taylor, Dem., 107,096; Bottolfsen, Rep., 02,373.

ILLINOIS

-8)—Douglas, Dem., 2,147,754; Brooks, Rep., ,740,026, Holtwick, Proh., 9,784; Schnur, Soc. ab., 2,693; Write-ins, 28.
-4)—Lucas, Dem., 2,059,023; Lyons, Rep., ,841,793; Schnur, Soc., Lab., 7,312; Holtwick, roh., 5,798

INDIANA

-6)—Jenner, Rep., 739,809; Townsend, Dem., 84,288; Riggs, Proh., 21,008; Morris, Soc. Lab., 523; Johnson, Conn., 806.
-4)—Capehart, Rep., 829,489; Schricker, Dem., 07,766; Holston, Proh., 12,213; Tomsich, Soc., ,917.

IOWA

-8)—Gillette, Dem., 578,226; Wilson, Rep., 415,-78; Pitcher, Prog., 3,387; Kellum, Proh., 2,580; Bochewitz, Soc., 441.
-4)—Hickenlooper, Rep., 523,963; Gillette, Dem., 94,229; Bowden, Proh., 2,751; Drescher, Soc., 44.

KANSAS

-8)—Schoeppel, Rep., 393,412; McGill, Dem., 05,987; Hester, Proh., 16,943.
-4)—Reed, Rep., 387,090; Hill, Dem., 272,053; Dubbs, Proh., 7,674; Billings, Soc., 2,374.

KENTUCKY

-8)—Chapman, Dem., 408,256; Cooper, Rep., 83,776; Standefur, Soc., 1,232; Stanfeld, New Prog., 924; Cox, Soc. Lab., 254; Write-ins, 27.
-4)—Barkley, Dem., 464,917; Park, Rep., 378,552. (Barkley elected Vice-President (Nov. 2, 1948), Garrett Withers fulfilling unexpired term.)

LOUISIANA

-8)—Ellender, Sr., Dem., 330,115; Clark, Ind., 9.
-8)—Long, Dem., 306,336; Clarke, Rep., 102,-31.

MAINE

-8)—Margaret C. Smith, Rep., 159,182; Scolten, Dem., 64,074.
-6)—Brewster, Rep., 111,215; MacDonald, Dem., 53,799.

MARYLAND

-6)—O'Conor, Dem., 237,232; Markey, Rep., 235,000.
-4)—Tydings, Dem., 344,725; Randall, Jr., Rep., 213,705.

MASSACHUSETTS

(1948)—Saltonstall, Rep., 1,088,475; Fitzgerald, Dem., 954,398; Blomen, Soc. Lab., 9,266; Root, Proh., 3,652.
(1946)—Lodge, Jr., Rep., 989,736; Walsh, Dem., 660,200; Blomen, Soc. Lab., 9,221; Shaw, Proh., 2,898; Scattering, blank, void, 52,939.

MICHIGAN

(1948)—Ferguson, Rep., 1,045,156; Hook, Dem., 1,-000,329; Lindahl, Proh., 12,146; Magee, Soc., 2,160; Grove, Soc. Lab., 1,418; Dollinger, Soc. Workers, 886.
(1946)—Vandenberg, Rep., 1,085,570; Lee, Dem., 517,923; Ruble, Proh., 8,109; Grove, Soc. Lab., 4,572; Beiswenger, Com., 2,546.

MINNESOTA

(1948)—Humphrey, Dem., 729,494; Ball, Rep., 485,801; Dunne, Soc. Workers, 4,951.
(1946)—Thye, Rep., 517,775; Jorgenson, Dem., Farmer-Lab., 349,520; Carlson, Rev. Workers Party, 11,421; Shipstead, Write-in, 15.

MISSISSIPPI

(1948)—Eastland, Dem., 151,478. (Unopposed)
(1947)—Stennis, Dem., 50,078; Colmer, Dem., 45,-725; Jackson, Dem., 43,642; Johnson, Jr., Dem., 27,159; Rankin, Dem., 24,492; Collins, Rep., 623.

MISSOURI

(1946)—Kem, Rep., 572,556; Briggs, Dem., 511,544.
(1944)—Donnell, Rep., 778,778; McKittrick, Dem., 776,790; Preisler, Soc., 3,320; Cox, Soc. Lab., 215.

MONTANA

(1948)—Murray, Dem., 125,193; Davis, Rep., 94,-458; Hanna, Proh., 1,352.
(1946)—Ecton, Rep., 101,901; Erickson, Dem., 86,476; Jones, Soc., 2,189.

NEBRASKA

(1948)—Wherry, Rep., 267,575; Carpenter, Dem., 204,320.
(1946)—Butler, Rep., 271,208; Mekota, Dem., 111,750.

NEVADA

(1946)—Malone, Rep., 27,301; Bunker, Dem., 22,553.
(1944)—McCarran, Dem., 30,595; Malone, Rep., 21,816.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

(1948)—Bridges, Rep., 129,600; Fortin, Dem., 91,-760; Rideout, Proh., 1,538.
(1944)—Tobey, Rep., 110,549; Betley, Dem., 106,508.

NEW JERSEY

(1948)—Hendrickson, Rep., 934,720; Alexander, Dem., 884,414; Imbrie, Ind. Prog., 22,658; Smith, Soc., 11,450; Breitman, Soc. Workers., 8,076; Ridout, Nat'l Proh., 4,656; Bopp, Soc. Lab., 3,908.
(1946)—Smith, Rep., 799,808; Brunner, Dem., 548,458; Butterworth, Soc. Lab., 7,675; Breitman, Soc. Workers, 4,976; Riley, Soc., 2,226; Ridout, Nat'l Proh., 1,711; Collins, Anti Medical Trust Federation, 1,676; Jones, Ind. Amer., 625.

NEW MEXICO

(1948)—Anderson, Dem., 108,269; Hurley, Rep., 80,-226; Provencio, New Party, 705.
(1946)—Chavez, Dem., 68,650; Hurley, Rep., 64,632.

NEW YORK

(1946)—**Outside N. Y. C.**—Ives., Rep., 1,551,096; Lehman, Dem., 726,089; Amer. Lab., 73,357; Liberal 15,113.
Greater N. Y. C.—Ives., Rep., 1,008,269; Lehman, Dem., 962,798; Amer. Lab., 362,489; Liberal, 168,266.
Total vote—Ives, 2,559,365; Lehman, 2,308,112. Scattered, blank, void, 178,694.
(1944)—**Outside N. Y. C.**—Wagner, Dem., 1,129,452; Amer. Lab., 93,994; Liberal, 20,312; Curran, Rep., 1,673,381; Hass, Ind. Gov't., 4,198.
Greater N. Y. C.—Wagner, Dem., 1,356,283; Amer. Lab., 389,791; Liberal, 304,744; Curran, Rep., 1,226,116; Hass, Ind. Gov't., 11,046.
Total vote—Wagner, 3,294,576; Curran, 2,899,497; Hass, 15,244.

NORTH CAROLINA

(1948)—Broughton, Dem., 540,762; Wilkerson, Rep., 220,307; Brown, Prog., 3,490.
(Broughton died March 6, 1949. Frank P. Graham fulfilling unexpired term.)
(1944)—Hoey, Dem., 533,813; Ferree, Rep., 226,037

NORTH DAKOTA

(1946)—Langer, Rep., 88,210; Thompson, Ind., 38,804; Larson, Dem., 38,368.
(1944)—Moses, Dem., 95,102; Nye, Rep., 69,530; Stambaugh, Ind., 44,596; O'Laughlin, Ind., 705; Harris, Proh., 489.
(Moses died March 3, 1945. Milton R. Young fulfilling unexpired term.)

OHIO

(1946)—Bricker, Rep., 1,275,774; Huffman, Dem., 947,610; Farkas, Soc. Lab., 13,885.
(1946 unexpired term)—Kingsley Taft, Rep., 1,193,-852; Webber, Dem., 929,584.

OKLAHOMA

(1948)—Kerr, Dem., 441,654; Rizley, Rep., 265,169; Pratt, Ind., 2,108.
(1944)—Thomas, Dem., 390,851; Otjen, Rep., 309,222; Beck, Ind., 1,128; Williams, Ind., 674; Nagle, Ind., 519.

OREGON

(1948)—Cordon, Rep., 299,295; Wilson, Dem., 199,275.
(1944)—Morse, Rep., 269,095; Smith, Dem., 174,140.

PENNSYLVANIA

(1946)—Martin, Rep., 1,853,458; Guffey, Dem., 1,245,338; Learn, Proh., 17,451; Knotek, Soc. Lab., 11,613.
(1944)—Myers, Dem., 1,864,735; Davis, Rep., 1,840,943; Stump, Soc., 14,129; Palmer, Proh., 8,599; Knotek, Ind. Gov't., 1,989.

RHODE ISLAND

(1948)—Green, Dem., 190,284; Hazard, Rep., 130,668.
(1946)—McGrath, Dem., 150,748; Dyer, Rep., 122,780.

SOUTH CAROLINA

(1948)—Maybank, Dem., 135,998; Gerald, Rep., 5,008.
(1944)—Johnston, Dem., 94,556; Gaston, Rep., 3,807; McKaine, Rep., 3,214; Hendrix, Proh., 141; Scattering, 18.

SOUTH DAKOTA

(1948)—Mundt, Rep., 144,084; Engel, Dem., 98,749.
(1944)—Gurney, Rep., 145,248; Bradshaw, Dem., 82,199.

TENNESSEE

(1948)—Kefauver, Dem., 326,142; Reece, Rep., 166,947; Neal, Ind., 6,103.
(1946)—McKeller, Dem., 145,654; Ladd, Rep., 57,238; Neal, Ind., 11,516; Ross, Ind., 4,303; Scattering, 3.

TEXAS

(1948)—Johnson, Dem., 702,985; Porter, Rep., 349,665; Morris, Proh., 8,913.
(1946)—Connally, Dem., 336,931; Sells, Rep., 43,750.

UTAH

(1946)—Watkins, Rep., 101,142; Murdock, Dem., 96,257.
(1944)—Thomas, Dem., 148,748; Bennion, Rep., 99,532.

VERMONT

(1946)—Flanders, Rep., 54,729; McDevitt, Dem., 18,594; Scattering, 17.
(1944)—Aiken, Rep., 81,094; Witters, Dem., 42,136; Scattering, 18.

VIRGINIA

(1948)—Robertson, Dem., 253,865; Woods, Rep., 118,546; Carwile, Ind., 6,788; Virginia Dem. Prog., 5,347; Robb, Soc., 1,627.
(1946)—Byrd, Dem., 163,960; Parsons, Rep., 77,005; Carwile, Ind., 5,189; Burke, Com., 3,318; Boorde Proh., 1,764; Robb, Soc., 1,592; Scattering, 35.

WASHINGTON

(1946)—Cain, Rep., 358,847; Mitchell, Dem., 298,683; Morton, Soc. Lab., 2,297; Sweet, Soc. Workers, 515.
(1944)—Magnuson, Dem., 452,013; Cain, Rep., 364,356; Roberts, Soc., 1,912; Sulston, Proh., 1,598.

WEST VIRGINIA

(1948)—Neely, Dem., 435,354; Revercomb, Rep., 328,534.
(1946)—Kilgore, Dem., 273,151; Sweeney, Rep., 269,617.

WISCONSIN

(1946)—McCarthy, Rep., 620,430; McMurray, Dem., 378,772; Knappe, Soc., 11,750; Cozzini, Ind., Soc. Lab., 1,552; Scattering, 2,090.
(1944)—Wiley, Rep., 634,513; McMurray, Dem., 537,144; Sauthoff, Prog., 73,089; Uphoff, Soc., 9,964; Wiggert, Soc. Lab., 1,664.

WYOMING

(1948—Hunt, Dem., 57,953; Robertson, Rep., 43,52
(1946)—O'Mahoney, Dem., 45,843; Henderson, Jr. Rep., 35,714.

Party Nominees for President and Vice President

Year	Republican		Democratic	
	President	Vice-President	President	Vice-President
1900	William McKinley	Theodore Roosevelt	William J. Bryan	Adlai E. Stevenson
1904	Theodore Roosevelt	Charles W. Fairbanks	Alton B. Parker	Henry G. Davis
1908	William H. Taft	James S. Sherman	William J. Bryan	John W. Kern
1912	William H. Taft	James S. Sherman*	Woodrow Wilson	Thomas R. Marshall
1916	Charles E. Hughes	Charles W. Fairbanks	Woodrow Wilson	Thomas R. Marshall
1920	Warren G. Harding	Calvin Coolidge	James M. Cox	Franklin D. Roosevelt
1924	Calvin Coolidge	Charles G. Dawes	John W. Davis	Charles W. Bryan
1928	Herbert Hoover	Charles Curtis	Alfred E. Smith	Joseph T. Robinson
1932	Herbert Hoover	Charles Curtis	Franklin D. Roosevelt	John N. Garner
1936	Alfred M. Landon	Frank Knox	Franklin D. Roosevelt	John N. Garner
1940	Wendell L. Willkie	Charles McNary	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Henry A. Wallace
1944	Thomas E. Dewey	John W. Bricker	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Harry S. Truman
1948	Thomas E. Dewey	Earl Warren	Harry S. Truman	Alben W. Barkley

*Died Oct. 30 and the Republican National Committee named Nicholas Murray Butler.

Congressional Apportionment

Source: United States Bureau of Census; based on 1930 and 1940 population returns

	1930	1940		1930	1940		1930	1940		1930	1940
Ala.	9	9	Kan.	7	6	Nev.	1	1	S. C.	6	6
Ariz.	1	2	Ky.	9	9	N. H.	2	2	S. D.	2	2
Ark.	7	7	La.	8	8	N. J.	14	14	Tenn.	9	10
Calif.	20	23	Me.	3	3	N. M.	1	2	Texas	21	21
Colo.	4	4	Md.	6	6	N. Y.	45	45	Utah	2	2
Conn.	6	6	Mass.	15	14	N. C.	11	12	Vt.	1	1
Del.	1	1	Mich.	17	17	N. D.	2	2	Va.	9	9
Fla.	5	6	Minn.	9	9	Ohio	24	23	Wash.	6	6
Ga.	10	10	Miss.	7	7	Okla.	9	8	W. Va.	6	6
Idaho	2	2	Mo.	13	13	Ore.	3	4	Wis.	10	10
Ill.	27	26	Mont.	2	2	Pa.	34	33	Wyo.	1	1
Ind.	12	11	Neb.	5	4	R. I.	2	2			
Ia.	9	8							Totals	435	435

Method of Congressional Apportionment

Public Law 291 (H.R. 2665), signed by the President on November 15, 1941, directs that all future apportionments of representatives in Congress shall be made by the method of equal proportions.

This method, devised by Professor E. V. Huntington of Harvard University in 1921, sets up the following criterion of a good apportionment. Suppose an actual apportionment bill, allotting any given number of seats (say 435) among the several states, is before Congress for consideration; and suppose an attempt is made to improve the bill by transferring a seat from one state to some other state. Such proposed transfer of a seat from one state to another state should be made if, and only if, the percentage difference between the congressional districts in these two states would be reduced by the transfer.

For example, Arkansas has a 1940 population of 1,949,387, and Michigan 5,256,106. Under the method of equal proportions, Arkansas gets 7 seats and Michigan gets 17 seats, so that Michigan's district (309,183) is 11.02 percent larger than Arkansas' district (278,484). But if a seat were transferred from Arkansas to Michigan giving Arkansas 6 and Michigan 18, the Arkansas district (324,898) would be 11.26 percent larger than the Michigan district (292,006). Since 11.26 is greater than 11.02, the transfer should not be made.

Representative-at-Large Defined

Source: Clerk of the House of Representatives

The term Representative-at-Large is applied to a Representative in Congress selected by the voters of the entire State instead of by the voters of a specific district within a State. Representatives at-Large are selected in this manner when the State fails to re-district after an apportionment of Representatives following a decennial census

Election Returns for Governor by States

Source: Official Returns by States (Election Year in Parentheses)

ALABAMA

(1)—Folsom, Dem., 174,962; Ward, Rep., 22,362.

ARIZONA

(1)—Garvey, Dem., 104,008; Brockett, Rep., 70,-; Pohle, Proh., 1,340.

ARKANSAS

(1)—McGrath, Dem., 222,801; Black, Rep., 26,-

CALIFORNIA

(1)—Warren, Rep., Dem., 2,344,542; Schmidt, oh., 180,579; Brown, write-in, 22,606; Roose-t, James, write-in, 3,210; Kenny, write-in, 36; Clark, write-in, 835; Long, write-in, 679; attering, 4,312.

COLORADO

(1)—Knous, Dem., 332,752; Hamil, Rep., 168,-

CONNECTICUT

(1)—Bowles, Dem., 431,296; Shannon, Rep., ,071; McLevy, Soc., 12,662; Mackay, Soc. Lab., 63; Chertov, Soc. Workers, 778.

DELAWARE

(1)—Carvel, Dem., 75,339; George, Rep., 64,996.

FLORIDA

(1)—Warren, Dem., 381,459; Acker, Rep., 76,-

GEORGIA

(1)—Talmadge, Dem., 354,711.

IDAHO

(1)—Robins, Rep., 102,233; Williams, Dem., 131.

ILLINOIS

(1)—Stevenson, Dem., 2,250,074; Green, Rep., 78,007; Wilson, Proh., 9,491; Fischer, Soc. b., 2,673.

INDIANA

(1)—Schricker, Dem., 884,995; Creighton, Rep., 6,892; Speicker, Proh., 13,852; Frisbie, Prog., 59; Rabe, Soc., 985; Ginsberg, Soc. Lab., 608.

IOWA

(1)—Beardsley, Rep., 553,900; Switzer, Dem., 1,432; Bierderman, Prog., 3,570; Galbreath, oh., 2,458; Leonard, Soc., 471.

KANSAS

(1)—Carlson, Rep., 433,396; Carpenter, Dem., 7,485; Nice, Proh., 17,035; Tamplin, Soc., 2,-1.

KENTUCKY

(1)—Clements, Dem., 385,242; Dummit, Rep., 7,130.

LOUISIANA

(1)—Earl K. Long, Dem., unopposed.

MAINE

(1)—Payne, Rep., 145,956; Lausier, Dem., 76,544.

MARYLAND

(1)—Lane, Jr., Dem., 268,084; McKeldin, Rep., 1,752.

MASSACHUSETTS

(1)—Dever, Dem., 1,239,247; Bradford, Rep., 9,895; Hillis, Soc. Lab., 7,259; Shaw, Proh., 341.

MICHIGAN

(1)—Williams, Dem., 1,128,664; Sigler, Rep., 4,810; Phillips, Proh., 15,249; Seidler, Soc., 15; Chenoweth, Soc. Lab., 1,405; Lerner, Soc. orkers, 870.

MINNESOTA

(1)—Youngdahl, Rep., 643,572; Halsted, Dem., 5,766; Olson, Prog., 14,950; Gustafson, Ind. ov., 6,598.

MISSISSIPPI

(1)—Wright, Dem., 161,993; Sheldon, Rep., 4,-2.

MISSOURI

(1)—Smith, Dem., 893,092; Thompson, Rep., 0,064; Lodgson, Prog., 2,874; Gipe, Soc., 1,117; nck, Soc. Lab., 191.

MONTANA

(1)—Bonner, Dem., 124,267; Ford, Rep., 97,792; milton, Soc., 905.

NEBRASKA

(1)—Peterson, Rep., 286,119; Sorrell, Dem., 0,214.

NEVADA

(1946)—Pittman, Dem., 28,655; Jepson, Rep., 21,247.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

(1948)—Adams, Rep., 116,212; Hill, Dem., 105,207; Otto, Proh., 1,152.

NEW JERSEY

(See Addenda 1949 Election)

(1946)—Driscoll, Rep., 807,378; Hansen, Dem., 535,960; Kohlman, Soc. Workers, 9,823; Mahan, Com., 4,031; Smith, Soc., 2,326; Gittings, Anti-Medical Trust, 2,108; Bopp, Soc. Lab., 1,476; Binns, Nat'l Proh., 1,425.

NEW MEXICO

(1948)—Mabry, Dem., 103,969; Lujan, Rep., 86,023.

NEW YORK

(1946)—Outside N. Y. C.: Dewey, Rep., 1,643,363; Mead, Dem., 681,657; Amer. Lab., 75,477; Liberal, 14,093. Greater N. Y. C.: Dewey, Rep., 1,182,270; Mead, Dem., 850,504; Amer. Lab., 353,426; Liberal, 163,325. Total Vote: Dewey, 2,825,633. Mead, 2,138,482. Scattering, blank, void, 82,685.

NORTH CAROLINA

(1948)—Scot, Dem., 570,995; Pritchard, Rep., 206,-166; Mary Price, Prog., 3,364.

NORTH DAKOTA

(1948)—Aandahl, Rep., 131,764; Henry, Dem., 80,-555; Porter, Prog., 1,873; Lund, Soc., 666.

OHIO

(1948)—Lausche, Dem., 1,619,775; Herbert, Rep., 1,398,514.

OKLAHOMA

(1946)—Turner, Dem., 254,491; Flynn, Rep., 227,-426; Harrell, Ind., 7,181; Funk, Ind., 257; Miller, Ind., 244.

OREGON

(1948)—McKay, Rep., 271,295; Wallace, Dem., 226,-958; Barnett, Ind., 11,380.

PENNSYLVANIA

(1946)—Duff, Rep., 1,828,462; Rice, Dem., 1,270,-947; Killip, Proh., 13,838; Taylor, Soc. Lab., 10,747.

RHODE ISLAND

(1948)—Pastore, Dem., 198,056; Reurat, Rep., 124,-441; France, Proh., 1,366.

SOUTH CAROLINA

(1946)—Thurmond, Dem., 26,520.

SOUTH DAKOTA

(1948)—Mickelson, Rep., 149,883; Volz, Dem., 95,-489.

TENNESSEE

(1948)—Browning, Dem., 363,903; Acuff, Rep., 179,-957.

TEXAS

(1948)—Jester, Dem., 1,024,160; Lane, Rep., 177,399; Wright, Prog., 3,747; Overholt, Proh., 3,554. (Jester died July 11, 1949. Allan Shivers fulfilling unexpired term.)

UTAH

(1948)—Lee, Rep., 151,253; Maw, Dem., 123,814.

VERMONT

(1948)—Gibson, Rep., 86,394; Ryan, Dem., 33,588.

VIRGINIA

(See Addenda 1949 Election)

(1945)—Tuck, Dem., 112,355; Landreth, Rep., 52,-386; Carwile, Ind., 4,023; Scattering, 19.

WASHINGTON

(1948)—Langlie, Rep., 445,958; Wallgren, Dem., 417,035; Fluent, Prog., 19,224; Killman, Soc. Lab., 780; Roberts, Soc. Workers, 144.

WEST VIRGINIA

(1948)—Patterson, Dem., 438,752; Boreman, Rep., 329,309.

WISCONSIN

(1948)—Rennebohm, Rep., 684,839; Thompson, Dem., 558,497; Berquist, Prog., 12,928; Uphoff, Soc., 9,149; Boulton, Soc. Workers, 356; Cozzini, Soc. Lab., 328.

WYOMING

(1946)—Hunt, Dem., 43,020; Wright, Rep., 38,333. (Hunt elected to Senate Nov. 2, 1948. A. G. Crane fulfilling unexpired term.)

Political Committees

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
(1337 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.)
Chairman—Guy George Gabrielson.
Secretary—Mrs. Charles P. Howard.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
(1200 18th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.)
Chairman—(see Addenda for names of officials)
Executive Director of Women's Division—
Secretary—

AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION
(1740 K St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.)
National Chairman—Hubert H. Humphrey.
National Director—Charles LaFollette.
National Executive Secretary—James Loeb, Jr.

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
(570 Seventh Ave., New York 18, N. Y.)
Chairman—Vito Marcantonio.
Secretary—Douglas L. MacMahon.
State Executive Secretary—Arthur Schutzer.

COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.
(35 East 12th St., New York 3, N. Y.)
Chairman, Nat'l Comm.—William Z. Foster.
General Secretary—Eugene Dennis.
Organization Secretary—Henry Winston.

GREENBACK PARTY
(2315 E. Troy Ave., Indianapolis 3, Ind.)
National Chairman—John Zahnd.
National Secretary—M. F. Greenstreet.

INDUSTRIAL GOVERNMENT PARTY
The ballot designation of the Socialist Labor Party in certain states—New York and Minnesota, and, on occasion, Pennsylvania.

RAILWAY LABOR'S POLITICAL LEAGUE
(261 Constitution Ave., Washington 1, D. C.)
Chairman—A. E. Lyon.
Secretary-Treasurer—C. T. Anderson.

SOCIALIST PARTY
(303 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.)
Chairman, National Executive Committee—Darlington Hoopes.
National Secretary—Harry Fleischman.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY)
(61 Cliff St., New York 8, N. Y.)
National Secretary—Arnold Petersen.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
(116 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.)
National Chairman—Farrell Dobbs.
National Secretary—James P. Cannon.

LABOR'S LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION, AFL
(1525 H St., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.)
Secretary-Treasurer—George Meany.
Director—Joseph D. Keenan.

LIBERAL PARTY OF NEW YORK STATE
(160 West 44th St., New York 18, N. Y.)
Chairman—Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Secretary—Joseph V. O'Leary.
Executive Director—Ben Davidson.

POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, CIO
(1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.)
Director—Jack Kroll.
Secretary-Treasurer—David J. McDonald.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY
(56 West 45th St., New York 19, N. Y.)
Chairman—Elmer A. Benson.
Secretary—C. B. Baldwin.

PROHIBITION NATIONAL COMMITTEE
(900 Park Ave., Winona Lake, Ind.)
Chairman—Virgil C. Finnell.
Secretary—James A. W. Killip.

Proportional Representation and How It Works

Proportional representation is the method used in an election by which the votes are so counted that each party has representation in the elective body in proportion to its strength.

The voter finds on the P. R. ballot handed to him party or group designations after the names of those candidates who are officially supported by the parties or groups. Emblems are barred, but opposite each name is a small square. Instead of marking a cross in the square the voter marks the ballot with the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., in the order of his preference for the candidates. If Candidate A is the voter's first choice, the numeral 1 is written in the square opposite Candidate A. If Candidate B ranks second, 2 goes in the square opposite his name. The voter distributes the figures 3, 4, 5, 6, etc., opposite the names of the candidates as they rank in his preference. The voter does not have to vote for every candidate on the ballot.

The N. Y. City Charter provides that when a man has received 75,000 votes he shall be declared elected to the Council. Since some candidates will receive more than the quota on the first tally their extra ballots will be transferred to the next available choice marked on that extra ballot. If both the number 1 and 2 choices are elected, the ballot will be cast for the number 3 choice. If enough candidates are not elected by this process after the first tally, the candidate with the smallest number of first choices is eliminated and these ballots are now transferred to the next available choice indicated on the ballot. This process of elimination and distribution continues until the proper number of candidates has been elected.

National Convention Cities Since 1856

Chicago, Ill., 19—Rep., 1860, 1868, 1880, 1884, 1888, 1904, 1908, 1912, 1916, 1920, 1932, 1944. **Dem.**, 1864, 1884, 1892, 1896, 1932, 1940, 1944.
St. Louis, Mo., 5—Rep., 1896; **Dem.**, 1876, 1888, 1904, 1916.
Philadelphia, Pa., 7—Rep., 1856, 1872, 1900, 1940, 1948; **Dem.**, 1936, 1948.
Cincinnati, O., 3—Rep., 1876; **Dem.**, 1856; 1880.
Baltimore, Md., 2—Rep., 1864; **Dem.**, 1912.
Cleveland, O., 2—Rep., 1924, 1936.
New York City, 2—Dem., 1868, 1924.
Kansas City, Mo. 2—Rep., 1928; **Dem.**, 1900.
Minneapolis, Minn., 1—Rep., 1892.
Charleston, S. C., 1—Dem., 1860.
Louisville, Ky., 1—Dem., 1872.
San Francisco, Calif., 1—Dem., 1920.
Denver, Col., 1—Dem., 1908.
Houston, Tex., 1—Dem., 1928.

Qualifications for Voting by States

A voter must be at least 21 years of age (18 in Georgia), a citizen; not a convict; able to read or write; must be registered. In some States paupers are ineligible.

PREVIOUS RESIDENCE REQUIRED

State	In State	In County	In Precin.	State	In State	In County	In Pre-
Alabama*	2 yrs.	1 yr.	3 mos.	Nebraska	6 mos.	40 days	10 da
Arizona	1 yr.	30 days	30 days	Nevada	6 mos.	30 days	30 da
Arkansas*	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 days	New Hampshire	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 m
California	1 yr.	90 days	40 days	New Jersey	1 yr.	5 mos.	....
Colorado	1 yr.	90 days	10 days	New Mexico	1 yr.	90 days	30 da
Connecticut	1 yr.	6 mos.*d*	.....	New York	1 yr.	4 mos.	30 da
Delaware	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 days	North Carolina	1 yr.	4 mos.	.....
Florida	1 yr.	6 mos.	.....	North Dakota	1 yr.	90 days	30 da
Georgia	1 yr.	6 mos.	.....	Ohio	1 yr.	40 days	40 da
Idaho	6 mos.	30 days	.....	Oklahoma	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 da
Illinois	1 yr.	90 days	30 days	Oregon	6 mos.	.....	.....
Indiana	6 mos.	60 days*a*	30 days	Pennsylvania	1 yr.	2 mos.	2 m
Iowa	6 mos.	60 days	10 days	Rhode Island	2 yrs.	.....	6 m
Kansas	6 mos.	30 days	30 days	South Carolina*	2 yrs.	1 yr.	4 m
Kentucky	1 yr.	6 mos.	60 days	South Dakota	1 yr.	90 days	30 da
Louisiana	2 yrs.	1 yr.	3 mos.*c*	Tennessee*	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 da
Maine	6 mos.	.....	3 mos.*b*	Texas*	1 yr.	6 mos.	.....
Maryland	1 yr.	6 mos.	1 day	Utah	1 yr.	4 mos.	60 da
Massachusetts	1 yr.	.....	6 mos.*b*	Vermont	1 yr.	3 mos.	3 m
Michigan	6 mos.	20 days	20 days	Virginia*	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 da
Minnesota	6 mos.	6 mos.	30 days	Washington	1 yr.	90 days	30 d
Mississippi*	2 yrs.	1 yr.	1 yr.	West Virginia	1 yr.	60 days	30 d
Missouri	1 yr.	60 days	60 days	Wisconsin	1 yr.	.....	10 d
Montana	1 yr.	30 days	30 days	Wyoming	1 yr.	1 mo.	10 d

(a) Township. (b) Residence in Municipality. (c) Ward, 6 mos. (d) Town.
*Requires payment of poll tax as a prerequisite to voting.

MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES

See also Washington, D. C., New York City and Collections in University Libraries

NEW ENGLAND

Antiquarian, Worcester

...e American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, ..., has one of the largest reference libraries of ...ican history and printing in the country. It ...nearly 1,000,000 titles, covering 11 miles of ...ing. It has the most complete collection of ... American newspapers, almanacs, and Amer... printing before 1820. The collections of ... history for the entire country, biography, and ...ican literature are notable. Graphic arts, ... as lithographs, early American engraving, ...engraved bookplates are other fields in which ...ibrary is constantly used by researchers. Its ...tion of manuscripts numbers more than ...,000 pieces.

Antiquarian, Concord

...tiquarian House, Concord, Mass., situated at ...ntersection of Lexington Road and Cambridge ...pike, contains Revolutionary and 19th century ... associated with the military and literary his... of Concord, the seat of Nathaniel Hawthorne, ...y D. Thoreau, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Amos ...son Alcott, Louisa M. Alcott, Elizabeth Pea... Frank Sanborn, William Ellery Channing, ...el Chester French, Ephraim Bull and other ...us Americans. The study of Emerson's house, ... his books as he left them, has been moved ...the museum; here are also relics of Thoreau's ... at Walden; mementoes of the Alcotts and ..., furniture, letters, glass and other memor... of old Concord, where "the embattled farm... stood and fired the shot heard 'round the ...l."

Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield

...e Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Mass., is an ... science and local history museum. The ... art galleries include painting, sculpture and ...ry from the earliest times to the present, ...s by Rubens, Van Dyck, Reynolds, Raeburn, ...rt and a large Hudson River group, as well as ...ern masters. "The Adoration of the Magi," ...d 1477, by the Spanish painter Juan Pons, is ...most famous work to be discovered by this ...t and teacher. An active education program of ...es, lectures, motion pictures, and music is ...ed on throughout the year.

...e natural history collections include miniature ...ps of large animals by Louis Paul Jonas, a ...gy room with the story of life on its walls, and ..."Stellarium," a miniature planetarium. In the ... of Man is one of the five sledges with which ...rt E. Peary reached the north pole, while in ...historical collection is the original "One Hoss ...," immortalized in the poem by Oliver Wendell ...es.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts

...e most distinguished Department of the Boston ...eum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass., is the Asi... and the collection of Chinese and Japanese ...oture and painting is the most important in the ...dent and outside of Tokyo. Certain pieces like ...Chinese Dragon Roll of the thirteenth century ...e so-called Keion Roll of the same period in ...n are well known.

...e Indian collection is, too, probably the most ...nguished one outside of India. There is a ...ler but very important collection of the arts ...he Near East. Many of the objects were ob... by the Museum's excavations. The collec... of the Egyptian Department were obtained ...st entirely through excavation, especially at ...h where the Museum has been at work for ...y years. The majority of the pieces in the ...sical Collection go back to the early years of ...Museum when it was especially active in that ... A few, like the two fourth century heads, ...Eros Relief, the Chryselephantine Statuette, ...the Gold Bowl would equal in importance any... in the Acropolis Museum.

...ere is a large and growing Department of ...iles, especially strong in the French and ...ish Art of the Middle Ages, and in Asiatic and ...vian Textiles. The collection has been added to ...he gift of the Elizabeth Day McCormick Col...on, a large group of textiles. The Department ...ecorative Arts contains sculptures, furniture, ... minor arts, from the beginning of the Middle ... to the present day. Its best known display, ...ever, is probably the series of American Period ...ns of the seventeenth to the early nineteenth ...ury. Recently the M and M Karolik Collection of American Art from 1750 to 1820 has been opened. There are also other fine Period Rooms, French and English and a very important collection of English and American silver. Among the latter are many famous pieces by Paul Revere.

The Print Department has the most extensive and important collection of prints in the United States. One of the largest Departments and most active is that of Western Painting. It contains important pieces of the artists of all the important schools from the early Sienese and Florentine to the present day. Certain pictures like Velasquez' Infanta with the Dwarf, El Greco's Fray Paravicino, Van der Weyden's St. Luke Drawing the Virgin, Rembrandt's St. John, Ambrogio Lorenzetti's Madonna, Duccio's Crucifixion, Canaletto's great View of Venice, Gauguin's Que Sommes-Nous, Rubens' Queen Tomyris with the Head of Cyprus, and Renoir's Bal à Bougival make the Department a place of pilgrimage.

Currier Gallery, Manchester

The Currier Gallery of Art, Manchester, N. H., contains:

15th century Tournai tapestry.

Italian Renaissance sculpture, including examples by Benedetto da Maiano and Antonio Rosselino.

Italian Renaissance paintings by Lorenzo Costa, Tintoretto.

American 18th, 19th and 20th century paintings, including examples by Copley, Stuart, Trumbull, Sargent, Henri, Homer, Hassam, Hibbard, Waugh, Bierstadt, Alexander James, Fransioli, Sample, Sheeler; also American primitive paintings.

French 19th century scenic wallpaper from a house in Vermont and New Hampshire furniture of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

American and English silver including examples by John Coney, Benjamin Burt, Hester Bateman, and Andrew Tyler, Paul Revere, Edward Winslow, William Cowell, Samuel Edwards, Edward Webb, William Homes, Sr.

American textiles, hooked rugs, embroideries.

American pewter and household accessories.

A large collection of American glass of all types, including an important group of Suncook, N. H., glass, also a large display of cup plates.

Harvard Computation

The Computation Laboratory of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., is a compact glass and brick building which was specifically designed to house large scale digital calculating machines and to provide laboratories for their design and construction. The first such machine, the IBM Automatic Sequence Controlled Calculator, sometimes referred to as the "mechanical brain," occupies a central room sixty feet square. Under the supervision of Prof. Howard H. Aiken, co-inventor of the calculator, the machine works 24 hours a day, seven days a week, solving highly complex mathematical problems.

The machine multiplies 23 digits by 23 digits to give a 46 digit product in six seconds. Addition of 23 digits can be performed in one-third of a second. The entire machine is under the control of an automatic sequence control mechanism which reads punched paper tape containing the coded instructions to the machine. If the machine makes an error, it automatically stops, and a signal light is turned on. Answers to problems are automatically recorded on specially adapted electric typewriters. The paper tape bearing the instructions to the machine is prepared by a staff of highly trained mathematicians.

Completely modern in design, the two-story structure includes such modern innovations as an almost solid ring of large windows on all sides which permit maximum vision and sunlight and a huge two-story glass window for observation purposes. A large visitors' lobby, provided with a 30-foot glass wall, sofas, and chairs, allows spectators to view the machine without interfering with the work of the operators.

Downstairs, the building houses a complete machine shop, containing lathes, drill presses, milling machines, and other tools, a drafting room, a print room, experimental laboratories, and a sixty-foot square construction room. These facilities are provided for the design and construction of future calculators, of which the second has been completed and erected at the Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Virginia. A third calculating machine was finished in September, 1949.

New Hampshire Historical

The New Hampshire Historical Society was organized (1823) to "collect, preserve, and com-

municate historical knowledge." It maintains in Concord, N. H., a library building and a museum building. The library contains some 75,000 volumes, pamphlets, and manuscripts, state papers, maps and documents relating to early New Hampshire records, a nearly complete file of New Hampshire newspapers up to 1900, an extensive genealogical section and a portrait gallery and auditorium.

Displayed in the Society's gallery are portraits painted in Concord by Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, besides the originals of "The Death of Lincoln" by Alonzo Chappel, and "The Battle of Gettysburg" by James Walker, both composites designed by John B. Bachelder. Here also are original paintings or authentic reproductions of New Hampshire notables, including those of Daniel Webster, Ebenezer and Abigail Webster, his parents; Dudley Leavitt, almanac publisher; John Wheelwright, founder of Exeter; Lewis Downing, maker of the Concord coach; Josiah Bartlett by Trumbull, and many others. The painting "Crawford Notch" by Thomas Hill was a gift by popular subscription.

The Society displays two Revolutionary War flags of the Second New Hampshire Regiment, Continental Army, which were captured by the British at Fort Anne, New York (1777). Exhibited here also are collections of New Hampshire-made glassware and silver, the Durgin Collection of historic china, silver and pewter services from New Hampshire churches, miniatures, paper money, and the Daniel Webster, General Stark, and President Pierce Collections.

Peabody Museum, Harvard

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., was founded (1866) by George Peabody. It is in charge of a Director and Faculty responsible through the Provost to the President and Fellows of Harvard University.

Since its founding, more than 500 expeditions have been sent to every continent, resulting, with the addition of important gifts and purchases, in the building up of one of the most comprehensive and best balanced collections of ethnology, archaeology and physical anthropology.

The first scientific studies of Mayan archaeology were made under its direction and its collections from this area, and from Middle America generally, are among the finest in existence. Its collections of Old World archaeology, typologically arranged, are unequalled in the New World. In ethnology, the material from the Pacific Islands, secured in part through the vision of Alexander Agassiz, is important, and the Museum is also rich in material representing the native tribes of Africa, of South America and of the Plains and Northwest Coast Indians of North America, where some of the objects date from the Lewis & Clarke expedition of 1806. The archaeology of the southwestern United States, including the Pueblo Indian area, is also strongly represented. The library possesses over 50,000 vols. in anthropology.

Peabody Museum, Yale

The Peabody Museum of Natural History in Yale University, New Haven, Conn., founded 1866 by George Peabody, is primarily intended for aid in teaching and research in connection with the scientific departments of the University.

Its collection in Vertebrate Paleontology, built up by Prof. O. C. Marsh, Peabody's nephew, is one of the greatest in the world; and it has extensive collections in Zoology, Invertebrate Paleontology, Mineralogy, and Archeology. Connected with the Museum is the Bingham Oceanographic Laboratory, with large collections of deep-sea fishes and invertebrates.

The first floor gives a survey of life, both recent and fossil. The Hall of Invertebrates includes general exhibits of an introductory nature such as The Tree of Life, The Scale of Time, Fossils, and Paleogeography. It also has two systematic exhibits, one showing the succession of faunas in the geologic past, the other a synopsis of the phyla of invertebrates in which fossil and recent specimens are associated. The Great Hall is devoted to reptiles, amphibians, and birds, and includes one of the foremost collections of dinosaurs in America. In its center stands the skeleton of a Brontosaurus 67 feet long and 16 feet high. On one wall is a great mural, "Land Life of the Age of the Great Reptiles," believed to be the largest painting of a natural history subject ever undertaken. It is 110 feet long and 16 feet high and shows dinosaurs and associated animals and plants in a natural landscape and at natural size. There are two halls of mammals which show in systematic arrangement the dominant forms of the several orders of mammals. The fine fossil specimens from western United States form a notable feature of these halls.

On the third floor one enters the Hall of Astronomy which displays a large collection of meteorites among which is the Weston Fall, the first to be observed to fall from the sky. At the left is the Hall of Minerals, housing the notable collection started by George Gibbs and increased by J. D. Dana and his son, Edward S. Dana. Two halls of local zoology lead into the Hall of Southern New England which attempts to bring to focus the branches of natural science in showing ecology as the interdependence of animals and plants—including man—and the physical environment.

Rhode Island Historical

The Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, R. I., occupies the historic John Brown House, Power St. Its library comprises 100,000 bound vols., 50,000 pamphlets, 200,000 manuscripts and nearly complete files of Rhode Island newspapers.

Whaling, New Bedford.

The Old Dartmouth Historical Society and Whaling Museum, New Bedford, Mass., contains a collection of furniture, costumes, portraits, relics of all kinds and documents illustrating the history of the territory.

One of New Bedford's most interesting spots is considered one of the finest collections anywhere on the whaling industry is the New Bedford Whaling Museum. A large and unique collection of whaling implements, log-books, shipping lists and curios are preserved here. Of especial interest is the Lagoda, largest ship model in the world, given by Miss Emily H. Bourne, as a memorial to her father, the late Jonathan Bourne, one of the most successful whaling merchants, the humpback whale skeleton, and the collections of scrimshaw and whaling irons. The DeCoppet collection of 40 ship models is also of interest.

Worcester Art Museum

The Worcester Art Museum was founded in Worcester, Mass., (1896) by Stephen Salisbury.

The permanent collections contain selections of European, American and Asiatic art of all periods. They are notably strong in paintings of the Italian, French, Spanish, Flemish and American Schools. Sculpture and decorative arts of Egypt, Mesopotamia and the ancient East, and of Classical and Mediaeval times are also represented, as well as the art of Asia and the Near East.

Yale University Art Gallery

The Yale University Art Gallery, New Haven, Conn., was founded (1832) by Col. John Trumbull (aide-de-camp of Gen. Washington) and his nephew-in-law, Prof. Benjamin Silliman. The first Trumbull Gallery (demolished in 1901) was the earliest art gallery connected with a university in America.

The collections contain objects illustrative of the art of the ancient Orient, of Greece and Rome (notably antiquities from the University's excavations in Dura-Europos, a Hellenistic-Roman trade route city on the Euphrates, and from Gerash in Transjordania); of the Near and Far East (The Hobart Moore Memorial Collections of Textiles); Europe (the Jarves and Griggs Collections of Early Italian Painting, and French Impressionists from the Webb Collection); America, Colonial interiors, Trumbull Collection of paintings of the American Revolution, the Garvan Collection of American Arts and Crafts, the Morgan Collection of American Miniatures, and the Edwin Austin Abbey Collection, of modern painting Société Anonyme Collections; and of prints and drawings, Achelis Collection; Hanna Collection and Green Collection of Portrait Engravings.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC

Albright Gallery, Buffalo

The Albright Art Gallery and the Albright Art School in Buffalo, N. Y., are under the same corporative management, The Buffalo Fine Arts Academy. The Gallery, noted for its modern sculpture and painting, includes in its permanent collection works by David, Seurat, Cezanne, Renoir, Degas, Vuillard, Picasso, Souine, Maillol, Despiau, Brancusi, Lachaise, and Lehmbruck.

Among ancient sculptures are a famous wood carving, the life-size figure of St. Gorgon represented as a French courtier of the 15th century holding a falcon on his wrist; an 11th century sculpture (fragmentary) of a Cambodian Goddess; a Chinese stone Chimera of monumental size from the 6th century; the image of Mahavira, Jain sculpture of the 7th century from India; the world-famous relief portrait of Akhenaton, the heretic Pharaoh of Egypt; a life-size statue of a Roman Poet (perhaps Ennius), of the 1st century B.C.; an Italian 17th Century Portrait Bust of the Princess Anna Colonna Barberini

-size 15th century North Italian Entomb-
Group in terra cotta, representing the Virgin,
hn and Mary Magdalene, and life-size marble
s of the Duke and Duchess of Maqueda by
eo Peoni.

ng the well-known American paintings are:
r, Jean and Anna," by George Bellows;
Church at Old Lyme," by Childe Hassam;
uet Players," by Winslow Homer; Portraits
onel and Mrs. William Taylor, by Ralph Earl,
Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Manigault, by Gilbert
. European paintings of note include a "Por-
of Pierre Desmaisons" by Jacques-Louis
; "The Lady's Last Stake" by William Ho-
; "Cupid as a Link Boy" by Sir Joshua
lds; "Miss Evans" by Thomas Gainsborough;
Hamilton Reading a Newspaper" by George
ey; "Miss Rosamond Croker" by Sir Thomas
nce; "Philip Baptizing the Eunuch," by
e Lorrain; the Angel and the Virgin of the
nciation, by Giovanni del Biondo; "The Ado-
of the Child," by Lorenzo di Credi; "Festi-
Montenero" by Giovanni Paolo Pannini, and
et in Meknez" by Eugene Delacroix.

Buffalo Museum of Science

Buffalo Museum of Science, Humboldt Park,
lo, New York, is operated by the Buffalo
y of Natural Sciences.

permanent exhibits in full color are ar-
d in seventeen compact halls and tell a
uous and related story of man's scientific
edge, beginning with the constitution of
r and ending with civilization.

er exhibit rooms are Earth Science, Geology,
Invertebrates, Vertebrates, Aquaria, Zoology,
Life, Evolution, Primitive Races, and Civili-
t. There is also a Hall of the Niagara Frontier
ining local flora and fauna.

standing among the permanent exhibits are
Transparent Man, the Malvina Hoffman
es of selected racial types, the electrically
ted doll exhibit illustrating the laws of hered-
he Bermuda Coral Reef group, the famous
and wax flowers in the Hall of Plant Life
he Hall of Conservation, the collection of
tones of Science embracing first and early
editions of books epochal in the several fields
ence, the African and South Pacific collec-
of primitive art, the folk art textiles from
esia, and the collections of Chinese ceramics
ronzes, and of Mesopotamian seals.

ere are also frequently changing special ex-
., including the International Salon of
e Photography, conducted annually since
by Hobbies, the Magazine of the Buffalo
um of Science.

Buhl Planetarium, Pittsburgh

e Buhl Planetarium and Institute of Popular
ce is the gift of The Buhl Foundation to the
e of Pittsburgh, Pa. Built as a memorial to
y Buhl, Jr., Pittsburgh merchant and phi-
ropist.

e auditorium seats 500 spectators and is
ped for presentations of astronomical science.
dition to the 9,000 stars and planets ordinar-
nown on the dome, special devices permit
nstrations of comets, the aurora, cloud for-
ns, and other phenomena of the heavens.

que at this star theater is an elevator which
s the planetarium projector out of sight, so
dramatic scenes may be presented on a stage
rolls out of the wall.

ır galleries are devoted to exhibits in the
al sciences. The "Micro-Zoo," showing
gh micro-projectors microscopic water ani-
magnified to monster size, living, moving, de-
ng one another, is a popular feature.

the observatory a 10-inch siderostat telescope
ailable to the public. Here the visitor may
he actual planets and stars, study the night
in the comfort of indoor temperature. The
Planetarium has also developed a program
ening classes in popular science for adults;
a year-round program of science tours and
nstration-lectures for high school students,
rated with the curricula of the public and
hial schools of Western Pennsylvania.

Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh

rnegie Institute, located in Schenley Park,
burgh, Pa., founded and endowed by Andrew
egie (1896), houses under one roof the central
h of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, with
al departments covering technology, art, and
; the Department of Fine Arts, with a rep-
tative and growing collection of modern paint-
nd sculpture, and with the distinction of hav-
he only annual international exhibition of
ings in the world; the Carnegie Museum,
ing the natural sciences and applied arts, and
Carnegie Music Hall.

Fort Ticonderoga Museum

Fort Ticonderoga Museum is located in the restored fort, commanding the waters connecting Lake George with Lake Champlain in Essex Co., N. Y. The village of the same name is one mile east. The fort and adjacent grounds are owned by the Pell family, with Stephen H. P. Pell museum director. The ruined casements and walls have been restored and barrack structures similar to the originals have been built inside the walls and are filled with relics of Indian, colonial and Revolutionary days, including arms, shot, utensils, glass, etc., picked up on the grounds, occupied by thousands of troops in the 18th century.

The fort was begun 1755 by the French and named Fort Carillon. In 1758 it was the headquarters of Gen. Montcalm, who captured Fort William Henry on Lake George. In 1759 Montcalm with 3,800 stood off the British Gen. Abercromby with 15,000. In 1759 the fort was captured by the British Gen. Lord Jeffrey Amherst and renamed Ticonderoga. On May 10, 1775 Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys, with Benedict Arnold joining in, surprised and overwhelmed the small British garrison.

It was at the gate of this fort that Allen was supposed to have summoned the startled British commandant with "Surrender, in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress!" although folk testimony records that he shouted: "Come out of your hole, you white-livered skunk!" The cannon of the fort were hauled across New England by Gen. Henry Knox to Washington's batteries at Dorchester Heights, opposite Boston. In 1777 Gen. John Burgoyne captured the fort in a bloody action in which the regiment of the Black Watch was decimated. When Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga the fort came back into American hands. Benedict Arnold built his ill-fated fiotilla on the beach below the fort.

The village of Fort Ticonderoga is headquarters of the New York State Historical Assn.

Franklin Institute, Philadelphia

Franklin Institute, founded 1824, is one of the oldest institutions in the country devoted to the study and promotion of the mechanic arts and applied science. The cornerstone of the old building it occupied for more than a century, on the east side Seventh Street below Market in Philadelphia, was laid in 1825. Classes of instruction developed into the Franklin High school, which continued until 1832, when the city opened its first public high school. Thereafter classes on technical subjects were continued until 1923. In 1933 the Institute moved to its present building at Benjamin Franklin Parkway and 20th St. This contains a memorial hall dedicated to Franklin, a museum, offices, library and the Fels Planetarium. A heroic sized statue of Franklin by James Earle Fraser stands in the hall.

The **Journal of the Franklin Institute** was first issued (1826) and has remained in continuous publication, having reached its 248th volume. This periodical has had many notable contributors and a very high standard has been maintained in its contents. Papers are published upon the latest developments in science and their applications to industry and commerce by workers who are outstanding in their respective fields.

The Library, also begun with the inception of the Institute, has now grown until it represents one of the finest collections of scientific literature in the country. It now contains more than 130,000 volumes and 44,000 pamphlets. It is noteworthy for its unusually complete patent literature and for the "runs" of its domestic and foreign technical periodicals.

Beginning with awards made for the encouragement of industry, the Committee on Science and the Arts now awards a number of medals and certificates of merit to men or organizations whose distinctive contributions to the advancement of science or its applications justifies recognition. The most coveted of these is the "Franklin Medal."

Among the recipients of this medal are Albert Einstein, Orville Wright, Sir James Jeans, Irving Langmuir, Niels Bohr, Thomas Edison, Elihu Thomson and Lord Rutherford, Dr. J. C. Hunsaker, Dr. P. D. Merica, Dr. Harlow Shapley, Dr. Henry Clapp Sherman and Sir Henry Thomas Tizard, Dr. Enrico Fermi, Sir Robert Robinson, Dr. Wendell M. Stanley and Dr. Theodor von Karman. [See Awards.]

The Franklin Institute Laboratories for Research and Development, expanded and enlarged during World War II, specialize in research for industry and government along the lines of the applied physical sciences. A research laboratory, the Bartol Research Foundation of the Franklin Institute, Swarthmore, Pa., studies problems in physical science and industry.

The Biochemical Research Foundation became affiliated (1935) with The Franklin Institute. Its

laboratories study the processes of disease from a chemical viewpoint; new organic compounds with regard to their therapeutic, medicinal, and beneficent values. The laboratories are located in Newark, Del.

The Fels Planetarium, donated to the Franklin Institute, 1933, by Samuel S. Fels, reproduces the stellar world of past, present and future. It is mounted on wheels so that its two tons may be rolled across the room on a track, making the hall available as an auditorium. The planetarium chamber seats 500.

Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh

Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa., was founded 1913 by Andrew W. Mellon and Richard B. Mellon to provide qualified workers with facilities for investigating thoroughly problems of importance in pure and applied science. The Institute is allied cooperatively with the University of Pittsburgh.

Since then the Institute has opened up paths for developing technology and public health through non-profit scientific research. It has been active in cultivating the natural sciences, in improving chemical education and investigation, in building up chemical engineering and industrial hygiene. Since the close of World War II the Institute has emphasized fundamental investigations in the natural sciences for the benefit of mankind through public health, the professions, education, and technology.

During the institution's fiscal year (March 1, 1948 to March 1, 1949), there were in operation 80 industrial research programs most of them in the fields of chemistry, public health, metallurgy, and ceramics. On these 80 fellowships have been 550 senior and junior scientists and engineers.

The Institute also has departments of research in pure chemistry and in chemical physics and physical chemistry.

Montclair Art Museum

The Montclair Art Museum, Montclair, N. J., is the only public museum in the state dedicated entirely to art. The museum houses hundreds of art treasures, including comprehensive examples from the four cultural groups of North American Indians; a large collection of American and foreign paintings, sculptures, and prints; an Eighteenth Century Dutch clock; various pieces of furniture; early costumes; a Fifteenth Century illuminated Book of the Hours; English, Irish, Scotch, French, and American silver; Chinese snuff bottles and other Oriental art objects; Roman glass dating from 1000 B. C.; and Greek and Roman pottery.

The museum offers a permanent Indian exhibition, changing exhibitions from the permanent collections, and monthly assembled exhibitions. In addition to a veteran approved art school, the Museum Art School of Montclair, elective classes for adults and children provide art instruction on a non-profit basis.

National Baseball Hall of Fame

The National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum (opened 1939) in Cooperstown, N. Y., is an attractive, fireproof building in which is housed a distinguished collection of baseball souvenirs. Old balls, uniforms of famous players, like Babe Ruth and Cy Young, pictures of old time clubs, trophies presented to many stars, lithographs and paintings of early games and famous incidents, a complete set of souvenirs of World Series winners and pictures of the winning teams, are among the more than 3,000 items in the collection. One of the items is Ruth's No. 3 uniform, permanently retired (June 13, 1948) by the New York Yankees and awarded to the museum.

The museum also contains a library which is becoming better equipped annually to answer the questions sent in by fans.

The building contains the Hall of Fame where are commemorated, in bronze plaques furnished by the National and American Leagues, the immortals of baseball. The selection of players who were active in the 25 years preceding the election is in the hands of the Baseball Writers' Association of America. Only those members of the Baseball Writers' Association who have been members for at least ten years are qualified to vote. All other selections are made by the permanent Baseball Hall of Fame Committee originally appointed by the late Judge Kenesaw M. Landis.

Natural Sciences, Philadelphia

The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, housed in a fireproof structure at 19th and the Parkway, was started 1812 and is the oldest scientific institution of its kind in the United States.

The Academy possesses a collection of natural objects in many respects unrivaled and its library, numbering more than 150,000 volumes, is rated the most important of its kind. Its Fi Natural History Museum exhibits animal li groups, minerals, birds common to Philadelp and vicinity, and from all parts of the earth; Fluorescence exhibit, which reveals glowing col hidden in certain minerals, and the Hall of Ear History, which graphically depicts the story the earth and its first inhabitants. A hall of bir is named for John James Audubon, a member the Academy.

The Academy's study collection of birds conta more than 150,000 specimens, and its insect c lection more than 2,000,000 specimens. Its sh collection is equally notable. The herbarium co tains plants from all parts of the world.

The Academy publishes The Proceedings, co tinuous annually since 1841. This volume conta the scientific papers of Academy and other scie tists. Another scientific publication is Notula Nat ural. In the popular field, it publishes a magazi Frontiers, devoted to natural history for the l man. The Academy is supported by gift.

Newark, N. J., Museum

The Newark Museum, dedicated to art, scien education and industry, is in Washington Stre across from Washington Park, in Newark, N. The original building, given (1926) by Louis Be berger, on ground provided by the City of New contains the Museum's exhibition galleries, a erence library, and the Science and Registra Departments. The Museum Addition houses Junior Museum with exhibition galleries and wo shops in arts, crafts and the natural sciences; lending department and the museum offices. the Museum Garden is Newark's oldest scho house, moved to its present site in 1939.

The Museum owns one of the outstanding lections of Tibetan art and ethnology in country. Among its other important possessi are Japanese netsukes and other Oriental objects; a representative collection of Ameri paintings and sculpture acquired gradually with discrimination from the time of its found including contemporary works and "primitive some 6,000 coins representative of all nations; moving models showing the art and science mechanics. The collections of the Science Dep ment cover the fields of astronomy, the ea sciences, biology and man.

See New York City for Museums, Art Galleries and Historic Buildings.

New York State Museum

The New York State Museum, Albany, N. Y., its origin (1836) in the materials gathered by Geological and Natural History Survey of the S of New York. These materials, constituting State Cabinets of Natural History were pl (1845) under the jurisdiction of the Board of gents of the University of the State of New Y In 1870, the State Legislature established the York State Museum of Natural History, un supervision of the Board of Regents. Today Museum is the custodian of all state-owned p erty appropriate to a general museum which is placed in other custody by specific law.

The extensive collections of the State Mus are grouped by subject matter under the head of Geology and Mineralogy, Paleontology, Zool Entomology, Botany, Indian Archaeology Ethnology, History and Industry, and Fine A Its most important collections are those in fields of geology and biology. These contain t scientific source materials, including many h dreds of type specimens assembled by such pio scientists as James Hall, paleontologist, Jame Lintner, entomologist, and Charles H. H botanist. The collections include material the customs and history of the Iroquois India comprehensive record of Shaker materials and toms, and a variety of illustrations of the w of Edward L. Henry, the New York artist.

The exhibit halls of the State Museum are on fifth floor of the State Education Building in heart of Albany. Some of the more famous hibits are the restoration of the Gilboa Devo Forest, the Cohoes Mastodon, the six life Iroquois Indian groups, and the large serie original water color bird paintings of Louis A siz Fuertes.

The New York State Science Service in Alb N. Y., was created 1945 by the State Legisla By this act, the long existing objectives of research services of a portion of the staff o New York State Museum were formally recogn The Service engages in scientific research fo benefit of the people of the state and coope with scientific agencies of other states, the fe government, educational institutions and ind

discovery, analysis and dissemination of
fic information within the several fields
ented by the state scientists.

Pennsylvania Academy

Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts
ladelphia, Pa. (founded 1805), is the oldest
titution in the United States. Throughout its
both in the use of its galleries and in the
standard of excellence continuously main-
in its schools, it has endeavored to carry
ce original purpose of its founders "to pro-
he cultivation of the Fine Arts in America."
ough during the early years many works
were bought for exhibition from Europe
nphasis in exhibitions and acquisition of
is now almost entirely on American art, the
tion possessing a very representative cross
. of American Art, from its famous Peales,
s and Sullys, through Eakins, Homer and
up to contemporary artists of national im-
ce such as Burchfield, Watkins and Sloan.
s supplemented by smaller collections of the
h, Dutch and French schools. The Print
ion is one of the largest in the country.

University of Pennsylvania

University Museum of the University of
lvania in Philadelphia, Pa., was founded
and is concerned with the study of the
of mankind, particularly as exemplified by
mains of ancient civilizations and the cus-
primitive peoples. Its activities comprise
esearch in archaeology and ethnology con-
through its expeditions to all parts of the
and Museum research conducted by the
rs of the scientific and technical staffs.

American Section contains exhibits illus-
the customs, arts, and industries of the
c Indian tribes of North America; a group
rticularly fine material from the Tlingit
s of Alaska; Maya and Mexican pottery and
ire; archaeological objects from South Amer-
omprising Colombian gold work, Peruvian
y and textiles, and ethnological collections
ating the living tribes.

ew Middle American Gallery synthesizes
and other Mexican cultures in an original
amatic presentation of the Museum's finest
al selected from the ancient and contem-
civilizations of the area.

Babylonian Section, oldest in the Museum,
ns the most extensive collection of Baby-
antiquities in the country. The tablet li-
with about 20,000 cuneiform documents
Nippur, Ur, and other important cities, is
led.

949 the University Museum in conjunction
he Oriental Institute of the University of
go began a new series of excavations in Nip-
ith promise of many Sumerian tablets of
periods.

Egyptian Section is noted for its collection
-dynastic and archaic objects. The results of
kley B. Coxe Museum expeditions are repre-
by the unique architectural pieces from the
of Merenptah, while the Nubian collection
standing.

Far Eastern Section comprises a collection
ly Chinese sculpture, Chinese pottery, wall
ngs, bronzes and porcelains; fine examples of
sculpture and iconography of the Gupta,
ara and South Indian schools.

Islamic Section comprises mosaic fountains,
ork, textiles, bronzes and illuminated manu-
s from India, Iran, Arabia and Turkey.

Mediterranean Section contains collections
Ancient Crete, Cyprus and Etruria; Greek
Greek and Roman sculpture, glass, mosaics,
s, gems and coins.

Palestinian Section houses collections ob-
through the Museum's expedition to Beisan,
excavations have been carried on through
en culture levels. The finds are sculpture,
cs, glass, pottery and jewelry of the Egyptian,
istic and Byzantine periods.

Elkins Library of the Museum contains ap-
nately 21,000 volumes relating to archaeology,
opology, ethnology and allied subjects. The
y has on file many serial publications, aug-
d by exchanges with museums throughout the

The library contains the Brinton Collection
ericana, including, besides important exam-
f aboriginal literature, the Berendt linguistic
ion.

Johnson Film Library contains approximate-
00 feet of 16 mm. motion picture films, some
or. The Educational Department gives classes
llery talks for school, college and club groups.
ds a large collection of slides, photographs
ther visual aids. Regular motion picture pro-
and concerts offer information to adults on
eoples of the world. Games, radio dramatiza-
tions, motion pictures and story hours are presented for children.

Philadelphia Museum of Art

The Philadelphia Museum of Art, at Benjamin Franklin Parkway and Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa., occupies a monumental building, Greek in design, completed in 1928. Its extensive collections present the arts of Europe and Asia, principally since the beginning of the Christian era, and are especially rich in medieval French and Renaissance art, in painting, sculpture and tapestries. Noteworthy among them are the Romanesque cloister of the 11th century from Saint-Genis de Fontaines, France; three rondels of French Gothic glass of about 1270 A. D., a portal from the abbey of St. Laurent of the 12th century; a French Gothic chapel from Pierrecourt of the 14th century; an altar from the Church of the Templars at Norroy-sur-Vair (Vosges) about 1400, and a French Gothic room of the 15th century from near Le Mans.

Conspicuous among the Renaissance objects from Italy and France are the sculptures and carvings in marble, bronze and wood from the Foulc collection, including a Virgin and Child by Desiderio, an Adoring Virgin by Luca della Robbia and numerous 15th century bronzes. Among the architectural units are elements from the Picolomini Palace in Siena, Santa Maria del Popolo in Rome, and the Chateâu de Pagny, including its choir screen and the sculptured Virgin of Pagny.

Particularly interesting is the series of French rooms of the Louis XIV, XV and XVI periods. The north wing has at either side suites of antique English and American rooms, several of the former being hung with British paintings.

The south wing of the Museum is devoted to oriental art, beginning with the Near East, where the installation includes the carpets of the McIlhenny Collection and the Joseph Lees Williams Memorial Collection. From Sasanian Persia comes an arched portal excavated at Damhan, as well as a series of bas-reliefs from Rayy. Islamic art of Egypt, Anatolia and Persia is represented, the last by a mosque revetment of mosaic tile and by a vaulted interior of painted stucco—both of the Safavid period. The display of art of India includes an entire sculptured temple portico of the 15th century from Madura besides many works of the Graeco-Buddhist, Buddhist and Hindu periods. The section devoted to the art of China surrounds a large palace hall of the Ming period, and includes as other major units a stone tomb chamber of the T'ang dynasty.

On the first floor, the John G. Johnson Collection comprises over 1,000 works illustrating the evolution of painting, with many masterpieces in the Italian and Flemish schools, by such masters as Van Eyck, Van der Weyden, Masolino, Antonello da Messina, Botticelli, etc.

A collection founded by Anna H. Wilstach includes especially Italian and Spanish baroque paintings, characteristic works by many Dutch masters, English 18th century portraits and landscapes, American paintings by Whistler, Sargent, Inness and Mary Cassatt, and a French 19th century group crowned by Cézanne's Grandes Baigneuses.

Presbyterian Historical Society

The Presbyterian Historical Society Museum and Library were founded in Philadelphia (1852) to collect materials related to the history of the Presbyterian Church in America. It contains 75,000 volumes covering religious and other phases of the colonial and later periods in America, a record of the ordination of the first Presbyterian minister in this country and records of many Presbyterian and Reformed churches as well as collections of sermons, hymnology and liturgies.

A collection of more than 50,000 manuscripts includes a letter from Benjamin Franklin to John Witherspoon, the proclamation by John Penn (1763) offering a bounty for Indian scalps, the John Dabney Shane Collection of papers dealing with early religious and frontier history 1716-1860, 14,000 letters in the American Indian Missionary Correspondence, 50,000 letters in the Domestic Missions Collection, the Henry van Dyke Papers; illuminated manuscripts; pamphlets on slavery, the Lincoln Memorial sermons and early editions of religious magazines.

The museum and gallery contain portraits, engravings and photographs of prominent church leaders, autographs, photographs and engravings of every moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly; the John Witherspoon clock, saddle bags of Marcus Whitman; early communion sets in silver and pewter; a large collection of communion tokens; gavels constructed of historic pieces of wood; David Brainerd's conch shell with which he called the Indians to his church service, and many other relics.

Rochester Arts and Sciences

The Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, Rochester, N. Y., is community museum concerned with the natural history, archaeology, ethnology, industrial arts and cultural history of Western New York. 113,000 visited its building in 1948. Thirty-two adult hobby clubs, affiliated as Rochester Museum Hobby Council, oldest federation of the type, meet in its building. There are lectures, motion pictures, field trips and publications for youths and adults. Its lending exhibits of models and specimens were seen by 180,000 persons in 1948.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park, N. Y., was established by joint resolution of Congress approved July 18, 1939, to preserve and make available for use the books, manuscripts and other historical material donated to it by President Roosevelt, and such other related historical material as it might acquire. The building was erected with privately subscribed funds on a section of the Roosevelt estate donated by Mr. Roosevelt and was turned over to the Government July 4, 1940. The museum portion of the Library, which houses Mr. Roosevelt's collection of ship models, naval pictures and numerous art objects and curios, was opened to visitors June 30, 1941, and the books and part of the manuscripts were made available for use in 1946. The Library now has over 3,000 cubic feet of manuscripts, of which Mr. Roosevelt's White House papers are the largest and most important single group, and about 15,000 books and 31,000 pamphlets. In addition to the presidential papers, the manuscript collections include materials relating to Mr. Roosevelt's family and personal life, and to his political career from 1910 to 1932.

The Library is maintained by the Government and is administered by the Archivist of the United States.

Utica, N. Y., Institute

Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute, 312-318 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y., is a cultural center for Utica and surrounding towns, functioning through the Community Arts program and the School of Art. In the Music building are conducted lectures on music, classes in music history and appreciation, travel lectures and motion picture programs. There is an extensive record library. Four rooms exemplify a cultured home of the 1900 period. The Art Gallery has an annual exhibit by artists of Central New York and an informal Sidewalk Show. The School of Art offers courses in painting, drawing, design, graphic arts, sculpture, ceramics and all the visual arts. Exhibits, lectures by visiting artists and publications extend the influence of the Institute for a radius of 100 miles.

SOUTH

Alabama—Natural History

The Alabama Museum of Natural History, University, Ala., contains a geological section with 20,000 specimens of minerals; a large collection of fossils of the Cretaceous and Tertiary ages from Alabama and the Gulf Coast; a collection of 200,000 marine shells, native and foreign, and an herbarium of 2,500 Alabama ferns and flowering plants. The collections of birds, beetles, reptiles and batrachians is very large. The Fletcher collection of objects from northeast Arkansas include 30 burial urns and pottery.

Associated with the Museum is a tract of 300 acres at Moundville, containing 36 mounds that have yielded many skeletons and artifacts. The archaeological museum, built of concrete, contains 57 prehistoric burials in situ.

Baltimore Museum of Art

The Baltimore Museum of Art in Baltimore, Md., started with a small nucleus of permanent treasures and has grown to respectable size through gifts, bequests and purchases. The Print Collection of approximately 65,000 original woodcuts, engravings, etchings, dry points, lithographs, mezzotints and aquatints was started with the Garett collection of 28,000 items from the 15th through the 19th centuries.

The Jacobs Collection, a bequest of Mary Frick Jacobs, consists of paintings, tapestries, furniture, jades, crystals, china, snuff boxes, miniatures and fans, representing the work of artists and designers from the Renaissance to the present. The paintings carry most of the great names of the French, Italian, English, Flemish and Dutch schools. Twelve large 18th-century Royal Aubusson tapestries are in the collection and a salon suite covered in 18th-century Royal Beauvais tapestry. Among te Sèvres porcelains are the famous flower-monogrammed, Madame DuBarry plat

The Museum joined with Princeton Univers and the Worcester Museum, the Musees Nationa de France and the Syrian Government in t excavation of Antioch which commenced 19 and was suspended since the war. So far t Museum has installed 25 large pavement mosai dating from the third to fifth centuries A

The American Wing has three early Maryla rooms, removed from historic old homes, instal and furnished with gifts of authentic period fu niture, glass, china, etc. Early American paintin of the collection include works of Hesselius, Gilb Stuart, Charles Willson Peale, Rembrandt Pea etc.

The Renaissance Collection of Mrs. Saidie May is displayed in a panelled room removed fr a mansion in Shrewsbury, England.

The Oriental Collection in the Levy Memor Room has been increased in recent years thro the William Whitridge collection of Chinese ramics, the Harvey collection of blue and wh porcelain and the Goodenow collection of ea bronzes, ceramics and sculpture.

The Elise Agnus Daingerfield collection paintings of the 18th century from Engla France and America includes fine examples Rommey, Tilly Kettle, Rembrandt Peale, etc.

The Jacob Epstein collection of Old Ma paintings and bronzes, a recent bequest—inclu outstanding works by Raphael, Titian, Tintoret Van Dyck and Franz Hals.

Among the extensive collections lent to the seum indefinitely are the Lucas Collection (o by the Maryland Institute) of French 19th cen works by Corot, Pissarro and the Barbizon sch and the Saidie A. May Collection of Modern by Picasso, Braque, Rouault, Derain, Chag Gris, Klee, Miro, etc., and bronzes by contem rary French sculptors.

The museum has a very active Education partment with lecture series for children adults, drawing classes for children and spe exhibitions in the Junior Museum. Plans for a wing containing the Young People's Art Cen will be executed in the near future.

Delgado Museum, New Orleans

The Isaac Delgado Museum of Art in City P New Orleans, La., houses the Delgado Collect in a special room. Other collections are t of the Art Association of New Orleans; the Ma Whitney Collection of Jade and Other Hard Sto the Frank T. Howard Collection of Greek Vases; Ancient Etruscan Glass; the Chapman H. Hy Collection of Paintings and Statuary along a sum of money for the upkeep of the room; Isaac M. Cline Collection of Ancient Orie Bronzes; the oil paintings given by Mr. Sa Henry Kress; the most outstanding of "Mad and Child," by Giovanni Del Biondo, 1370 A the Louisiana Room, composed of well known Orleans and Louisiana Painters; "Hercules" by toine Bourdelle recently acquired by the muse and various individual pieces of art.

Louisiana State Museum

The Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans, estab. 1906, consists of the Cabildo, the Pre tere, the old State Arsenal (Museum of War), Jackson House, War Annex, the Pontalba his house, set up as of 1850; Madame John's Leg the oldest residence in the Mississippi Valley; Huey P. Long Memorial house and the St. Street Pontalba building (Lower Pontalba).

In the Cabildo, built 1795, where the Louis Purchase was consummated, 1803, are exhib paintings of Andrew Jackson, Gen. Beaure Gen. Philemon Thomas, Louis XIV, Major Baptiste Plauche, the Lafittes and others. In est attaches to the painting by E. D. B. Falk Julio of the last meeting between Gen. Robe Lee and Gen. Thomas J. Stonewall Jackso Chancellorsville.

In the Transfer room is the only known lik of Jean Lafitte, the pirate and soldier of Jack battle, painted on wood by John Wesley Ja nephew of John Wesley, founder of Metho Jean Lafitte, his brother Pierre and Capt. inique You are shown drinking in the Cafe Refugees. Also in the Transfer room are traits of Spanish governors of Louisiana a the builder of the Cabildo, Presbytere and Ca dral, Don Andres Almonester y Roxas. The an original portrait of John Paul Jones by Michel Moreau and one of John Slidell, and 10 flags flown over Louisiana are shown. Presbytere is given over to natural history.

Mariners' Museum

The Mariners' Museum was founded 193 Archer Milton Huntington. It is situated on

ia Peninsula near Hampton Roads, six miles of Newport News, Va.

Museum contains one of the largest collec- of ship models, marine pictorial material, heads, navigation instruments and memor- in the Western Hemisphere. It includes more 750 models ranging from bark canoes to large ship models, and working mechanical scale s of ship propulsion machinery. More than 80 figureheads show the art of the ship carver, masterpiece of which is an eagle with a wing- of 18 feet, from the U. S. Steam Frigate caster" of 1858.

ut 85 full size craft from various countries; s, dugouts, etc.; boats of reeds, skin and ng are shown; also lifeboats and lifesaving

ls of the ship trades are displayed in wide y; axes, pikes and swords; bronze and iron n recovered by salvage operations and from sources, and guns and revolvers form an sive group.

eral thousand lithographs, engravings and ings depict the world harbors of importance almost every type of vessel. These subjects so shown on marine china, coins, stamps and s.

Marine Library is composed of over volumes on shipbuilding, navigation, voyages xploration, naval history, merchant marine, ther maritime subjects; a collection of over photographs of sailing ships, steamships and vessels; a collection of several thousand maps harts; a collection of ship papers, lines and of vessels, etc.

Marine Studios, Florida

ine Studios, world's only oceanarium, Marine- Fla., was organized in 1937 and is headed . Douglas Burden, trustee of the American im of Natural History and member of the York Zoological Society. Cornelius Vanderbilt ney is chairman of the board of directors.

rine Studios was built originally as an under- motion picture studio and to give scientists ter opportunity to study and observe marine as lived in the open sea. The maximum er of salt water fishes and animals on exhibit y one time is approximately 20,000 of about pecies. The specimens range in size from coral fishes to large sharks. All specimens laced together in the two oceanaria and are segregated by species. One oceanarium is ar in shape, 75 feet in diameter, and 12 feet containing 380,000 gallons of sea water. The is 100 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 18 feet containing 420,000 gallons of sea water. There ver 200 portholes set at varying levels for vation.

Maryland Historical Society

e Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore, has a library of approximately 40,000 volumes, pamphlets and several thousands of prints riginal plans and drawings and a large col- n of manuscripts. Among the printed ma- s are a copy of Eliot's Indian Bible, a complete f the Gentleman's Magazine, a considerable f the Maryland Gazette of Annapolis, files of more newspapers and rare American imprints.

o over 1300 papers of the Calvert family, arliest dating from Henry VIII, and including papers describing the establishment of the y; the papers of John H. B. Latrobe, Otho nd Williams, Robert Gilmor, Robert Oliver, tor James A. Pearce and of the Carroll, Lloyd Ridgely families. There are large collections of alogical papers, Bible and church records.

ong the drawings are the original designs itted in competition for the United States ol (1792), and two submitted anonymously homas Jefferson for the President's House and water color drawings of Benjamin H. Latrobe he United States Capitol (1810), the Cathedral altimore, the Bank of Pennsylvania and St. 's Church, Washington.

addition to the large Gallery where portraits stinguished Marylanders and other Americans shown, the Society has 15 rooms of fur- ngs of varying periods. Worthy of special ion are the banquet table and card table ot nas Jefferson; the family heirlooms of the partes, descendants of Betsy Patterson, who ied Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon; Redwood Collection of costumes, jewelry, silver, iture and pictures of the Buchanan, Coale and kinson families; the Marine Room, displaying els, paintings and prints of ships, and else- e large quantities of furniture, silver, china, and ornaments of early date, firearms and ntation swords.

Mint Museum of Art

The Mint Museum of Art, Charlotte, N. C., is a free educational institution founded to foster the appreciation of the visual arts by means of exhibitions, classes and lectures of high standard. Monthly the Museum presents two or three collected or traveling exhibitions. Separate galleries are set aside for exhibition of work of the members of the Guild of Charlotte Artists, Charlotte Photographic Society and Public School art. The Museum's permanent collections include "Portrait of a Man" by Francesco Salvatti, "Mother and Child" by Francesco Granacci, "Two Martyr Saints" by Fungai, "Madonna and Child and Four Saints" by Rudolfo Ghirlandaio, "Queen Charlotte" by Alan Ramsay, "Stone House, Old Lyme, Connecticut" by Childe Hassam, "Rosalie Sully" by Thomas Sully, "The Golden Hour" by William Hart, and "Woman in Black" by John W. Alexander.

The Mint Museum building is a rebuilt structure, originally erected (1835) as the first branch of the Philadelphia Mint. At the time of erection of the Mint Building, the Southern Appalachian Region was the only gold mining territory in the United States. In the historical rooms may be seen preserved equipment from the Mint and Government Assay Office, and Confederate Army relics.

Morehead Planetarium

The University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., opened its new Morehead Building and Planetarium May 10, 1949. This is the sixth planetarium built in the country and the only one owned by a university. It was donated by John Motley Morehead of Rye, N. Y., Class of 1891. The planetarium has a large Zeiss instrument and 250 projectors. The building houses astronomical exhibits and has a large memorial rotunda, dedicated to the memory of the donor's wife, Genevieve B. Morehead, where paintings and objects of art collected by Mrs. Morehead will be exhibited.

Norfolk Arts and Sciences

The Norfolk Museum of Arts and Sciences, in Lee Park in Norfolk, Va., was opened to the public in 1933. It contains fourteen galleries comprising 19,230 feet of floor space. One gallery is given over to the Irene Leache Memorial Association among whose collections are two fine tapestries circa 1600. The library contains the Cornelia Fernstrom Horticultural Library, the records of the D.A.R., books on music, drama and kindred cultural subjects.

The diversified permanent collections include paintings, sculpture and decorative arts. Among these are the Serpell collection of ivories, enamels and fans; the Dr. J. C. Perry collection of Chinese ceramics; South, Central and North American Indian artifacts; 18th century furniture and early 20th century paintings. The Natural History section contains the Adams collection of shells, geological specimens and habitat groups of birds.

Ringling Museum of Art

The John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art in Sarasota, Fla., was established by the late John Ringling. The museum and its art collection, valued at many millions, with his adjoining palatial home, were left to the state at his death in 1936.

The approximately 400 original paintings include the works of Peter Paul Rubens, Rembrandt, Titian, Tintoretto, Paolo Veronese, Van Dyck, Fra Bartolomeo, Frans Hals, Andrea del Sarto, Frans Snyders, Murillo, Velasquez and El Greco.

The museum, built around three sides of a tropic garden court, with the open end facing the west, is recognized as one of the continent's architectural gems. Hundreds of antique columns, statues, arches and doorways were brought from Europe and incorporated in the structure.

It was the intent of John Ringling that his residence, Ca' d' Zan, on Sarasota Bay become a museum of Venetian art. Many Venetian pictures from the collection have been hung in the building, which is reminiscent of the Doges' Palace.

The Museum of the American Circus was built on the grounds, and opened March 27, 1948. It contains old parade wagons and other exhibits.

Tulane Research Institute

The Middle American Research Institute of Tulane University, located near St. Charles Ave. in New Orleans, La., founded in 1924, is devoted to research, education and public service related to Middle America, a region limited arbitrarily to Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and the Bahamas.

The museum gallery features archaeological relics of the ancient civilizations of Middle America, in-

cluding the Maya of Yucatan and Central America, the Aztec and earlier cultures of Mexico, and the circum-Caribbean tribes of southern Central America. Also on display are exhibits on modern Indians, and rare historical books and documents, including the Codex Tulane, a pre-Columbian genealogy of Mixtec kings painted on a white deerskin scroll 14 feet long.

The Institute has sent out many expeditions, ranging from simple reconnaissance and mapping to intensive studies in many fields. It issues publications based on the findings of these expeditions. Since 1924 the Institute library has acquired approximately 75,000 books, manuscripts, and pamphlets. Qualified scholars and students are provided study space at the Institute and may make use of the extensive catalogue, photographic, and site files for their studies.

Virginia Museum of Fine Arts

The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, Boulevard and Grove Avenue, Richmond, Va., was opened in 1936. Among the founders was the late John Barton Payne. The Museum is owned by the Commonwealth of Virginia; among its more important items are the following:

Works of the Italian School, 15th to 17th centuries, by Francia, Giovanni di Paolo, Desiderio da Settignano, Giovanni della Robbia (workshop of), Andrea del Sarto (attributed), Guido Reni, Antonio Canaletto, Bernardo Cavallino, Bernadino Fungai, Carlo Crivelli, Jocopo della Quercia (attributed to), Donatello (attributed to), Luca della Robbia (attributed to), Giovanni della Robbia (attributed to). Also samples of Italian Renaissance furniture. In addition it has a fifteenth century Siennese Cassone; and a Nativity Salver, "The Judgment of Solomon," attributed to the Master of the Jarves Cassone.

The Dutch School is represented by Nicholaas Berghem, Ferdinand Bol, Cornelis Delff, Michael Janse Mierevelt and Cornelis Saltleven. The Anglo-Dutch painters are represented in Cornelius Johnson the Younger and Cornelis Janssens van Keulen. There is a 16th century Flemish painting, "Christ Appearing to the Virgin" and Joost Van Cleve: "The Crucifixion."

The English School contains the name of Sir Joshua Reynolds and attributions to Sir Thomas Lawrence and to Sir Peter Lely. Of interest is an early 17th century English portrait of Captain Adams who made many voyages to Virginia.

Works of the French School of the 18th-19th centuries contain those by Victor Emile Cartier, Charles Nicolas Cochin, Thomas Couture, Jean Jouvenet, Gaspard Dughet, Nicholas de Largilliere and Claude Joseph Vernet.

Works belonging to the American School are representative. The following American artists figure in the collection: William Merritt Chase, Walter Clark, Arthur B. Davies, Thomas Doughty, Thomas Eakins, Marsden Hartley, Childe Hassam, George P. A. Healy (eight works), George Inness, George Luks, Gari Melchers, Rembrandt Peale, Hiram Powers, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Frederick Judd Waugh, Chauncey F. Ryder, Charles E. Burchfield, Lamar Dodd, Philip Guston, Bernard Karfoil, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Henry Lee McFee, Kenneth Hayes Miller, Hobson Pittman, Henry Varnum Poor, Eugene Speicher, Karl Zerbe, Robert Gwathmey. Well-known Virginia-born artists are John A. Elder, Jerome Myers, Robert Loftin Newman, Dugald Stewart Walker.

The Museum possesses some 400 examples of the work of Carl Fabergé, court jeweler to the last czar of Russia. It has collections of early American glass, English porcelains, English and American silver. Its tapestry collection contains examples of 16th and 17th century Brussels works as well as 18th century Gobelins.

The museum has long-term loans from The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, and from The Museum of Art, Boston. In addition to three works by Gari Melchers owned by the museum, it has on indefinite loan some 20 paintings by this celebrated artist; among these is the world-famous "Last Supper." Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Glasgow have recently placed on loan five Brussels tapestries of the early XVII century, part of the Trojan War series, and an Italian XV century marble statue of Saint Catherine.

Virginia War Memorial

The War Memorial Museum of Virginia (formerly The War Memorial Museum of the American Legion) in Newport News, Va., was founded (1923) and established (1942) in its own fireproof building in Huntington Park. Thousands of implements and memorabilia of World War I and World War II are displayed. Here one can find not only the war instruments used by doughboys (1918) and the more modern weapons used by "GIs" in the later conflict, but also weapons and equipment used by the French, Japanese, Russians, English, and many other nations. Everything from the small cartridge to a huge tank is included in the collection.

A few of the outstanding relics from World War I are: a seven-ton Whippet tank, a four-wheel drive truck, wooden airplane propellers, helmets and gas masks, trench knives, rifles of all types, pistols, medals, decorations, uniforms and scores of other items. Topping the list of the World War II items is the watch used by Pvt. Lockhart when he timed the approach of the Japs at Pearl Harbor (Dec. 7, 1941).

Other outstanding items of the World War I collection include: Gen. Montgomery's shoulder patches worn by the British Eighth Army in Africa; a tank which entered Paris the first day of liberation and later was used by the late Gen. George S. Patton; a calling card of the Japanese admiral in charge of Okinawa, which was sent to Fleet Adm. C. W. Nimitz, U.S.N., who also presented to the museum a large collection of other captured Japanese war material. France, England, Belgium, and the Netherlands have sent in an infantryman's complete uniform and gear.

Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore

The Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore, Md., a gift to the city from the late Henry Walters, whose collection as a whole represents the results of the activities of Mr. Walters and his father, William T. Walters, over a period of 70 years and only a small portion can be shown in the present building.

The exhibits illustrate the history of all the arts from the civilizations of ancient Mesopotamia and Egypt to the art of the nineteenth century. The most outstanding sections of the collection may be listed as the Egyptian small sculptures; the Greek, Roman and Etruscan bronzes and ceramics; the Roman sarcophagi; the medieval arts in general, with particular emphasis upon Byzantine art and upon enamels, carved ivories, stained glass and illuminated manuscripts; Renaissance bronzes, enamels and jewelry; eighteenth-century English and French porcelain, ormolu, and small sculptures; the collection of Bayre bronzes; the Oriental ceramics; and the Islamic pottery and metal-work.

The collection of paintings ranges from Italian and Spanish examples of the thirteenth century, the chief French schools of the nineteenth, before the advent of Post-Impressionism. The library, besides the important collection of eastern and western illuminated manuscripts, contains over 1300 incunabula, subsequent examples of important printed and illustrated books, and a notable collection of bindings.

Individual objects of exceptional interest are the original manuscript of The Star Spangled Banner and the first printed broadside of it; the bilingual seal of Tarqumuwa, King of Mera, which provided the key for deciphering the Hittite language; the two heads from the large figures once on the portal of the Abbey of St. Denis, where the Gothic style first took form.

See Washington, D. C., for Museums, Art Galleries and Historic Buildings.

Williamsburg Institute

The Institute of Early American History and Culture, Williamsburg, Va., sponsored jointly by the College of William and Mary and Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., was founded in 1943. It is dedicated to the furtherance of study, research and publications bearing upon early American history. Emphasis falls upon no single section, but rather the whole of American civilization from the 16th to the 19th centuries; likewise history is interpreted broadly to embrace the study of the letters, religion, science and thought as well as the usual fields of political, economic and institutional history. The Institute cooperates with institutions and learned societies engaged in activities pertaining to the early history of the country, especially with respect to the maintenance of accepted standards of historical accuracy and integrity. It exposed the forgery of the Deane Papers in 1947.

The William and Mary Quarterly (founded 1892) is a journal of early American history and is published by the Institute. Its publications program, promoted in part by grants-in-aid of research, includes both historical monographs and original material edited from original manuscripts or from rare imprints. The following books have been published: Robert Beverley, "The History and Present State of Virginia," ed. by Louis B. Wright; "Colonists in Bondage: White Servitude and Convict Labor in America, 1607-1776," by Abbot Emerson Smith; "Gentleman's Progress: The Itinerarium of Dr. Alexander Hamilton, 1744," ed. by Carl Bridenbaugh; "Meeting House and Counting House: The Quaker Merchants of Colonial Philadelphia,

ederick B. Tolles; "Connecticut's Years of oversy, 1750-1776," by Oscar Zeichner; Harrison, First American Architect," by Bridenbaugh.

MIDDLE WEST

cademy of Science, St. Louis

Academy of Science of St. Louis, 4642 Lin- oulevard, St. Louis, Mo., was founded 1856. museum serves as a nucleus from which more comprehensive museums may develop e fields of anthropology, natural history, e and industry. The museum's most out- ng collection is the Whelpley Collection of Relics. The library contains some 75,000 es of scientific periodicals.
Academy has been publishing "Transactions Academy of Science of St. Louis" since 1856.

Adler Planetarium, Chicago

Adler Planetarium and Astronomical Mu- on Chicago's lake front, was the first insti- of its kind in America. It was presented to ople of Chicago by Max Adler, May 12, 1930, s operated by the Chicago Park District. Al- h commonly referred to as the Planetarium, really an Astronomical Museum, of which the tarium instrument is the principal exhibit.
circular Planetarium chamber with a hemi- ical ceiling 68 feet in diameter contains the tarium instrument and seating facilities for ectators. This instrument enables the demon- or to reproduce the sun, moon, planets and the stars visible to the naked eye under ideal con- s. With this mechanism, time and space are cturer's tools, used to demonstrate astronomi- henomena.
e astronomical museum contains an unexcelled tion of antique astronomical and mathemati- struments among which are astrolabes, noc- ls, armillae, celestial globes, sun dials, early opes, etc., beautifully made by the most skilled smen of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries as as modern instruments, together with ex- s explaining various phases of astronomy. Set the walls of the main floor corridors are 72 transparencies of astronomical photographs with the world's foremost telescopes. These de photographs of planets, constellations, ts, solar prominences, sun spots and famous vatories.

Art Institute of Chicago

e Art Institute of Chicago combines a mu- , school, theater and libraries of art in Chi- Ill. It was founded 1879 and covers eight of ground. It has an endowment of $14,603,- nd the attendance in 1948 was 1,338,761.
e museum has collections of paintings (alto- er over 1,000) especially French, Dutch, Flem- Italian, and American; Egyptian and classic ulities; about 500 sculpture casts of all periods, ding architectural sculpture; prints and ings of all periods; a special Gallery of Art pretation; a new Textile room; collections riental Art, representative collections of Eu- an and American decorative arts—ceramics, metalwork, textiles and accessories, wood- furniture and period rooms—originals and ature models, notable medieval and Renais- sculptures, special textile study room, print room, and Japanese print study room.
e Ryerson Library of Art and Burnham Li- of Architecture contain 52,000 volumes, 36,700 rn slides, 77,000 photographs, 14,600 color s, 50,000 postcards.
filiated organizations domiciled in the Art tute are: The Antiquarian Society of the Institute of Chicago, The Orientals, Print and ving Club, Society for Contemporary American and Chicago Public School Art Society.
nong outstanding paintings owned by the Institute of Chicago are the following: As- otion of the Virgin by El Greco (perhaps his erpiece); Young Girl at an Open Half Door, tembrandt; Rinaldo and Armida (4 decorative els), by G. B. Tiepolo; Stoke-by-Nayland, by stable; Sunday Afternoon on La Grande Jatte id, Seurat's masterpiece; Chardin's The White ecloth; Adoration of the Magi, by Lucas van den; Interrupted Reading, by Corot; Edouard et, by Fantin-Latour (probably his best por-); Crucifixion, by Crivelli; Degas' The Milli- Shop; Mère Grégoire, by Gustave Courbet; er's The Herring Net; Gilbert Stuart's Maj. Henry Dearborn; St. John on Patmos, by olas Poussin; Education of Cupid, by Titian; Moulin Rouge, by Toulouse-Lautrec; Seven els from the School of Amiens; six panels (Life ohn the Baptist), by Giovanni di Paolo; and y others; Chester Dale loan collection.
itstanding among Oriental Art Collections are: Buckingham Collection of Chinese bronzes; Chinese pottery and porcelain; a wood Kwanyin of Sung Dynasty. The Clarence Buckingham Collection of Japanese prints ranks third in America.
Outstanding in Decorative Arts Department are medieval collection (Buckingham), Renaissance and eighteenth century textiles (Ryerson and Deering), European glass (Rosenwald), English lusterware (Buckingham), Wedgwood (Gunsaulus), Mexican majolica (Lewis), Thorne Miniature Rooms.
In the Department of Prints and Drawings are many famous prints in fine impressions such as: The Adoration by Master E. S.; Christ on the Cross by Master I. A. M. of Zwolle; St. George by Martin Schongauer; others by Giulio Campagnola; Albrecht Dürer; Jean Duvet; Rembrandt; Eighteenth Century color prints; Daumier; Gauguin; large collection of Redon, Zorn, Millet, Whistler, Toulouse-Lautrec, Meryon; Mrs. James Ward Thorne collection of color plate books, and many others; important Nineteenth and Twentieth Century drawings and a fine group of drawings by Thomas Rowlandson.

Chicago Academy of Sciences

The Chicago Academy of Sciences, Museum of Natural History, in Lincoln Park at 2001 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill., was founded 1857 for "the promotion and diffusion of scientific knowledge."
Emphasis in the public exhibits is placed upon the natural history of the Chicago region. The Chicago Environs Hall is composed of large habitat groups illustrating ecological relationships in replicas of typical dune, marsh, prairie, and woodland sites in the vicinity of Chicago. Study collections also represent many other areas in North America.

Chicago Historical Society

The Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Ill., incorporated 1857, is located in Lincoln park. While specializing in the history of Chicago and the Midwest it includes exhibits of national importance.
In the presentation of exhibits, the Society has made extensive use of the principles of visual education. The story of American History is given in the chronological arrangement of period rooms. Each exhibit in the building is displayed so as to deal with a specific subject and its related facts as a unit. One of the 18 period rooms is the Senate Chamber, a reproduction of the original in Congress Hall, Philadelphia, the seat of the Government of the United States prior to its transfer to Washington (1800.) Authentic relics which belonged to George and Martha Washington are displayed.
Lincoln Hall contains one of the greatest collections of Lincolniana in existence. Besides many personal effects, original letters, documents and books give interesting sidelights on the disposition and character of the Civil War President. A corridor lined with etchings, lithographs and engravings of Abraham Lincoln, leads to the Lincoln Parlor, a reproduction of the front parlor of the Lincoln Home in Springfield, Ill. There is also an exact reproduction of the bedroom where Lincoln was carried after he had been shot on that fateful night of April 14, 1865. The room has been carefully and authentically reproduced in size and detail. The bed, the chair, chest of drawers, scrim curtains and gas jet were taken from the original bedroom in which Lincoln died. Another unique and popular Lincoln exhibit is the series of twenty dioramas which represent important episodes from the life of Lincoln.
The Gilpin Reference Library has available general Americana although the emphasis is placed upon the history of Chicago and the Old Northwest. The book collection of 80,000 volumes and pamphlets embraces current historical works as well as interesting material on early America, reports of foreign travelers, pioneer sketches of political development. The Lincoln collection, which numbers more than 1,000 volumes and pamphlets, also includes a group of Lincoln letters and documents.

Chicago Natural History

Chicago Natural History Museum, formerly Field Museum of Natural History, is at Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
The exhibits, and the scientific study collections, are divided into four departments—anthropology, botany, geology and zoology. Each of these includes many subdivisions such as archaeology, ethnology, plant economics, paleobotany, meteoritics, mineralogy, paleontology, mammalogy, ornithology, ichthyology, herpetology, etc. The Museum library contains 130,000 volumes.
The Hall of Babylonian Archaeology contains the results of ten years' collecting and eight additional years of research on the site of the ancient city of Kish in what is now Iraq.

A unique exhibit, occupying an entire hall, is the famous Races of Mankind series of sculptures in bronze and stone, representing types of the principal living peoples in all parts of the world. These are the work of the noted sculptor Malvina Hoffman. Complementing this series is the Hall of the Stone Age in which types of prehistoric men, from the Chellean period (about 250,000 years ago) down to the dawn of history (about 6,000 B. C.) are restored, life-size, in dioramas depicting scenes and activities of their times. The Department of Anthropology includes also exceptionally extensive archaeological and ethnological collections representative of the Indians of North, Central and South America; ancient Egypt, Babylonia, Etruria and Rome; China, Tibet, and other parts of Asia; Africa; and the various island groups of the South Pacific. The North American Indian exhibits constitute a radical departure in "subjective" exhibition methods.

The botanical exhibits, occupying five large halls, give a general idea of the plant world, its range of forms, and its relation to human life. In the Hall of Plant Life is a display of characteristic forms of plants from the lowest minute species such as bacteria and algae (represented as they would be seen through a microscope) to the highest forms reproduced in meticulous detail as they appear in life. A feature of this hall is a large diorama reproducing part of an alpine meadow in the Rocky Mountains with its characteristic vegetation. Two halls are devoted to plant economics (food plants, palms, and plant materials used in industry), and two to woods (North American, and foreign).

The Department of Geology's exhibits are classified in two groups, one illustrating the scientific, the other the economic and industrial relations of mineral products of the earth. The department is especially notable also for its great hall of paleontology, and for possession of the most complete collection of meteorites in the world. In the division of paleontology, in addition to a large and important collection of fossil skeletons of prehistoric animals, there is an extensive series of large mural paintings by Charles R. Knight showing these extinct creatures as scientific research indicates they must have appeared in life, and several three-dimensional exhibits restoring important species in life-size. There is also a large exhibit representing in life-size a section of a forest of the Coal Age.

Exhibits in the Department of Zoology include the Carl E. Akeley Memorial hall devoted to African game animals, which contains the principal taxidermic masterpieces of the naturalist for whom it is named. Among the groups in the hall of Asiatic animals is one of giant pandas, containing the first specimens of this animal ever to reach the U. S. or to be obtained by white hunters.

John Crerar, Chicago

The John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill., has these special collections: Senn, Medical; Ely, mostly on American labor and social movements; Gerritsen, on social and economic subjects especially finance, banking, labor, and socialism, also on the social, political and legal status of woman; portions of the Chanute, on aeronautics; portions of the DuBois Reymond on comparative physiology; the Meissner, on physiology; the Baum, on historical medicine; the Martin, on gynecology; the Grulee collection on Pediatrics; government documents especially British, Canadian, United States and state; cremation; cook books, including the Levis collection; international congresses and expositions. Subjects especially strong: bibliography, aeronautics, radio, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, botany, zoology, biology, social sciences particularly labor, scientific periodicals and society publications, engineering, chemistry pure and applied, geology, physiology, railroads, constitutional law, international law, and scientific periodical indexes and abstract journals. Portrait collection of physicians, surgeons, and scientists.

Lincoln Park Zoo, Chicago

The Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens in Chicago, Ill., operated by the Chicago Park District, covers 25 acres, exhibits more than 2,600 mammals, birds and reptiles collected from lands ranging from the ice-bound arctic to the torrid tropics.

The exhibits are housed in five buildings, five barns, 30 outdoor yards and enclosures, nine dens for wolves and foxes, nine bear pits, raccoon pit, outdoor pool for sea lions, penguin pool, wild fowl pond, bird of prey cages, pheasantries, flightless bird section, and the world's only Zoorookery. This is a landscaped rock garden with a meandering stream in its center. There are no fences, only a water barrier, and visitors may photograph birds without interference of wires and bars. Included among the many winged creatures are flamingos, cranes, storks, swans and peacocks. A "Zoo Answer Shop" has been established, at which visitors may ask questions about the various members of the animal kingdom.

The zoo is the home of "Bushman," the world famed male gorilla, reputed to be the finest anthropoid specimen in captivity—6 feet, 2 inches tall, 550 pounds in weight, and 21 years old (as of April 1, 1949). Millions of visitors have viewed the amazing creature as he peers savagely through the thick plate glass of his 2-room steel "suite." His diet, scientifically prepared, usually consists of pounds of grapes, lettuce of which he is fond, pears, peaches, bananas, carrots, sweet potatoes and occasionally a snack of American cheese for additional Vitamin B-1. He washes it all down with three quarts of milk to which has been added raw eggs and vitamin tablets.

Added to the collection, Oct. 1, 1948, were four young gorillas flown over from Africa by Lincoln Park Zoo Director, R. Marlin Perkins. Their ages are: Sinbad, 8 months—11 pounds; Rajah, months—28 pounds; Irvin Young, 2 years—28 pounds and Lotus, the only female, 3 years—42 pounds. Studies made since their arrival show that on string-pull tests Lotus is as intelligent as a human infant of the same age (April, 1949).

Newberry Library, Chicago

The Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill., was founded in 1887 by a bequest from Walter Loomis Newberry and incorporated 1893 as a free public reference library. Its books and manuscript collections, about 600,000 in number, fall within the general field of the humanities and include all important texts, printed source materials and documents in the history of thought and culture of classical times. Chief emphasis has been upon English and American literature and history. The Library is especially strong on the Arthurian Legend, ancient Gaelic texts, Edmund Spenser, seventeenth-century novels and poetical miscellanies, the American Revolution, slavery and the Civil War, nineteenth century American periodicals, genealogy, and linguistics. In the last-named field the Bonaparte collection was, at the time of its purchase, among the best, in existence.

The Edward E. Ayer Collection on the American Indian includes all printed materials, with some manuscripts, on the anthropology, ethnology and language of the Indian both in North and South America, and the history of his relations with white men from the voyages of discovery and exploration to the present day.

The John M. Wing Foundation in typography and allied arts, and the library's music collections are large and important.

The Library's collections on the social, economic and cultural history of the Midwest include the central-office papers of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, 1850-1901, and of the Illinois Central Railroad, 1851-1906, the correspondence of Victor F. Lawson, and the letters and manuscripts of such midwestern authors as Sherwood Anderson, Floyd Dell, F. F. Browne, Henry B. Fuller, Joseph Kirkland, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, and Hobart Kitchell Webster.

Oriental Institute, Chicago

The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago in Chicago, Ill., is a research laboratory for the investigation of the early human career which is now believed to have occurred in the ancient Near East, including Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Iraq and Iran.

The field expeditions have contributed to the archaeological background of Stone Age man in the Near East. The Institute's prehistoric survey has traced pleistocene man's successive flint workshops on the banks of the Nile and along the Red Sea, and uncovered evidence of green savannas and lakes in North Africa passing through a period of slow desiccation to become vast deserts. The story of the earliest potters and metal workers has been unfolded at Megiddo, Palestine; Tell Asmar, Tell Agrab and Khafajah, Iraq; Alishar, Anatolia; and Persepolis, Iran. From Tell Judaidah in North Syria has come a hoard of copper statuettes carrying the beginnings of competent metallurgy farther back to man's call than had heretofore been supposed. The discovery of early Sumerian stone statuettes in Iraq brought about a reconsideration of all former valuations of pre-Greek art.

Excavations of the palaces of the Assyrian emperor Sargon II at Khorsabad and of the Persian emperors at Persepolis have contributed to the history of late pre-Greek oriental monarchy. Foundation records, coins, thousands of clay tablets at Persepolis, and a brilliant collection of gold ornaments for personal adornment provide material for rewriting the story of Achaemenid life and times.

Five exhibition halls in the Institute headquarters contain representative collections of objects from the field, featuring among them three col-

sculptures: a 40-ton human-headed winged
rom Khorsabad, a 16-foot statue of Tutenkha-
from Egypt and a ten-ton bull's head from
polis.

Science-Industry, Chicago

Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago,
s housed in the restored Fine Arts Building of
Columbian Exposition, one of the finest re-
ructions of classical architecture. The Mu-
. founded by the late Julius Rosenwald, con-
hundreds of exhibits devoted to scientific and
trial processes which fill the needs of a mod-
ivilization, illustrating the theme inscribed
the central dome: "Science Discerns the
of Nature; Industry Applies them to the
s of Man."
etching away from the central rotunda are
it pavilions dedicated to Physics, Chemistry,
, Metals, Medicine, Agriculture, Transporta-
the Graphic Arts, and Engineering Con-
ion. The Museum is particularly famous for
sitor-operated devices and exhibits in which
pectator finds himself a part of the scene.
ong the outstanding displays are an operat-
oal mine typical of Southern Illinois fields;
,000 foot Museum and Santa Fe electric rail-
model, showing all the operating problems of
odern transcontinental system; and a print
An operating gray iron foundry is engaged
aking castings and the pouring of molten
may be seen. A transparent woman, full-
demonstrates the functions of the human
One of the largest and newest exhibits,
rama, traces the development of the automo-
rom the prehistoric wheel to the latest model
he assembly line. The realities of life (1910)
the automobile industry was just getting its
are portrayed in Yesterday's Main Street.
old electric plant, the nickelodeon, the boxcar
its reinforcing rods, the granite block pave-
an old time photo studio, the store windows
in the fashions of their time, give a clear
re of the atmosphere into which the automo-
was born. A full-sized replica of a modern
depicts the effect of mechanization on agri-
re. Another exhibit shows growth and de-
ment of a human being from conception to
hood, while still another new exhibit is de-
to explaining fundamentals of atomic en-
Newest additions to public health education
olio, resuscitation and cancer exhibits.
eet Your Fleet" features radar and permits
rs to see in the radarscopes the patterns
ed by shipping and aviation in the Chicago
another exhibit shows how aviators are
ed by mechanical devices simulating actual
conditions.

Shedd Aquarium, Chicago

e John G. Shedd Aquarium, 1200 South Lake
e Drive, Chicago, Ill., displays approximately
aquatic specimens from the rivers and oceans
ery continent. Here the visitor may see a
orse swimming around in real ocean water,
sleek shark, or an u'u, which is the Hawaiian
of the red squirrel fish. The specimens live
ass-fronted tanks, where they may be viewed
ming around in schools, hiding in sheltered
s among coral, rocks or plants, or sleeping on
andy bottom.
sides a great variety of salt and freshwater
there are turtles, salamanders, invertebrates
even penguins, which drink and swim in salt
r. They vary in size from 325 pound groupers
e wee mosquitofish, which never grows longer
one inch.
the huge reservoirs under the building are
1,000,000 gallons of fresh water and 1,000,000
ns of ocean water, all constantly circulated,
ed and aerated, heated and cooled according
e requirements of the fish that live in it.

Vanderpoel Gallery, Chicago

e John H. Vanderpoel Memorial Art Gallery,
verly Hills, Chicago, Ill., was founded in 1912
mmemorate the work of one artist, and then
ually expanded as the work of other native
s was contributed. The most recent count
ed 691 paintings there. Vanderpoel (1857-
was a native of Holland, a pupil of Lefebvre
Boulanger in Paris and long an instructor in
Art Institute of Chicago.

Cincinnati Art Museum

e Cincinnati Art Museum and the Art Acad-
of Cincinnati comprise the Cincinnati Museum
iation in Cincinnati, Ohio. The museum
ins the Mary M. Emery Collection of 15th
h century paintings. The Mary Hanna Collec-
of 17th to 19th century paintings, the J. J.
y Collection of European and American
ings, Emilie Heine collection of 17th to 20th century paintings, the Herbert Greer French Collection of Print Masterpieces from the fifteenth through the nineteenth centuries, Nabataean Antiquities from Khirbet-Tannur, Egyptian, Graeco-Roman, Medieval and Oriental sculpture. Edna F. and Millard F. Sheit collection of Egyptian objects, Islamic pottery and miniatures, Chinese ritual bronzes and paintings, decorative arts material of many periods and countries, and an outstanding collection of American Indian objects. Important loans to the Museum include the Arthur Joseph Collection of Meissen Porcelain and a comprehensive historical collection of playing cards.

City Art Museum, St. Louis

The City Art Museum of St. Louis in Forest Park, St. Louis, Mo., is a municipally owned museum established in 1912. The art collections present a survey of art from ancient Assyria and Egypt to the present. Paintings and prints illustrate the course of Western European pictorial art from Italian primitives through the developments of the renaissance to the current schools of today both in America and abroad.

The historic phases of European and American decorative arts are similarly outlined in furniture, textiles, ceramics and other objects. Included are typical medieval, gothic, Hispano-Moresque, Jacobean, Queen Anne, Georgian, Louis XV and American rooms from Georgian to Victorian times. Unusual among the European rooms is the Gothic Court with its great XVI century stairway from Morlaix, France. Sculpture, pottery, textile and other crafts illustrate the primitive arts of America and Africa.

The Oriental collections contain sculptures, bronzes, jades, textiles and paintings representative of the historic periods of Far Eastern culture and one of the great collections of Chinese ceramics in America. Among the Chinese sculptures, porcelains and early bronzes are specimens ranking among world masterpieces. From the Near East are carpets, velvets and other textiles, ceramics, metalwork, etc., originating in Persia and the adjacent regions. The classical galleries contain Greek sculptures in marble and bronze, ceramics, glass, mosaic and gems, Roman portrait busts, ceramics, glass and metalwork.

Cleveland Health Museum

The Cleveland Health Museum in Cleveland, Ohio, is the first health museum in the Western Hemisphere. It was incorporated (1936) on a non-profit basis. "Health through Knowledge" is the motto which governs construction of its three-dimensional exhibits, which in many instances require visitor participation. Largely designed and built in the Museum's studios, exhibits are animated and show the workings of the human body, dramatizing the advantages and means of maintaining good health. Among exhibits are a collection of life-size models showing human reproduction and birth; transparencies of the body organs; a huge plastic tooth which shows the various parts by sectional illumination; the races of mankind; duties of doctors and nurses and other subjects.

Cleveland Museum of Art

The Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland, Ohio, includes in its permanent collections and visiting exhibitions primitive, ancient, and classical art; various periods of Europe; Near and Far East; Pacific localities; Africa; North, Central, and South America; as represented in sculpture, painting, graphic processes, the decorative arts in furniture, tapestry, lace, and other textiles; metals, pottery, jewelry.

Richness of quality is to be found in its medieval collections, including an important portion of the great Guelph Treasure of the House of Brunswick; the Holden Collection of European paintings, including "The Holy Family with St. Margaret and St. John" by Filippino Lippi; the Louis XVI Rousseau de la Rottiere Room; the J. H. Wade Collection with its great decorative art and paintings; the collections of nearly all forms of art of the highest quality bequeathed by John L. Severance and Elisabeth Severance Prentiss. Recent additions include paintings by Rubens, Hals, Goya, Gauguin, Picasso, Renoir, Van Gogh.

Detroit Institute of Arts

The Detroit Institute of Arts, 5200 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich., is a municipally owned museum of art.

The aim of the museum is to represent within one building the whole meaning of the arts in human society since the first appearance of the instinct of design. It represents in orderly historical sequence every stage of human culture and every great art producing epoch from prehistoric man to the twentieth century. The collection includes the history

of western civilization, of Africa, Asia, and the Americas.

Within this general plan the most distinguished sections are the arts of the Italian middle ages and the renaissance, the arts of the Netherlands from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries, the baroque and rococo period of European culture, the American colonial period and the romantic period, the European twentieth century arts, the arts of the Near East and Far East.

The collection consists of more than 1,000 paintings, one of the richest collections of sculpture in America, and representative examples of furniture, goldsmiths' work, glass, ivory, graphic arts, textiles.

Among the important late accessions are: Copley, Watson and the Shark; Whistler, Nocturne in Black and Gold; the Falling Rocket; Rembrandt Peale, Portrait of Robert Fulton; Pannini, The Roman Forum and The Colosseum; Homer, The Dinner Horn; Murillo, The Flight into Egypt; Desiderio da Settignano. Profile Portrait; Ribera, St. Jerome in the Wilderness; Georges de la Tour, St. Sebastian. The gallery of seventeenth century American colonial art has been reinstalled and enriched by important gifts of rare early furniture.

A new gallery of the arts of French Canada was inaugurated early in 1949.

Herron Institute, Indianapolis

The John Herron Art Institute of Indianapolis, Ind., including an art museum and a school in separate buildings, was erected 1906 from funds bequeathed to the Art Association of Indianapolis by John Herron. It is owned and operated by the Art Association of Indianapolis (organized 1883).

The collection of more than 11,000 objects is arranged in 12 galleries in the museum building, and represents the arts of countries throughout the world, from ancient to modern times. The type of material includes costumes, textiles, prints, drawings, porcelain, glass, metal objects, sculpture and paintings.

Illinois State Historical

The Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Ill., has a Lincoln collection of 5,000 vols. and over 400 original Lincoln letters. The Alfred W. Stern Civil War library is one of the largest in the country. The library contains about 85,000 vols., which may be consulted by scholars. It is constantly adding to its store of Illinois historical material and recently obtained the papers of Gov. Henry Horner, weighing over three tons, which were impounded for 15 years. The Illinois State Historical Society (J. Monaghan, Secy.) is a department of the Illinois State Historical Library.

Independent of this library is the Illinois State Library, Springfield, Ill., which is administered by the secretary of state of Illinois.

Iowa State Historical

The State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia., incorp. 1857, is housed by the State University and contains about 96,000 books and 6,000 bound vols. of newspaper files. It specializes in Iowa and midwestern history, publishes a monthly, the Palimpsest, a quarterly, Iowa Journal of History, and books on Iowa history, biography and government. It has 2,125 members and about 400 depositories and exchanges. The state appropriated $45,000 for the biennium, 1947-49.

Joslyn Art Museum, Omaha

The Joslyn Memorial Art Museum in Omaha, Nebr., was a gift of Mrs. Sarah H. Joslyn in memory of her husband, George A. Joslyn. The building is of Georgia pink marble (completed 1931). Surrounding the patio and concert hall are 10 galleries. The permanent collection of paintings, furniture, and other art objects are shown in the south galleries in period arrangement from the Early Renaissance to the present day. Paintings, drawings, prints, photographs, industrial arts and architecture are among the four or five new exhibitions shown each month.

Other exhibit rooms accommodate additional displays including Oriental and Classical groups and the Graphic Arts Section. The Museum has a substantial Art Reference Library. The Lecture Hall and other special rooms are available for group meetings. Three studios accommodate day and evening art classes for adults and ages down through pre-school.

Kansas City Museum

The Kansas City Museum, Kansas City, Mo., is a municipally owned institution, administered by the Kansas City Museum Association. It was founded in 1939, as a private corporation, and was taken over by the city in 1948. It is located at 3218 Gladstone Boulevard.

The Museum contains valuable collections a exhibits of ethnological and archeological mater dealing with the American Indian and many f eign cultural groups; also, geological specime birds and mammals of the region and histori material of Kansas City and the surrounding ar

Nelson Gallery, Kansas City, Mo

The William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art a Mary Atkins Museum of Fine Arts is in Kan City, Mo. The fields of art represented incl paintings, sculpture, decorative arts, textiles, t estries, period rooms, ceramics, etc. The collecti cover all periods from pre-classical to modern ti and many world-famous paintings are includ The extensive Chinese department, especially paintings and sculpture, is outstanding.

In April, 1949, five new period installations three additional exhibition galleries for medie and classical sculpture and decorative arts w opened, completing the entire first floor.

Univ. of Kansas Museums

Natural History—The Museum of Natural Hist of the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan., devoted principally to the study of vertebrate a mals. The dioramas and displays are mostly p eontological material from Kansas, with the ad tion of specimens and reproductions from world at large. There are extensive research lections of fossil vertebrates. A panorama of No American mammals is 550 feet long at its o walls and presents mammals in typical attitu in their natural habitats, from Canada to South. In the center of the first floor stands manche, the horse of Capt. Keogh, and lone s vivor of Custer's Battle of the Little H Dioramas representing pre-historic man, exhi from the Arctic, Australia and Africa, and artif of the American Indian also are shown.

Thayer Art Collection—This was given to university by the late Mrs. William B. Thaye Kansas City, Mo., and includes objects in porcell pottery, metal work, weaving and embroid paintings and prints. Oriental art is well re sented. Textiles include Coptic fragments, Ital French and Spanish woven and printed mater Oriental rugs, Indian and Persian shawls, Pa shawls, American quilts and coverlets, and Am can costumes.

There are paintings by Inness, Murphy, Ho Vedder, Martin, Carlson, Robinson, Henri, Noble, Poor and others.

The Burnap collection includes over 300 p of English porcelain. English and American fu ture is represented, and an American Indian lection of baskets, weaving and pottery is sup mented by objects of pioneer life in America.

Francis Huntington Snow Entomological Co tion—Named in honor of a former chancello the university, this large collection was begun Dr. Snow before 1870, and additions have made by more than 60 expeditions since then. aquatic and semiaquatic Hemiptera collection been enlarged by purchase and exchange of ex and is rich also in Homoptera, Diptera and menoptera. It is housed in Snow Hall, the na science building of the university.

Kansas State Historical Society

The Kansas State Historical Society in Top Kan., was founded (1875) by a group of Ka newspaper men and ranks second only to Library of Congress in its newspaper colle which contains 63,000 bound volumes of Ka and out-of-state newspapers and microfilm 1,000,000 newspaper pages.

There are 1,700,000 official documents of territory and state dating from 1854 in the arch division, and the private manuscript colle numbers 300,000 pieces. The Society's lib includes 371,243 volumes and pamphlets, manuscript maps and 11,000 printed maps, at and charts showing the development of Ka during three centuries. There are 24,000 pi graphs and paintings of Kansas subjects. museum also contains 35,000 objects ranging a Coronado sword of 1541 to a 1912 airplane in Kansas.

The Society also is trustee of the Old Sha Methodist Mission established (1830) near pr Kansas City as an Indian mission school.

Layton Gallery, Milwaukee

Layton Art Gallery, Milwaukee, Wis., was or ized, incorporated and endowed by Fred Layton (1881). Its permanent collection inc paintings by John Constable, George Ro Sir Peter Lely, Jacob Ruysdael, Thomas Cou Corot, Bastien-LePage, and such American a as Rembrandt Peele, Albert Bierstadt, Ashe Durand, George Inness, Ralph Blakelock, Th

n, Warren Davis, Frederic Remington, East-n Johnson, Abbott Thayer, Hovsep Pushman, low Homer, and Gerrit V. Sinclair, Karl e, Carol Blanchard, Forrest Flower, Ben n, Edmund Lewandowski, Richard, Jansen, Kohn, Charles Thwaites and Rufino Tamaya.

Minneapolis Institute of Arts

e Minneapolis Institute of Arts, Minneapolis, ., was opened 1915. With the Minneapolis ol of Art, which adjoins it, it is sponsored by Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, founded to promote a knowledge and an appreciation t in the community.

e collections represent almost every phase of ine and decorative arts from the period of ancient Chinese, Egyptians, and Greeks to present day. The museum is especially noted he distinguished Charles Jairus Martin Me-al Collection of Tapestries, a set of ten pre-lins tapestries (1610-1616) depicting the his-of Artemisia, the Searle Collection of Chinese Carvings, the Bell Collection of Early Amer-Silver, the Herschel V. Jones Gift of Prints, collection of Pre-Columbian arts of Mexico, al and South America, and the French, Eng-and American Period rooms presented by John an Derlip, Mrs. John Washburn and daughters, Eugene Carpenter and Mrs. Folwell Coan, and and Mrs. James Ford Bell.

the field of painting, masters of Europe and ica are represented by typical works dating the primitive to the contemporary periods. ng the most famous paintings in the collection atinir's Rest on the Flight into Egypt, Titian's tation of Christ, El Greco's Purification of Temple, Rembrandt's Lucretia, Rubens' Sketch the Ceiling of Whitehall Palace, Hobbema's iscape with Water Mill, Degas' Portrait of Hortense Valpincon, Matisse's White Plumes, guin's Under the Pandanus, and Copley's Por-of Mrs. Nathaniel Allen.

ong private collections on extended loan at Art Institute, none is more important than distinguished collection of Ancient Chinese zes and Jades lent by Alfred F. Pillsbury.

alker Art Center, Minneapolis

e Walker Art Center in Minneapolis, Minn., n educational art museum emphasizing the con-porary arts. It is an outgrowth of the Walker Gallery, begun (about 1879) by Thomas Bar-Walker, a lumberman and Minnesota pioneer. Walker was an extensive collector of paintings, ital ceramics and oriental jade. His purchases n the nucleus of the present permanent collec-of the Walker Art Center.

e four main divisions of the permanent col-on are: (1) European paintings, (2) Oriental modern pottery and porcelain, (3) Chinese , and (4) contemporary American painting sculpture.

ne feature of the Center program is a per-ent gallery and reading lounge devoted to the yday arts. This department maintains con-ly changing exhibitions of modern furniture, ics, utensils, glassware, pottery, household pment, etc. Modern architecture, particularly he field of house planning, is emphasized. In reading lounge a complete library of house s, books on modern architecture, magazines decoration, and trade journals on household ob-s is available to the public.

Minnesota Historical, St. Paul

n Capitol Hill in St. Paul, Minn., adja-to the State Capitol, the Minnesota His-cal Society, chartered 1849 by the first nesota territorial legislature, is the oldest in-porated institution in the State. The museum he society, with its varied displays, shows how nesotans of the past lived in terms of the tools implements they worked with, the clothes they e, the furnishings they used in their homes, eyances in which they traveled, and countless er articles relating to the state's history.

he library of the society contains over 200,000 ks, pamphlets and newspaper volumes, and trong in the general field of Americana. It has extensive collection of materials relating to the ndinavian elements in the United States; and one of the largest collections of genealogical biographical publications in the country.

n the manuscript division may be found a con-ntly growing body of letters, diaries, and other uments left by men and women who have played e part in making Minnesota.

Natural History, Cleveland

he Cleveland Museum of Natural History in veland, Ohio, has 54,000 specimens of birds, 00 specimens of mammals, and one of the ld's most important collections of upper Devonian fossil fishes. The Museum also has extensive collections of insects, shells, minerals, precious and semi-precious stones, and of botanical and ethnological materials.

The Museum has sponsored or participated in several expeditions to Africa, one to the islands of the South Atlantic, one to the vicinity of the North Pole, one to the Azuero Peninsula of Panama; MacMillan Arctic Expedition to Greenland, and many to various parts of North America. Many of the objects brought back from these expeditions are on exhibit in the main building of the Museum. Here also is the Hanna Star Dome, used extensively by school classes for the study of the stars. Also for use of schools is the Science classroom. A special exhibits gallery has been added recently.

The Museum operates a Traveling Trailside Museum, three Trailside Museums for the Cleveland Metropolitan Park Board, and one for the city of Cleveland. It also manages the Holden Arboretum in Kirtland Hills, and the Cleveland Zoo in Brookside Park for the city of Cleveland. In 1949 an affiliation was made with the Cleveland Astronomical Society for the operation of a Junior Astronomy Club.

Toledo Museum of Art

The Toledo Museum of Art was founded 1901 and endowed by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Drummond Libbey "for the benefit of all those who seek self-improvement." Its Museum School of Design carries on a program of free art education and music appreciation.

Situated in the "glass capital of the world," the Museum has one of the world's largest and most complete collections of ancient glass. Its painting collection numbers more than 500 European and American works, including masterpieces by: El Greco, Velasquez, Goya, Holbein, Rembrandt, Le-Nain, Filippino Lippi, DiCosimo, Cezanne, Gauguin, Van Gogh, Picasso; Robert Feke, Samuel F. B. Morse, Gilbert Stuart and Benjamin West.

Sculpture includes Greek and Roman examples, pieces from the French and Spanish Gothic periods and the Italian Renaissance, as well as from the 19th and 20th centuries.

Other collections are: Egyptian and Mesopotamian antiquities, Oriental art, ceramics, modern glass, books, manuscripts and prints.

Five galleries are reserved for the display of temporary, special or traveling exhibits and one gallery is devoted to local art.

The Museum has a reference and lending library of 12,000 volumes, 25,000 slides; and a music lending library of 6,500 records and 300 scores.

Western Reserve Historical

The Western Reserve Historical Society, 10825-10915 East Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio, founded 1867, occupies two 70-room buildings opposite Wade Park. Among the museum collections are: early Cleveland dioramas; the Warren Miniature rooms depicting the homes of one family from Plymouth Colony to the present; an American Indian collection, including eight Indian settings; a log cabin interior and pioneer tools; the Bierce collection of Washingtoniana; a comprehensive lighting exhibit; early Western Reserve materials; a large costume collection; the D. Z. Norton collection of Napoleana; and the original of the Willard painting, "The Spirit of '76."

The library of 19th Century American history has about 200,000 books, 100,000 pamphlets (many unique), 20,000 vols. of newspapers, an estimated 1,000,000 manuscripts, many pictures, and maps. In addition to the materials on the Western Reserve, which include the papers of the Connecticut Land Company, the collection contains much on other parts of Ohio and the eastern United States. Strong sections are: the William P. Palmer Civil War collection, including many Southern newspapers and other material on the Confederacy; Lincoln; railroads; the American Indian; Shaker manuscripts; a costume collection; exploration, travel and genealogy, including some 12,000 family histories and supporting local history.

A feature of the grounds is a noted formal garden, the Cuyahoga County Cultural Garden. An outlying feature, near Unionville, is Shandy Hall, a frame house built in 1815 and occupied by one family until 1935, and containing its original household articles and furniture.

Wisconsin State Historical

The Library of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wis., estab. 1853, is the largest of any American historical society, and contains upwards of 343,531 vols. and periodicals; 365,489 pamphlets; 827,370 manuscript items and 3,844 bound manuscripts (1948 report). There is a large genealogical collection. Although collecting Wisconsin records is its primary purpose, the library serves the University of Wisconsin in the field of

American history. Foremost among its collections are 500 vols. of manuscripts relating to the old West gathered by Dr. Lyman Draper. Another is the collection of John R. Commons. There is a large group of manuscripts dealing with labor. The American newspaper collection, 1690-1820, is sixth in the country, first west of the Alleghanies.

SOUTHWEST

Arizona State Museum

The Arizona State Museum, a department of the University of Arizona, in Tucson is chiefly anthropological, stressing particularly the archaeology and ethnology of the Southwest. However, there are historical and natural history materials. There are about 35,000 specimens in the Museum Outstanding exhibits and collections include the following:

Set of six original Navaho Indian sand paintings; Western Apache exhibit; tree ring exhibit, including a 10-foot section of Giant Sequoia with over 1700 annual rings; prehistoric Southwestern textile, pottery, stone and bone work. One alcove devoted to Ventana Cave, a stratified record of Man's occupancy for about 10,000 years.

Hall of State, Dallas

The Hall of State was erected with state funds at a cost of $1,200,000, and is located in Fair Park in Dallas, Texas. It was built in commemoration of Texas heroes as part of the centennial program in 1936. Later leased by the state to the City of Dallas, it has been the home of the Dallas Historical Society (founded 1922) since 1938.

At the entrance are the heroic figures of Sam Houston, William Barret Travis, Stephen Fuller Austin, James Walker Fannin, Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar and Thomas Jefferson Rusk.

The walls of the Hall are of Texas limestone. Around them a frieze records names distinguished in the history of the region.

Murals are by J. O. Mahoney Jr. (South Texas Room), Arthur Nordorf (North Texas Room), Olin H. Travis (East Texas Room), Tom Lea (West Texas Room), and Eugene Savage, Reveau Bassett, and Buck Winn Jr. (Hall of the Six Flags).

Above the central entrance stands the heroic statue of a Tejas warrior, by Allie Tennant. Pompeo Coppini made the figures of Travis, Rusk, Houston, Austin, Lamar, and Fannin in the Hall of the Heroes. A portrait bust of Fleet Admiral C. W. Nimitz, by Felix de Weldon, was added to the Hall of the Heroes in 1945. A statue of a Cowboy, carved of wood by Dorothy Austin, is in the West Texas Room.

Museum exhibits are frequently changed and are drawn from the society's collections of more than 750,000 items. The Texana Reference Library and Archives are open to qualified students.

Museum of Northern Arizona

The Museum of Northern Arizona, situated three miles north of Flagstaff, Ariz., is operated by the Northern Arizona Society of Science and Art, Inc. The Museum library contains 3,300 books, 7,500 pamphlets, 125 journals.

The permanent exhibits, exclusively devoted to Northern Arizona, present the results of research in graphic form: earth history, animals and plants, and the history and activities of the human inhabitants, prehistoric and contemporary.

San Jacinto Museum

San Jacinto Monument and Museum are located on San Jacinto battleground, a state park of about 460 acres, 22 miles southeast of Houston, Texas, scene of the battle on April 21, 1836, between the Texas and Mexican armies, which won independence for Texas. The memorial, constructed in 1936-1939 with federal and state funds, commemorates the heroes of the Battle of San Jacinto and all other patriots. The monument and museum are operated by the San Jacinto Museum of History Association, a non-profit, educational organization.

The monument, 570 feet high, is built of reinforced concrete faced with Texas fossilized buff limestone. The museum proper, which forms the base of the building, is 125 feet square. On the outside of the base are eight massive panels on which is engraved a brief account of the history of Texas. Above the panels, at the base of the shaft, which is 47 feet square at its foundation, tapering to 30 feet square at the observation tower, is a frieze by Wm. M. McVey, depicting significant phases in the Anglo-American colonization of Texas. At the apex of the building is a star 35 feet high.

Four bronze doors depict flags, in relief, of the six governments which have exercised sovereignty over Texas. Two large bronze tablets bear the names of the participants in the battle. The m seum displays follow the history of the region a chronological line, from the Indian civilizat to Texas as a state in the Union. The displays clude documents, maps, books, broadsides, gravings, paintings, daguerreotypes, photograp coins, costumes, and other memorabilia. Empha is placed on the cultural development of Texas the region under the two civilizations: Spani Mexican and Anglo-American. The museum hou a reference library of Texas history, includ newspapers and archives.

Texas Memorial Museum

The Texas Memorial Museum in Austin, Tex directed by the Regents of The University of Tex Exhibits cover anthropology, botany, geology, tory, and zoology.

The anthropology exhibits show the tools, ut sils, weapons, ornaments and costumes of seve races of man and many tribes. Interesting col tions of objects of the Chinese, Japanese, Javane African Negro, and American Indian are sho Many cases are devoted to the stone and flint w of the Texas Indians. Others contain numer specimens of Caddoan and Asinal pottery, smok pipes, and shell ornaments. Seven dioramas re sent the domestic life of some of the better kn tribes of Texas Indians.

Exhibits of vertebrate fossils in the Muse include several unusual skeletons of extinct anim from the several geologic periods in Texas. Ti is the skeleton of one of the largest of the b fishes. The collection of extinct Triassic vertebr is particularly good including, among other thin a mounted skeleton of an extinct amphibian, ge Buettneria; and skeletons of two reptiles, Trilop saurus and Typothorax. Cretaceous reptiles represented by the skull of the Mosasaur, a sw ming lizard. The Tertiary and Pleistocene per are well-represented by such animals as the Ma don (four species), the elephant, sloth, glyptod giant wolf and many others. Four cases show ex its of early man, represented by artifacts associa with remains of extinct animals, such as the Colu bian elephant, the American horse, and the lo horned bison. Maps show the land areas of Te during successive geologic periods.

Woolaroc Museum, Oklahoma

Woolaroc Museum, located 14 miles southwes Bartlesville, Okla., is owned and operated by Frank Phillips Foundation, a charitable insti tion. The museum is open free to the public w conducted tours and is devoted to the story of development of America and the Southwest. exhibits are divided into sections, starting w the "Dawn of History" and continuing with "L of Forgotten Cities," "Red Man and Buffalo, " neers of the West," and "Trail Blazers of Histo The exhibits include many examples of In handicraft, baskets, blankets, pottery, rugs, arm heads and jewelry, as well as models of primi Indian villages and scenes depicting the surg civilization to the West. There are paintings famous artists, including Frederic Remington, R. Leigh, J. H. Sharp and E. I. Couse, and m bronzes by well-known sculptors. On the 4 acre ranch, which includes 12 lakes, are 2,000 animals, including buffalo, deer, elk, gnu, tahr and audads.

FAR WEST—PACIFIC COAST

Alaska Historical Library

The Alaska Historical Library & Museum, neau, Alaska, exhibits the material culture Alaska's Eskimos, Indians and Aleuts as wel relics of Russian tenure and the Days of '98. display are Eskimo masks, Attu and Tlingit bas and totem poles, Haida argillite carvings. Asso ted are the Alaska Herbarium, the Librar Alaskana and natural history exhibits .

Colorado Springs Fine Arts

The Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center, a $2,0 000 institution given to the Pike's Peak Regio Alice Bemis Taylor, and completed 1936, h small permanent collection of paintings by con porary artists and features an extensive exhibi program in all fields of the arts. The Te Museum of the Fine Arts Center specialize cultural history of the American southwest Latin America, and is famed for its collection religious Folk Art of New Mexico, Latin Amer and Southwestern materials and the John Fred Huckel collection of 112 Navaho Sand Pain reproductions. In addition to the gallery facil the Art Center houses a complete theatre, m room and library as well as a school (enroll 100).

Denver Art Museum

n Denver Art Museum, Denver, Colo., contains
sections devoted to oriental art, European
ngs, drawings and sculpture from the medi-
o the modern periods; American painting,
ng, sculpture and prints from the colonial
modern period; French, English, Spanish and
can furniture and period rooms and American
n art of the 19th and 20th centuries.
ent accessions include four large Spanish-
can bultos, a French Gothic panelled room, a
of American colonial rooms, 2 Kansu vases,
uthrie-Goodwin Hindu collection of 200 pieces,
th Sea collection of 200 pieces, an African
collection, and paintings by Lucas Cranach,
O'Neill and Hieronymus Bosch.

Denver, Natural History

Denver Museum of Natural History, in City
Denver, Colo., has as its nucleus the pioneer
a Carter collection of Colorado fauna, to
has been added large collections of birds,
ls, fossils and minerals. There is an annual
dance of approximately 1,000,000.

iffith Observatory, Los Angeles

Griffith Observatory, on the slope of Mount
wood, was given to Los Angeles, Calif.,
m, Griffith J. Griffith. It includes a 12-inch
cting telescope, three eight-inch solar re-
rs, the Planetarium Theater and the Hall of
ce. The planetarium show is held in an air-
tioned theater having a seating capacity of
In the center is the planetarium projector,
reproduces upon the dome all the stars
e to the naked eye.
ong the astronomical exhibits in the Hall
cience are the Foucault pendulum, a large
ng model of the moon, a model of the solar
m, telescopes for viewing the sun and its
rum, a series of artificial solar eclipses pro-
on a screen, a collection of meteorites, a
l of our galaxy, models of the planets, an
it of the work of amateur telescope makers,
umerous transparencies.
ysics, chemistry, and geology are represented
uch exhibits as a million-volt Tesla coil,
ized light, electrical discharge through gases,
oscope, Wilson cloud chamber, spectra of
reflection and refraction of light, magnetism,
escence, minerals and rocks, geological form-
s of Griffith Park, oil field and underlying
ture, geological clock and chemical elements.
w exhibits include elaborate working model
clotron; large working scale model of the 200-
telescope and dome. During the year several
dicated "space-travel" projectors have been
i to the planetarium, in order to give a spec-
ar imitation of travel to the moon, the
ts, the vicinity of the sun, clusters, nebulae,
even to galaxies.

Helms Hall, Los Angeles

e first unit of Helms Hall, 8760 Venice Blvd.,
Angeles, Cal., was completed Oct. 15, 1948, on
2th anniversary of Helms Athletic Foundation,
n supervises the hall. This unit comprises
al offices, lobby, library and hall of fame. A
amphitheatre adjoins the building. Con-
tion of the second unit was begun early in

nder and sponsor is Paul H. Helms, Southern
ornia philanthropist, who established the hall
5, 1936, to honor the greatest athletes, coaches
others who have contributed in an important
o amateur, collegiate and professional sports.
ed at Helms Hall are trophies, medals, wards,
ographs, commemorative items and a complete
s library.
ction to Helms Hall is by vote of a board,
e members are Al Santoro, George T. Davis,
Cronin, Paul Zimmerman, Robert Hoenig, Paul
elms and W. R. "Bill" Schroeder. Character
portsmanship receive equal consideration with
tic achievements. Candidates are elected to
Hall of Fame at the discretion of the board.
ls have been designated for excellence in
all, basketball, baseball, track and field, ten-
golf, swimming, boxing, yachting, polo, row-
nd automobile and other racing.

Henry E. Huntington Library

e Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery
an Marino, near Los Angeles, Calif., is an
wed educational institution devoted to advanc-
the cause of higher learning. It includes a
rch library for the preservation and diffusion
owledge, particularly in the fields of English
American literature and history. It also main-
a free public museum, art gallery, botanical garden of 50,000 specimens and desert plant garden of 25,000 representatives of 1200 varieties.

Among the treasures of the library are:

The Ellesmere manuscript of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, made about 1400.

The Gutenberg Bible (Mainz, about 1450-55), first printed Bible and the earliest extant book produced with movable type in Europe.

The first book printed in the English language, The Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye. Printed at Bruges, by Caxton & Mansion in 1475.

Benjamin Franklin's Autobiography in his own handwriting.

There are two vaults equipped with every known device for the protection and preservation of their contents—the rare books and manuscripts. The former vault contains approximately 165,000 items, the latter about 1,000,000 letters and documents. The great majority of the rare books and manuscripts were collected by Mr. Huntington (1907-1927). The reference collection numbers nearly 150,000 volumes.

The collections center on English and American history and literature, but an exception to this generality is the group of nearly 5,400 incunabula (books printed between 1450-1500), the eighth largest in existence. The group of English imprints before 1641 numbers over 11,000 volumes.

The principal collection in the Art Gallery is a representative group of 18th century British paintings, including characteristic works in portraiture and landscape. Among the canvases exhibited are 11 by Gainsborough, 12 by Reynolds, 11 by Romney, 4 by Raeburn, and 7 by Lawrence. Thomas Gainsborough's "The Blue Boy," Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse," and Sir Thomas Lawrence's "Pinkie" are in the Gallery.

Los Angeles County Museum

The Los Angeles County Museum in Exposition Park in Los Angeles, Calif., was founded 1910 and is administered by the County Board of Supervisors through a Board of Governors and the Director.

Permanent art galleries include American and European art in historical sequence: William Randolph Hearst Hall of Ancient Art, containing Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Persian, Chinese and Indian collections; Gothic Room, 14th-15th century, French, Italian, Flemish, German, and Spanish; Renaissance gallery, 16th century; Southern and Northern Baroque, 17th century; collection of 16th century Limoges; collection of 16th-17th century Swiss and Flemish stained glass; English, 18th century (Marion Davies collection); French, 18th century; American painting and watercolors, early 20th century (William Preston Harrison collection); French Impressionist and Modern, 19th-20th century (Harrison, Mabury and De Sylva collections); English and American decorative arts, 17th-19th century; American galleries, 19th-20th century.

Permanent history galleries include Early Man; American Indian cultures including Plains Indians, Mexican, Central and South American, California and Northwest tribes, Eskimo and Southwestern peoples; Pacific Island Cultures; California History devoted to early periods; History of Transportation; and World War II, Axis weapons.

The science galleries include the famous collection of Rancho La Brea Pleistocene Fossils and fossils from Conkling Cavern, also minerals. Natural history galleries are African and American mammals (habitat groups); Birds; Fishes and corals (submarine groups); Insects; Modern Osteology and "Evolution of the Horse"; Reptiles and shells.

Southwest Museum

The Southwest Museum in Highland Park, Los Angeles, Calif., was incorporated 1907 as "a free public institution of history, science, and art." Its collections number hundreds of thousands of objects illustrating the cultures of the American Indians, while its scientific reference library aggregates about 50,000 items. Field work has been conducted in California, Nevada, Mexico, Ecuador, and the Southwest, and has made notable contributions especially to our knowledge of early man in America.

Natural History, Oregon

The Museum of Natural History is connected with the University of Oregon in Eugene, Oreg. It has collections relating to geology, botany, zoology and anthropology.

Included in the Condon Museum of Geology is material from the John Day fossil beds in central Oregon; collections of minerals arranged according to the Dana classifications; an educational set of rocks and minerals, given by the U. S. Geological Survey; suites of fossils, both vertebrate and invertebrate, from various regions in the western part of the American continent; a complete skele-

ton of the saber-tooth tiger from the Rancho La Brea near Los Angeles, Calif.

The anthropological collections which make up the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology contain specimens of basketry and other crafts from the Pacific Northwest; valuable scientific materials from the early cave culture of the Northern Great Basin; materials from the Southwestern United States; the Van de Velde collection of Congolese iron work and other specimens.

Pasadena Art Institute

The Pasadena Art Institute, Pasadena, Calif. has small permanent collections in the fields of Chinese pottery, mainly sculpture, contemporary American paintings and prints. The exhibition program is changed frequently and exhibitions in all fields of the fine arts are shown.

Fine Arts, San Diego

The Fine Arts Gallery, San Diego, Calif., places emphasis first on contemporary American art and secondly on old masters. Old Asiatic arts also are abundantly represented. Among the modern canvasses owned by the gallery are paintings by Henri Matisse, Vlaminck's Derain; Andre Masson; Toulouse-Lautrec, and Renoir, American examples of importance include work by such artists as Frank Duveneck, Winslow Homer, A. P. Ryder, J. H. Twachtman, Doris Rosenthal, Guy Pene du Bois, Umberto Romano, Maurice Sterne, Karl Zerbe, R. Breinin, Maurice Prendergast, Arthur B. Davies, H. G. Dearth, and Henry Varnum Poor.

Among artists represented in the modern group are: Charles Burchfield, Lyonel Feininger, Robert Gwathmey, John La Farge, Wyant, Robert Henri, J. Sloan, Millard Sheets, Emil Carlsen, Mary Cassatt, Thomas Eakins, George Inness, George Luks, Charles Reiffel, E. Hansen, Gladys Rockmore Davis, Jean de Botton, Julio de Diego and Joseph de Martini.

An important acquisition of 75 prints from the Bertie Heilbron estate, includes prints by Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Tiepolo, Callot, Meryon, Whistler, McBey, Zorn, Brockhurst and Cameron.

The old Spanish painting with the contemporary work of Spain, is second in this country only to that of the Hispanic Society of America in New York City. Included is the portrait of the Marques de Sofraga by Goya, the equal of the best Goya portraiture. The four Zurbarans in the permanent collection comprise an important feature in the San Diego Gallery. Other gems in the old Spanish section are by Velazquez, El Greco, Bermejo, and Fray Sanchez Cotan. The Modern Spanish painters include de Caviedes, Pedro Pruna, Salvador Dali, Joan Miro, and the brothers de Zubiaurre.

Outstanding sculpture examples are by Jacob Epstein, I. Mestrovic, Maillol, Maria Martins, Derjinsky, J. Flannagan, Donal Hord (9 examples), and William Zorach.

San Diego Natural History

Founded and operated by the San Diego Society of Natural History, which is the oldest scientific organization in southern California (incorporated 1874), the San Diego Natural History Museum occupies a modern fireproof building in centrally located Balboa Park, San Diego, Calif.

Public exhibits, study collections and library occupy three floors 220 feet long and include up-to-date habitat groups, identification series and a few manually operated displays. The Museum is devoted to the fields of zoology, botany, and geology. Prominence is given to the natural history of the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico, with particular emphasis on San Diego County. Many of the cases are arranged to aid in the identification of local wildlife, fishes, native plants and minerals.

In addition to the public exhibits, there are some 800,000 scientifically prepared study specimens, many of them collected on the Museum's field expeditions, which are used for the advancement of knowledge by their curators, by research workers, and by various Governmental bureaus.

DeYoung, San Francisco

The M. H. de Young Memorial Museum in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Calif., contains works of art from almost every period and country in its more than 60 galleries. The galleries are divided into four main wings: one devoted to loan exhibitions changing from month to month; one presenting the art traditions of Europe and America from the antique world through the 19th century; one showing art of the Orient and the Pacific Basin; and one of Californiana, which provides a graphic biography of San Francisco and its region. Collections of armor, musical instruments, ship models and American Colonial arts exist as additional interests.

The East Wing of loan exhibitions presents ever-changing variety of shows, each lasting ab a month—contemporary painting, sculpture, arc tecture, photography, decorative arts. Noteworc examples of past exhibitions in this wing have be "The Painting of France Since the French Revo tion"—chosen with the assistance of the Fre government from the public and private collecti in Europe; "The Chair"—a complete history actual examples of this most common item furniture; "Meet the Artist"—an exhibition self-portraits by the leading painters and carto ists of America, "Loan Exhibition of Masterw by El Greco."

The Central Wing, with 21 galleries surround a central court, is devoted to the arts of Europe America. It contains: examples of Egyptian, Gr and Roman sculpture, ceramics, textiles and je ry; medieval and renaissance stained glass windc European sculpture from the 13th to the 19th c turies, including some exceptionally fine Gothic amples and an outstanding recent accession— "Reclining Boy" carved in marble by Andrea Verrocchio; tapestries, Flemish and French, f the 15th to the 18th centuries; furniture and nishings characteristic of the highest qualities each period, and master paintings of the great p ods of European culture with American painting the 19th century. The masterworks in paintings clude such great examples as "St. John The Bi ist" by El Greco, "The Tribute Money" by Rubi and "Virgin and Christ Child with the Infant John and Angels" by Lucas Cranach, the Elder.

In the Northeast Wing the arts of the Orient of the Pacific Basin are displayed in seven galle one large gallery of Chinese sculpture, ceram bronze vessels and textiles; two galleries of Ja nese art, including a reconstruction of a Japa interior, and one gallery each for the arts crafts of Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies islands of the South Pacific, Precolumbian Cer and South America, and North American Indi Especially rare is the large collection of gold n laces, bracelets and other ornaments of the Inca Peru.

San Francisco's colorful history is the them the West Wing. It is illustrated by paintings, pa and maps of the City and region from its ear development, by four reconstructions of Califo living rooms of 1850, '65, '70, and '85, and comprehensive costume collection which show items of apparel from the fashions of 1760 to th of yesterday. Portraits of early San Francisc illustrating the fashions as actually worn, com the document of changing taste. There is als gallery of paintings gathered in Europe, the se tion and hanging of which typifies the taste of wealthy American collector of the '90s. This contains such famous items of their day as I guereau's "The Broken Pitcher" and Makow "The Russian Bride's Attire."

Of the special collections those of arms and models are the most popular. The Armor R contains weapons of war of all countries from 15th Century to the present. The collection of models, paintings of famous vessels and the ap tenances of navigation are shown for their sig cance in relation to the great port of San Franc

Legion of Honor, San Francis

The California Palace of the Legion of Ho San Francisco, Calif., was given to the city of Francisco in 1924 by the late Adolph B. Spr els and his wife Alma de Bretteville Spreckels museum of painting and sculpture dedicated the memory of California soldiers who fell World War I.

Situated in Lincoln Park, the museum overl the Golden Gate and the Pacific Ocean. Archi turally, the building is Louis XVI in period, b upon the palace of the Legion of Honor in P A triumphal arch, surrounded by colonnades, stitutes the entrance and extends into the C of Honor. In the center of the court is Ro The Thinker.

The permanent collections include sculptur Rodin, the gift of Mrs. Adolph B. Spreckels; Mildred Anna Williams Collection of European American painting; the Collis Potter Huntin Memorial Collection of 18th century French p ing, sculpture, tapestries, furniture and porce and the Albert Campbell Hooper Collection of E and English paintings and the decorative arts. Jacob Stern Collection of 18th and 19th cen European and American paintings is on indef loan to the Museum. The most recent impo acquisition is the Portrait of a Rabbi with a Cap by Rembrandt.

San Francisco Museum of Ar

The San Francisco Museum of Art, San F cisco, Calif., contains 12 galleries, an audito and classrooms. It is supported by private cont tions. The museum owns collections of prints drawings, principally modern European and A

collections of paintings by contemporary tern artists, also contemporary European and tern American, and Latin American, especially ican.

portant exhibitions organized by the Museum: ution of Landscape Painting from 15th Cen- Through 19th; Paintings, Drawings, Prints aul Cezanne (1936); Paintings and Prints by Gauguin (1937); Abstract and Surrealist Art he United States (1944); Dominant Interna- al Art Trends (1945); Spanish Masters of 20th ury Painting (1948); Domestic Architecture of San Francisco Bay Region (1949). Lectures, film rams of all kinds, art appreciation and flower gement courses, studio workshop, and special rative art and photography galleries within the eum, and extension exhibitions of reproductions explanatory material. The Museum offers to Francisco in addition exhibitions from the Mu- n of Modern Art in New York and other exhi- ns of special interest in the contemporary art

alifornia Academy of Sciences

he California Academy of Sciences, San Fran- , Calif., incorporated (1853) for the ad- ement of the natural sciences through public ation, exploration and research, is the oldest tific institution on the Pacific coast. It main- s in Golden Gate Park a public museum of ral history, the Steinhart Aquarium, a scien- library, and research departments with large tific collections. In its large halls of North rican mammals and birds are preserved in anent form some of the most beautiful and ing aspects of the natural history of the west. he Academy's research collections include some mammals, 62,000 birds, 69,000 reptiles and hibians, 500,000 fishes, 350,000 plant specimens ,000 insects, and 1,600,000 specimens in the of paleontology. Its collections are especially in material from California, Alaska, and the apagos Islands.

Navajo Art, Santa Fe

he Museum of Navajo Ceremonial Art in Santa N. M., occupies a site of 10 acres in the foot- s of the Sangre de Cristo mountains. esigned as an interpretation in modern form of avajo ceremonial hogan, the building itself is ntegral background for the exhibition of sand paintings, as well as a repository for the myths, music, poetry, sacred lore and objects connected with Navajo religion.

In the Research Department, the Wheelwright Collections include over 300 sand paintings transcribed from the originals by various recorders on different parts of the Navajo Reservation; music records of approximately 2000 Navajo chants; ceremonial objects, baskets, blankets and silver; and an extensive library of books and manuscripts on Navajo art and religion. Comparative material from Asia and other countries is also represented.

Museum of New Mexico

The Museum of New Mexico, in Santa Fe, N. M., has its headquarters in the historic Palace of the Governors, oldest public building in the United States, built 1610, on the Plaza of Sante Fe.

The exhibits of the Museum are almost entirely confined to the Southwest. The Palace proper contains the archaeological exhibits and a section on the post-Spanish periods is under the direction of the Historical Society of New Mexico.

A second building, an Art Museum, contains permanent and temporary exhibits of the work of Southwestern artists. The Hall of Ethnology illustrates the living Indian of the Southwest and his cultural attainments. The Laboratory of Anthropology is used mainly for research projects and houses important anthropological collections.

Seattle Art Museum

The Seattle Art Museum in Seattle, Wash., was given to the city in 1933 by Mrs. Eugene Fuller and her son, Dr. Richard E. Fuller, "for the recreation, education and inspiration of its citizens."

The Museum originally specialized with its permanent collections in the arts of China, Japan, and India, but now has enlarged to include representative monuments from all cultures of the world, especially in the Egyptian, Near Eastern, Pre-Columbian fields and in the crafts of Medieval and Renaissance Europe. It has always assisted the artists of the Northwest with exhibition and accession and has specialized in contemporary art from this region. There are over 100 gallery changes a year showing traveling and loan exhibits together with exhibitions from the Museum's own permanent collections.

Massachusetts Historical Society

he Massachuetts Historical Society, oldest his- cal organization in the United States, was ded, 1790, by Jeremy Belknap, a Congrega- al clergyman and historian of New Hampshire, held its first meeting in Boston, 1791. Mem- ship is limited to 125 resident members, 50 responding members not living in Massachu- s, and 10 honory members, who are custo- rily not inhabitants of the United States. There no dues and assessments. The endowment ds of the society total $1,000,000.

he museum, or cabinet, of the society contains cs associated with American history and valu- portraits by Smibert, Harding, Copley, Stuart, other American painters. Among the pictures he sole surviving copy of the earliest view of vard College made by William Burgis in 1726. o private collections of coins, given to the so- y by William Sumner Appleton and by Henry ms are of rare excellence.

he society's Library of over 300,000 printed mes and pamphlets contains rare Americana. The chief treasure of the society is its huge collection of manuscripts, including all the Winthrop papers, covering three centuries of the history of New England, and all the private papers of Thomas Jefferson. The collections of autographs is among the finest in existence. Manuscripts not restricted as to use and all the printed books are available to the public five days a week from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The society is closed on the days of meetings, the second Thursday of every month from October to May, inclusive.

The publications of the society have been issued regularly since 1792, and are indispensable to students of American history. These consists chiefly of 79 volumes of Collections (1792-1941) and 67 volumes of Proceedings (1859-1944), as well as The Lives of Harvard Graduates: 1642-1725, and special publications such as The Education of Henry Adams (1918) and The Winthrop Family in America (1948). For detailed information as to the history and publications of the society, see Handbook of Publications and Photostats, 1937, and Handbook of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1949.

Ups and Downs of Daylight Saving

n 1907 an Englishman, William Willett, star- d his countrymen by advocating turning back clock in summer to overcome that "waste of light." In 1916 the Germans, who needed more light for fighting, introduced daylight saving e. The United States followed suit—except farmers, who declared it interfered with milk- time. This happened about 140 years after an erican named Benjamin Franklin first pro- ed the plan.

In 1949, Grand Central Terminal Station in New York City, used by more passengers than any other railroad station in the country, adopted two sets of summer time. The New York Central adhered to eastern standard time. The New Haven changed to daylight saving time. While trains departed on their regular schedules, they were apparently an hour apart. To accommodate travelers, all clocks were furnished with an extra hour-hand.

" Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Secretary of State, 1944, in "Roosevelt and the Russians: the lta Conference": "At the Potsdam conference, I understand, Marshal Stalin actually wanted the ited States to recognize the various governments in eastern Europe before the elections provided the Yalta agreement had been held. Stalin said: 'A freely elected government in any of these ntries would be anti-Soviet, and that we cannot allow'."

Leading U. S. Daily Newspapers

Source: Latest publishers' statements to the Audit Bureau of Circulations available March 31, 1949 (M: morning; E: evening; 5: Monday to Friday average; 6: Monday to Saturday average.)

Newspaper	Circulation	
	Daily	Sunday
Atlanta Journal	246,711 (E-6)	308,696
Baltimore News-Post and American	230,250 (E-6)	358,667
Baltimore Sun	{ 170,236 (M-6) 194,543 (E-6)	307,979
Boston Herald Traveler	{ 127,790 (M-5) 222,300 (E-5)	249,086
Boston Post	338,710 (M-5)	276,346
Boston Record, Am. & Advertiser	{ 379,476 (M-5) 190,844 (E-5)	682,492
Chicago Herald-American	548,908 (E-6)	1,151,407
Chicago News	514,627 (E-6)	
Chicago Sun-Times	643,339 (M&E-5)	765,011
Chicago Tribune	982,238 (M-6)	1,598,844
Cleveland Plain Dealer	273,914 (M-6)	467,911
Cleveland Press	291,717 (E-6)	
Denver Post	221,446 (E-6)	352,951
De Moines Register-Tribune	{ 215,153 (M-6) 147,712 (E-6)	501,286
Detroit Free Press	422,797 (M-6)	464,590
Detroit News	444,173 (E-6)	559,675
Detroit Times	424,840 (E-6)	625,735
Houston Chronicle	171,248 (E-6)	186,497
Indianapolis Star-News	{ 193,460 (M-6) 165,309 (E-6)	249,534
Kansas City Star-Times	{ 355,617 (M-6) 364,401 (E-6)	371,164
Los Angeles Daily News	254,870 (M&E-6)	
Los Angeles Examiner	361,904 (M-6)	847,820
Los Angeles Herald & Express	369,261 (E-5)	
Los Angeles Times	396,717 (M-6)	813,353
Louisville Courier-Journal and Times	{ 171,694 (M-6) 167,959 (E-6)	265,294
Memphis Commercial Appeal	187,461 (M-6)	246,94
Memphis Press-Scimitar	129,037 (E-6)	
Milwaukee Journal	319,126 (E-6)	403,94
Minneapolis Star Tribune	{ 167,386 (M-6) 298,198 (E-6)	585,53
New Orleans Times-Picayune & States	{ 174,408 (M-6) 96,228 (E-6)	281,71
New York Daily News	2,329,272 (M-6)	4,476,68
New York Herald Tribune	330,240 (M-5)	677,76
New York Journal American	588,831 (E-5)	583,28
New York Mirror	1,079,978 (M-6)	2,138,03
New York Post Home News	366,286 (E-6)	301,21
New York Sun	297,053 (E-5)	
New York Times	543,943 (M-5)	1,161,17
New York World-Telegram	373,034 (E-5)	
Newark News	247,565 (E-6)	193,87
Philadelphia Bulletin	723,639 (E-6)	694,40
Philadelphia Inquirer	655,507 (M-6)	1,160,56
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette	290,156 (M-6)	(a)
Pittsburgh Press	277,347 (E-6)	504,80
Portland Oregonian	218,403 (M-6)	273,30
St. Louis Globe-Democrat	287,086 (M-6)	373,80
St. Louis Post-Dispatch	279,231 (E-5)	409,73
San Francisco Examiner	224,071 (M-6)	609,28
Washington Times-Herald	278,330 (M&E-5)	311,24

(a)Newly issued, figures not available.

There are 1,781 English language daily newspapers in the United States with a combined circulatio of 52,285,297; 530 Sunday newspapers with a combined circulation of 50,311,509; and 8,676 listed week newspapers with a combined circulation of 13,643,465.

It has been estimated that the average American family passes three hours and 18 minutes readin the daily papers. The average man spends an hour and a half; women, one hour and 12 minutes teen-age boys, 36 minutes; teen-age girls, 42 minutes; children from 10 to 13 years old, 30 minute

U. S. Magazines of Large Circulation

Source: Latest publishers' statements to the Audit Bureau of Circulations available March 31, 194

Magazine	Circulation	Magazine	Circulation
American Home, The	2,601,057	National Geographic Magazine	1,727,70
American Legion Magazine, The	3,046,631	Parents' Magazine, The	1,170,40
Better Homes and Gardens	3,271,628	Pathfinder	1,065,30
Collier's	2,984,434	Photoplay	1,197,92
Coronet	2,568,511	Popular Mechanics Magazine	1,035,00
Cosmopolitan	2,031,113	*Reader's Digest (U. S. and possessions) more than	9,000,00
Foreign Service	1,129,935	Redbook Magazine	1,892,90
Good Housekeeping	3,116,529	Saturday Evening Post, The	3,873,48
Household	2,107,611	Time	1,612,58
Ladies' Home Journal	4,389,287	Today's Woman	1,050,33
Liberty	1,355,631	True	1,229,54
Life	5,317,794	True Confessions	1,714,04
Look	2,891,644	True Story	2,377,64
McCall's Magazine	3,726,945	Woman's Day	3,183,72
Modern Romances	1,149,884	Woman's Home Companion	3,919,94
Modern Screen	1,151,632		

*Does not belong to A.B.C. Reader's Digest additionally has a combined foreign language circulatio of 6,261,000.

World Motion Picture Theaters

Source: Department of Commerce, Office of International Trade

Region	1947		1949		United States percent. of screen time	Percent increase	
	Number of theaters	Seating capacity	Number of theaters	Seating capacity		Theaters	Seatin
Europe	43,652	21,147,707	52,344	24,062,799	56	19.9	13.8
South America	4,672	2,988,830	4,994	3,302,529	64	6.9	10.5
Mexico and Central America	1,653	1,404,691	1,952	1,720,185	75	18.0	22.4
Caribbean area	659	379,143	717	427,576	82	8.8	12.8
Far East	2,701	1,362,683	3,523	2,368,675	47	30.4	73.8
Middle East	1,876	969,088	2,676	1,583,425	52	42.6	63.3
South Pacific	2,080	1,411,070	2,268	1,687,460	75	9.0	19.5
Africa	1,171	706,024	1,281	784,818	62	9.4	11.1
Atlantic Islands	122	59,363	166	72,914	81	36.0	22.8
Canada	1,493	775,552	1,695	874,094	75	13.5	12.7
United States[1]	18,765	11,393,660	18,351	11,796,072	95	−2.2	3.5
Puerto Rico	130	69,600	130	69,600	95		
Total	**78,974**	**42,667,411**	**90,097**	**48,750,147**	**72**	**14.1**	**14.3**

[1]1949 United States statistics based on new survey made by Motion Picture Association of America. In

COLLECTIONS IN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

The immense growth of the libraries of American universities in recent years is reflected in the ...s of librarians published herewith. Not only will the reader note large increases in cultural ...tions, but new emphasis on regional usefulness. Political and social studies from the ends of the ... are made available to students. Technical knowledge from everywhere helps the interest of ...l sections, such as petroleum in Oklahoma and forestry in Washington. A new appreciation of ... and beginnings has resulted in the acquisition of many letters, diaries and original documents by ...ical libraries.

...ever, not every university can obtain all the essential research material, house the millions of ... now needed, or adequately pay the huge staff that must administer them. This has led to the ...stepp—the cooperative library. Already union catalogues are provided in different urban and ...ban centers, such as that of the libraries of Westchester County, N. Y., in White Plains. ...rative storage of "little used books" inspired the New England Deposit Library, organized ... which houses about 1,000,000 vols. in that part of Boston known as Allston. Members are ...rd University, Radcliffe, Simmons and Tufts Colleges, Hebrew Teachers' College, Boston Uni...y, Boston College, Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston Athenaeum, Boston Public Library, ...n Medical Library, Mass. Historical Society, and Mass. State Library. The president is Dennis A. ...y, State Librarian, Mass. State Library; vice president in charge of operations is Keyes D. Metcalf, ...or, Harvard University Library.

...s service has been further extended. On March 4, 1949, came about the official organization ...e **Midwest Inter-Library Corporation,** with the object of establishing in Chicago a library ... for the cooperative custody, housing and servicing of little-used research materials, to be ... available to participating universities of the Middle West. Plans were developed by a committee ...iversity presidents and librarians, under the direction of E. C. Colwell, president, University of ... go, and E. W. Diarmid, librarian of the University of Minnesota and president (1948-49) of the ...ican Library Assn. An original grant of $500,000 from the Carnegie Corp. of New York was ...emented by its offering $250,000 more if a similar sum were obtained from another donor; ...ondition was met when the Rockefeller Foundation gave $250,000.

...initial unit of six stories, warehouse type, to contain 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 vols. will be erected. ...original directors are E. C. Colwell (University of Chicago); William H. Combs (Michigan State ...e); Ralph E. Ellsworth (State Univ. of Iowa); Coleman R. Griffith (Univ. of Illinois); Henry ...eald (Illinois Inst. of Technology); R. W. Kettler (Purdue); W. T. Middlebrook (Univ. of ...esota); J. H. Nelson (Univ. of Kansas); Jens Nyholm (Northwestern Univ.) and Ora L. Wildermuth ...ana Univ.). E. C. Colwell was made chairman and Coleman R. Griffith, vice chairman, and ...en Frodin, secretary.

Baylor University

...lor University, Waco, Texas, shelters in its ...y the most comprehensive collection of works ...d about Robert Browning in the United ...s, if not in the world. First editions, manu...s and drawings, including Browning's love ...s and his personal books, are preserved in ...Browning room, which is decorated with ...d glass windows illustrating his poems.

Brown University

...wn University Library, Providence, R. I., ...ins 715,000 vols., 19,000 maps, 18,000 manu...s, 20,600 broadsides and leaflets, 3,200 films, ...0 pieces of sheet music, 9,000 phonograph ...ds. The yearly accessions average 18,000 vols. ...,000 other items. The University was founded ...and a gift to the college library by President ...s Manning is dated 1767. The John Hay ...ry houses the general collection.

...e most famous of the special collections are: ...bers Dante Collection, 1,700 vols.; George ... Church Collection on South America, 3,500 ... Foster Horace Collection, 600 editions; Harris ...ction of American Poetry and Plays, the ...'s largest, 105,000 bound vols., etc.; McLellan ...ln Collection, 9,100 books, pamphlets and ...papers, 4,000 broadsides, leaflets, 6,000 prints, ...stats, 1,700 manuscripts, of which over 700 ... written or signed by President Lincoln, 296 ...s of sheet music; Knight Stamp Collection, an ...st complete collection of U. S. stamps in ...s of four, uncancelled; Bullard and Hoffman ...leon Collections; Rider Collection of Rhode ...d History, 5,000 vols., 10,000 pamphlets; the ...ry of Lester F. Ward, 1,000 vols. and Wheaton ...ction of International Law, 6,500 volumes.

...o located on the campus but not a part of ...niversity Library are the John Carter Brown ...ry and the Annmary Brown Memorial.

University of California

...e combined resources of the libraries of the ...ersity of California on its eight campuses ...d 2,500,000 vols. The libraries are autonomous, ...olicy is integrated; there is an inter-library ...service and a central department at Berkeley, ...h initiates exchanges with other institutions.

...rkeley. Founded in 1869, this library is the ...st, containing over 1,500,000 vols. The Ban... Library, 85,000 vols., specializes in the history ...lifornia and western America, Mexico, Central ...rica and colonial South America. Regional re...h is served by the University archives, Cali...a documents and collections of California lit-erature and printing. Here also are the Bender collection of fine printing and binding, 1,000; the John Henry Nash collection of typography, with a complete file of his own work 2,500. Noteworthy sections have the Russian materials; the East Asiatic Library with extensive Chinese and Japanese holdings; the Kofoid Library on the history of science, which includes 70,000 pamphlets on protozoology and parasitology. Largest departmental and special libraries include the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics Research, 6,000 vols., Bureau of International Relations, 11,000; Bureau of Public Administration and Library of Economic Research, 175,400, and Law Library, 87,800.

Los Angeles. About 625,000 vols. Particularly strong collections in folklore, German and Scandinavian philology, California history, and British Commonwealth history. Branch libraries in Agriculture, Biology, Biomedicine, Chemistry, Engineering, Geology, Industrial Relations, Law, Meteorology, Physics, and Theater Arts are operated as a part of the University Library. There is a music library of more than 8,000 scores. Supplementing the University Library is the William Andrews Clark Library of about 45,000 books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, specializing in English culture of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries, and the history of Montana.

San Francisco. Medical Center Library, 81,900. Medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, nursing. Special collections: Esther Rosencrantz collection of Osleriana; history of anesthesia. Hastings College of the Law Library, 27,000.

Davis. College of Agriculture Library, 59,300.

Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara College Library, 42,500. Wyles collection on Civil War and Lincoln, 9,471. One branch.

La Jolla. Scripps Institution of Oceanography Library, 22,100. Marine biology, physical, chemical and geological oceanography.

Mount Hamilton. Lick Observatory Library, 19,200. Astronomy, physics, chemistry, mathematics.

Riverside. Citrus Experiment Station Library, 13,200.

Catholic University of America

The John K. Mullen Memorial Library of the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., contains 380,000 vols., with important collections of Patristics, Christian Orientalia, Medieval Literature and History, Brazilian and Portuguese Literature and History, Bibliography, Canon Law and Catholic Church History and Literature. Recent major accessions have been microfilmed news-

papers, including an 80-year file of the San Francisco Monitor, a 40-year file of the New York Freeman's Journal and a 35-year file of the Baltimore Catholic Mirror.

University of Chicago

The Libraries of the University of Chicago, established 1892 in Chicago, contain more than 1,750,000 books. Central in the system is the William Rainey Harper Memorial library, which has the purchasing and cataloging divisions, as well as the Rare Book room.

The collection includes: Nicholas Bacon Collection of English manor rolls, 3,000 pieces; Stephen A. Douglas papers, 16,000 papers. Reuben T. Durrett Collection of Kentucky history, biography and newspapers, 15,000 volumes; George Morris Eckles Collection of Cromwelliana, William H. English items on the Western Territory, Indiana and Mid-western history, 7,500 items; Elijah Grant Communistic Colony Letters, 1,200; Samuel Harper Collection on Russia, Bonaventure Lafayette Collection of Manuscripts, 250 pieces. Barton, Oldroyd, and Hannah Collections of Lincolniana, 4,000 volumes and manuscripts. Wyndham Robertson Collection of Civil War papers, 10,000 pieces; the Harriet Monroe Library of Modern Poetry, Delos Franklin Wilcox Collection on public utilities, 10,000; letters and papers of Hermann von Holst, a large collection of public documents, city, state, national, and foreign; some 6,000 volumes of early children's books including the Encyclopedia Britannica collection of books for children, vertical files of material on labor and business.

In the extensive departmental libraries the Bio-medical section now contains 121,000 vols., while the Law library holds 123,000 vols. and 2,052 pamphlets, including American, Canadian, English, Irish, Scotch reports, as well as reports from the British Commonwealth and India, and sets of statutes and codes. The Swift Hall library of theology and philosophy contains 102,000 vols., including ancient Bible manuscripts, Greek texts and early editions of Bibles. The Far East library has 140,000 vols.; the Education library 95,000 vols.

City College of New York

At the close of the 1948 school year the Library of the City College of New York contained 343,565 vols., of which 298,819 were at the main center, Convent Ave. and 139th St., New York, and 44,746 at the School of Business, 23d St. and Lexington Ave. The general library is at the main center, which also houses the Davidson Library of Judaica, 7,000 vols., and the collection of the School of Technology, 13,306 vols. The Library is strong in the field of education, divided between the two locations, while a new Business Reference library, with the beginnings of a collection in public relations, has been established at 23d St.

University of Colorado

The Library of the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., contains 702,740 vols. The strong collections are in the fields of church history, central European history, English literature and the physical sciences.

Columbia University

Columbia University Libraries, New York, N. Y., house over 2,000,000 vols. Prominent among them are the Business School library, 87,000 vols.; the Engineering Library, 95,000 vols.; the Library of the Graduate School of Journalism, 80,000 vols., and a complete newspaper morgue; the Law Library, 285,000 vols.; the Medical Library, 150,000 vols. The East Asiatic collections include 138,000 fascicules in Chinese and 30,000 in Japanese. The Avery Architectural Library includes architectural drawings and photographs; the typography collection includes the former American Type Founders library.

Stephen Whitney Phoenix bequeathed (1881) his library of 7,000 volumes, containing a Shakespeare folio, 1623, and other notable volumes. Other special collections are Plimpton (early textbooks), Dale (weights and measures) and Smith (early mathematics) libraries; Seligman Collection (early editions in economics); Epstein Collection (history of photography—3,000); Montgomery Library of Accountancy; Webster Collection on Plastic Surgery, 12,000; Huntington Collection on Anatomy; Curtis Collection on Physiology; Joan of Arc Collection, 2,100 titles; Kilroe Collection of Tammaniana; De Witt Clinton Papers; Lodge Collection of early editions of the classics. The Columbiana collection in the Low Memorial Library includes the university archives, dating back to 1754, about 15,000 books and pamphlets relating to Columbia and its alumni; also one of the world's best collections of Spinoza items.

Important additions recently received by the Columbia University Libraries include the professional library of Edith Elmer Wood, 7,264 items in the field of public housing; the files of the Citizens Union of New York, 1897-1938; the Bernstein Russian Underground collection of 2,500 books, titles of periodicals, prepared by radicals outside Russia, 1855-1922; 162 titles of newspapers in Russia, 1910-1925; Lenin letters and first editions; the Alexinsky collection of 1,400 unpublished papers on the Duma and Bolshevist party, 1907-1917, and Lenin, Trotzky and Gorky letters; the Peristein Collection of Polish materials, 4,000 items; a Japanese collection of 10,534 books and periodicals, 1946-48; the Nicholas Murray Butler papers; the Seth Low papers; the Oswald Garrison Villars collection of John Brown papers; and in the field of architecture, 28 original drawings by Wilfrid Edwards Anthony; two issues of Vitruvius of 1496, 1497, and John Shute's book on architecture, 1563, the first printed architectural book in English, of which no other copy exists in America. Also manuscript letters of John Jay and 63 items by or about Walt Whitman.

Cornell University

Cornell University, in Ithaca, N. Y., with units in New York City, Buffalo and Geneva was founded in 1865. It is served by libraries having more than 1,400,000 volumes, plus extensive pamphlet, manuscript and document holdings. About 50,000 books are being added each year.

On the Ithaca campus are: The University (934,000 vols.), Agriculture Library (156,000), Architecture Library (13,000), Business Library (2,000), Engineering Library (25,000), Home Economics Library (18,000), Industrial and Labor Relations Library (15,000), Law Library (110,000), Veterinary Medicine Library (20,000) and 30 departmental libraries and laboratory collections. In addition there are: the Cornell Medical Library (38,000) in New York City, Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory Library (4,000) in Buffalo, and Experiment Station Library (23,000) in Geneva. More than 10,000 periodicals and newspapers are received currently.

The libraries include material on nearly every field of knowledge. Some especially notable fields of strength are: Agriculture and related sciences, American Civil War, American history in general, architecture, Assyriology, botany, chemistry, Christ, Cornelliana, Dante, dramatic literature, Egyptology, engineering, English and French Revolutions, entomology, Freemasonry, history of science, history of superstition, Icelandic culture and literature, languages and literatures in general, mathematics, ornithology, Petrarch, philosophy, physics, the Reformation, Rhaeto-Romanic language and literature, slavery, Spinoza, Wordsworth and zoology.

The Dante collection (10,000 vols.) contains many items not found elsewhere on this continent. Outstanding are the Foligno edition of the Divine Comedy, 1472, and nine other 15th century editions of this work. The Petrarch collection (5,000 vols.) has 475 editions of the Rime, 15th century manuscripts of the Sonnets, many incunabula and translations into Bohemian, Dutch, Latin and Spanish. The Icelandic collection (23,000 vols.) covers Icelandic literature from the earliest literature to the present. The Wordsworth collection (2,000 vols.) includes all first editions of Wordsworth, manuscripts, over 100 original letters of Wordsworth and his correspondence with his American editor, Henry Reed, and with George Hunt Gordon. The President White Historical library (30,000 vols., 10,000 pamphlets) has as its nucleus the personal library of Andrew D. White, first president of the university.

University of Denver

The University of Denver Libraries, Denver, Colo., contain 225,000 vols., in six separate units. The Penrose Read Library, on the University campus five miles south of downtown Denver, has 150,000 vols., with special collections on international relations, social sciences and motion picture arts and sciences; the first two groups have had special support from the Social Science Foundation. A Renaissance room is a distinctive feature. The libraries of the schools of Business Administration, Art, Architecture, Librarianship and Music are located on the Civic Center Campus in downtown Denver.

University of Detroit

The Library of the University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich., contains 150,000 vols., with important collections in the field of early church and medieval history. Waddingus' Annales Minorum, Baroni's Annales Ecclesiastici, Muratori's Rerum Italicum Scriptores, Monumenta Germaniae Historica and Migne's Patrologica are among its important books.

Duke University

The five main libraries at Duke University, Durham, N. C., contained 927,701 vols., as of April 1, 1949. The General Library had 599,760; Law, 20,093; Divinity, 43,986; Woman's College, 75,986; Hospital, 46,576; with smaller numbers of books in the engineering, physics, mathematics, biology, forestry and chemistry departments. There are more than 1,000,000 items in the George Washington Flowers Memorial Collection of manuscripts and printed materials on Southern history, supplemented by the Peacock and Chaffin collections. The University is the repository for the papers of Paul Hamilton Hayne, Thomas Nelson Page, John Esten Cooke, Thomas Holley Chivers, William Gilmore Simms and other Southern authors; it has the excellent collection of Walt Whitman material; the Benson collection of French literature; collections of Shakespeare, and English and American literature, and the Mazzini Collection of about 90,000 pieces of Italian literature. There is also a large collection of books relating to South American countries; the Louis Strisower collection on international law, and the archives of the Socialist party of America.

Harvard University

The Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass., founded (1638) when John Harvard bequeathed 400 books to the institution that was to take his name, is the oldest library in the United States and, with more than 5,250,000 volumes and pamphlets, is now the largest university library in the world. About 2,000,000 volumes, forming the main collection, are housed in the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Building (completed in 1915), and more than 130,000 rare books and manuscripts have the benefit of clean air with regulated humidity and temperature in the new Houghton Library, completed 1942. The Lamont Undergraduate library (300,000 vols.), made possible by a gift of $1,500,000 from Thomas W. Lamont, was dedicated and opened in January, 1949.

The largest of more than 75 special and departmental collections that make up the rest of the University Library are those of the graduate schools of Law 700,000 vols., Medicine 300,000 vols., Business Administration Baker Library; 270,000 vols., Divinity Andover-Harvard library; 200,000 vols., Public Administration Littauer Library 140,000 vols., and Education 66,000 vols., and of the Museum of Comparative Zoology 210,000 vols., the Chinese-Japanese Library of the Harvard-Yenching Institute 220,000 vols., Biological Laboratories 70,000 vols., Arnold Arbortum 60,000 vols., Departments of Landscape Architecture and Regional Planning 62,000 vols., Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology 53,000 vols., Industrial Relations Seminar 45,000, Gray Herbarium 45,000 vols., Astronomical observatory 38,000 vols., Farlow Library of Cryptogamic Botany 39,000 vols., and Chemical Laboratory 36,000 vols.

The library contains 2,600 vols. printed before 1501; a valuable collection of manuscripts and editions of John Keats; a large Renaissance collection and many editions of Montaigne, Dante and Petrarch; a Theatre collection, especially rich in the period between those covered by the Folger Library of Washington and the New York Public Library; a Poetry collection that includes recordings by poets and a large section devoted to American literature, as well as manuscripts by contemporaries such as Masefield, Joyce, Eliot, Robinson, Wolfe and Steinbeck. The library contains the Theodore Roosevelt library formerly situated in the Roosevelt birthplace, New York.

Annual accessions to the library average over 100,000 vols., and the invested principal of many endowment funds exceeds $18,000,000.

University of Houston

The Library of the University of Houston, Houston, Tex., one of the youngest of American universities (1934) contains 40,000 vols., and reports for 1949 the acquisition of sets of the Zentralblatt fuer Mathematik und ihre Grenzgebiete, and Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft.

University of Illinois

The libraries of the University of Illinois, of which the general library is in Urbana, Ill., and the library of the Colleges of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy is in Chicago, contained more than 2,225,000 vols. in 1949. Branches are also maintained at the undergraduate divisions in Galesburg, Ill., and the Navy pier, Chicago. Among the valuable collections of books are the Engineering Library, 57,000 vols., the Ricker Library of Architecture, 22,000 vols., the Law Library, 85,000 vols., the Cavagna Library of Italian history, over 40,000 vols. There are 32,000 vols. in the agricultural department, 35,000 vols. in classical literature and 33,000 vols. dealing with literary and political life of the 16th and 17th centuries. A large library of musical scores and books includes the John Philip Sousa collection of band music. There are 30,000 bound volumes in the newspaper division.

Indiana University

Indiana University Library, Bloomington, Ind., acquired in 1942 the Abraham Lincoln collection of Jos. B. Oakleaf, Moline, Ill., 4,200 items; the Paul R. Coster collection and the Frederick H. Meserve collection of 8,000 photographs of Lincoln and contemporaries. In 1943 it bought the Forest H. Sweet collection of the War of 1812, including Robert Fulton's manuscripts about torpedo experiments, the papers of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and of Gen. Wm. Hull. In 1944 it bought the 5,000 letters and papers of Jonathan Williams, one-time secretary to Benjamin Franklin, supt. of West Point and associated with fortification of New York harbor and the Atlantic coast in the War of 1812. The American Revolution collection numbers 1,351 vols. In 1942 the library bought the Daniel Defoe collection of the fifth Earl Temple, 600 books and tracts. The papers of Hugh McCulloch, secretary of the treasury under Lincoln, Johnson and Arthur, 5,000 items, were acquired in 1944.

State University of Iowa

At the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia., the main library contains the Leigh Hunt collection of 3,500 items—manuscripts, books, association copies, periodicals, acquired in 1934 by purchase from the estate of Luther A. Brewer, Cedar Rapids, Ia. Among the 1,700 manuscripts are letters from Shelley, Keats, Browning and Dickens. The whole is the most important Leigh Hunt memorabilia in existence. The library also contains the John Springer collection of 1850 books on printing and allied subjects, and the Mark Ranney Memorial collection of 3,650 vols. honoring a former member of the faculty of the University College of Medicine. Of value is the budding collection of books and manuscripts by Iowa authors. The nucleus of the book collection was made of gifts from Herbert Hoover and John R. Mott, co-winner of the 1946 Nobel peace prize. The manuscript collection, begun in 1945, contains writings by MacKinlay Kantor, Wallace Stegner, James Norman Hall, Carl van Vechten, Marquis Childs, Hartzell Spence and Frank Luther Mott.

Johns Hopkins University

The Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md., (Founded 1876) contains some 780,000 volumes carefully selected for their scholarly or research value. Of this total about 154,000 volumes are included in the William H. Welch Medical Library and the Library of the Institute of Medi-

cine, which specialize in the book needs of the medical profession. Among special collections of importance to the scholar are the Tudor and Stuart Club Collection of 17th Century English literature, the Hutzler Collection of Economic Classics, the Barnett Collection of Trade Union Publications, the Birney Slavery Collection, the Mackall Bibliographical Collection, the Strouse Rabbinical Library, the Loewenberg Collection of Modern German Drama, the Coüet Collection of French Drama, the McCoy Art Collection, the Hoffman Collection of Bibles, the Fowler Collection of Architectural Classics, the Ottensen Icelandic Collection, the Hauer Chinese Collection, the Havens Southey Collection, the Vincent Collection of Swiss history, and the manuscripts of Sidney Lanier, Francis Lieber and D. C. Gilman.

University of Kansas

The Library of the University of Kansas consists of 400,000 catalogued volumes and much material yet unbound. It is housed in the Watson library built in 1924 and in seven departmental libraries, including Engineering, 14,000 vols., Law, 30,000 vols., and Mineral Industries, 14,000 vols. The Main library collection is strong in biology, chemistry, mathematics, history of Europe 1758-1850, economic theory and books relating to Kansas. These are located in Lawrence, Kan.

The Medical School library of over 20,000 vols., and the Klendening collection on the history of medicine, 5,000 vols., are located in Kansas City, Kan.

Louisiana State University

There are 343,151 vols. in the libraries of the Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La. In addition there are 120,191 vols. in the Law, Medical School and junior college libraries. The Louisiana room of Hill Memorial Library contains material related to Louisiana and lower Mississippi valley history. Equally important to students of history is the collection of manuscripts and publications in the Department of Archives (Law building), which includes original material turned over by state and parish governments, numbering 1,213,713 items. Personal and business papers, diaries, account books of planters, merchants, bankers and professional men and Civil War and Reconstruction data enhance its value. The library also has acquired the David S. Blondheim collection of 4,000 books and pamphlets, rich in books about dialects in France, and has a valuable Romance language collection of 11,628 vols.

Mass. Institute of Technology

The libraries of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology contain more than 400,000 books and have a potential capacity of 1,000,000. Central in the system is the new Charles Hayden Memorial Library, constructed 1948-49 in memory of the late Charles Hayden, class of 1890, and made possible by a grant of $2,200,000 from the Hayden Foundation. The libraries in this system include the Eastman library of physics, chemistry and mathematics; Lindgren library of geology and metallurgy; Dewey library of economics, social science, business and engineering administration; the Engineering-Naval Architecture library; the Rotch library of architecture and city planning; the Walker library of English and history, and a music and recreational library. The Vail library of electrical engineering and the biology collections are being retained in the original Central library.

University of Michigan

The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., is served by the General Library with its 21 collegiate and departmental divisions, the William L. Clements Library of American History, the Legal Research Library and the Michigan Historical collections. These comprise approximately 1,400,000 vols., as well as several thousand valuable manuscripts, the General Library specializing in Greek and Coptic papyri, the Clements library in the history of the Americas and the Michigan collection in the history of the state and the university. The Law library of nearly 200,000 vols., contains statutes and decisions not only of English-speaking countries, but of Europe and South America.

Among special collections are those in English and American drama before 1850, 5,500 volumes. Shakespeare, 8,000 volumes; history of mathematics, 3,500 volumes dating from the 15th century to 1850; history of science, about 1,500 volumes emphasizing astronomy, physics and mechanics; history of medicine, about 1,700 early works in anatomy, surgery and internal medicine; imaginary voyages, including many editions of De Foe's Robinson Crusoe and Swift's Gulliver's Travels; French historical and scientific societies; Krieger Mycological Collection of 12,000 items; Walker Mollusk Collection of 2,000 books and 4,000 pamphlets; Ornithology, about 6,000 volumes, many of great rarity; Worcester Philippine Collection, 1,200 volumes; Netherlands history and linguistics, about 3,600 items; Parsons Collection of 6,067 volumes on social sciences previous to 1850; Stephen Spaulding Collection of 400 volumes on art and science of war prior to 1800.

The William L. Clements Historical Library at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., was founded by William L. Clements (1861-1934), Bay City, Mich., industrialist and regent of the university. The library has been expanded by the university, acting through the Board of Regents and the director of the library, Dr. Randolph G. Adams. It contains approximately 60,000 volumes in the Division of Printed Books, 150,000 pieces in the Manuscript Division, and more than 25,000 printed and manuscript maps in the Map Division.

Rare and famous volumes fill the heavily protected cases of the Division of Printed Books. Among the noteworthy items are the 1493 edition of the **Epistola** in which Christopher Columbus reports the discovery of the New World, and the Waldseemüller geography of 1507 which gave the name "America" to the two continents. Peter Martyr's contemporary accounts of the activities of the Spanish Conquistadores are supplemented by such works as the first printings of letters sent by Hernando Cortes. The reports of voyagers of many nations are present, expanded by the stories of the first settlers. Thus the voyages of the French, Cartier and the others, are flanked by the reports of the Jesuit missionaries in a great collection of the Jesuit Relations.

The entrance of the English upon the colonial scene is marked by a long list of scarce and much sought after books led by perhaps the rarest of all, Thomas Hariot's Virginia, London, 1588. Not far behind is the redoubtable Captain John Smith's True Relation, 1608.

The collection covers many phases of the development of the Americas, North and South. Among major collections on particular subjects are those of books by and about George Washington, Christopher Columbus, Amerigo Vespucius, Thomas Jefferson, the Mathers and the Adamses, John Wilkes, Tom Paine, Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt. The Library's holdings of DeBry's superb series of voyages, published from 1590 to 1625, are probably without a superior.

In the Manuscript Division, the Clements Library is perhaps strongest in the Revolutionary period, although it begins long before and continues up to the present time. Here are housed the headquarters papers of many of the British commanders and leaders during the American Revolution, supplemented by papers of the patriots. Included are such names as Admiral George Clinton, the Earl of Shelburne, Sir Peter Warren, John Wilkes, Lord George Germain, Lieutenant General Thomas Gage, Lieutenant General Sir Henry Clinton, General Nathanael Greene and Brigadier General Josiah Harmar, commander of the first United States Army. The Hessians employed by the British are represented by the papers of Baron von Jungkenn, war minister of Hesse-Cassel.

More modern groups within the division are the important papers of James G. Birney and Rev. Theodore D. Weld, leaders in the anti-slavery movement. Here too are the papers of Michigan's first senator, Lucius Lyon; of Russell A. Alger, secretary of war under McKinley; and a collection of the correspondence of Theodore Roosevelt.

The Map Division parallels the book and the manuscript collections, supplementing and strengthening them. Maps from the fifteenth to the twentieth century illustrate vividly the course of American history. The division is particularly strong in its holding of maps printed within the present boundaries of the United States before 1800 and in its series of manuscript maps, many of which came with the papers of Clinton, Gage, Germain, Harmar, Shelburne and Loammi Baldwin.

University of Minnesota

The University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis, Minn., early in 1949 reported 1,471,889 vols., 1000 pamphlets, on its shelves, and 27,416 serial publications being received regularly. In addition reels of microfilm increased to 3,101, chiefly reproductions of 10,000 early published books, and 1 incunabula were listed. The library has especially large collections of newspaper files, including rarities as the London Gazette from 1665 on, complete Times of London, the Wiener Zeitung Vienna from 1703 to 1915, and runs of many European newspapers, including those controlled Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese before World II. Many public documents, European and American, are on file, with special emphasis on the cial records of the Scandinavian countries.

University of Missouri

The libraries of the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., contain 560,000 vols., 30,000 foreign theses, 10,000 maps and more than 12,000 reels of microfilm. The General Library has 415,000 vols. and cooperates with the State Historical Society of Missouri, which has 120,000 vols. and is housed in the same building. Western Americana includes collections of Mark Twain and Eugene Field, and J. Christian Bay collection acquired in 1942. The Western Historical manuscript collection, est. 1943, contains diaries and records. There are also American speeches and sermons, the Lawson collection of crime and criminology, the Flach collection of French law, 6,000 vols., the Lejay collection of classical philology. The Frank Lee Martin Memorial library of the School of Journalism has over 7,000 books. The microfilm holds a open files of 18th century newspapers, 80 files of American literary periodicals published before 1850, 190 files of American periodicals published between 1800 and 1825 and complete files of important newspapers, American and foreign.

New York University

The New York University Libraries, New York, N. Y., contain over 800,000 vols. in seven separate libraries. Washington Square Library is the largest with 350,000 vols. Branch libraries in departmental buildings include the Jewish Culture Foundation and the Institute of Fine Arts at 17 East 80th St. The general collection includes the labor publications amassed by the Labor Bureau, Inc., the Tariff collection in economics, and, in education, the collection of Will Monroe and the Henry Barnard papers. The Law Library, 95,000 vols., has a complete collection of Anglo-American reports and recently acquired the 12,000-volume library of Dean Frank H. Sommer. The Frederick Brown Collection of ancient legal documents contains 200 documents dated before 1600. The Commerce Library contains 75,000 vols. and maintains current business and financial services. The library of the Graduate School of Business Administration has 20,000 vols.; the Medical Library 40,000 vols., profiting by the amalgamation with the New York Post-Graduate Medical School; the Dental Library, 10,000 vols. The University Heights Library, with its departmental branches, has 200,000 books.

University of North Carolina

The University of North Carolina Library was organized in Chapel Hill, N. C., in 1795, when the first state university in America opened. The main library and 15 departmental libraries have 1,000 vols. and over 2,000,000 manuscripts and pamphlets. The collection of North Caroliniana contains 123,000 items. The Southern Historical collection of manuscripts, dealing with the plantation system, slavery, the Civil War, the Confederacy, etc., has over 2,000,000 items of extraordinary richness. Also: the Wilmer collection of 3 Civil War novels; the Archibald Henderson collection of American drama and Bernard Shaw's works; Spanish plays, 13,000 titles; a large Spanish-American collection; the Josephus Daniels collection of Mexican items, 604 vols.; the Bowman Gray collection of World War I propaganda; the Walter Raleigh collection, relating to his career and Roanoke colonies, 215 items; the Judge Parker collection of Nuremberg trial documents, 1,030 items. In 1949 the library received the Shakespeare collection of Dr. Samuel A. Tannenbaum of New York, 4,000 items. The library also has developed, since 1929, materials for studying the history of printing, from clay tablets and incunabula to the present.

Northwestern University

Northwestern University is served by two groups of libraries, one on the campus in Evanston (est. 1856) and the other on the Chicago campus, Lake Shore Dr. and Chicago Ave., Chicago. They contain about 950,000 vols., and many documents and pamphlets.

The Evanston group has about 600,000 vols., and includes the Charles Deering library, the Library of the Technological Institute and the Library of the School of Music. Special collections include the Greenleaf collection in classical philology and literature, 11,000 vols., 5,000 pamphlets; the Schneider and Schwitkis collections of German literature, 12,000 vols.; the Kaye collection on 17th and 18th century deism, 1,000 pamphlets; the Boas collection of anthropology, 4,500 vols., 9,000 pamphlets; the Biblioteca Femina, 3,000 vols. by women; the Spanish drama collection, 8,500 plays, and the Japanese collection, 4,000 vols.

The libraries on the Chicago Campus totaling approximately 350,000 volumes, comprise the Archibald Church Medical Library, contains 110,000 volumes, a large number of pamphlets, and a collection of over 4,000 medical portraits; the Dental School Library, containing more than 30,000 volumes; the Elbert H. Gary Law Library, containing some 137,000 volumes on Anglo-American law, comparative law, Roman law, international law, and criminal law; and the Joseph Schaffner Library of 73,000 volumes, chiefly in the fields of commerce and journalism.

Notre Dame University

Over 400,000 letters, documents and diaries relating to the early history of the Catholic church in the United States are among the valued collections of the library of Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Ind. Also important are the Edward Lee Greene botanical library, 2,900 vols., and herbarium of 100,000 specimens; the Julius A. Nieuwland botanical library, 8,500 vols., and herbarium of 150,000 specimens, and the Dante collection, 3,000 vols., chiefly editions of the Divine Comedy, of which eight are incunabula.

University of Oklahoma

In the Treasure Room of the Phillips collection of the University of Oklahoma Library, Norman, Okla., are 6,000 rare volumes devoted to Indian and Western history. Thousands of letters, documents, photographs, etc., dealing with Indian life are in the Manuscript division. The Geology library has 40,000 geological works and studies of the oil industry.

University of Oregon

The University of Oregon library, Eugene, Ore., houses the Burgess collection of medieval manuscripts, incunabula and early printed books. In the field of Northwest history the library maintains an Oregon collection of books and pamphlets, a manuscript collection for personal papers, diaries and account books and a photograph and negative collection, which includes the Clarence L. Andrews Alaskan, the Lee Moorhouse eastern Oregon and the Peter Britt southern Oregon collections.

University of Pennsylvania

The Library of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., was founded in 1750 and contains the original books presented by Lewis Evans, as well as books given by Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Priestley, Louis XVI of France and others. It has the Henry C. Lea library of medieval church history, with an unequalled section on the Inquisition; the Furness Memorial Library, formed by the editors of the Variorum Shakespeare, including rare folios and quartos; the Macauley collection of 15th and 16th century Italian literature; the Rennert collection of Spanish drama; the Edgar Fahs Smith library of the history of chemistry; the Curtis collection of Franklin imprints and the Colwell and Carey collection on early economic history. The Biddle Law library contains 120,000 vols., and the Lippincott library of 100,000 vols., serves the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce.

Princeton University

Princeton University's main book collection is housed in the six-story Harvey S. Firestone Library, completed 1948. Preminently placed is the College of New Jersey room in which is exhibited, amid colonial furnishings, the original book collection, including surviving volumes from an early fire of the 474 books presented in 1755 by Jonathan Belcher, colonial governor.

Among important collections are the Grenville Kane library of early Americana, the Garrett collection of Arabic and western European manuscripts, the Gest collection of Far Eastern manuscripts, the Parrish collection of 19th century English authors, the Morgan Vergil collection, the Patterson Horace collection, the Rollins collection of western Americana, the Pierson Civil War collection, the Woodrow Wilson collection and books devoted to Cruikshank and Thomas Rowland. Large collections are devoted to foreign public finance, international law and diplomacy, railroad and corporation finance and industrial relations.

Subsidiary libraries, in art, archaeology, mathematics, graphic arts, health and athletics are located in other buildings. Prominent among these are the Marquand Library of Art and Archaeology, rich in the literature of Christian and Medieval art, the Raycroft collection on physical fitness and sports, and the Elmer Adler Graphic Arts collection of 4,000 prints and 8,000 books. In all, Princeton possesses 1,100,000 volumes and 500,000 other items.

Rutgers University

The Rutgers University Libraries, containing over 500,000 vols., include the libraries for the Colleges for Men, the New Jersey College for Women, and the College of Agriculture at New Brunswick, N. J., and libraries for the College of Arts and Sciences, Rutgers Law School, the College of Pharmacy, at Newark, N. J. In addition the libraries contain over 100,000 pamphlets and maps, and several hundred manuscript collections.

The largest special collection is the library of New Jerseyana which includes books, letters, and manuscripts of New Jersey historical and political figures; files of New Jersey newspapers, pamphlets, maps, and prints. Another collection is the Symington Library of first editions, manuscripts, correspondence, and memorabilia pertaining to English literature of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is especially rich in material relating to Swinburne, Borrow, the Brontes, Gosse, and Wise.

Other collections of merit are: agriculture, which is strong in printed material of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries; American almanacs and newspapers, gift annuals; Defoe, Cobbett, Freneau, Noah Webster, Walt Whitman, and Joyce Kilmer.

Stanford University

The Stanford University Libraries at Stanford, Calif., contain more than 1,119,000 vols., with an annual accession of 40,000 vols., and receive 12,000 periodicals. Among outstanding collections recently acquired are the Lee Simonson collection of working plans, sketches, for dramatic productions; 150 play scripts from the collection of Emilie Melville; the C. A. Browne Memorial Collection of 1,000 vols. covering the history of science; the James Wright Brown Journalistic Collection of 975 historic newspapers; 45,000 colonial and early American newspapers purchased from the American Antiquarian Society; the Webster Collection of Social Anthropology (1,500 vols.)

In the field of music Stanford recently acquired the original autograph manuscript of Pietro Mascagni's opera, Cavalleria Rusticana; the original score of Flotow's Martha; the manuscript of the symphony La Nuit Revecue by Bainbridge Crist and the John Barbirolli orchestration of the Bach chorale Sheep May Safely Graze.

Prominent among the special libraries is the Hoover Library on War, Revolution and Peace, begun by Herbert Hoover during World War I. The library building consists of a tower 285 ft. high containing a carillon of 35 bells cast in Belgium and a two-story lower structure, surrounding it, 122 ft. square, 30 ft. high. The Library has more than 50,000 official publications of all nations, maps, films, newspapers and the Hoover archives. The Hoover Research Institute makes studies of political changes with the help of funds from the Rockefeller Foundation, Carnegie Corporation, David Starr Jordan Fund and others.

Syracuse University

Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., has 406,622 books in its Library, including the holdings of the New York State College of Forestry. Unbound documents and monographs number 39,924, and 2,411 periodicals were received. Special collections include the Stephen Crane Collection of books, letters and unpublished short stories; the Frederic W. Goudy Collection of manuscripts, type faces and publications of the Village Press; the Van Ranke library of history, 20,000 vols. collected by the German historian, Leopold von Ranke, and the Gerrit Smith collection of 45,000 documents, deeds, land books relating to central New York and 19th century America.

University of Texas

The library of the University of Texas, at Austin, Tex., has 890,000 vols. The resources for the study of American history include special collections in the fields of Texas, the South, and Latin America. The Texas Collection comprises 32,000 volumes exclusive of 9,300 volumes of Texas newspapers; it is the largest in existence. The Southern History collection, endowed by the Littlefield Fund for Southern History, numbers approximately 26,000 volumes, exclusive of 2,100 volumes of newspapers. The Archives Collection contains approximately 3,000,000 pages of manuscript, source materials for the study of each of the areas mentioned. For Texas there are the Spanish Archives (1731-1836), the Austin Papers (1820-1836), and the papers of many of her public men. For the South the papers of William Massie, Samuel H. Stout, Ashbel Smith, and O. M. Roberts are important.

The Latin-America Collection (45,000) is strongest in its resources for the history and culture of Mexico. Texas was a Spanish province (later Mexican state) for 250 years. The collection has for its cornerstone the Genaro Garcia library (25,000) acquired in 1921. It contained also important files of newspapers, and the personal papers of leading public men. To it were added the rare books and manuscripts of Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta; the Luis Garcia Pimentel collection of newspapers, and the library of the late W. E. Stephens.

University of Virginia

Starting with a collection of 8,598 volumes assembled by the founder, Thomas Jefferson, the libraries of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., contain over 500,000 volumes, more than 3,000,000 manuscripts, and extensive map and print collections. The burning of the Rotunda (1895) destroyed many books, but some of the original collection survived, as did a portion of James Madison's library.

Special collections include the Tracy W. McGregor Library of rare books in American history and English literature, especially strong in Americana of the southeastern States; the Elizabeth Cocke Coles and the Bryd collections of Virginia history; the Lomb optical collection; the Edward C. Stone books on the history of printing; the Sadlier-Black collection of Gothic novels; the Ingram collection of Poe materials; the Hertz collection of the Greek and Latin classics; the Darwin evolution collection; the Mackay-Smith collection of 18th century chamber music; the Catesby Jones collection of modern French prints; and the John Bassett Moore collection on international law.

The University Library is one of the principal repositories of the papers of Jefferson; its manuscript collections, which began (1825) with the gift of the Revolutionary papers of Richard Henry Lee and his brothers, are strongest in the personal papers of Virginia's public men from William Strachey through Carter Glass. Its earliest official archives contain papers of Madison and Monroe as co-members with Jefferson of the original governing body.

University of Washington

The libraries of the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., contain over 655,000 vols., with annual accessions of 30,000 vols. The industrial development of the Pacific Northwest has influenced their growth. The Chemistry branch has over 7,000 vols. specializes in wood pulp and paper chemistry. The Forestry branch has 400 vols. of publications dealing with lumber and paper industries. The Fisheries library is rich in serial publications, especially files of the U. S. Fisheries

ou and Canadian and British reports. The fine ry of the International Halibut Commission is housed on the campus.
e Pacific Northwest Collection contains 15,000 s and pamphlets relating to Oregon, Idaho, ington, Montana, Alaska and British Columt Unpublished letters, diaries, original maps, ative records of governors and congressmen business records of early Puget Sound lumber are included. The Far Eastern library has enriched by two grants by the Rockefeller dation; it has 2,700 vols. in Japanese, Chinese ngs approximating 80,000 pen, a collection of ng shu" and journals. Chinese, Japanese Soviet law books are a part of the Law ry of 106,652 vols. The Botany collection has notostat copy of the Gray Herbarium; the macy collection has over 200 pharmacopeias a strong collection in the health sciences is developed in the new University Health er. A large drama library has been organized r the direction of Prof. Glenn Hughes.

Western Reserve University

e Libraries of Western Reserve University, eland, O., owning in 1949 about 635,000 vols., prise a main university library of over 400,000 , two college libraries and one separate genreading room for undergraduates, the libraries ght professional schools and a dozen depart- al libraries. The main University Library, ed in Thwing and Hitchcock Halls, was started 26, when Western Reserve College was founded udson, O. The college and library were moved leveland in 1882 and renamed Adelbert College Western Reserve University. The present Uni- ty Library, organized 1929, contains the Adel- collection and the 100,000 vols. of Case Library, h, since 1846, has been operated as a general cription library and was transferred a few s ago by its trustees to Western Reserve.
the two college libraries, that of the Flora e Mather college for undergraduate women ains over 65,000 vols., and the library of eland College, the University's down-town ge, contains about 30,000. The library of the ol of Law has 75,000; the library of the ol of Medicine, with a new central reading n and stack, over 35,000 vols. Smaller libraries located in the schools of Dentistry, Pharmacy, ing, Applied Social Sciences, Library Science Architecture.
nong the larger collections acquired through or purchase are: one of the seven famous Cole ections of statutes and session laws of the ies and of the United States; the Edward W. ley Collection of periodicals in chemistry, 2,500 .; the Library of the Geological Society of erica; the Jared P. Kirtland Library of natural ory, 2,100 vols.; the Wilhelm Scherer Library 2,000 vols. in German literature and philology; Allen Dudley Severance Library of medieval ory; the Fritz Sage Darrow Collection of Helniana; the Henry E. Bourne Library of the ch Revolution and Napoleonic period; about vols. given by Henry Adams to the Adelbert College Library, some of which bear his marginal notes; the private papers of President Charles F. Thwing, Prof. Francis H. Herrick, Justice John H. Clarke, and Gen. Benedict Crowell; a collection of fine books of the Victorian period, many of them illustrated by the leading artists, given by the Haskell, Hanna, Harvey, and Cushing families of Cleveland; a collection of about 600 early American children's books, gathered by the School of Library Science, and the Paul Lemperly and Clara P. Sherwin Bookplate Collections.

University of Wisconsin

The library of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., contains an extensive collection of material on socialism and labor movements, originally formed by John R. Commons, augmented by radical writings published in Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries. It recently acquired a large collection of Russian literature and history. It has an excellent collection of German literature. The library is especially strong in scientific books, notably in bacteriology and biochemistry, including the library of the history of science of the late Chester H. Thorardson.

Yale University

The total number of volumes in the several libraries of Yale University, New Haven, Conn., exceeds 3,770,000. The annual accessions exceed 100,000, including 15,000 serial publications. The Sterling Memorial Library contains approximately 2,729,000 volumes.

The Library has emphasized American and English literature of the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, history (including Latin American), and economics, fields in which it possesses much newspaper, periodical and pamphlet material. Particular mention should be made of the collection of first and important editions of American belles-lettres presented by Owen F. Aldis, '74; the Elizabethan Club library of Shakespeare quartos and folios and of early editions of other Elizabethan writers; the Benjamin Franklin collection; the Henry R. Wagner collections of British and Irish economic and political tracts and works in the Latin American field; the Henry M. Dexter library of Congregational history; the Ezra Stiles manuscript diaries and itineraries; the Jonathan Edwards manuscripts; the Webb family manuscripts; and the Baldwin papers; the Edward M. House collection of papers dealing with American policy during the World War (1914-1918) and the Peace Conference; the von Faber du Faur collection of German literature; the William A. Speck collection of Geotheana; and the William Robertson Coe collection of Western Americana.

In Oriental history and literature there are the Edward E. Salisbury collection of Oriental books and manuscripts; the Count Landberg collection of Arabic manuscripts; the Alexander Kohut memorial collection of Judaica; the Rabinowitz-Asch collection of Hebrew and Yiddish books and manuscripts; the Japanese and Chinese collections; and the library of the American Oriental Society on deposit in the Sterling Memorial Library.

Frequency of Letters in English

ource: Dr. Charles Earle Funk and Reference Editorial Department of the New Standard Dictionary. n the work of computing the frequency of letters in use in English words done for the Funk & gnalls New Standard Dictionary, the following results were obtained. Capital initial letters were nd to have been used in the following ratio:

4	V	144	H	258	T	478
15	O	173	E	285	A	481
19	U	191	I	316	P	673
39	G	223	F	325	C	785
49	W	228	M	368	S	1000
57	R	244	B	388		
128	L	250	D	423		

f the lower case letters, the figures are:

22	g	168	u	296	s	680
26	p	168	l	360	i	704
50	y	184	d	392	a	728
55	w	190	r	528	t	770
88	f	236	h	540	e	1000
120	m	272	n	670		
152	c	280	o	672		

Order and frequency of single English letters, per 1,000 letters (Elementary Crytanalysis, by Helen Fouché Gaines):

E	123.1	L	40.3	B	16.2
T	95.9	D	36.5	G	16.1
A	80.5	C	32.0	V	9.3
O	79.4	U	31.0	K	5.2
N	71.9	P	22.9	Q	2.0
I	71.6	F	22.8	X	2.0
S	65.9	M	22.5	J	1.0
R	60.3	W	20.3	Z	0.9
H	51.4	Y	18.8		

The twenty commonest English words, compiled by Frank R. Fraprie from a count of 242,432 words of English text taken from fifteen English authors and many newspapers:

THE	IN	FOR	HE
OF	THAT	AS	BE
AND	IS	WITH	NOT
TO	I	WAS	BY
A	IT	HIS	BUT

The average length of English words is 4.5 letters per word. Source: *Secret and Urgent*, the *Story of Codes and Ciphers*, by Fletcher Pratt.

Public Libraries in Large U. S. Cities

Source: United States Office of Education; data for 1948

City	Total No. of volumes	Registered borrowers			Circulation			Expenditures
		Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	
Akron Ohio	290,808	72,033	48,978	23,055	856,680	490,942	365,738	$322,3
Albany, N. Y.	172,590	31,813	25,620	6,193	508,391	337,769	170 622	133,3
Atlanta, Ga.	329,697	65,684	47,996	17,688	1,138,656	639,321	499,335	300,0
Baltimore, Md.	959,549	173,070	118,872	54,198	2,958,914	1,836,188	1,122,726	1,153,4
Birmingham, Ala.	300,548	91,931	63,816	28,115	914,685	491,587	423,098	192,7
Boston, Mass.	1,811,806	162,968	105,328	57,640	2,529,436	1,599,298	930,138	2,219,9
Bridgeport Conn.	357,064	38,503	26,457	12,046	891,308	499,031	392,277	261,3
Buffalo, N. Y.	703,757	149,271	79,830	69,441	2,212,942	1,072,527	1,140,415	627,3
Cambridge, Mass.	215,846	31,438			509,230	316,432	192,798	108,4
Camden, N. J.	80,819	14,752	10,649	4,103	165,963	107,782	58,181	65,1
Canton, Ohio	177,310	29,029	18,249	10,780	1,067,585	264,122	803,463	151,0
Charlotte, N. C.	116,613	37,417	24,090	13,327	372,283	153,103	219,180	92,9
Chattanooga, Tenn.	92,004	18,401			154,512	109,973	44,539	79,3
Chicago, Ill.	2,187,354	536,291	367,344	168,487	[2]9,094,591	4,148,837	4,688,741	2,759,0
Cincinnati, Ohio	1,655,273	173,137	113,779	59,358	3,288,654	1,535,634	1,753,020	970,0
Cleveland, Ohio	2,621,975	266,585	188,882	77,703	5,680,514			3,086,8
Columbus, Ohio	240,839	62,223			812,429	487,232	325,197	269,0
Dallas, Texas	176,980	71;000			602,142	334,582	267,560	151,7
Dayton, Ohio	450,470	77,662	48,497	29,165	915,842	489,391	426,451	393,0
Denver, Colo.	492,079	97,021	72,941	24,080	1,361,856	750,280	611,576	451,2
Des Moines, Iowa	276,385	43,981	27,674	16,307	920,373	425,603	494,770	192,6
Detroit, Mich.	1,420,642	313,532	230,244	83,288	3,822,781	2,273,004	1,549,777	2,303,0
Duluth, Minn.	165,568	22,995	15,245	7,750	409,947	230,113	179,834	116,0
Elizabeth, N. J.	213,745	[3]23,466	16,245	7,221	478,959	245,150	233,809	181,2
Erie, Pa.	183,113	25,359			441,530			92,4
Fall River, Mass.	173,972	20,156	16,960	3,196	224,740	152,278	72,462	65,6
Flint, Mich.	198,486	29,855	17,914	11,971	864,455	290,337	575,118	176,2
Fort Wayne, Ind.	432,397	47,363	27,939	19,424	1,058,880	306,502	752,378	347,9
Fort Worth, Texas	164,016	49,226	39,552	9,674	331,314	245,575	85,739	130,2
Gary, Ind.	258,104	42,099	24,208	17,891	805,867	414,392	391,475	203,9
Grand Rapids, Mich.	376,610	64,362	33,160	31,202	615,982	317,821	298,161	223,2
Hartford, Conn.	300,149	43,687	32,632	11,055	945,525	634,080	311,445	254,0
Houston, Texas	306,825	79,241	48,508	30,733	[3]590,463	285,341	305,122	166,7
Indianapolis, Ind.	712,351	112,920	70,977	41,943	2,183,314	937,709	1,245,605	567,4
Jacksonville, Fla.	247,139	28,220	21,907	6,313	556,960	407,961	148,999	132,1
Jersey City, N. J.	449,983	103,485			1,034,717	622,895	411,822	408,7
Kansas City, Kans.	151,332	18,419	9,840	8,579	596,126	299,166	296,960	62,6
Kansas City, Mo.	587,455	99,424	71,585	27,839	1,840,250	884,005	956,245	477,9
Knoxville, Tenn.	119,404	20,772	14,781	5,991	261,405	154,265	107,140	108,7
Long Beach, Calif.	234,533	79,799	66,784	13,015	1,239,591	878,393	361,198	381,9
Los Angeles, Calif. (city)	1,879,915	426,390	342,957	83,433	7,417,858	5,321,592	2,096,266	1,947,8
Louisville, Ky.	460,867	79,342	51,793	27,549	1,280,429	666,900	613,529	431,9
Lowell, Mass.	135,000	22,332	12,330	10,002	492,837	213,817	279,020	52,4
Memphis, Tenn.	306,474	26,272	22,176	4,096	1,367,507	401,269	966,238	159,3
Miami, Fla.	105,256	39,674	31,482	8,192	396,542	305,613	90,931	133,0
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,098,325	152,671	102,096	50,575	2,924,548	1,650,834	1,273,714	999,1
Minneapolis, Minn.	817,626	157,616	104,968	52,648	2,431,788	1,259,543	1,172,025	917,1
Nashville, Tenn.	146,547	19,969	11,923	7,946	267,776	145,276	122,500	86,4
Newark, N. J.	723,430	107,890	78,273	29,617	1,664,520	835,664	828,856	887,4
New Bedford, Mass.	236,206	16,309	11,614	4,695	355,270	170,927	184,343	108,7
New Haven, Conn.	282,246	32,818	20,795	12,023	819,025	378,836	440,189	205,4
New Orleans, La.	330,077	[3]71,456	43,247	26,873	[4]870,544	445,275	408,335	244,4
New York City:								
N.Y.P.L. circul. dept.	1,532,003	976,484			8,711,825			2,663,1
Brooklyn	1,407,991	691,954	443,031	248,923	5,098,368	3,168,459	1,929,909	1,752,2
Queens	874,909	221,953	155,763	66,190	2,749,882	1,789,875	960,007	1,268,6
Norfolk, Va.	100,709	31,102	21,860	9,242	286,914	186,016	100,898	79,-
Oakland, Calif.	360,873	97,183	74,821	22,362	1,949,181	1,106,820	842,361	631,6
Oklahoma City, Okla.	82,283	30,013			277,721	179,100	98,621	73,1
Omaha, Nebr.	236,158	43,600	31,678	11,922	501,665	285,538	216,127	117,-
Paterson, N. J.	164,260	25,214			446,031	251,891	194,140	128,-
Peoria, Ill.	253,682	29,100	22,710	6,390	434,323	311,811	122,512	127
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,588,689	207,287	128,782	78,505	3,526,213	2,090,594	1,435,619	1,669,1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,186,569	111,977	77,259	34,718	2,889,261	1,402,264	1,486,997	840,1
Portland, Oreg.	741,218	141,135			2,090,023	1,403,330	686,693	442,-
Providence, R. I.	513,778	62,474	41,714	20,760	940,377	559,167	381,210	325,6
Reading, Pa.	137,240	21,004	16,322	4,682	284,732	190,393	94,339	96,-
Richmond, Va.	171,627	62,224	45,017	17,207	544,694	373,808	170,886	114,-
Rochester, N. Y.	516,701	64,660	49,389	15,291	1,440,390	862,527	577,863	475,-
Sacramento, Calif.	281,211	38,500	32,025	6,475	509,297	385,987	123,310	155,-
St. Louis, Mo.	1,010,744	127,378	85,981	41,997	2,034,114	1,013,894	1,020,220	675,-
St. Paul, Minn.	462,004	75,036	49,067	25,969	1,125,975	507,939	618,036	382,-
Salt Lake City, Utah	250,593	53,513			850,534	405,164	445,370	230,-
San Antonio, Texas	233,380	51,759	29,228	22,531	546,959	246,118	300,841	180,-
San Diego, Calif.	257,761	85,257			1,542,279			344,-
San Francisco, Calif.	587,078	156,223			2,809,056	2,072,271	736,785	750,-
Scranton, Pa.	139,832	14,825	10,075	4,750	234,266	128,753	105,513	75,-
Seattle, Wash.	741,061	130,272	99,458	30,814	2,438,012	1,296,791	1,141,221	740,-
Somerville, Mass.	127,150	16,461	9,969	6,492	374,403	177,089	197,314	96,-
South Bend, Ind.	154,907	26,578	16,369	10,209	562,287	245,917	316,370	163,-
Spokane, Wash.	200,504	61,799	44,464	17,335	652,324	359,410	292,914	138,-
Springfield, Mass.	527,186	53,894	39,871	14,023	1,236,814	921,562	315,252	332,-
Syracuse, N. Y.	192,786	51,310	39,246	12,064	1,209,208	585,011	624,197	243,-
Tacoma, Wash.	175,642	39,352	27,611	11,741	525,176	330,024	195,152	215,-
Tampa, Fla.	84,168	19,489	11,596	7,893	206,317	144,029	62,288	60,-
Toledo, Ohio	451,676	81,948	56,168	25,780	1,334,984	655,833	679,151	524,-
Trenton, N. J.	202,923	25,136	17,318	7,818	432,081	239,743	192,338	165,-
Tulsa, Okla.	169,338	63,114	32,537	30,577	528,324	241,282	287,042	105,-
Utica, N. Y.	116,694	20,678	14,824	5,854	278,134	156,276	121,858	89,-
Washington, D. C.	739,614	165,074	130,489	34,585	2,718,067	1,334,527	1,383,540	1,154,-
Wichita, Kans.	185,301	33,946	23,935	10,011	840,430	251,354	589,276	160,-
Wilmington, Del.	201,098	32,813	26,190	6,623	400,782	287,202	113,580	134,-
Worcester, Mass.	471,731	42,565	31,241	11,324	776,198	478,711	297,487	290,-
Yonkers, N. Y.	122,134	54,044	43,255	10,789	417,906	244,210	173,696	130,-
Youngstown, Ohio	256,301	51,486	31,409	20,077	978,359	509,586	468,773	303,-
Total 1948	**45,142,081**	**9,011,703**			**133,283,304**			**45,205,**

[1]Excludes $5,059 paid by Bureau of Engineering. [2]Includes 257,013 volumes undistributed. [3]Includes 1,336 blind registrants, undistributed. [4]Includes 16,934 volumes for the blind, undistributed.

American Colleges and Universities

:rce: This list of Senior Colleges and Universi- based on the 1948-49 Educational Directory e United States Office of Education. The er of students is of those studying for degrees and does not include those taking extension courses or casual courses in the summer schools. The number of teachers is for the regular courses leading to degrees. The data are from questionnaires returned by the institutions in 1949.

Name (1)	Location	Year Organ	Governing Official (2)	No. of Std's	No. of Tchrs.
ne Christian (C., E., S.)	Abilene, Tex.	1906	Don. H. Morris	1,838	76
bi (C., S.)	Garden City, N. Y.	1896	Paul Dawson Eddy	3,500	150
n (C., S.)	Adrian, Mich.	1845	Samuel J. Harrison	492	48
s Scott (W.)	Decatur, Ga.	1889	James Ross McCain	546	61
, Un. of (C., S.)	Akron 4, Ohio	1870	Hexxleton Simmons	4,466	135
ama A. & M. (C., E., S., N.)	Normal, Ala.	1875	Joseph F. Drake	1,019	56
ama (W., E., S.)	Montevallo, Ala.	1896	John T. Caldwell	781	72
Poly. Inst. (C., E., S.)	Auburn, Ala.	1872	Ralph B. Draughon	6,691	440
ama, Un. of (C., E., S.)	University, Ala.	1831	Joun M. Gallalee	10,099	800
ka, Un. of (C., E.)	College, Alaska	1917	Ferris Moore	267	40
tus Magnus (W., S.)	New Haven 11, Conn.	1903	Sister M. Irmina	260	40
n (C.)	Albion, Mich.	1835	William W. Whitehouse	1,369	77
ght (C., S.)	Reading, Pa.	1835	Harry V. Masters	627	50
rn A. & M. (C., E., S., N.)	Alcorn, Miss.	1871	W. H. Pipes	539	82
son-Broaddus (C., S.)	Philippi, W. Va.	1871	John W. Elliott	245	37
d Univ. (C., E., S.)	Alfred, N. Y.	1836	M. E. Drake, (Act.)	922	78
hany (C., S.)	Meadville, Pa.	1815	Louis T. Benezet	1,025	70
Un. (C., E., S., N.)	Columbia, S. C.	1870	Samuel R. Higgins	2,755	32
ge (C.)	Cambridge Springs, Pa.	1912	John A. Jadus (Act.)	272	21
(C)	Alma, Mich.	1887	Dale D. Welch	695	39
rican International (C., E., S.)	Springfield 9, Mass.	1885	John H. Miller (Act.)	1,350	47
rican Univ. (C., S.)	Washington 6, D. C.	1893	Paul F. Douglass	3,893	145
rican Un. of Beirut (C.)	Beirut, Lebanon	1866	Stephen B. L. Penrose	2,559	220
rican Un. of Cairo (C., E.)	Cairo, Egypt	1919	John S. Badeau	566	62
erst	Amherst, Mass.	1821	Charles W. Cole	1,179	103
rson (C., S.)	Anderson, Ind.	1917	John A. Morrison	859	59
urst (W., S.)	Putnam, Conn.	1941	Mother F. des Anges	125	14
ch, (C.)	Yellow Springs, Ohio	1850	Douglas MacGregor	1,100	110
nas (C., E., S.)	Grand Rapids 6, Mich.	1923	Arthur F. Bukowski	624	34
ona, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Tucson, Ariz.	1891	J. Byron McCormick	5,225	317
nsas A. & M. (C., S.)	Monticello, Ark.	1909	Horace E. Thompson	550	35
ansas A., M. & N. (C., E., S., N)	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1873	Lawrence A. Davis	1,369	108
nsas Baptist (C., S.)	Little Rock, Ark.	1884	Tandy W. Coggs	140	16
nsas (C., E., S.)	Batesville, Ark.	1872	John D. Spragins	340	30
nsas Poly. (C., S.)	Russellville, Ark.	1909	J. W. Hull	1,310	67
nsas State (C., E., S.)	Jonesboro, Ark.	1910	Wm. J. Edens	1,392	78
ansas, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Fayetteville, Ark.	1871	Lewis W. Jones	5,020	400
strong (C., E., S.)	Berkeley, Calif.	1918	J. Evans Armstrong	764	30
ry (C., S.)	Wilmore, Ky.	1890	Zachary T. Johnson	915	40
and (C., S.)	Ashland, Ohio	1878	Glenn L. Clayton	755	55
Institute (C., S.)	New York 21, N. Y.	1930	Arthur Pope (Chan.)	150	45
mption	Worcester 6, Mass.	1917	Henry J. Moquin	178	16
ns (C., S.)	Athens, Ala.	1822	Perry B. James	542	17
nta University System:					
lanta Un. (C., S., N.)	Atlanta 3, Ga.	1865	Rufus E. Clement	434	55
ark (C., N.)	Atlanta 4, Ga.	1869	James P. Brawley	792	64
orehouse (N.)	Atlanta, Ga.	1867	Benjamin E. Mays	723	41
hool of Social Work (C., N.)	Atlanta, Ga.	1920	F. B. Washington	223	18
elman (W., S., N.)	Atlanta, Ga.	1881	Florence M. Read	394	37
ntic Christian (C., E., S.)	Wilson, N. C.	1902	Howard S. Hilley	576	32
ntic Union (C., S.)	So. Lancaster, Mass.	1882	Lewis N. Holm	430	32
burg College & Theological minary (C., S.)	Minneapolis 4, Minn.	1869	Bernhard Christensen	848	56
stana (C., S.)	Rock Island, Ill.	1860	Conrad Bergendoff	1,267	59
stana (C., S.)	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1860	Lawrence M. Stavig	779	62
ra (C., S.)	Aurora, Ill.	1893	Theodore P. Stephens	394	37
in (C., S.)	Sherman, Tex.	1849	William B. Guerrant	578	40
r University (C., S.)	Baldwin City, Kans.	1858	Nelson P. Horn	640	42
win-Wallace (C., S.)	Berea, Ohio	1845	Louis C. Wright	1,951	96
t College of the Sacred Heart ., S.)	Lake Forest, Ill.	1917	M. Margaret Reilly	305	30
er-Scotia (W., N.)	Concord, N. C.	1867	L. S. Cozart	150	23
(C.)	Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.	1860	Edward C. Fuller	277	41
ard (W.)	New York 27, N. Y.	1889	Millicent McIntosh (D.)	1,063	120
y (W., S.)	Miami 38, Fla.	1940	Mother Mary Gerald	280	23
a (C.)	Lewiston, Me.	1864	Charles F. Phillips	793	58
or Univ. (C., E., S.)	Waco, Tex.	1845	William R. White	4,710	234
er (W., S.)	Jenkintown, Pa.	1853	Raymon M. Kistler	592	67
aven (W., S.)	Jackson 4, Miss.	1894	G. T. Gillespie	240	28
d (C., S.)	Beloit, Wis.	1846	Carey Cronels	1,038	80
dict (C., E., S., N.)	Columbia, S. C.	1870	J. A. Bacoats	894	85
dictine Heights (W., E., S.)	Guthrie, Okla.	1917	Mother M. Rita Vessels	45	10
ett (W., N.)	Greensboro, N. C.	1926	David D. Jones	480	41
nington (W.)	Bennington, Vt.	1932	Frederick H. Burkhardt	300	52
a (C., S.)	Berea, Ky.	1855	Francis S. Hutchins	1,148	102
y (C., S.)	Mount Berry, Ga.	1926	James A. Lindsay	983	150
e Tift (W.)	Forsyth, Ga.	1849	W. Fred Gunn	253	26
any (C., S.)	Lindsborg, Kans.	1881	Emory K. Lindquist	446	40
any-Peniel (C., S.)	Bethany, Okla.	1899	Roy H. Cantrell	937	40
any (C., S.)	Bethany, W. Va.	1840	Wilbur H. Cramblet	763	52
el (C., S.)	North Newton, Kans.	1882	Edmund G. Kaufman	421	42
el (C., S.)	McKenzie, Tenn.	1842	Roy Newsome Baker	335	18
une-Cookman (C., S., N.)	Daytona Beach, Fla.	1904	Richard V. Moore	800	47
op (C., E., S., N.)	Marshall, Texas	1881	Joseph J. Rhoads	1,004	38
kburn (C.)	Carlinville, Ill.	1837	Robert P. Ludlum	335	29
infield Coll. (C.)	Bloomfield, N. J.	1868	Frederick Schweitzer	196	17
Mountain (W., S.)	Blue Mountain, Miss.	1873	Lawrence T. Lowrey	278	28
ton (C., S.)	Bluffton, Ohio	1900	Lloyd L. Ramseyer	329	32
Jones Univ. (C., S.)	Greenville, S. C.	1927	Bob Jones, Jr.	2,503	116

) College unless otherwise stated. C, co-educational; E, extension courses; N, attended predominantly Negroes; S, summer school; W, women only; (2) President unless otherwise stated; (*) denotes -grant college.

Name (1)	Location	Year Organ	Governing Official (2)	No. of Std's	NG ob Tch
Boston (part C., S.)	Chestnut Hill 67, Mass.	1863	William L. Keleher	8,733	
Boston Univ. (C., E., S.)	Boston 16, Mass.	1839	Daniel L. Marsh	21,613	1,
Bowdoin	Brunswick, Maine	1794	Kenneth C. M. Sills	1,000	
Bowling Green St. Un. (C., E., S.)	Bowling Green, Ohio.	1914	Frank J. Prout	4,525	
Bradley Un. (C., E., S.)	Peoria, Ill.	1897	David B. Owen	5,314	
Brandeis Un. (C.)	Waltham 54, Mass.	1948	Abram Leon Sachar	104	
Brenau (W., S.)	Gainesville, Ga.	1878	Josiah Crudup	302	
Brair Cliff (W.)	Sioux City 17, Iowa	1930	Sister Jean Marie	420	
Bridgeport, Un. of (C., S.)	Bridgeport 5, Conn.	1927	James H. Halsey	2,843	
Bridgewater (C., S.)	Bridgewater, Va.	1880	Warren D. Bowman	499	
Brigham Young Univ. (C., E., S.)	Provo, Utah	1875	Howard S. McDonald	4,497	
Brooklyn (C., E., S.)	Brooklyn 10, N. Y.	1930	Harry D. Gideonse	15,186	
Bklyn. Poly. Inst. of (part C., S.)	Brooklyn 2, N. Y.	1854	Harry S. Rogers	5,699	
Brown Univ. (part C., E.)	Providence 12, R. I.	1764	Henry M. Wriston	4,400	
Pembroke (W.)	Providence 6, R. I.	1891	M. S. Morriss (Dean)	906	(a)
Bryn Mawr (W.)	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	1880	Katharine E. McBride	724	
Bucknell Univ. (C., E., S.)	Lewisburg, Pa.	1846	HoraceA. Hildreth	2,411	
Buena Vista (C., S.)	Storm Lake, Iowa	1891	Henry Olson	560	
Buffalo, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Buffalo 14, N. Y.	1846	S. P. Capen (Chan.)	10,095	
Butler (C., S., N.)	Tyler, Tex.	1905	R. W. Puryear	221	
Butler Univ. (C., S.)	Indianapolis 7, Ind.	1850	M. O. Ross	4,600	
California Inst. of Technology	Pasadena 4, Calif.	1891	Lee A. DuBridge	1,300	
California State Poly. (E., S.)	San Luis Obispo, Calif.	1901	Julian A. McPhee	2,500	
*California, Un. of:					
Berkeley Campus	Berkeley, Calif.	1868	Robert Gordon Sproul	22,407	1,
Los Angeles Campus	Los Angeles, Calif.	1919	Clarence A. Dykstra	14,319	1,
Other Campuses				5,393	1,
Calvin Coll. & Sem. (C., S.)	Grand Rapids 6, Mich.	1876	Henry Schultze	1,406	
Calvin Coolidge College of Liberal Arts (C., S.)	Boston 8, Mass.	1936	A. Chesley York (Dean)	450	
Canisius (part C., S.)	Buffalo 8, N. Y.	1870	Raymond W. Schouten	3,050	
Canterbury (W., S.)	Danville, Ind.	1870	Douglas MacLaury	325	
Capital Univ. (C., E., S.)	Columbus 9, Ohio	1850	Harold L. Yochum	1,021	
Cardinal Stritch (W., S.)	Milwaukee 7, Wis.	1932	Sister Mary Ignatia	243	
Carleton (C.)	Northfield, Minn.	1866	Laurence M. Gould	1,091	
Carnegie Inst. of Tech. (C., S.)	Pittsburgh 13, Pa.	1900	Robert E. Doherty	3,238	
Carroll	Helena, Mont.	1909	Emmet J. Riley	375	
Carroll (C., S.)	Waukesha, Wis.	1846	Nelson V. Russell	765	
Carson-Newman (C., S.)	Jefferson City, Tenn.	1851	D. Harley Fite	900	
Carthage (C., S.)	Carthage, Ill.	1870	Erland Nelson	639	
Cascade (C., S.)	Portland 11, Oreg.	1918	C. J. Pike	219	
Case Inst. of Tech. (S.)	Cleveland 6, Ohio	1880	T. Keith Glennan	1,734	
Catawba (C., S.)	Salisbury, N. C.	1851	A. R. Keppel	864	
Cathedral College of the Immaculate Conception	Brooklyn 16, N. Y.	1914	R. B. McHugh (Rector)	119	
Catholic Un. of America (C., E., S.)	Washington 17, D. C.	1887	Patrick J. McCormick	4,475	
Cedar Crest (W.)	Allentown, Pa.	1867	Dale Hendry Moore	368	
Cedarville (C., E., S.)	Cedarville, Ohio	1894	Ira D. Vayhinger	200	
Centenary (C., S.)	Shreveport, La.	1825	Joe J. Mickle	1,708	
Centenary (C., S.)	Danville, Ind.	1946	E. C. Cummings	300	
Central (C., S.)	Pella, Iowa	1853	Gerrit T. Vander Lugt	513	
Central (C., S.)	Fayette, Mo.	1854	E. P. Puckett (Dean)	804	
Centre (C., S.)	Danville, Ky.	1819	Walter A. Groves	695	
Chapman (C., S.)	Los Angeles 27, Calif.	1861	George N. Reeves	380	
Charleston, Coll. of (C., S.)	Charleston 10, S. C.	1770	George D. Grice	394	
Chattanooga, Un. of (C., S.)	Chattanooga 3, Tenn.	1886	David A. Lockmiller	1,374	
Chestnut Hill (W., S.)	Philadelphia 18, Pa.	1871	Sister Maria Kostka	476	
Chicago, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Chicago 37, Ill.	1891	R. M. Hutchins (Chan.)	9,876	
Chico State (C., E., S.)	Chico, Calif.	1889	Aymer J. Hamilton	1,233	
Cincinnati, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Cincinnati 21, Ohio	1819	Raymond Walters	17,512	
Citadel, The (Military) (S.)	Charleston, S. C.	1842	Gen. C. P. Summerall	2,000	
City (C., E., S.)	New York 31, N. Y.	1847	Harry N. Wright	48,149	1.
Claflin Un. (C., S., N.)	Orangeburg, S. C.	1869	John J Seabrook	447	
Claremont (C., S.)	Claremont, Calif.	1925	Geo.C. S. Benson (Prov.)	515	
Clark (see Atlanta Un. System)					
Clark Un. (C., S.)	Worcester 3, Mass.	1887	Howard B. Jefferson	1,070	
Clarke (W., E., S.)	Dubuque, Iowa	1843	Sister Mary Anne Leone	500	
Clarkson Coll. of Tech. (S.)	Potsdam, N. Y.	1896	Jess Harrison Davis	1,665	
*Clemson Agricultural (S.)	Clemson, S. C.	1889	Robert F. Poole	3,645	
Coe (C., E., S.)	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1851	Byron S. Hollinshead	710	
Coker (W., S.)	Hartsville, S. C.	1908	Donald C. Agnew	313	
Colby (C.)	Waterville, Me.	1813	Julius S. Bixler	1,050	
Colgate University (S.)	Hamilton, N. Y.	1819	Everett Case	1,419	
College of Education & Ind. Arts (C., S., N.)	Wilberforce, Ohio	1887	Charles H. Wesley	1,380	
College of Mines & Metallurgy (see Texas, Un. of)					
Colleges of The Seneca:					
Hobart (S.)	Geneva, N. Y.	1822	Alan Willard Brown	856	
William Smith (W., S.)	Geneva, N. Y.	1908	Alan Willard Brown	297	
*Colorado A. & M. (C., E., S.)	Fort Collins, Colo.	1876	I. E. Newsom	4,431	
Fort Lewis Branch (C., S.)	Hesperus, Colo.	1911	E. H. Bader	226	
Colorado (C., S.)	Colo. Springs, Colo.	1874	William H. Gill	1,295	
Colorado School of Mines (C., S.)	Golden, Colo.	1874	Ben H. Parker	1,132	
Colorado, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Boulder, Colo.	1876	Robert L. Stearns	8,370	
Columbia (W.)	Columbia, S. C.	1854	Walter K. Greene	374	
(b) Columbia Un. (C., E., S.)	New York 27, N. Y.	1754	Dwight D. Eisenhower	27,625	2
Columbia, of Columbia Un.	New York 27, N. Y.	1754	Harry J. Carman (Dean)	2,300	
Conception Seminary	Conception, Mo.	1883	Stephen Schappler	140	
Concordia Theo. Seminary	Springfield, Ill.	1846	G. Christian Barth	281	
Concordia (C., S.)	Moorhead, Minn.	1891	J. N. Brown	1,096	
Connecticut (W.)	New London, Conn.	1911	Rosemary Park	841	
*Conn., Un. of (C., E., S.)	Storrs, Conn.	1881	Albert N. Jorgensen	7,238	
Converse (W.)	Spartanburg, S. C.	1889	Edward M. Gwathmey	390	
Cooper Union (C.)	New York 3, N. Y.	1859	Edwin S. Burdell	1,507	
Cornell (C., S.)	Mt. Vernon, Iowa	1853	Russell D. Cole	745	

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(a) Faculty of Brown University.

(b) Including teaching staffs of Barnard College, College of Pharmacy, Columbia College, N. Y. Sc of Social Work, and Teachers College.

Name (1)	Location	Year Organ	Governing Official (2)	No. of Std's	No. of Tchrs.
nell Un. (C., E., S.)	Ithaca, N. Y.	1865		9,579	1,414
ghton Un. (part C., S.)	Omaha 2, Nebr.	1878	William H. McCabe	2,700	356
er-Stockton (C., S.)	Canton, Mo.	1853	Walker H. McDonald	425	36
berland Un. (C., S.)	Lebanon, Tenn.	1842	Edwin S. Preston	464	39
ota Wesleyan Un. (C., S.)	Mitchell, S. Dak.	1885	Samuel M. Hilburn	390	38
a (C., E., S.)	Blair, Nebr.	1884	R. E. Morton	265	27
el Baker (see Southwestern L.)					
mouth	Hanover, N. H.	1769	John Sloan Dickey	2,962	315
d Lipscomb (C., S.)	Nashville 4, Tenn.	1891	Athens C. Pullias	741	44
idson (S.)	Davidson, N. C.	1836	John R. Cunningham	957	60
is and Elkins (C., S.)	Elkins, W. Va.	1904	R. B. Purdum	800	45
ton, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Dayton 9, Ohio	1850	George J. Renneker	2,374	190
ance (C., S.)	Defiance, Ohio	1885	H. D. Hopkins	475	35
aware State (C., E., N.)	Dover, Del.	1891	Howard D. Gregg	303	31
aware, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Newark, Del.	1833	William S. Carlson	2,550	208
son Un. (C.)	Granville, Ohio	1831	Kenneth I. Brown	1,290	90
ver, Un. of (C., S.)	Denver 10, Colo.	1864	A. C. Nelson (Act. Chan.)	10,732	571
aul Un. (C., E., S.)	Chicago 1, Ill.	1898	C. J. O'Malley	9,025	450
auw Un. (C.)	Greencastle, Ind.	1837	Clyde E. Wildman	2,214	132
roit Inst. of Tech. (C., S.)	Detroit 26, Mich.	1891	V. R. Lougheed (Dir. of Ed.)	2,800	125
roit, Un. of (C., S.)	Detroit 21, Mich.	1877	William J. Millor	9,787	480
kinson (C.)	Carlisle, Pa.	1773	William W. Edel	1,020	77
ard Un. (C., N.)	New Orleans 19, La.	1930	Albert W. Dent	636	53
ne (C., S.)	Crete, Nebr.	1872	David L. Crawford	460	37
minican (part C., S.)	San Rafael, Calif.	1891	Sister M. Patrick	323	40
ke Un. (C., S.)	Des Moines 11, Iowa.	1881	H. G. Harmon	5,355	230
w Un. (C.)	Madison, N. J.	1867	Fred G. Holloway	647	60
kel Inst. of Tech. (C., S.)	Philadelphia 4, Pa.	1891	James Creese	3,652	231
osie (C., E., S.)	Philadelphia 32, Pa.	1905	Abraham A. Neuman	90	15
ry (C., S.)	Springfield 2, Mo.	1873	James F. Findlay	800	54
uque, Un. of (C., S.)	Dubuque, Iowa	1852	Rollo LaPorte	698	51
hesne Coll. of the Sacred Heart (C.)	Omaha 3, Nebr.	1881	Mother Helen Casey	270	23
e University (C., S.)	Durham, N. C.	1838	A. Hollis Edens	5,025	583
barton College of Holy Cross (C., S.)	Washington 8, D. C.	1935	Sister Mary Frederick	204	39
uesne Un. (C., S.)	Pittsburgh 19, Pa.	1881	Francis P. Smith	5,100	309
ouville (W.)	Buffalo 1, N. Y.	1908	Sister Jane Frances	428	35
ham (C., S.)	Richmond, Ind.	1847	Thomas E. Jones	815	54
Tennessee State (C., S.)	Johnson City, Tenn.	1911	Charles C. Sherrod	2,235	95
Texas Baptist (C., E., S.)	Marshall, Texas.	1914	H. D. Bruce	557	31
ern Mennonite (C., S.)	Harrisonburg, Va.	1917	J. R. Mumau (Act.)	256	23
ern Nazarene (C., S.)	Wollaston 70, Mass.	1918	Edward S. Mann	578	30
tern New Mexico (C., E., S.)	Portales, N. Mex.	1934	Floyd D. Golden	727	59
ewood (W., E., S.)	Madison, Wis.	1927	Sis. M. Dunstan (Dean)	523	36
abethtown (C., E., S.)	Elizabethtown, Pa.	1899	A. C. Baugher	377	30
hurst (C.)	Elmhurst, Ill.	1871	Henry W. Dinkmeyer	750	43
ira (W.)	Elmira, N. Y.	1855	Lewis Eldred	385	42
n (C., S.)	Elon College, N. C.	1889	Leon Edgar Smith	1,079	50
rson (C., E., S.)	Boston 16, Mass.	1880	Boylston Green	440	45
manuel (W.)	Boston 15, Mass.	1919	Sister Margaret Patricia	740	68
manuel Missionary (C., S.)	Berrien Springs, Mich.	1874	Alvin W. Johnson	1,225	55
ory & Henry (C., S.)	Emory, Va.	1836	Foye G. Gibson	592	29
ory Un. (part C., S.)	Emory Univ., Ga.	1836	Goodrich C. White	3,567	572
poria, Coll. of (C., S.)	Emporia, Kans.	1882	Paul B. McCleave	329	35
kine (C., S.)	Due West, S. C.	1839	Robert C. Grier	406	35
eka (C., S.)	Eureka, Ill.	1855	Burrus Dickinson	386	27
nsville (C., E., S.)	Evansville 4, Ind.	1854	Lincoln B. Hale	1,444	90
leigh Dickinson (C., S.)	Rutherford, N. J.	1942	Peter Sammartino	1,617	78
n (C.)	Cleveland 15, Ohio.	1881	Edward Hodnett	5,125	285
is Institute (C., S.)	Big Rapids, Mich.	1884	Byron J. Brophy	1,067	48
lay (C., S.)	Findlay, Ohio.	1882	H. Clifford Fox	313	26
University (C., S., N.)	Nashville 8, Tenn.	1865	Charles S. Johnson	1,023	72
a Macdonald (W.)	Red Springs, N. C.	1896	Henry G. Bedinger	284	26
rida A. & M. (C., E., S., N.)	Tallahassee, Fla.	1887	William H. Gray, Jr.	1,619	125
rida Nor. & Ind. (C., S., N.)	St. Augustine, Fla.	1892	John L. Tilley	553	32
rida Southern (C., S.)	Lakeland, Fla.	1885	Ludd M. Spivey	2,000	106
rida State Un. (C., E., S.)	Tallahassee, Fla.	1857	Doak S. Campbell	5,987	457
rida, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Gainesville, Fla.	1853	J. Hillis Miller	9,768	683
tbonne (see St. Louis Un.)					
dham Un. (part C., E., S.)	New York 58, N. Y.	1841	Laurence J. McGinley	9,777	443
t Hays Kans. St. (C., E., S.)	Hays, Kans.	1901	Lyman D. Wooster	1,042	100
t Lewis Branch (see Colo.					
gric. & Mech. Coll.)					
t Valley State (C., E., S., N.)	Fort Valley, Ga.	1895	Cornelius V. Troup	691	45
nklin (C., S.)	Franklin, Ind.	1834	Robert H. Kent	561	35
nklin and Marshall	Lancaster, Pa.	1787	Theodore A. Distler	1,300	80
nklin Un. (C., S.)	Columbus 15, Ohio.	1902	Newell L. Gates (Dir.)	2,975	51
sno State (C., E., S.)	Fresno, Calif.	1911	Arnold E. Joyal	3,076	188
nds Un. (C., E., S.)	Wichita 12, Kans.	1898	S. Arthur Watson	628	46
man Un. (C., S.)	Greenville, S. C.	1826	John L. Plyler	1,399	78
laudet (C.)	Washington 2, D. C.	1864	Leonard M. Elstad	206	21
non (S.)	Erie, Pa.	1944	Joseph J. Wehrle	1,300	65
eva (C., E., S.)	Beaver Falls, Pa.	1848	Charles M. Lee (Act.)	802	60
rge Fox (C.)	Newbery, Ore.	1891	Gervas A. Carey	158	24
rge Pepperdine (C., S.)	Los Angeles 44, Calif.	1937	Hugh M. Tiner	1,578	125
rge Washington Un. (C., S.)	Washington 6, D. C.	1821	Cloyd H. Marvin	11,896	800
rge Williams (C., E., S.)	Chicago 15, Ill.	1890	Harold C. Coffman	369	33
rgetown (C., S.)	Georgetown, Ky.	1829	Samuel S. Hill	715	50
rgetown Un. (part C., S.)	Washington 7, D. C.	1789	Hunter Guthrie	5,667	604
rgia Inst. of Tech. (E., S.)	Atlanta, Ga.	1885	Blake R. Van Leer	4,735	350
rgia State (C., E., S. N.)	Industrial Coll., Ga.	1890	James A. Colston	1,216	67
St. Coll. for Women (E., S.)	Milledgeville, Ga.	1889	Guy H. Wells	1,028	102
rgia State Woman's (E., S.)	Valdosta, Ga.	1906	J. Ralph Thaxton	325	26
rgia, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Athens, Ga.	1785	Jonathan C. Rogers	7,780	417
tlanta Div. (C., S.)	Atlanta, Ga.	1913	George M. Sparks	5,327	177
rgian Court (W., S.)	Lakewood, N. J.	1908	Sister Marie Anna	230	39
ttysburg (C., S.)	Gettysburg, Pa.	1832	Henry W. A. Hanson	1,245	94

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Name (1)	Location	Year Organ	Governing Official (2)	No. of Std's	No. of Tchrs.
Goddard (C.)	Plainfield, Vt.	1938	Royce S. Pitkin	120	19
Gonzaga Un. (C., S.)	Spokane, Wash.	1887	Francis E. Corkery	1,642	137
Good Counsel (W.)	White Plains, N. Y.	1923	Sister M. Dolores	381	36
Gordon College of Theology and Missions (C., S.)	Boston 15, Mass.	1889	T. Leonard Lewis	452	34
Goshen (C., E., S.)	Goshen, Ind.	1894	Ernest Edgar Miller	635	40
Goucher (W.)	Baltimore 18, Md.	1885	Otto F. Kraushaar	755	61
Grambling (C., E., S., N.)	Grambling, La.	1902	R. W. E. Jones	902	67
Greensboro (W.)	Greensboro, N. C.	1838	Luther L. Gobbel	397	34
Greenville (C., S.)	Greenville, Ill.	1892	Henry J. Long	439	3
Grinnell (C.)	Grinnell, Iowa	1846	Samuel N. Stevens	1,093	88
Grove City (C., S.)	Grove City, Pa.	1876	Weir C. Ketler	1,406	70
Guilford (C., S.)	Guilford College, N. C.	1834	Clyde A. Milner	588	34
Gustavus Adolphus (C., S.)	St. Peter, Minn.	1862	Edgar M. Carlson	1,271	70
H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial (see Tulane Un., La.)					
Hamilton	Clinton, N. Y.	1812	Robert W. McEwen	578	60
Hamline University (C., S.)	St. Paul 4, Minn.	1854	Hurst R. Anderson	1,221	80
Hampden-Sydney	Hampden-Sydney, Va.	1776	Edgar G. Gammon	432	26
Hampton Inst. (C., E., S., N.)	Hampton, Va.	1868	Alonzo G. Moron	1,547	139
Hanover (C.)	Hanover, Ind.	1827	Albert G. Parker, Jr.	675	40
Hardin (C., S.)	Wichita Falls, Texas.	1922	James B. Boren	2,601	109
Hardin-Simmons Un. (C., E., S.)	Abilene, Tex.	1891	R. N. Richardson	2,079	94
Harding (C., S.)	Searcy, Ark.	1924	George S. Benson	633	41
Hartwick (C., E., S.)	Oneonta, N. Y.	1928	Henry J. Arnold	557	41
Harvard Un. (part C., S.)	Cambridge 38, Mass.	1636	James Bryant Conant	11,175	2,500
Hastings (C., S.)	Hastings, Nebr.	1882	W. M. French	760	58
Haverford	Haverford, Pa.	1833	Gilbert F. White	526	76
*Hawaii, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Honolulu 10, T. H.	1907	Gregg M. Sinclair	4,321	234
Heidelberg (C., S.)	Tiffin 4, Ohio	1850	W. Terry Wickham	783	52
Hendrix (C., S.)	Conway, Ark.	1884	Matt L. Ellis	548	35
High Point (C., E., S.)	High Point, N. C.	1924	Dennis H. Cook	748	3
Hillsdale (C., S.)	Hillsdale, Mich.	1844	Harvey L. Turner	676	48
Hiram (C., S.)	Hiram, Ohio	1850	Paul H. Fall	676	48
Hobart (see Coll. of the Seneca)					
Hofstra (C., S.)	Hempstead, N. Y.	1935	John C. Adams	2,351	135
Hollins (W.)	Hollins College, Va.	1842	Bessie C. Randolph	340	47
Holy Cross, Coll. of the	Worcester 3, Mass.	1843	John A. O'Brien	1,698	115
Holy Names, Coll. of the (W., S.)	Oakland 12, Calif.	1890	Sister M. Rose Emmanuella	326	52
Hood (W.)	Frederick, Md.	1893	Andrew G. Truxal	518	51
Hope (C., S.)	Holland, Mich.	1862	Irwin J. Lubbers	1,189	60
Houghton (C., S.)	Houghton, N. Y.	1883	Stephen W. Paine	804	4
Houston, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Houston 4, Tex.	1934	Edison E. Oberholtzer	11,122	53
Howard (C., E., S.)	Birmingham 6, Ala.	1842	Harwell G. Davis	1,430	7
Howard Payne (C., E., S.)	Brownwood, Tex.	1889	Thomas H. L. Taylor	956	4
Howard Un. (C., E., S., N.)	Washington 1, D. C.	1867	M. W. Johnson	5,875	46
Humboldt State (C., S.)	Arcata, Calif.	1914	Arthur S. Gist	690	4
Hunter (part C., S.)	New York 21, N. Y.	1870	George N. Shuster	11,816	63
Huntingdon (C., S.)	Montgomery 6, Ala.	1854	Hubert Searcy	686	4
Huntington (C., S.)	Huntington, Ind.	1896	Elmer Becker	279	2
Huron (C., E., S.)	Huron, S. Dak.	1883	George F. McDougall	253	2
Idaho, Coll. of (C., S.)	Caldwell, Idaho	1891	L. A. Williams (Act.)	527	3
Idaho State (C., S.)	Pocatello, Idaho	1901	Carl McIntosh	1,981	11
*Idaho, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Moscow, Idaho	1889	J. E. Buchanan	3,475	28
Illinois (C.)	Jacksonville, Ill.	1829	H. Gary Hudson	498	3
Illinois Inst. of Tech. (C., E., S.)	Chicago, Ill.	1940	Henry T. Heald	7,866	36
*Illinois, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Urbana-Chicago-Galesburg, Ill.	1868	George D. Stoddard	28,619	3,98
Illinois Wesleyan Un. (C., S.)	Bloomington, Ill.	1850	Merrill J. Holmes	1,283	9
Immaculata (W., S.)	Immaculata, Pa.	1920	Vincent L. Burns	330	4
Immaculate Heart (W., S.)	Los Angeles 27, Calif.	1916	Mother M. Eucharia	714	5
Incarnate Word (W., S.)	San Antonio 2, Tex.	1881	Sister M. Columkille	607	6
Indiana Central (C., S.)	Indianapolis, Ind.	1902	I. Lynd Esch	432	3
Indiana Technical (S.)	Fort Wayne 2, Ind.	1930	Archie T. Keene	1,496	6
Indiana Un. (C., E.)	Bloomington, Ind.	1820	Herman B. Wells	12,702	70
Institute for Advanced Study (C.)	Princeton, N. J.	1930	Rob. Oppenheimer (Dir.)	100	
Iona (S.)	New Rochelle, N. Y.	1940	Arthur A. Loftus	1,347	
*Iowa State College of Agri. & Mech. Arts (C., E., S.)	Ames, Iowa	1858	Charles E. Friley	8,912	94
Iowa State Un. of (C., E., S.)	Iowa City, Iowa	1847	Virgil M. Hancher	10,508	1,24
Iowa Wesleyan (C., E., S.)	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	1842	Stanley B. Niles	577	
Istanbul Woman's (W.)	Istanbul, Turkey	1890	Floyd H. Black	239	
Jackson (Mass.) (see Tufts Coll.)					
James Millikin Un. (C., S.)	Decatur, Ill.	1901	J. Walter Malone	1,384	14
Jamestown (C., S.)	Jamestown, N. Dak.	1883	L. Vernon Caine (Act.)	678	
Jarvis Christian (C., S., N.)	Hawkins, Tex.	1912	P. C. Washington	226	
John B. Stetson Un. (C., S.)	DeLand, Fla.	1883	J. Ollie Edmunds	1,783	11
John Brown Un. (C., S.)	Siloam Springs, Ark.	1919	John E. Brown, Jr. (Chairman of the Bd.)	406	
John Carroll Un. (part C., S.)	Cleveland 18, Ohio	1886	Frederick E. Welfle	2,165	11
Johns Hopkins Un. (part C., S.)	Baltimore 18, Md.	1876	Detlev W. Bronk	3,227	99
Johnson C. Smith Un. (C., E., S., N.)	Charlotte 6, N. C.	1867	Hardy Liston	782	
Judson (W.)	Marion, Ala.	1838	J. I. Riddle	237	
Juniata (C., S.)	Huntingdon, Pa.	1876	Calvert N. Ellis	653	
Kalamazoo (C.)	Kalamazoo 49, Mich.	1833	John S. Everton	700	
Kansas City, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Kansas City 4, Mo.	1929	Clarence R. Decker	4,094	2
*Kansas State Coll. of Agric. & Applied Science (C., E., S.)	Manhattan, Kans.	1863	Milton S. Eisenhower	7,642	7
Kansas, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Lawrence, Kans.	1865	D. W. Malott (Chan.)	10,352	5
Kansas Wesleyan Un. (C., S.)	Salina, Kans.	1885	Herbert J. Root	567	
Kent State Un. (C., E., S.)	Kent, Ohio	1910	George A. Bowman	5,295	2
*Kentucky State (C., E., S., N.)	Frankfort, Ky.	1886	Rufus B. Atwood	799	
*Kentucky, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Lexington, Ky.	1865	Herman L. Donovan	7,353	4
Kentucky Wesleyan (C., S.)	Winchester, Ky.	1866	Paul Shell Powell	284	
Kenyon	Gambier, Ohio	1824	Gordon K. Chalmers	537	
Keuka (W.)	Keuka Park, N. Y.	1890	Katherine G. Blyley	432	
King (C., E., S.)	Bristol, Tenn.	1867	Robert T. L. Liston	231	
Kletzing (C., S.)	University Park, Ia.	1906	Worthy A. Spring	100	

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Name (1)	Location	Year Organ	Governing Official (2)	No. of Std's	No. of Tchrs.
(C., S.)	Galesburg, Ill.	1837	Sharvy G. Umbeck	795	67
ville (C., N.)	Knoxville 16, Tenn.	1875	J. Reed Miller	249	17
liff (W., S.)	Highland Falls, N. Y.	1933	Sister M. Borromeo	187	34
ette (S.)	Easton, Pa.	1826	Ralph C. Hutchison	1,955	135
ange (C.)	LaGrange, Ga.	1831	Waights G. Henry, Jr.	143	23
Erie (W., E.)	Painesville, Ohio	1856	Helen D. Bragdon	167	30
Forest (C., E., S.)	Lake Forest, Ill.	1857	Ernest Amos Johnson	911	50
uth (C., S.)	Jackson, Tenn.	1924	Richard E. Womack	356	25
(C., S., N.)	Jackson, Tenn.	1882	James H. White	476	23
ier (W.)	Greenwood, S. C.	1872	Boyce M. Grier	150	26
gston Un. (C., E., S., N.)	Langston, Okla.	1897	G. Lamar Harrison	872	68
lle	Philadelphia 41, Pa.	1863	Brother Gregorian Paul	1,853	70
ierra (C., E., S.)	Arlington, Calif.	1922	G. T. Anderson	870	55
rne (C.)	LaVerne, Calif.	1891	Harold D. Fasnacht	259	29
ence (C.)	Appleton, Wis.	1847	Nathan M. Pusey	987	80
ence Inst. of Tech. (S.)	Highland Park, Mich.	1932	E. George Lawrence	2,450	90
non Valley (C., E., S.)	Annville, Pa.	1866	Clyde A. Lynch	806	52
re (W., E., S.)	Belleville, Ill.	1938	Sister M. Leontine	164	22
eh Un. (part C., S.)	Bethlehem, Pa.	1865	Martin D. Whitaker	3,707	308
ld (C., E., S., N.)	Baker, La.	1870	J. M. Frazier	468	24
oyne (C., S., N.)	Memphis 6, Tenn.	1870	Hollis F. Price	408	23
ir Rhyne (C., S.)	Hickory, N. C.	1891	P. E. Monroe	865	43
s and Clark (C., E., S.)	Portland, Oreg.	1867	Morgan S. Odell	1,183	95
stone (W., S.)	Gaffney, S. C.	1845	Robert C. Granberry	391	42
on Memorial Un. (C., S.)	Harrogate, Tenn.	1897	Robert L. Kincaid	537	34
oln Un. (C., E., S., N.)	Jefferson City, Mo.	1866	Sherman D. Scruggs	1,038	79
on Un. (N.)	Lincoln Univ., Pa.	1854	Horace M. Bond	476	41
nwood (W.)	St. Charles, Mo.	1827	Franc L. McCluer	429	56
ld (C., S.)	McMinnville, Oreg.	1858	Harry L. Dillin	786	55
gstone (C., E., S., N.)	Salisbury, N. C.	1882	William J. Trent	363	32
Island Un. (C., E., S.)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1926	Tristram W. Metcalfe	4,500	215
s (S.)	Dubuque, Iowa	1839	S. D. Luby	1,473	93
to Heights (W., S.)	Loretto, Colo.	1918	Sister Frances Marie	406	44
siana (C., S.)	Pineville, La.	1906	Edgar Godbold	846	47
siana Poly. Inst. (C., S.)	Ruston, La.	1894	Claybrook Cottingham	2,418	180
St. U. & A. & M. Coll. (C., E., S.)	Baton Rouge 3, La.	1860	Harold W. Stoke	9,912	653
sville Municipal (of Un. of uisville) (C., E., S., N.)	Louisville 3, Ky.	1931	John W. Taylor	371	17
sville, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Louisville 8, Ky.	1798	John W. Taylor	9,790	308
al Textile Institute (C.)	Lowell, Mass.	1895	Kenneth R. Fox	612	63
la (part C., S.)	Baltimore 10, Md.	1852	Francis X. Talbot	1,528	84
la Un. (S.)	Los Angeles 45, Calif.	1865	Charles S. Casassa	2,007	93
la Un. (part C., E., S.)	Chicago 26, Ill.	1870	James T. Hussey	7,812	413
est Baden (S.)	W. Baden Springs, Ind.	1934	Janes F. Maguire	197	28
la Un. (part C., S.)	New Orleans 18, La.	1911	Thomas J. Shields	3,214	200
er (C., E., S.)	Decorah, Iowa	1861	Johannes W. Ylvisaker	910	53
ming (C., S.)	Williamsport 10, Pa.	1812	John W. Long	912	53
hburg (C., S.)	Lynchburg, Va.	1903	Riley B. Montgomery	732	53
alester (C., S.)	St. Paul 5, Minn.	1885	Charles J. Turck	1,798	131
MurrayColl. forWomen (E., S.)	Jacksonville, Ill.	1846	Clarence P. McClelland	734	60
ison (C., E., S.)	Madison, Tenn.	1904	Walter E. Straw	311	35
ine, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Orono, Maine	1865	Arthur A. Hauck	4,882	328
chester (C., S.)	No. Manchester, Ind.	1895	Vernon F. Schwalm	958	51
hattan (E., S.)	New York 63, N. Y.	1853	Brother B. Thomas	2,502	165
hattanville College of the Sa- d Heart (W., S.)	New York 27, N. Y.	1841	Eleanor M. O'Byrne	462	84
garet Morrison Carnegie (see rnegie Inst. of Tech.)					
ian (W., S.)	Indianapolis 44, Ind.	1937	Sister Mary Kevin	235	24
ian (S.)	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1928	Thomas A. O'Donnell	45	13
ietta (C., S.)	Marietta, Ohio	1835	W. Bay Irvine	1,314	76
ion (C., S.)	Marion, Ind.	1920	W. F. McConn	545	23
lboro (part C., E., S.)	Marlboro, Vt.	1946	Walter Hendricks	102	13
quette Un. (C., S.)	Milwaukee 3, Wis.	1864	Edward J. O'Donnell	8,603	770
shall (C., E., S.)	Huntington 1, W. Va.	1837	Stewart H. Smith	3,146	159
y Baldwin (W.)	Staunton, Va.	1842	Frank Bell Lewis	321	35
y Hardin-Baylor (W., E., S.)	Belton, Tex.	1845	Gordon G. Singleton	517	45
y Manse (W., E., S.)	Toledo 10, Ohio	1922	Sister M. Catherine	176	42
y Washington (see Va., Un. of)					
ycrest (see St. Ambrose)					
grove (W., S.)	Detroit 21, Mich.	1910	Sister M. Honora	770	92
yland Coll. for Women	Lutherville, Md.	1853	W. H. Moore III	236	22
ryland State (C., E., N.)	Princess Anne, Md.	1886	John T. Williams	309	37
ryland, Un. of (C, E., S.)	College Park and Baltimore 1, Md.	1807	Harry C. Byrd	15,900	1,050
ylhurst (W., E., S.)	Marylhurst 1, Oreg.	1930	Sister M. Rose Augusta	204	40
ymount (W., S.)	Salina, Kans.	1922	Mother M. Chrysostom	285	36
ymount (W.)	Tarrytown, N. Y.	1907	Rev. Mother M. Therese Dalton	542	60
yville (Mo.) (see St. Louis U.)					
yville (C.)	Maryville, Tenn.	1819	Ralph Waldo Lloyd	834	63
ywood (W., E., S.)	Scranton 9, Pa.	1915	Sis. M. Sylvia Morgan	570	56
ss. Inst. of Tech. (C., S.)	Cambridge 39, Mass.	1861	James R. Killian, Jr.	5,200	800
ss., Un. of (C., S.)	Amherst, Mass.	1863	Ralph A. Van Meter	4,030	256
ndree (C., E., S.)	Lebanon, Ill.	1928	Carl C. Bracy	346	25
urry (C., E., S.)	Abilene, Tex.	1923	Harold G. Cooke	600	40
herson (C., S.)	McPherson, Kans.	1887	W. W. Peters	489	33
cer Un. (C., E., S.)	Macon, Ga.	1833	Spright Dowell	1,782	70
cy (W., S.)	Detroit 19, Mich.	1941	Sister Mary P. Garvey	451	39
cyhurst (C., S.)	Erie, Pa.	1926	Mother M. D. Preston	300	32
edith (W., S.)	Raleigh, N. C.	1899	Carlyle Campbell	503	45
rill-Palmer (C., S.)	Detroit, Mich.	1920	Esther McGinnis (Dir.)	112	31
mi, Un. of (C., S.)	Coral Gables, Fla.	1925	Bowman F. Ashe	8,607	443
mi Un. (C., E., S.)	Oxford, Ohio	1809	Ernest H. Hahne	5,040	299
higan College of Mining & echnology (C., E., S.)	Houghton, Mich.	1885	Grover C. Dillman	1,979	165
chigan State (C., E., S.)	East Lansing, Mich.	1855	John A. Hannah	16,010	956
higan, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1817	Alexander G. Ruthven	20,307	1,187
ddlebury (C., S.)	Middlebury, Vt.	1800	Samuel S. Stratton	1,202	78
land (C., S.)	Fremont, Nebr.	1887	W. P. Hieronymus	439	36

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Miles (C., E., S., N.)	Birmingham 8, Ala.	1905	W. A. Bell	698	2
Millard Fillmore (see Buffalo, Un. of)					
Milligan (C., S.)	Milligan Coll., Tenn.	1882	Elmer C. Lewis (Act.)	420	3
Mills (part C., E., S.)	Oakland 13, Calif.	1852	Lynn T. White, Jr.	802	9
Millsaps (C., S.)	Jackson, Miss.	1892	Marion L. Smith	800	4
Milton (C., S.)	Milton, Wis.	1867	Carroll L. Hill	362	3
Milwaukee-Downer (W.)	Milwaukee 11, Wis.	1851	Lucia R. Briggs	426	4
Mines & Metallurgy, School of (see Missouri, Un. of)					
*Minnesota, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Minneapolis 14, Minn.	1851	James L. Morrill	26,082	1,39
Misericordia (W.)	Dallas, Pa.	1923	Sister Marie Teresa	460	4
Mission House College and Theol. Seminary (C.)	Plymouth, Wis.	1862	Paul Grosshuesch	242	2
Mississippi (C., S.)	Clinton, Miss.	1826	Dotson Nelson	1,086	5
Mississippi Industrial (C., S., N.)	Holly Springs, Miss.	1905	W. M. Frazier	620	2
*Mississippi State (C., E., S.)	State College, Miss.	1878	Fred T. Mitchell	3,286	20
Miss. State Coll. for Women	Columbus, Miss.	1884	B. L. Parkinson	1,095	8
Mississippi, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Oxford, Miss.	1848	John D. Williams (Chan.)	3,876	29
*Missouri, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Columbia, Mo.	1839	Fred'k A. Middlebush	15,087	1,39
Mines and Met., Sch. of (C., S.)	Rolla, Mo.	1870	Curtis L. Wilson (Dean)	2,528	17
Missouri Valley (C., E., S.)	Marshall, Mo.	1889	H. Roe Bartle	530	4
Monmouth (C., S.)	Monmouth, Ill.	1853	James H. Grier	939	7
Montana School of Mines (C.)	Butte, Mont.	1893	Francis A. Thompson	311	2
*Montana State (C., S.)	Bozeman, Mont.	1893	Roland R. Renne	3,445	25
Montana State Un. (C., E., S.)	Missoula, Mont.	1893	James A. McCain	3,783	18
Montreat (W., E.)	Montreat, N. C.	1916	J. Rupert McGregor	189	2
Moravian (S.)	Bethlehem, Pa.	1807	Raymond S. Haupert	390	3
Moravian Coll. for Women	Bethlehem, Pa.	1742	David E. Weinland	221	2
Morehead State (C., E., S.)	Morehead, Ky.	1923	Wm. Jesse Baird	575	5
Morehouse (see Atlanta Un. Sys.)					
Morgan State (C., E., S., N.)	Baltimore 12, Md.	1867	Martin D. Jenkins	1,811	7
Morningside (C., E., S.)	Sioux City 20, Iowa	1889	Earl A. Roadman	956	6
Morris (C., E., S., N.)	Sumter, S. C.	1908	O. R. Reuben	598	2
Morris Brown (C., N.)	Atlanta, Ga.	1881	W. A. Fountain, Jr.	924	4
Morris Harvey (C., E., S.)	Charleston 4, W. Va.	1888	Leonard Riggleman	2,345	7
Mt. Angel Coll. & Sem. (E.)	Mt. Angel, Ore.	1889	Thomas Meier	120	1
Mt. Holyoke (W.)	South Hadley, Mass.	1837	Roswell G. Ham	1,188	15
Mt. Mary (W., E., S.)	Milwaukee 13, Wis.	1915	Edward A. Fitzpatrick	578	6
Mt. Mercy (W., S.)	Pittsburgh 13, Fla.	1929	Mother M. F. McConnell	543	4
Mt. St. Joseph Coll. of (W., S.)	Mt. St. Joseph, Ohio.	1920	Mother Mary Zoe	378	4
Mt. St. Mary (W., E., S.)	Hooksett, N. H.	1934	Sister M. Mauritia (D.)	236	2
Mt. St. Mary's (W., S.)	Los Angeles 24, Calif.	1925	Sister Marie de Lourdes	380	4
Mt. St. Mary's (E., S.)	Emmitsburg, Md.	1808	John L. Sheridan	650	3
Mt. St. Scholastica (W., S.)	Atchison, Kans.	1926	Rev. Mother L. Dooley	404	3
Mt. St. Vincent, Coll. of (W.)	New York 63, N. Y.	1910	Sister Catherine Marie	610	6
Mt. Union (C., S.)	Alliance, Ohio	1846	Charles B. Ketcham	978	5
Muhlenberg (S.)	Allentown, Pa.	1848	Levering Tyson	1,176	7
Mundelein (W., S.)	Chicago 40, Ill.	1930	Sister Mary Josephine	905	6
Munic. Un. of Omaha (C., E., S.)	Omaha 1, Nebr.	1908	Rowland Haynes	2,260	6
Munic. Un. of Wichita (C., E., S.)	Wichita 6, Kans.	1895	W. M. Jardine	3,055	10
Muskingum (C., S.)	New Concord, Ohio	1837	Robert N. Montgomery	1,259	7
Nasson (W.)	Springvale, Maine	1912	Harrison M. Davis, Jr.	100	1
Nazareth	Louisville 3, Ky.	1920	Sister Mary A. Coady	840	7
Nazareth (W., S.)	Nazareth, Mich.	1897	Sister Mary Kevin	284	1
Nazareth (W., E., S.)	Rochester 10, N. Y.	1924	Rev. Mother R. Miriam	425	3
Nebraska Central (C., E., S.)	Central City, Nebr.	1899	O. W. Carrell	49	
Nebraska St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Chadron, Nebr.	1911	Wiley G. Brooks	375	2
Nebraska St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Kearney, Nebr.	1905	Herbert L. Cushing	854	5
Nebraska St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Peru, Nebr.	1867	W. N. Nichols	400	3
Nebraska St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Wayne, Nebr.	1891	Victor P. Morey	819	5
*Nebraska; Un. of (C., E., S.)	Lincoln 8, Nebr.	1869	R. G. Gustavson (Chan.)	10,073	41
Nebraska Wesleyan Un. (C., E., S.)	Lincoln 4, Nebr.	1887	J. L. Knight, Jr. (Chan.)	913	7
*Nevada, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Reno, Nev.	1874	John O. Moseley	1,708	11
*New Hamp., Un. of (C., E., S.)	Durham, N. H.	1866	Arthur A. Adams	3,291	25
*New Mexico College of Agric. and Mech. Arts (C., E., S.)	State College, N. Mex.	1889	J. W. Branson (Act.)	1,850	11
New Mex. Sch. of Mines (C., S.)	Socorro, N. Mex.	1889	E. J. Workman	275	2
New Mex., Un. of (C., E., S.)	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	1889	Tom L. Popejoy	4,514	23
New Rochelle, Coll. of (W.)	New Rochelle, N. Y.	1904	Mother Aquinas (Dean)	870	7
New Sch. for Soc. Research (C)	New York 11, N. Y.	1919	Bryn J. Hovde	6,500	2
New York Un. (C., E., S.)	New York 3, N. Y.	1831	Harry W. Chase (Chan.)	43,215	3,2
Newberry (C., E., S.)	Newberry, S. C.	1856	James C. Kinard	589	4
Newcomb Mem. (see Tulane U., La.)					
Niagara Un. (C., E., S.)	Niagara Univ., N. Y.	1856	Francis L. Meade	1,750	1
North Carolina (C., E., S., N.)	Durham, N. C.	1910	Alfonso Elder	1,076	7
*No. Car. A. & T. (C., S., N.)	Greensboro, N. C.	1891	F. D. Bluford	3,059	1
*North Carolina, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Chapel Hill, N. C.	1789	R. B. House (Chan.)	7,603	6
*State Coll. of A. & E. (C., E., S.)	Raleigh, N. C.	1889	J. W. Harrelson (Chan.)	4,915	4
Woman's (E., S.)	Greensboro, N. C.	1892	W. C. Jackson (Chan.)	2,164	1
North Central (C.)	Naperville, Ill.	1861	C. Harve Geiger	893	7
*North Dakota Agric. (C., S.)	Fargo, N. Dak.	1890	Frederick S. Hultz	2,629	1
North Dakota, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Grand Forks, N. Dak.	1883	John C. West	2,958	2
North Georgia (C., S.)	Dahlonega, Ga.	1873	Meritt E. Hoag	702	7
Northeastern Un. (C., S.)	Boston 15, Mass.	1898	Carl S. Ell	9,223	3
Northland (C., S.)	Ashland, Wis.	1892	Lewis H. Brumbaugh	332	3
Northwest Nazarene (C., S.)	Nampa, Idaho	1913	Lewis T. Corlett	793	5
Northwestern (C.)	Watertown, Wis.	1865	Erwin E. Kowalke	312	2
Northwestern Un. (C., S.)	Evanston & Chicago	1851	J. Roscoe Miller	10,000	1,0
Norwich Un. (S.)	Northfield, Vt.	1819	Homer L. Dodge	600	6
Notre Dame, Coll. of (W., S.)	Baltimore 10, Md.	1895	Sister Mary Frances	440	3
Notre Dame (W., S.)	Staten Island, N. Y.	1933	Mother Saint Egbert (D.)	301	2
Notre Dame (W.)	So. Euclid 21, Ohio	1922	Mother Mary Agnes	288	3
Notre Dame, Un. of (S.)	Notre Dame, Ind.	1842	John J. Cavanaugh	4,800	2
Oakland City (C., S.)	Oakland City, Ind.	1885	James E. Cox	200	1
Oakwood (C., S., N.)	Huntsville, Ala.	1896	Frank L. Peterson	522	3
Oberlin (C.)	Oberlin, Ohio	1833	William E. Stevenson	2,105	1
Occidental (C., S.)	Los Angeles 41, Calif.	1887	Arthur G. Coons	1,315	1
Oglethorpe Un. (C., S.)	Oglethorpe Univ., Ga.	1835	Philip Weltner	240	2
Ohio Northern Un. (C., E., S.)	Ada, Ohio	1871	Frank McIntosh	1,044	7
*Ohio State Un. (C., S.)	Columbus 10, Ohio	1873	Howard L. Bevis	20,820	2,0

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o Un. (C., E., S.)	Athens, Ohio	1804	John C. Baker	5,839	340
o Wesleyan Un. (C.)	Delaware, Ohio	1842	Arthur S. Flemming	2,185	134
lahoma A. & M. (C., E., S.)	Stillwater, Okla	1891	Henry G. Bennett	11,092	731
lahoma Baptist Un. (C., S.)	Shawnee, Okla	1911	John W. Raley	1,446	67
lahoma City Un. (C., S.)	Okla. City 6, Okla	1904	Clustor Q. Smith	2,054	97
a. Coll. for Women (S.)	Chickasha, Okla	1908	Dan Procter	749	50
ahoma, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Norman, Okla	1892	G. L. Cross	13,072	738
vet (C., S.)	Olivet, Mich	1844	Aubrey L. Ashby	336	35
vet Nazarene (C., S.)	Kankakee, Ill	1909		1,207	55
egon State (C., S.)	Corvallis, Oreg	1868	August L. Strand	7,992	760
gon, Un. of (C., S.)	Eugene, Oreg	1872	Harry K. Newburn	6,210	372
awa Un. (C., S.)	Ottawa, Kan	1865	Andrew B. Martin	575	33
erbein (C., S.)	Westerville, Ohio	1847	J. Gordon Howard	992	70
achita Baptist (C., S.)	Arkadelphia, Ark	1886	S. W. Eubanks	764	50
Lady of Cincinnati (W.)	Cincinnati 6, Ohio	1935	Sister Marie Pierre	348	35
Lady of Mercy, Coll. of (W., E., S.)	Portland 5, Me	1915	Daniel J. O'Neill	78	14
Lady of the Elms, Coll. of (W.)	Chicopee, Mass	1928	Thomas M. O'Leary	282	25
Lady of the Lake (part C., S.)	San Antonio 7, Tex	1896	John LaS. McMahon	495	67
arks, Coll. of the (C., E., S.)	Clarksville, Ark	1834	Wiley Lin Hurie	481	45
ific, Coll. of the (C., S.)	Stockton 27, Calif	1851	Robert E. Burns	1,801	113
ific Lutheran (C., S.)	Parkland, Wash	1894	S. C. Eastvold	882	55
ific Union (C., S.)	Angwin, Calif	1882	Percy W. Christian	1,013	56
ific Un. (C., S.)	Forest Grove, Oreg	1849	W. C. Giersbach	904	55
ne (C., E., S., N.)	Augusta, Ga	1882	Edmund C. Peters	546	22
nhandle A. & M. (C., S.)	Goodwell, Okla	1909	Marvin McKee	550	28
rk (C.)	Parkville, Mo	1875	J. L. Zwingle	577	45
rsons (C., E., S.)	Fairfield, Iowa	1875	Tom E. Shearer	375	30
sadena (C., S.)	Pasadena 7, Calif	1902	W. T. Purkiser	770	35
ul Quinn (C., S., N.)	Waco, Tex	1872	Nanie Belle Aycox	478	27
mbroke (see Brown Un.)					
nsylvania Coll. for Women	Pittsburgh 32, Pa	1869	Paul R. Anderson	505	55
nsylvania Military	Chester, Pa	1821	Col. Frank K. Hyatt	1,020	60
nnsylvania State (C., E., S.)	State College, Pa	1855	James Milholland (Act.)	9,327	1,089
nnsylvania, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Philadelphia 4, Pa	1740	Harold E. Stassen	16,952	2,250
iladelphia College of Pharmacy and Science (C.)	Philadelphia 4, Pa	1821	Ivor Griffith	900	80
lander Smith (C., S., N.)	Little Rock, Ark	1868	M. Lafayette Harris	934	38
illips University (C., S.)	Enid, Okla	1907	Eugene S. Briggs	1,171	63
edmont (C., S.)	Demorest, Ga	1897	A. R. Van Cleave	293	22
ttsburgh, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Pittsburgh 13, Pa	1787	R. H. Fitzgerald (Chan.)	25,700	1,513
omona (C., S.)	Claremont, Calif	1887	E. Wilson Lyon	1,163	80
rtland, Un. of (part C., S.)	Portland 3, Oreg	1901	Theodore J. Mehling	2,000	121
rairie View A. & M. (C., E., S., N.)	Prairie View, Tex	1876	Edward B. Evans	1,834	124
att Institute (C.)	Brooklyn 5, N. Y	1887	Charles Pratt	2,103	157
esbyterian (C., S.)	Clinton, S. C	1880	Marshall W. Brown	508	28
incipia (C.)	Elsah, Ill	1898	Frederic E. Morgan	449	35
inceton University	Princeton, N. J	1746	Harold W. Dodds	3,200	464
ovidence (E., S.)	Providence 8, R. I	1919	Robert J. Slavin	1,824	103
erto Rico, Poly. In. of (C., E., S.)	San German, P. R	1912	Edward G. Seel	477	42
uerto Rico, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Rio Piedras, P. R	1903	Jaime Benitez (Chan.)	6,101	527
get Sound, Coll. of (C., E., S.)	Tacoma 6, Wash	1888	Robert F. Thompson	1,925	100
urdue University (C., E., S.)	Lafayette, Ind	1869	Frederick L. Hovde	15,784	989
ueens (C., E., S.)	Flushing, N. Y	1937	John J. Theobold	2,952	211
ueens (W., S.)	Charlotte 7, N. C	1857	Hunter B. Blakely	406	43
uincy (C., S.)	Quincy, Ill	1860	Henry Freiburg	693	50
adcliffe (W.)	Cambridge 38, Mass	1879	Wilbur K. Jordan	1,271	**
adford (see Va. Poly. Inst.)					
andolph-Macon	Ashland, Va	1830	J. Earl Moreland	526	58
andolph-Macon Woman's	Lynchburg, Va	1893	Theodore H. Jack	700	75
edlands, Un. of (C., S.)	Redlands, Calif	1909	George H. Armacost	1,268	93
ed (C., S.)	Portland 2, Oreg	1911	E. B. MacNaughton	687	61
egis (S.)	Denver 11, Colo	1888	Raphael C. McCarthy	800	35
egis (W., E., S.)	Weston 93, Mass	1927	Sister Mary St. Ignatius	580	60
ensselaer Poly. Inst. (C., E., S.)	Troy, N. Y	1824	Livingston W. Houston	4,002	419
Rhode Island State (C., E., S.)	Kingston, R. I	1892	Carl R. Woodward	2,300	250
ice Institute (C.)	Houston 1, Tex	1912	William V. Houston	1,150	107
ichmond, Un. of (C., S.)	Richmond, Va	1832	George M. Modlin	3,637	95
icks (C., E., S.)	Rexburg, Idaho	1888	John L. Clarke	331	28
ider (C., S.)	Trenton 9, N. J	1865	Franklin F. Moore	2,800	116
io Grande (C., E., S.)	Rio Grande, Ohio	1876	Floyd W. McDermott	200	15
ipon (C.)	Ripon, Wis	1851	Clark G. Kuebler	684	60
ivier (W., E., S.)	Nashua, N. H	1933	Sister M. St. Pascal	160	26
oanoke (C., S.)	Salem, Va	1842	H. Sherman Oberly	600	36
obert (S.)	Istanbul, Turkey	1863	Floyd H. Black	900	78
ochester Inst. of Tech. (C., E., S.)	Rochester 8, N. Y	1829	Mark Ellingson	1,763	135
ochester, Un. of (part C., E., S.)	Rochester 7, N. Y	1850	Alan Valentine	5,355	375
ockford (W., E., S.)	Rockford, Ill	1847	Mary Ashby Check	479	50
ockhurst (part C., S.)	Kansas City 4, Mo	1910	Thomas M. Knapp	789	40
ocky Mountain (C., S.)	Billings, Mont	1878	William D. Copeland	300	23
ollins (C., S.)	Winter Park, Fla	1885		606	69
oosevelt (C., S.)	Chicago 5, Ill	1945	Edward J. Sparling	5,950	350
osary (W., S.)	River Forest, Ill	1901	Sister Mary Peter	701	78
ose Polytechnic Institute	Terre Haute, Ind	1874	Ford L. Wilkinson, Jr	500	40
osemont (W.)	Rosemont, Pa	1922	Rev. Mother M. Boniface	329	47
ussell Sage (W.)	Troy, N. Y	1916	Lewis A. Froman	683	69
ust (C., E., S., N.)	Holly Springs, Miss	1866	Lee M. McCoy	243	30
Rutgers Univ. (C., E., S.) all branches	New Brunswick, N. J	1766	Robert C. Clothier	8,382	840
acred Heart, Coll. of the (W.)	Grand Coteau, La	1917	Mother Marjorie Erskine	100	14
t. Ambrose (S.)	Davenport, Iowa	1882	A. J. Burke	1,207	58
t. Anselm's	Manchester, N. H	1889	Bertrand C. Dolan	615	45
t. Augustine's (C.)	Raleigh, N. C	1867	Harold L. Trigg	463	30
t. Benedict, Coll. of (W., S.)	St. Joseph, Minn	1913	Mother R. Pratschner	227	38
t. Benedict's	Atchison, Kans	1859	Cuthbert McDonald	480	47
t. Benardine	Loudonville, N. Y	1937	Mark Kennedy	2,752	108
t. Bonaventure (E., S.)	St. Bonaventure, N. Y	1859		1,938	81
t. Catherine, Coll. of (W., S.)	St. Paul 1, Minn	1905	Sister Antonius	807	70
t. Edward's Seminary	Kenmore, Wash	1931	John P. McCormick	103	17
t. Elizabeth, Coll. of (W.)	Convent Station, N. J	1899	Sister Marie Jose Byrne	659	52

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St. Francis, Coll. of (W., S.)	Joliet, Ill.	1925	Sister M. Aniceta	402	52
St. Francis (W., S.)	Fort Wayne 8, Ind.	1890	Mother M. Philotera	70	17
St. Francis (S.)	Brooklyn 2, N. Y.	1858	Rev. Brother Columba	854	55
St. Francis (C., S.)	Loretto, Pa.	1847	Adrian J. M. Veigle	723	35
St. Francis Xavier (W., S.)	Chicago 15, Ill.	1912	Mother Mary Hunerta	249	41
St. John's	Annapolis, Md.	1696	Richard D. Weigle	233	35
St. John's University	Collegeville, Minn.	1857	Alcuin Deutsch	918	65
St. John's Un. (C., S.)	Brooklyn 6, N. Y.	1870	John A. Flynn	7,393	232
St. Joseph (W. E., S.)	W. Hartford, Conn.	1932	Sister M. Rosa (Dean)	462	39
St. Joseph's (S.)	Collegeville, Ind.	1889	Alfred J. Zanolar	491	50
St. Joseph's (W., S.)	Emmitsburg, Md.	1809	Francis J. Dodd	195	36
St. Joseph's (W.)	Brooklyn, 5 N. Y.	1916	William T. Dillon	465	49
St. Joseph's (part C., E.)	Philadelphia 31, Pa.	1851	John J. Long	1,457	61
St. Joseph's Sem. & Coll.	Yonkers 4, N. Y.	1831	John Fearns	215	19
St. Lawrence Un. (C., E., S.)	Canton, N. Y.	1856	Eugene G. Bewkes	1,385	91
St. Louis Un. (C., S.)	St. Louis 3, Mo.	1818	Paul C. Reinert	9,602	1,289
Fontbonne (W., S.)	St. Louis 5, Mo.	1923	Mother Mary O'Neill	628	53
Maryville (W., S.)	St. Louis 18, Mo.	1872	Mother Marie Mouton	313	34
Webster (W., S.)	St. Louis 19, Mo.	1915	George F. Donovan	373	56
St. Martin's (S.)	Olympia, Wash.	1895	Raphael Helder	326	41
St. Mary (W., E., S.)	Xavier, Kans.	1923	A. M. Murphy	441	45
St. Mary-of-the-Springs, Coll. of (W.)	Columbus 3, Ohio	1925	Sister M. Angelita	233	44
St. Mary-of-the-Wasatch, Coll. of (W., S.)	Salt Lake City 5, Utah	1926	Sister M. Benedictus	75	19
St. Mary-of-the-Woods (W.)	St. Mary - of - Woods, Ind.	1840	Mother Mary Bernard	418	46
St. Mary's (S.)	St. Mary's Coll., Calif.	1863	Brother Austin	950	53
St. Mary's	St. Mary, Ky.	1821	Albert Ruetz (Rec.)	95	6
St. Mary's	Orchard Lake, Mich.	1885	Edward J. Szumal	102	18
St. Mary's (S.)	Winona, Minn.	1912	Brother Joel	504	36
St. Mary's Un. (S.)	San Antonio 7, Tex.	1852	Louis J. Blume	1,213	55
St. Mary's Dominican (W., E., S.)	New Orleans 18, La.	1910	Sister Mary Louise	250	23
St. Mary's Notre Dame	Holy Cross, Ind.	1844	Sister M. Madeleva	657	52
St. Mary's Sem. & University	Baltimore 10, Md.	1791	Lloyd P. McDonald	502	33
St. Michael's (part C., S.)	Winooski Park, Vt.	1904	Daniel P. Lyons	1,032	74
St. Norbert (S.)	West De Pere, Wis.	1898	B. H. Pennings	734	51
St. Olaf (C.)	Northfield, Minn.	1874	Clemens M. Granskow	1,708	123
St. Patrick Seminary	Menlo Park, Calif.		Thomas C. Mulligan		
St. Paul Seminary	St. Paul 1, Minn.	1896	R. G. Bandas (Rec.)	232	18
St. Paul's Poly. Inst. (C., S., N.)	Lawrenceville, Va.	1888	J. Alvin Russell	696	33
St. Peter's	Jersey City 6, N. J.	1872	Vincent J. Hart	1,581	71
St. Procopius	Lisle, Ill.	1885	T. J. Havlik (Rec.)	200	27
St. Rose, Coll. of (W., E., S.)	Albany 3, N. Y.	1920	Edmund F. Gibbons	510	54
St. Scholastica, Coll. of (W., S.)	Duluth 2, Minn.	1912	Mother Athanasius	433	40
St. Teresa, Coll. of (W., E., S.)	Winona, Minn.	1909	Sister M. Rachel Dady	610	61
St. Teresa, Coll. of (W., S.)	Kansas City 2, Mo.	1867	Sister Marietta Jennings	243	41
St. Thomas, Coll. of (S.)	St. Paul 1, Minn.	1885	Vincent J. Flynn	1,908	161
St. Vincent	Latrobe, Pa.	1846	Alfred Koch	866	54
Salem (W.)	Winston-Salem 2, N. C.	1772	Dale H. Gramley	308	36
Salem (C., E., S.)	Salem, W. Va.	1888	S. Orestes Bond	457	31
Samuel Huston (C., S., N.)	Austin 22, Tex.	1900	Robert F. Harrington	618	38
San Diego State (C., E., S.)	San Diego 5, Calif.	1897	Walter R. Hepner	4,353	222
San Francisco Coll. for Women (S.)	San Francisco 18, Calif.	1918	Mother Leonor Mejia	395	46
San Francisco State (C., E., S.)	San Francisco 2, Calif.	1899	J. Paul Leonard	4,278	200
San Francisco, Un. of (S.)	San Francisco 23, Calif.	1855	William J. Dunne	2,996	125
San Jose State (C., S.)	San Jose 14, Calif.	1857	T. W. MacQuarrie	6,858	328
Santa Barbara (see Calif., Un. of)					
Santa Clara, Univ. of	Santa Clara, Calif.	1851	William C. Gianera	1,279	91
Sarah Lawrence (W.)	Bronxville 8, N. Y.	1926	Harold Taylor	340	70
Scarritt College for Christian Workers (C., S.)	Nashville 4, Tenn.	1924	Hugh C. Stuntz	154	19
School for Advanced International Studies (C., S.)	Washington 9, D. C.	1944	Philip W. Thayer (Dean)	63	23
School of Mines and Metallurgy (see Mo., Un. of)					
Scranton, Un. of (part C., E., S.)	Scranton 3, Pa.	1888	J. Eugene Gallery	1,518	11
Scripps (W.)	Claremont, Calif.	1926	Frederick Hard	246	30
Seattle Univ. (C., S.)	Seattle 22, Wash.	1891	Albert A. Lemieux	2,479	156
Seattle Pacific (C., S.)	Seattle 99, Wash.	1891	C. Hoyt Watson	597	38
Seton Hall (part C., E., S.)	South Orange, N. J.	1856	John L. McNulty	9,329	324
Seton Hill (W., E., S.)	Greensburg, Pa.	1883	William G. Ryan	504	64
Shaw Un. (C., E., S., N.)	Raleigh, N. C.	1865	Robert P. Daniel	848	56
Shorter (C., E., S.)	Rome, Ga.	1873	Charles W. Burts	215	34
Shorter (C., N.)	North Little Rock, Ark.	1886	Robert H. Alexander	125	19
Shurtleff (C., E., S.)	Alton, Ill.	1827	David A. Weaver	538	34
Siena (part C., S.)	Memphis 5, Tenn.	1923	Sister M. Raymunda	332	23
Siena (part C., S.)	Loudonville, N. Y.	1937	Mark Kennedy	2,750	101
Siena Heights (W., S.)	Adrian, Mich.	1919	Mother Mary Gerald	346	29
Simmons (part C., S.)	Boston 15, Mass.	1899	Bancroft Beatley	1,593	171
Simpson (C., S.)	Indianola, Iowa	1860	Edwin E. Voigt	727	43
Sioux Falls (C., E., S.)	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1883	E. E. Smith	365	34
Skidmore (W., E.)	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1911	Henry T. Moore	944	91
Smith (W)	Northampton, Mass.	1871	Herbert Davis	2,138	284
South Carolina, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Columbia 19, S. C.	1801	Norman M. Smith	4,784	231
South Dakota School of Mines and Technology (C., S.)	Rapid City, S. Dak.	1885	Warren E. Wilson	644	58
*South Dakota State Coll. of Agri. & Mech. Arts (C., S.)	Brooklings, S. Dak.	1881	Fred H. Leinbach	1,884	176
South Dakota, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Vermillion, S. Dak.	1882	I. D. Weeks	1,854	138
South, Un. of the (S.)	Sewanee, Tenn.	1857	Boylston Green	517	48
Southeastern Louisiana (C., S.)	Hammond, La.	1925	Gladney J. Tinsley	1,200	103
Southeastern Un. (C., S.)	Washington 6, D. C.	1909	Leroy J. Mass	978	33
Southern Illinois Un., (C., E., S.)	Carbondale, Ill.	1874	Delyte W. Morris	3,503	248
Southern Calif., Un. of (C., S.)	Los Angeles 7, Calif.	1879	Fred D. Fagg, Jr.	18,584	1,772
South'n Methodist Un. (C., E., S.)	Dallas 5, Tex.	1911	Umphrey Lee	6,039	401
Southern Missionary (C., S.)	Collegedale, Tenn.	1891	Kenneth A. Wright	426	42
*Southern University & A. & M. College (C., E., S., N.)	Baton Rouge, La.	1880	Felton G. Clark	2,581	111
Southwestern (C., S.)	Winfield, Kans.	1885	Mearl P. Culver	676	42

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estern (C., S.)	Memphis 12, Tenn.	1848	Peyton N. Rhodes	731	66
estern Louisiana In. (C., S.)	Lafayette, La.	1898	Joel L. Fletcher	3,704	200
estern Un. (C., E., S.)	Georgetown, Tex.	1840	J. N. R. Score	1,008	64
el Baker (C., S.)	Brownwood, Tex.	1889	J. N. R. Score	318	33
en (see Atlanta Un. Sys.)					
Hill (part C., E., S.)	Spring Hill, Ala.	1830	W. Patrick Donnelly	730	50
field (E., S.)	Springfield 9, Mass.	1885	Paul M. Limbert	1,360	88
rd Un. (C.)	Stanford, Calif.	1885	J. E. Wallace Sterling	9,190	850
th Colored Normal, Indust.,					
e. & Mech. (C., E., S.)	Orangeburg, S. C.	1896	M. F. Whittaker	1,396	99
g (C., E., S.)	Sterling 3, Kans.	1887	William M. McCreery	283	31
es Inst. of Tech. (part C.)	Hoboken, N. J.	1870	Harvey N. Davis	1,937	137
(C., E., S., N.)	Harpers Ferry, W. Va.	1867	Richard I. McKinney	230	17
n Un. (C., S.)	Boston 14, Mass.	1906	Walter M. Burse	1,805	165
hanna Un. (C., E., S.)	Selinsgrove, Pa.	1858	G. Morris Smith	509	48
more (C.)	Swarthmore, Pa.	1864	John W. Nason	1,034	117
Briar (W.)	Sweet Briar, Va.	1901	Martha B. Lucas	454	61
se Univ. (C., E., S.)	Syracuse, N. Y.	1870	William Tolley (Chan.)	19,184	1,518
(C., S.)	Hillsboro, Kans.	1908	Peter E. Schellenberg	274	26
ga (C., N.)	Talladega, Ala.	1867	Adam D. Beittel	338	42
l., Un. of (C., S.)	Tampa 6, Fla.	1931	E. C. Nance	1,366	46
(C., E., S.)	Tarkio, Mo.	1883	M. Earle Collins	241	23
University (C., S.)	Upland, Ind.	1856	Clyde W. Meredith	524	38
e Un. (C., S.)	Philadelphia 22, Pa.	1884	Robert L. Johnson	17,500	1,014
A. & I. State (C., E., S., N.)	Nashville 8, Tenn.	1912	Walter S. Davis	3,131	170
ssee Poly. Inst. (C., S.)	Cookeville, Tenn.	1915	Everett Derryberry	2,363	100
essee, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Knoxville, Tenn.	1794	Cloide E. Brehm	6,685	735
A. & M. Coll. of (S.)	Coll. Station, Tex.	1871	Franck C. Bolton	7,528	539
Christian Un. (C., S.)	Fort Worth 9, Tex.	1873	McGruder E. Sadler	4,171	257
(C., E., S., N.)	Tyler, Tex.	1894	Dominion R. Glass	846	35
College of Arts and Indus-					
(C., E., S.)	Kingsville, Tex.	1925	H. H. Poteet	2,382	90
Lutheran (C., S.)	Seguin, Tex.	1891	Wm. F. Kraushaar	303	26
St. Coll. for Women (E., S.)	Denton, Tex.	1903	Louis H. Hubbard	1,989	189
St. Un. for Negroes					
E., S.)	Houston 4, Tex.	1927	R. O'Hara Lanier	3,268	124
Tech. (C., E., S.)	Lubbock, Tex.	1925	Dossie M. Wiggins	6,750	303
Un. of (C., E., S.)	Austin 21, Tex.	1883	T. S. Painter	18,447	1,165
Western (C., E., S.)	El Paso, Tex.	1913	Wilson H. Elkins	2,043	125
Wesleyan (C., S.)	Fort Worth 5, Tex.	1890	Law Sone	1,073	90
(C., S.)	Greenville, Pa.	1866	William F. Zimmerman	663	40
ton (C., S., N.)	Austin, Tex.	1881	William H. Jones	635	34
), Un. of (C., S.)	Toledo 6, Ohio	1872	Wilbur W. White	6,713	298
loo (C., E., S., N.)	Tougaloo, Miss.	1869	Harold C. Warren	350	30
ylvania Un. (C., S.)	Lexington 7, Ky.	1780	Raymond F. McLain	566	39
cca Nazarene (C., S.)	Nashville 4, Tenn.	1901	A. B. Mackey	204	17
y (E., S.)	Hartford 6, Conn.	1823	G. Keith Funston	859	71
y (W., S.)	Washington 17, D. C.	1897	Sister C. Dorothea	483	62
y (W.)	Burlington, Vt.	1925	Mother Mary Calette	104	16
y Un. (C., S.)	San Antonio 1, Tex.	1869	Monroe G. Everett	2,520	100
(C., E., S.)	Medford 55, Mass.	1852	Leonard Carmichael	3,443	887
e University (C., S.)	New Orleans 18, La.	1834	Rufus C. Harris	5,040	885
n. Un. of (C., S.)	Tulsa 4, Okla.	1894	Clarence I. Pontius	2,983	175
lum (C., S.)	Greeneville, Tenn.	1794	George K. Davies	350	28
gee Inst. (C., E., S., N.)	Tuskegee Inst., Ala.	1881	Frederick D. Patterson	2,227	237
(C., E., S.)	Barbourville, Ky.	1879	Conway Boatman	517	32
(C., S.)	Lincoln 6, Nebr.	1891	R. W. Woods	1,049	64
(E., S.)	Schenectady 8, N. Y.	1795	Carter Davidson	1,373	126
University (C., S.)	Jackson, Tenn.	1834	W. F. Jones	561	34
Coast Guard Academy (S.)	New London, Conn.	1876	Rear Adm. Wilfred N. Derby (Supt.)	375	53
Dept. of Agriculture Gradu-					
School (C., E., S.)	Washington 25, D. C.	1921	L. H. Rohrbaugh (Dir.)	2,375	298
MerchantMarine Academy	Kings Point, N. Y.	1938	R. Adm. Gordon McLintock (Supt.)	1,000	99
Military Academy	West Point, N. Y.	1802	Maj. Gen. B. E. Moore, (Supt.)	2,496	265
Naval Academy	Annapolis, Md.	1845	R. Adm. James Holloway, Jr. (Supt.)	3,475	468
Naval Post Graduate Sch.	Annapolis, Md.	1909	Capt. H. A. Spanagel, (Supt.)	400	65
Iowa Un. (C., S.)	Fayette, Iowa	1857	V. T. Smith	427	27
a (C., S.)	East Orange, N. J.	1893	Evald B. Lawson	1,892	113
us (C., S.)	Collegeville, Pa.	1869	Norman E. McClure	1,041	58
ine (W., E., S.)	Louisville 6, Ky.	1938	Mother M. R. Schaeffer	238	34
ine (W.)	New Orleans 15, La.	1927	Mother Celeste Hanlon	92	22
ine Coll. for Women	Cleveland 6, Ohio	1871	Mother M. C. Ahearn	252	31
State Agric. (C., E., S.)	Logan, Utah	1888	Stewart Harris	4,025	350
Un. of (C., E., S.)	Salt Lake City 2, Utah	1850	Albert R. Olpin	8,400	459
araiso Un. (C., S.)	Valparaiso, Ind.	1859	O. P. Kretzmann	1,958	125
erbilt Un. (C., S.)	Nashville 4, Tenn.	1873	H. Branscomb (Chan.)	4,002	391
r (W., E.)	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1861	Sarah Gibson Blanding	1,350	200
mont, Un. of, & State Agric.					
l. (C., E., S.)	Burlington, Vt.	1791	John S. Millis	2,970	305
ria (C., S.)	Victoria, Tex.	1925	J. D. Moore	205	20
Madonna (C., S.)	Covington, Ky.	1921	T. A. McCarty (Dean)	380	30
Maria (W., S.)	Erie 6, Pa.	1925	Mother Aurelia	213	31
nova (part C., E., S.)	Villanova, Pa.	1842	F. X. N. McGuire*	2,573	160
nia Military Institute	Lexington, Va.	1839	R. J. Marshall (Supt.)	843	60
inia Poly. Inst. (C., E., S.)	Blacksburg, Va.	1872	Walter S. Newman	6,589	322
dford (W., E., S.)	Radford, Va.	1913	David Wilbur Peters	791	60
inia State (C., E., S., N.)	Petersburg, Va.	1882	Luther H. Foster	2,051	119
eo. Sem. & Coll. (C., E., N.)	Lynchburg, Va.	1888	Madison C. Allen	138	16
Union Un. (C., S., N.)	Richmond 20, Va.	1865	John M. Ellison	1,046	60
nia, Un. of (part C., E., S.)	Charlottesville, Va.	1819	Colgate W. Darden, Jr.	5,064	365
ary Washington (W., S.)	Fredericksburg, Va.	1908	Morgan L. Combs	1,583	83
ash	Crawfordsville, Ind.	1832	Frank H. Sparks	578	47
ner Mem. Lutheran (C., E., S.)	Staten Island 1, N. Y.	1883	Walter C. Langsam	975	75
e Forest (C., S.)	Wake Forest, N. C.	1834	Thurmond D. Kitchin	2,111	207

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Walla Walla (C., S.)	College Place, Wash.	1892	George W. Bowers	1,101	
Wartburg (C., S.)	Waverly, Iowa	1868	Conrad H. Becker	535	
Washburn Munic. Un. (C., E., S.)	Topeka, Kans.	1865	Bryan S. Stoffer	1,887	
Washington and Jefferson (S.)	Washington, Pa.	1780	James H. Case, Jr.	1,186	
Washington and Lee Un.	Lexington, Va.	1749	Francis P. Gaines	1,293	
Washington (C.)	Chestertown, Md.	1782	F. G. Livingood (Act.)	513	
Washington Missionary (C., S.)	Wash. 12, D. C.	1904	William H. Shephard	747	
*Wash., St. Coll. of (C., E., S.)	Pullman, Wash.	1890	Wilson Compton	6,426	
Washington Un. (C., E., S.)	St. Louis 5, Mo.	1853	A. H. Compton (Chan.)	7,090	1.
Washington, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Seattle 5, Wash.	1861	Raymond B. Allen	16,650	
Wayne Un. (C., E., S.)	Detroit 1, Mich.	1868	David D. Henry	19,062	
Waynesburg (C., S.)	Waynesburg, Pa.	1849	Paul R. Stewart	787	
Webb Inst. of Naval Architecture	Glen Cove, N. Y.	1889	Adm. S. M. Robinson	56	
Webster (see St. Louis Un.)					
Wellesley (W.)	Wellesley 81, Mass.	1875	Margaret Clapp	1,743	
Wells (W.)	Aurora, N. Y.	1868	Richard L. Greene	305	
Wesley (C., E., S.)	Grand Forks, N. Dak.	1892	Marcus J. Birrell	363	
Wesleyan Un.	Middletown, Conn.	1831	Victor L. Butterfield	971	
Weslevan (W.)	Macon, Ga.	1836	Silas Johnson	619	
West Baden (see Loyola Un., Ill.)					
W. Va. Inst. of Tech. (C., E., S.)	Montgomery, W. Va.	1895	Menno J. Horsch	446	
*W. Va. State (C., E., S., N.)	Institute, W. Va.	1891	John W. Davis	1,943	
*W. Va. Un. (C., E., S.)	Morgantown, W. Va.	1867	Irvin Stewart	7,099	
W. Va. Wesleyan (C., E., S.)	Buckhannon, W. Va.	1890	W. J. Scarborough	775	
Western College for Women	Oxford, Ohio	1853	Philip E. Henderson	535	
Western Maryland (C., E., S.)	Westminster, Md.	1867	Lowell S. Ensor	837	
Western Reserve Un. (C., E., S.)	Cleveland 6, Ohio	1826	Winfred G. Leutner	13,039	
Westmar (C., S.)	Le Mars, Iowa	1900	D. O. Kime	356	
Westminster	Fulton, Mo.	1851	William W. Hall, Jr.	562	
Westminster (C., S.)	New Wilmington, Pa.	1852	Will W. Orr	1,117	
Westminster (C.)	Salt Lake City 5, Utah	1875	Robert D. Steele	310	
Westmont (C., S.)	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1940	James Forrester	267	
Wheaton (C., S.)	Wheaton, Ill.	1860	V. Raymond Edman	1,585	
Wheaton (W.)	Norton, Mass.	1834	A. Howard Meneely	489	
Whitman (C.)	Walla Walla, Wash.	1859	Chester C. Maxey	866	
Whittier (C., E., S.)	Whittier, Calif.	1901	William C. Jones	1,295	
Whitworth (C., S.)	Spokane 12, Wash.	1890	Frank F. Warren	998	
Wilberforce Un. (C., S., N.)	Wilberforce, Ohio	1856	Charles L. Hill	403	
Wiley (C., E., S., N.)	Marshall, Tex.	1873	J. S. Scott	545	
Wilkes (C., S.)	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1933	Eugene S. Farley	1,032	
Willamette Un. (C., S.)	Salem, Oreg.	1842	George H. Smith	1,191	
William & Mary, Coll. of (C., E., S.)	Williamsburg, Va.	1693	John Edwin Pomfret	1,875	
Wm. Jennings Bryan Un. (C.)	Dayton, Tenn.	1925	Judson A. Rudd	182	
William Jewell (C., S.)	Liberty, Mo.	1849	Walter P. Binns	807	
Wm. Smith (see Coll. of the Seneca)					
William Penn (C., S.)	Oskaloosa, Iowa	1873	Forrester C. Stanley	278	
Williams (C., E., S.)	Berkeley 7, Calif.	1918	John W. Hopkins	113	
Williams	Williamstown, Mass.	1793	James P. Baxter, 3rd	1,126	
Wilmington (C., E., S.)	Wilmington, Ohio	1870	Samuel D. Marble	570	
Wilson (W.)	Chambersburg, Pa.	1869	MaryB.McElwain, (Act.)	475	
Winthrop (W., E., S.)	Rock Hill, S. C.	1886	Henry R. Sims	1,277	
*Wisconsin, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Madison, Wis.	1848	Edwin B. Fred	20,865	
Wittenberg (C., E., S.)	Springfield, Ohio	1842		1,657	
Woffard (S.)	Spartanburg, S. C.	1854	Walter K. Greene	702	
Woman's (see N. C., Un. of)					
Woodstock (S.)	Woodstock, Md.	1867	Ferdinand Wheeler	295	
Wooster, Coll. of (C., S.)	Wooster, Ohio	1866	Howard F. Lowry	1,258	
Worcester Poly. Institute (S.)	Worcester 2, Mass.	1865	Wat T. Cluverius	877	
*Wyoming, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Laramie, Wyo.	1887	George D. Humphrey	3,019	
Xavier University (C., S., N.)	New Orleans 18, La.	1925	Mother M. Agatha	1,001	
Xavier University (part C.)	Cincinnati 7, Ohio	1831	Celestin J. Steiner	3,283	
Yale University (part C.)	New Haven, Conn.	1701	Charles Seymour	8,638	
Yankton (C., S.)	Yankton, S. Dak.	1881	J. Clark Graham	436	
Yeshiva University (E., S.)	New York 33, N. Y.	1897	Samuel Belkin	1,350	
Yeshiva	New York 33, N. Y.	1928	Moses L. Isaacs (Dean)	325	
York (C., S.)	York, Nebr.	1890	Walter E. Bachman	265	
Youngstown (C., S.)	Youngstown 2, Ohio	1908	Howard W. Jones	4,200	

American Medical Colleges

Source: This list, based on the 1948-49 Educational Directory of the United States, does not include medical schools that are a part of and affiliated with State and other colleges and versities. The data are from questionnaires turned by the institutions in the year 1949.

Name (1)	Location	Year Organ	Governing Official (2)	No. of Std's	T
American Medical	Albany, N. Y.				
Chicago Med. Sch. (C.)	Chicago, Ill.		John Sheinin (Dean)		
Hahnemann Medical (C.)	Philadelphia 2, Pa.	1848	Charles A. Allen	343	
Jefferson Medical (E.)	Philadelphia, 7, Pa.	1825	Wm. H. Perkins (Dean)	636	
Long Island Coll. of Medicine (C.)	Brooklyn, N. Y.		Jean A. Curran		
Medical Evangelists, College of (C.)	Loma Linda & Los Angeles, Calif.		George T. Harding		
Meharry Medical (C., S., N.)	Nashville 8, Tenn.	1876	M. Don Clawson	470	
New York Medical (C.)	New York, N. Y.		J. A. W. Hetrick		
Virginia, Med. Coll. of (C., S.)	Richmond, Va.	1838	William T. Sanger	934	
Woman's Medical Coll. of Pa.	Philadelphia 29, Pa.		Louise Pearce		

(1) College unless otherwise stated. C, co-educational; E, extension courses; N, attended predomin by Negroes; S, summer school; W. women only; (2) President unless otherwise stated; (*) de land-grant college.

Firsts in Colleges

Oberlin Institute, now Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, opened Dec. 3, 1833, with an enrollment of 44 students, of whom 29 were men and 15 women, the first 100 per cent coeducational college in the United States.

Portia Law School, Boston, Mass., was th law school in the world devoted to the education of women.

Canadian Universites

Source: World Almanac Questionnaire (a)

Name (1)	Location	Year Organ	Governing Official (2)	No. of Std's	No. of Tchrs.
a (C., S.)	Wolfville, Nova Scotia	1838	Watson Kirkconnell	812	65
a, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Edmonton, Alb.	1908	Robert Newton	4,605	629
's Univ. (C., S.)	Lennoxville, Que.	1843	A. R. Jewitt	210	17
Columbia, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Vancouver, B. C.	1915	Norman MacKenzie	8,810	244
ousie University (C., E.)	Halifax, Nova Scotia	1818	Alexander E. Kerr	1,770	198
s College, Un. of (C.)	Halifax, Nova Scotia	1789	Canon A. S. Walker	164	30
University (C., E., S.)	Quebec, P. Q.	1852	Ferdinand Vandry	6,289	1,040
a	Montreal 28, Que.	1896	J. F. McCaffrey (Rec.)	900	28
onald (C., E., S.)	Ste. Anne de Bellevue	1907	W. H. Brittain	777	70
oba, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Winnipeg, Man.	1877	A. H. S. Gillson	6,505	282
ll University (C., E., S.)	Montreal, Que.	1821	F. Cyril James (Prin.)	8,240	1,202
aster Un. (C., E., S.)	Hamilton, Ont.	1887	George P. Gilmour	1,158	80
real Un. (C., E.)	Montreal, P. Q.	1878	Olivier Maurault	7,191	1,498
llison Un. (C., E., S.)	Sackville, N. B.	1858	W. T. R. Flemington	1,000	87
t. Vincent (W., E., S.)	Halifax, Nova Scotia	1925	Sister Maria Rosaria	150	20
Brunswick, Un. of (C., S.)	Fredericton, N. B.	1800	Albert W. Trueman	1,295	85
a, Un. of (part C., E., S.)	Ottawa	1848	Jean C. Laframboise	2,553	339
's Un. (C., E., S.)	Kingston, Ont.	1841	R. C. Wallace (Prin.)	2,895	130
unstan's Un. (C.)	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1855	R. Y. MacKenzie	300	20
aniels Xavier Un. (C., E., S.)	Antigonish, N. S.	1853	P. J. Nicholson	935	48
tchewan, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Saskatoon, Sask.	1909	W. P. Thompson	3,974	200
to, Un. of (C., E., S.)	Toronto, Ont.	1827	Sidney E. Smith	16,249	1,507
ern Ontario, Un. of (C., E., S.)	London, Ont.	1878	George E. Hall	3,771	336

Student totals indicate number of students studying for degrees, and do not include summer l and/or extension students.

College unless other stated. C, co-educational; E, extension courses; N, attended predominantly egroes; S, summer school; W, women only. (2) President unless otherwise stated.

American Junior Colleges

ree: This list is based on the 1948-49 Educational Directory of the United States Office of Education. data are from questionnaires returned by the institutions in the year 1949. Student totals do not de summer school and extension students, nor duplications.

Name (1)	Location	Year Organ	Governing Official (2)	No. of Std's	No of Tchrs.
ham Baldwin Agric. (C., S.)	Tifton, Ga.	1933	Geo. P. Donaldson	329	28
aints' Episcopal (W.)	Vicksburg, Miss.	1908	W. G. Christian (Rector)	85	22
Junior (C.)	Altus, Okla.	1926	A. G. Steele (Dean)	75	19
rillo (C.)	Amarillo, Tex.	1929	Alfred M. Meyer	1,011	39
rson (Part C.)	Anderson, S. C.	1911	Annie D. Denmark	355	34
w (W.)	Cuthbert, Ga.	1854	S. C. Olliff	130	12
lope Valley Junior (C.)	Lancaster 4, Calif.	1929	Walter Dingus (Dean)	137	14
entice School (3)	Newport News, Va.	1919	G. Guy Via (Supervisor)	303	51
nsas A. & M. (C., S.)	Magnolia, Ark.	1925	Charlie S. Wilkins	655	25
nsas City Junior (C., S.)	Arkansas City, Kans.	1922	K. R. Galle (Dean)	270	24
strong Junior (C., S.)	Savannah, Ga.	1935	Foreman McC. Hawes	444	27
ville-Biltmore (C., E. S.)	Asheville, N. C.	1927	Glenn L. Bushey	256	17
and Junior (C., S.)	Ashland, Ky.	1938	E. W. Beck	200	23
sta, Jr. Coll. of (C., E., S.)	Augusta, Ga.	1925	Eric W. Hardy	330	21
in Junior (C.)	Austin, Minn.	1940	R. I. Meland (Dean)	223	17
ett (W.)	Danville, Va.	1859	Curtis V. Bishop	357	27
ne (C.)	Bacone, Okla.	1880	Francis W. Thompson	109	17
rsfield (C., S.)	Bakersfield, Calif.	1913	Grace V. Bird (Dir.)	1,333	86
lesville Junior (C)	Bartlesville, Okla.		G. M. Roberts		
City Junior (C., S.)	Bay City Mich.	1922	G. E. Butterfield (Dean)	466	37
er Junior (C., E.)	Worcester 2, Mass.	1887	Warren C. Lane	575	32
ley (C., S.)	Beckley, W. Va.	1933	Grover C. Hedrick	600	23
ont Abbey	Belmont, N. C.	1878	Vincent G. Taylor	296	36
ett Junior (W.)	Millbrook, N. Y.	1891	Miss Courtney Carroll	186	30
en Junior (C., S.)	Teaneck, N. J.	1933	Charles Lester Littel	1,292	65
shire School (W.)	Gt. Barrington, Mass.	1947	S. L. Littel	130	17
ang Lutheran (C.)	Mankato, Minn.	1911	S. C. Ylvisaker	331	18
is Academy (C., N.)	Trenton, S. C.	1881	A. C. Hightower		
arck Junior (C., S.)	Bismarck, N. D.	1939	Sidney J. Lee (Dean)	204	23
kstone (W.)	Blackstone, Va.	1892	John D. Riddick	167	22
n (C., S.)	Brenham, Tex.	1883	Thomas M. Spencer	515	21
field (C., S.)	Bluefield, Va.	1922	Charles L. Harman	247	23
e Junior (C., S.)	Boise, Idaho	1932	Eugene B. Chaffee	483	52
ne Junior (C.)	Boone, Iowa	1927	J. R. Thorngren (Dean)	78	12
iford Junior (W.)	Bradford, Mass.	1803	Dorothy M. Bell	270	30
nerd Junior (C.)	Brainerd, Minn.	1938	J. E. Chalberg (Dean)	152	16
ich Agricultural (C., E., S.)	Cedar City, Utah	1897	H. Wayne Driggs (Dir.)	470	33
ard (C., S.)	Brevard, N. C.	1934	Eugene J. Coltrane	358	28
vton-Parker Junior (C.)	Mt. Vernon, Ga.	1904	Charles T. Ricks	123	11
rcliff Junior (W.)	Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.	1933	Clara M. Tead	197	27
nsville Junior (C., S.)	Brownsville, Tex.	1926	John Barron	516	20
ington Junior (C.)	Burlington, Iowa	1920	Urban Harken (Prin.)	240	24
bridge Junior (C.)	Cambridge 40, Mass.	1934	Irving T. Richards	104	17
eron State Agric. (C.)	Lawton, Okla.	1903	C. Vernon Howell	651	34
pbell (C., S.)	Buie's Creek, N. C.	1887	Leslie H. Campbell	564	32
pbellsville (C., S.)	Campbellsville, Ky.	1924	W. M. Csudill	240	14
al Zone Junior (C., E., S.)	Balboa Heights, C. Z.	1933	Roger C. Hackett (Dean)	203	12
ey Junior (C., S.)	Pippapass, Ky.	1923	Alice G. Lloyd (Dir.)	108	9
on (C., E.)	Price, Utah	1938	Aaron E. Jones	778	41

C, co-educational; E, has extension courses; N, attended predominantly by Negroes; S, summer ool; W, women only. (2) President unless otherwise stated.
) A technical institute owned and operated by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock mpany in the field of shipbuilding and related technical subjects.

Name (1)	Location	Year Organ	Governing Official (2)	No. of Std's	No. of Tchrs
Carnegie Junior (C.)	Carnegie, Okla.	1938	Carl Taylor	49	
Cazenovia Junior (W.)	Cazenovia, N. Y.	1824	Miss Isabel Phisterer	153	
Centenary Junior (W.)	Hackettstown, N. J.	1857	Edward W. Seay	306	
Centerville Junior (C., S.)	Centerville, Iowa	1930	T. C. Ruggles (Dean)	77	
Central (C., S.)	No. Little Rock, Ark.	1892	Marvin Bankston (Dean)	150	
Central (C.)	McPherson, Kans.	1914	Mendal B. Miller	105	
Central Junior (C.)	El Centro, Calif.	1922	E. W. Waterman (Dean)	135	
Centralia Junior (C.)	Centralia, Wash.	1925	William Bloom	246	
Chaffey (C., S.)	Ontario, Calif.	1883	Daniel B. Millikan	850	
Chanute Junior (C., S.)	Chanute, Kans.	1933	H. A. Jester (Dean)	207	
Chevy Chase Junior (W.)	Washington 15, D. C.	1903	Frances R. Brown	127	
Chicago City Junior:					
Herzl Branch (C., S.)	Chicago 23, Ill.	1934	J. M. McCallister (Dean)	1,422	
Wilson Branch (C., S.)	Chicago 21, Ill.	1934	Omer Williams (Dean)	3,232	11
Wright Junior (C., S.)	Chicago 34, Ill.	1934	L. L. Medsker (Dean)	4,790	15
Christian (W.)	Columbia, Mo.	1851	James C. Miller	360	
Christian Brothers (E., S.)	Memphis, Tenn.	1871	Bro. L. Thomas (Dean)	63	
Cisco Junior (C., S.)	Cisco, Tex.	1940	O. L. Stamey	600	
Citrus Junior (C.)	Azusa, Calif.	1916	Glenn G. Vaniman (Supt.)	200	
Clarendon Junior (C., S.)	Clarendon, Tex.	1927	H. T. Burton	112	
Clarinda Junior (C.)	Clarinda, Iowa	1923	Joe Burnham (Dean)	71	
Clark (C.)	Vancouver, Wash.	1933	Paul F. Gaiser	500	
Clarke Memorial (C., S.)	Newton, Miss.	1907	W. E. Greene	388	
Clifton Junior (C., S.)	Clifton, Tex.	1896	A. H. Grender (Act.)	125	
Clinton Nor. & Ind. (C., E., S., N.)	Rockhill, S. C.	1894	S. V. Moreland	142	
Coalinga Junior (C.)	Coalinga, Calif.	1932	E. G. Smith (Coor.)	107	
Coffeyville (C., S.)	Coffeyville, Kans.	1923	Karl Wilson (Dean)	401	
Colby Junior (W.)	New London, N. H.	1928	Herbert L. Sawyer	403	
Colorado Woman's	Denver 7, Colo.	1888	James E. Hutchingson	503	
Concordia Junior	Fort Wayne 4, Ind.	1839	H. G. Bredemeier	81	
Concordia	St. Paul, Minn.	1893	Martin Gaebner	283	
Concordia	Milwaukee, Wis.	1881	Leroy C. Rincker		
Concordia Collegiate Inst. (C.)	Bronxville 8, N. Y.	1881	Arthur J. Doege	175	
Connors St. Ag. (C.)	Warner, Okla.	1909	Jacob Johnson	305	
Copiah-Lincoln Junior (C., S.)	Wesson, Miss.	1928	J. M. Ewing	426	
Cottey Junior (W.)	Nevada, Mo.	1884	Blanche H. Dow	155	
Creston Junior (C.)	Creston, Iowa	1926	Charles E. Hill (Dean)	105	
Cumberland (C., S.)	Williamsburg, Ky.	1889	James M. Boswell	456	
Custer County Junior (C.)	Miles City, Mont.	1939	K. D. Smith (Dean)	98	
Dawson County Junior (C.)	Glendive, Mont.	1940	Mary Marjerrison (Dean)	45	
Dean Academy & Junior (W.)	Franklin, Mass.	1941	William C. Garner	110	
Dearborn Junior (C., S.)	Dearborn, Mich.	1938	F. K. Eshleman (Dean)	909	
Decatur Baptist (C., S.)	Decatur, Tex.	1891	J. L. Ward	184	
Del Mar (C., S.)	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1935	E. L. Harvin	4,997	1
Devils Lake Jr. (S.)	Devils Lake, N. D.	1941	F. H. Gilliland (Dir.)	92	
Dixie Junior (C., S.)	St. George, Utah	1916	Glenn E. Snow	265	
Dodge City Junior (C., E., S.)	Dodge City, Kans.	1935	W. H. Crawford (Dean)	205	
Duluth Junior (C.)	Duluth 5, Minn.	1927	Roger Kelsey (Dean)	139	
Dunbar Junior (C., E., S., N.)	Little Rock, Ark.	1928	L. M. Christophe (Dean)	851	
East Central Junior (C., S.)	Decatur, Miss.	1928	C. O. Todd	494	
East Mississippi Jr. (C., S.)	Scooba, Miss.	1927	Cruce Stark	225	
Eastern Okla. A. & M. (C.)	Wilburton, Okla.	1909	C. C. Dunlap	439	
Edgar Tufts (C.)	Banner Elk, N. C.	1895	W. C. Tate	252	
Edgewood Junior (C., E., S.)	Barrington, R. I.	1924	C. F. Murdough	306	
Edinburg Junior (C., E., S.)	Edinburg, Tex.	1927	R. P. Ward (Dir.)	569	
Edward Waters (C., E., S., N.)	Jacksonville 4, Fla.	1866	Amos J. White	315	
Edwards Military Institute (see Pineland Junior College)					
El Dorado Junior (C., S.)	El Dorado, Kans.	1927	Max Bickford (Dean)	188	
Ellsworth Junior (C.)	Iowa Falls, Iowa	1890	John H. Hill (Dean)	124	
El Reno Junior (C.)	El Reno, Okla.	1938	P. R. Taylor (Supt.)	72	
Ely Junior (C.)	Ely, Minn.	1922	Wm. G. Currier (Act. Dean)	67	
Emmanuel (C.)	Franklin Springs, Ga.	1933	Thomas L. Aaron		
Emmetsburg Junior (C.)	Emmetsburg, Iowa	1930	James McFadgen (Dean)	32	
Emory	Oxford, Ga.	1929	Virgil Y. C. Eady	222	
Endicott Junior (W.)	Beverly, Mass.	1939	George O. Bierkoe	295	
Erskine (W.)	Boston 16, Mass.	1920	Anne Young (Dir.)	70	
Estherville Junior (C.)	Estherville, Iowa	1924	W. J. Hammer (Dean)	106	
Evanston Collegiate Inst. (C.)	Evanston, Ill.	1934	T. O. Firing	170	
Everett Junior (C.)	Everett, Wash.	1941	J. F. Marvin Buechel	540	
Fairbury Junior (C., S.)	Fairbury, Nebr.	1941	Walter E. Scott	302	
Fairfax Hall Junior (W.)	Waynesboro, Va.	1920	William B. Gates	164	
Ferrum Junior (C., S.)	Ferrum, Va.	1914	Nathaniel H. Davis	136	
Finch Junior (W., S.)	New York 21, N. Y.	1900	Jessica G. Cosgrave	260	
Flat River, Jr. Coll. of (C., S.)	Flat River, Mo.	1922	Roy B. Allen (Dean)	155	
Flint Junior (C., S.)	Flint, Mich.	1923	L. A. Pratt	865	
Fort Dodge Junior (C.)	Fort Dodge, Iowa	1921	Wesley Erbe (Prin.)	197	
Fort Lewis A. & M. (C., E., S.)	Hesperus, Colo.	1911	C. Dale Rea	160	
Fort Scott Junior (C., S.)	Ft. Scott, Kans.	1919	V. L. Hass (Dean)	150	
Fort Smith Junior (C., S.)	Fort Smith, Ark.	1928	James W. Ramsey	165	
Frances Shimer Coll. (W.)	Mount Carroll, Ill.	1853	Albin C. Bro	192	
Freed-Hardeman (C.)	Henderson, Tenn.	1884	N. B. Hardeman	386	
Freeman Junior (C.)	Freeman, S. Dak.	1900	Edmund J. Miller	45	
Fresno Junior (C.)	Fresno, Calif.	1910	A. Dann (Act. Dir.)	683	
Friends Bible (C.)	Haviland, Kans.	1917	Sheldon G. Jackson	124	
Friendship (C., S., N.)	Rock Hill, S. C.	1811	James H. Goudlock	345	
Fullerton Junior (C., S.)	Fullerton, Calif.	1913	William T. Boyce (Dir.)	1,187	
Gainesville Junior (C.)	Gainesville, Tex.	1924	Roy P. Wilson	84	
Garden City Junior (C.)	Garden City, Kans.	1919	R. C. Guy (Dean)	125	
Gardner-Webb Junior (C., S.)	Boiling Springs, N. C.	1905	Philil L. Elliott	420	
Garland School (W.)	Boston 15, Mass.	1872	Gladys B. Jones	265	
Genesee Junior (C.)	Lima, N. Y.		J. Wesley Searles		
Georgetown Visitation Jr. (W.)	Washington 7, D. C.	1919	Sister M. M. Sheerin	129	
Georgia Military Academy (S.)	College Park, Ga.	1900	W. R. Brewster	800	
Georgia Military College	Milledgeville, Ga.	1879	Col. J. H. Jenkins	535	
Georgia Southwestern (C., S.)	Americus, Ga.	1926	Henry K. Stanford	301	
Gila Junior (C.)	Thatcher, Ariz.	1888	William H. Harless	243	
Glendale (C., S.)	Glendale 8, Calif.	1927	Elmer T. Worthy (Dir.)	2,109	
Gogebic Junior (C., S.)	Ironwood, Mich.	1932	D. Chadwick (Dean)	190	
Gordon Military	Barnesville, Ga.	1852	Col. J. E. Guillebeau	125	

(1) C, co-educational; E, has extension courses; N, attended predominantly by Negroes; S, summer school; W, women only. (2) President unless otherwise stated.

Name (1)	Location	Year Organ	Governing Official (2)	No. of Std's	No. of Tchrs.
nd (C.)	Lamoni, Iowa	1895	Edmund J. Gleazer, Jr.	588	35
Rapids Junior (C., S.)	Grand Rapids 7, Mich.	1914	Arthur Andrews	1,138	51
view (C.)	Des Moines 16, Iowa	1896	Johannes Knudsen	257	20
Technical (C., S.)	Del Pas. Heights, Calif.	1942	Wyman Olson (Dir.)	350	29
Harbor (C.)	Aberdeen, Wash.	1930	Geo. L. Hall (Dean)	250	16
Mountain Junior (W.)	Poultney, Vt.	1931	H. C. Ackley	281	25
ier (W.)	Lewisburg, W. Va.	1812	F. W. Thompson	196	23
rk (W.)	Gulport, Miss.	1921	Richard G. Cox	235	31
al LaGrange (C., S.)	Hannibal, Mo.	1858	A. E. Prince	192	2
Junior (W.)	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	1915	Edith H. Harcum	200	35
(W.)	W. Hartford 7, Conn.	1933	Laura Johnson (Dean)	43	20
(C., E.)	Salinas, Calif.	1920	J. B. Lemos	846	40
Junior (C.)	Hershey, Pa.	1938	V. H. Fenstermacher (Dean)	128	17
(C.)	Hesston, Kans.	1909	Milo Kauffman	281	20
Junior (C.)	Hibbing, Minn.	1916	S. A. Patchin (Dean)	365	32
Junior (C., E., S.)	Highland, Kans.	1857	R. M. Culbertson (Dean)	76	6
Park Junior (C., S.)	Highland Park, Mich.	1918	Grant Withey (Dean)	1,754	66
o (C., S.)	Hillsboro, Tex.	1923	W. Reed Dawson	366	20
(C., E., S.)	Hartford, Conn.	1883	Alan S. Wilson	1,836	179
unior (C., S.)	Raymond, Miss.	1917	George M. McLendon	666	45
e (C., S.)	Madisonville, Tenn.	1849	D. R. Youell	228	18
ay Junior (W.)	Dallas 6, Tex.	1931	Hobart F. Mossman	142	21
Junior (C., S.)	Goodman, Miss.	1925	C. W. Lorance	810	30
Arms Junior (W.)	Washington 8, D. C.	1927	Jessie M. Holton	62	20
ross Prep. Sem.	Dunkirk, N. Y.	1930	Carrol King (Rector)	51	9
n the Pines (W.)	Norton, Mass.	1911	M. Elizabeth Johndroe (Dir.)	40	18
nson Junior (C.)	Hutchinson, Kans.	1928	C. M. Lockman (Dean)	470	29
ulata Junior (W.)	Washington 16, D. C.	1922	Sister T. Aloyse (Dean)	100	14
ulate Conception Jr. (W., S.)	Lodi, N. J.	1941	Sister M. Simplicia (Dean)	10	8
uel Lutheran (C., N.)	Greensboro, N. C.	1902	Henry Nau	154	10
ndence Junior (C., S.)	Independence, Kans.	1925	Fred Cinotto (Dean)	268	27
nior (C., S.)	Iola, Kan.	1923	Floyd C. Smith (Dean)	90	7
Junior (C.)	Coleraine, Minn.	1922	H. E. Wilson (Dean)	136	13
n Junior (C., S.)	Jackson, Mich.	1928	W. N. Atkinson (Dean)	531	30
ville (C., S.)	Jacksonville, Tex.	1899	Gerald D. Kellar	187	16
ville Junior (C., S.)	Jacksonville 4, Fla.	1934	Garth H. Akridge	487	25
n City Junior (C.)	Jefferson City, Mo.	1926	J. Nichols, Jr. (Dean)	583	32
cNeese Junior (C., E., S.)	Lake Charles, La.	1939	L. E. Frazar (Dean)	641	34
wn Center, of the Un. of burgh (C., S.)	Johnstown, Pa.	1927	Claire A. Anderson	683	40
unior (C., S.)	Joliet, Ill.	1901	E. W. Rowling (Dean)	423	50
Young Junior (C., S.)	Ellisville, Miss.	1927	James B. Young	882	62
Junior (C., S.)	Joplin, Mo.	1938	Harlan Bryant (Dean)	350	32
Agricultural (C., S.)	Beebe, Ark.	1927	A. Loyd Collins	200	10
Coll. of Commerce (C., E., S.)	New Haven, Conn.	1929	Samuel W. Tator	360	28
Coll. of Physical Therapy (C.)	New Haven, Conn.	1919	John C. Allen	90	21
City Junior (C., S.)	Kansas City 2, Kans.	1923	J. F. Wellemeyer (Dean)	654	23
City Junior (C., E., S.)	Kansas City 2, Mo.	1915	A. M. Swanson (Dean)	1,711	59
r Military School	Boonville, Mo.	1844	Col. Arthur M. Hitch	525	50
ne Junior (C., S.)	La Plume, Pa.	1868	Blake Tewksbury	400	33
(C., S.)	Kilgore, Tex.	1935	B. E. Masters	1,366	55
County Junior (C.)	Hobart, Okla.	1923	Tom Hansen	24	5
o Junior (C.)	Kokomo, Ind.	1932	Hurd A. Drake		
ta Junior (C., E., S.)	La Junta, Colo.	1941	Philip Rule (Dean)	349	14
Junior (C., S.)	Lamar, Colo.	1937	Neal Burch (Dean)	76	6
Junior (C., S.)	Beaumont, Tex.	1923	John E. Gray	900	61
(W., E.)	Hamden 14, Conn.	1911	George V. Larson	268	20
e-Peru-Oglesby Jr. (C., E., S.)	LaSalle, Ill.	1924	Francis Dolan (Dir.)	278	27
Junior (W.)	Auburndale 66, Mass.	1851	Raymond C. Wass	515	60
Junior (C., E.)	Susanville, Calif.	1925	G. A. Collyer	212	26
(W.)	Hollywood 28, Calif.	1924	Mrs. Helen Briggs		
S.)	Cleveland, Tenn.	1918	J. S. Brinsfield	643	31
unior (C., S.)	Goose Creek, Tex.	1934	George H. Gentry	545	22
unior (C.)	Jackson, Ky.		J. O. VanMeter		
cRae (C.)	Banner Elk, N. C.	1900	W. C. Tate	252	16
ter Junior (S.)	Leicester, Mass.	1784	Harry E. Brown	75	10
yne	Syracuse 3, N. Y.	1946	William J. Schlaerth	818	40
College of Science and Technology (S.)	Lockport, Ill.	1930	Bernard J. Sheil	125	16
n (C.)	Lincoln, Ill.	1865	Raymond N. Dooley	95	20
n Junior (C., N.)	Kansas City 8, Mo.	1936	G. T. Bryant (Dean)		
y Wilson Junior (C., S.)	Columbia, Ky.	1904	Victor P. Henry	306	19
Rock Junior (C., S.)	Little Rock, Ark.	1927	John A. Larson	1,066	44
forris (C., S.)	Jacksonville, Tex.	1873	C. E. Peeples	382	18
Beach City (C., E., S.)	Long Beach 13, Calif.	1927	George E. Dotson	15,000	201
sland Ag. & Tech. Inst. (C., E)	Farmingdale, N. Y.	1912	H. B. Knapp (Dir.)	2,670	92
o Junior (W., S.)	Loretto, Ky.	1926	Mother M. R. Burke		
ngeles City (C., S.)	Los Angeles 27, Calif.	1929	Edith M. Clark (Act.)	14,500	380
ngeles Pacific (C.)	Los Angeles 42, Calif.	1903	B. E. Iler	153	26
burg (C.)	Louisburg, N. C.	1787	Samuel M. Holton	539	20
Columbia Junior (C.)	Longview, Wash.	1934	Turfield D. Schindler	369	23
r (C.)	Wahoo, Nebr.	1883	Floyd E. Lauersen	122	17
W., E.)	San Francisco, Calif.	1913	Sarah H. Brown (Dir.)	150	19
Township Jr. (C., S.)	La Grange, Ill.	1929	H. L. Bitting (Dean)	402	34
ckrodt (W., S.)	Wilmette, Ill.	1918	Mother Ignata	15	7
um Junior (C.)	Mangum, Okla.	1935	B. F. Johnson	89	10
Junior (C., E.)	Kentfield, Calif.	1926	Ward H. Austin	1,087	45
n Institute (S.)	Marion, Ala.	1842	J. T. Murfee	348	25
n (W.)	Marion, Va.	1873	John H. Fray	145	18
rie Webster Junior (W.)	Washington 12, D. C.	1920	Miss Marjorie Webster	220	30
Hill (C., S.)	Mars Hill, N. C.	1856	Hoyt Blackwell	975	54
alltown Junior (C.)	Marshalltown, Iowa	1927	B. R. Miller (Prin.)		
n Junior (C., S.)	Pulaski, Tenn.	1870	E. Howard Elam	160	15
Brooks School (W.)	Boston 16, Mass.	1925	Jane Brooks		
n City Junior (C., S.)	Mason City, Iowa	1918	Clifford H. Beem (Dean)	397	16
ok Junior (C., S.)	McCook, Nebr.	1926	Keith Melvin (Dean)	180	17
Junior (S.)	Menlo Park, Calif.	1915	William E. Kratt	500	50
ian Municipal Junior (C., S.)	Meridian, Miss.	1937	H. M. Ivy (Supt.)	1,133	48

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Name (1)	Location	Year Organ	Governing Official (2)	No. of Std's	No. of Tchr
Mesa County Junior (C., S.)	Grand Junction, Colo.	1925	Horace J. Wubben	994	
Messiah (C., E.)	Grantham, Pa.	1909	C. N. Hostteter, Jr.	244	
Middle Georgia (C., S.)	Cochran, Ga.	1928	Lloyd A. Moll	412	
Midway Junior (C., S.)	Midway, Ky.	1943	Lewis A. Piper	230	
Mitchell (C.)	Statesville, N. C.	1856	John Montgomery	275	
Moberly Junior (C.)	Moberly, Mo.	1927	G. W. Munday (Dean)	365	
Modesto Junior (C.)	Modesto, Calif.	1921	Henry T. Tyler	1,045	
Monmouth Junior (C.)	Long Branch, N. J.	1933	E. G. Schlaefer (Dean)		
Montgomery Junior (C.)	Bethesda 14, Md.	1946	Hugh G. Price (Dean)	420	
Monticello (W.)	Alton, Ill.	1835	John Ripley Young	340	
Morgan Park Junior (C., S.)	Chicago 43, Ill.	1933	S. Sellers (Supt.)	327	
Morristown (C., E., N.)	Morristown, Tenn.	1881	Miller W. Boyd	330	
Morrisville Ag. & Tech. Inst. (C.)	Morrisville, N. Y.	1908	Malcolm B. Galbreath (Dir.)	518	
Morton Junior (C.)	Cicero 50, Ill.	1924	William P. MacLean	600	
Mt. Aloysius Junior (W., S.)	Cresson, Pa.	1939	Sister Mary Magdalene	105	
Mt. Marty Junior (W., S.)	Yankton, S. Dak.	1936	Mother M. J. Schmitt	59	
Mount Mercy Junior (W., S.)	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1928	Sister Mary Ildephonse	102	
Mount St. Agnes (W.)	Mt. Washington, Md.	1867	Sister M. P. Thomas		
Mt. St. Clare (W., S.)	Clinton, Iowa	1918	Mother Mary Regis	93	
Mt. St. Joseph Junior (part C., S.)	Maple Mount, Ky.	1925	Mother Immaculata	125	
Mt. San Antonio (C., S.)	Walnut, Calif.	1945	Geo. H. Bell	731	
Mt. Vernon Junior (W.)	Washington 7, D. C.	1875	George W. Lloyd	162	
Multnomah (C., S.)	Portland 4, Oreg.	1931	Edward L. Clark	325	
Murray State Sch. of Agric. (C., S.)	Tishomingo, Okla.	1908	C. J. Hall (Act.)	400	
Muscatine Junior (C., E., S.)	Muscatine, Iowa	1929	James F. Loper (Dean)	111	
Muskegon Junior (C., S.)	Muskegon, Mich.	1926	Allen G. Umbreit (Dir.)	368	
Muskogee Junior (C., S.)	Muskogee, Okla.	1920	Bessie M. Huff (Dean)	396	
Napa Junior (C.)	Napa, Calif.	1941	H. M. McPherson	734	
Nazareth (C., S.)	Nazareth, Ky.	1814	Sister M. Gertrude	275	
New Haven Y. M. C. A. Junior (C., S.)	New Haven 11, Conn.	1920	L. L. Bethel (Dir.)	949	
New London Junior (C., S.)	New London, Conn.		Tyrus Hillway		
New Mexico Military Inst. (S.)	Roswell, N. Mex.	1893	Brig. Gen. H.M. Milton II	340	
N. Y. St. Ag. & Tech. Inst. (C.)	Alfred, N. Y.	1909	W. C. Hinkle (Act. Dir.)	700	
N. Y. St. Ag. & Tech. Inst. (C.)	Canton, N. Y.	1907	Albert French (Dir.)	377	
N. Y. St. Ag. & Tech. Inst. (C.)	Delhi, N. Y.	1913	H. L. Smith (Dir.)	200	
N. Y. State Inst. of Ag. & Home Economics (C.)	Cobleskill, N. Y.	1916	Ray L. Wheeler (Dir.)	285	
Nichols Junior	Dudley, Mass.	1815	James L. Conrad	289	
Norfolk Junior (C.)	Norfolk, Nebr.	1942	Allen P. Burkhardt	247	
Norman (C.)	Norman Park, Ga.	1900	Allen S. Cutts	156	
N. Dak. Sch. of Forestry (C.)	Bottineau, N. Dak.	1925	C. N. Nelson	127	
N. Dak. St. Sch. of Science (C.)	Wahpeton, N. Dak.	1903	E. F. Riley	823	
North Greenville Baptist Academy & Junior College (C., S.)	Tigerville, S. C.	1892	M. C. Donnan	190	
North Idaho Junior (C., S.)	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	1933	G. O. Kildow	221	
North Park Coll. & Theological Seminary (C., S.)	Chicago 25, Ill.	1891	Algoth Ohlson	872	
North Texas Agric. (C., S.)	Arlington, Tex.	1917	E. H. Hereford	1,659	
Northeast Jr., of La. St. Un. (C., S.)	Monroe, La.	1931	R. Cline (Dean)	653	
Northeastern Oklahoma Agri. & Mech. (C.)	Miami, Okla.	1919	Bruce G. Carter	518	
Northern Montana (C., E., S.)	Havre, Mont.	1929	G. H. Vande Bogart	350	
Northern Okla. Junior (C.)	Tonkawa, Okla.	1901	Loren N. Brown	407	
Northwestern Junior (C.)	Orange City, Iowa	1928	Jacob Heemstra	139	
Notre Dame, Coll. of (W., S.)	Belmont, Calif.	1868	Sister Frederica	177	
Notre Dame Junior (W., S.)	St. Louis 23, Mo.	1925	Sister M. C. Kischel	78	
Notre Dame Junior (C., S.)	Mitchell, S. Dak.	1922	J. M. Brady	25	
Oak Ridge Military Institute	Oak Ridge, N. C.	1852	Col. T. O. Wright (Supt.)	200	
Oceanside-Carlsbad (C., S.)	Oceanside, Calif.	1934	K. P. Bailey (Dir.)	246	
Ogontz Junior (W.)	Rydal, Pa.	1850	Abby A. Sutherland	136	
Oklahoma Military Academy	Claremore, Okla.	1919	Capt. H. M. Ledbetter	212	
Okolona (C., S., N.)	Okolona, Miss.	1902	W. Milan Davis	454	
Orlando Junior (C., S.)	Orlando, Fla.	1941	Addison L. Williams	268	
Ottumwa Heights (W., S.)	Ottumwa, Iowa	1925	Mother Mary Upham	110	
Our Lady of Victory (W., S.)	Fort Worth 4, Tex.	1930	Mother Rosario	75	
Packer Collegiate Inst. (W.)	Brooklyn 2, N. Y.	1845	Paul D. Shafer	89	
Paducah Junior (C., S.)	Paducah, Ky.	1932	R. G. Matthews (Dean)	137	
Palm Beach Junior (C.)	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	1933	John I. Leonard	341	
Paris Junior (C., S.)	Paris, Tex.	1924	J. R. McLemore	512	
Parsons Junior (C., S.)	Parsons, Kans.	1923	Chas. E. Thiebaud (Dean)	630	
Pasadena City (C., E., S.)	Pasadena 4, Calif.	1924	J. W. Harbeson (Prin.)	5,332	
Paul Smith's (C.)	Paul Smiths, N. Y.	1937	Chester L. Buxton	200	
Peace (W.)	Raleigh, N. C.	1858	William C. Pressly	275	
Pearl River Junior (C., S.)	Popularville, Miss.	1922	R. D. McLendon	500	
Penn Hall Junior (W.)	Chambersburg, Pa.	1906	Sarah W. Briggs	280	
Perkinston Junior (C., S.)	Perkinston, Miss.	1926	Albert L. May, Sr.	487	
Pfeiffer Junior (C.)	Misenheimer, N. C.	1899	Chi M. Waggoner	304	
Phoenix (C.)	Phoenix, Ariz.	1920	E. W. Montgomery	1,023	
Pikeville (C., S.)	Pikeville, Ky.	1889	A. A. Page	412	
Pine Manor Junior (W.)	Wellesley, Mass.	1911	Marie Warren Potter	260	
Pineland Junior Coll. & Edwards Military Institute (C., S.)	Salemburg, N. C.	1874	G. N. Adsley (Act.)	65	
Placer (C.)	Auburn, Calif.	1936	Harold M. Weaver	460	
Port Huron Junior (C., S.)	Port Huron, Mich.	1923	J. H. McKenzie (Dean)	342	
Porterville (C.)	Porterville, Calif.	1927	B. E. Jamison (Dean)	178	
Portland Junior (E., S.)	Portland 3, Me.	1933	Luther I. Bonney (Dean)	220	
Potomac St. Sch. of W. V. Un. (C., S.)	Keyser, W. Va.	1902	E. E. Church	515	
Pratt Junior (C.)	Pratt, Kans.	1938	H. B. Unruh (Dean)	125	
Presbyterian Jr. (part C., S.)	Maxton, N. C.	1929	Louis A. LaMotte	209	
Pueblo Junior (C., S.)	Pueblo, Colo.	1937	Marvin C. Knudson	1,143	
Ranger Junior (C., S.)	Ranger, Tex.	1926	G. C. Boswell	221	
Red Oak Junior (C.)	Red Oak, Iowa	1921	Louis Bosveld (Dean)	35	
Reedley (C.)	Reedley, Calif.	1926	Leo Wolfson (Prin.)	508	
Reinhardt (C.)	Waleska, Ga.	1889	J. R. Burgess, Jr.	125	
Ricker Jr. (C.)	Houlton, Me.	1926	Roy A. Bither	212	
Riverside (C., S.)	Riverside, Calif.	1916	Arthur G. Paul	947	
Riverside Junior	Gainesville, Ga.	1941	Gen. Sandy Beaver	28	
Rochester Junior (C., E., S.)	Rochester, Minn.	1915	R. W. Goddard (Dean)	273	
Sacramento Junior (C.)	Sacramento 14, Calif.	1916	Nicholas Ricciardi	2,257	

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Name (1)	Location	Year Organ	Governing Official (2)	No. of Std's	No. of Tchrs.
l Heart (W., S.)	Wichita 12, Kans.	1933	Charles A. Smith	102	21
l Heart Junior (W., S.)	Belmont, N. C.	1892	Sister M. Maura		
de (S.)	Peru, Ill.	1890	Lawrence A. Vohs	110	16
rnard	St Bernard, Ala.	1892	Boniface Seng	225	18
tharine Junior (W., E., S.)	St. Catharine, Ky.	1931	Sister Althaire (Dean)	89	17
arles	Catonsville 28, Md.	1926	George A. Gleason	197	14
nevieve-of-the-Pines Jr. (W.)	Asheville, N. C.	1930	Rev. Mo. A. Sharry	93	15
hn's (C.)	Winifield, Kans.	1893	Carl S. Mundinger	259	22
seph Junior (C., S.)	St. Joseph 10, Mo.	1915	Nelle Blum (Dean)	712	23
seph's Coll. & Mil. Academy	Hays, Kans.	1931	Terence Moffat	15	5
wrence	Mt. Calvary, Wis.	1860	Gerald Walker (Rector)	50	9
ary, Coll. of (W., E., S.)	Omaha, Nebr.	1925	Sister M. Alice	125	11
ary's Seminary Junior (C.)	St. Mary's City, Md.	1839	Miss May Russell	72	12
ary's Junior (W.)	O'Fallon, Mo.	1929	Sister M. C. Schaller	20	7
ary's Sch. & Jr. Coll. (W.)	Raleigh, N. C.	1842	Richard G. Stone	309	29
ul's	Concordia, Mo.	1883	Albert J. C. Moeller	33	9
tersburg Jr. (C., S.)	St. Petersburg, Fla.	1927	Roland A. Wakefield	395	25
ngelo (C., S.)	San Angelo, Tex.	1928	John A. Guinn	510	35
ntonio Jr. (C., S.)	San Antonio 5, Tex.	1925	J. O. Loftin	983	43
enito County Junior (C.)	Hollister, Calif.	1919	F. A. Bauman (Dean)	100	10
rnardino Valley (C., S.)	San Bernardino, Calif.	1926	J. L. Lounsbury	1,235	66
iego Junior (C.)	San Diego, Calif.		John Aseltine		
rancisco, City Coll. of (C.)	San Francisco, Calif.	1935	A. J. Cloud	5,194	268
ose St. & Jr. (C., S.)	San Jose 14, Calif.	1928	T. W. MacQuarrie	6,700	349
uis Obispo Junior (C.)	San Luis Obispo, Calif.	1936	Lawrence Griffin (Prin.)	283	15
lateo Junior (C.)	San Mateo, Calif.	1922	Charles S. Morris	1,531	88
Ana (C., S.)	Santa Ana, Calif.	1915	H. O. Russell (Dir.)	643	44
Barbara Junior (C., E.)	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1946	W. J. Kircher (Prin.)	667	24
Maria Junior (C., S.)	Santa Maria, Calif.	1920	Harry E. Tyler (Prin.)	175	10
Monica City (C., E., S.)	Santa Monica, Calif.	1929	Elmer C. Sandmeyer	1,681	56
Rosa Junior (C.)	Santa Rosa, Calif.	1918	Floyd P. Bailey	1,416	52
Junior (C., S.)	Sayre, Okla.	1938	Arch Alexander (Dean)	87	7
ner Institute (C., S.)	Kerrville, Tex.	1923	J. J. Delaney	417	32
sbluff Junior (C., E., S.)	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	1932	Charles H. Davis	232	17
ole Junior (C.)	Seminole, Okla.	1931	O. D. Johns (Supt.)	110	15
alas, Coll. of the (C., E.)	Visalia, Calif.	1926	L. J. Williams (Dir.)	779	47
n Junior (C.)	Sheldon, Iowa		G. Arthur Luther (Dean)		
ndoah (C., S.)	Dayton, Va.	1875	L. P. Hill	225	26
ir, of Y. M. C. A. (C., S.)	Dayton 2, Ohio	1887	C. C. Bussey (Dir.)	1,749	90
t Valley Junior (C., S.)	Wenatchee, Wash.	1926	LeRoy V. Good (Dean)	193	12
Junior (C., S.)	Boaz, Ala.	1935	Festus M. Cook	366	22
(C.)	Ephraim, Utah	1888	James A. Nuttall	358	24
Georgia (C., S.)	Douglas, Ga.	1927	William S. Smith	526	24
ern Baptist (C., S.)	Walnut Ridge, Ark.	1941	H. E. Williams	527	42
ern Christian Inst. (C., E., N.)	Edwards, Miss.	1875	John Long	565	24
ern Semi. & Jr. Coll. (W.)	Buena Vista, Va.	1868	Margaret D. Robey	210	24
ern Union (C.)	Wadley, Ala.	1922	W. C. Edge	63	8
west Baptist (C., S.)	Bolivar, Mo.	1878	John W. Dowdy	358	21
west Mississippi Jr. (C., S.)	Summit, Miss.	1929	C. H. Snell	300	26
western Bible Inst. (C.)	Waxahachie, Tex.		M. E. Collins		
western Junior (C., S.)	Keene, Tex.	1893	J. V. Peters	370	19
an College of Aeronautical gineering (C., S.)	Tulsa 1, Okla.	1928	M. W. Balfour (Dir.)	200	17
anburg Junior (C.)	Spartanburg, S. C.	1911	R. B. Burgess	375	12
Arbor Junior (C.)	Spring Arbor, Mich.	1873	J. F. Gregory	152	16
field Junior (C., S.)	Springfield, Ill.	1929	Mother M. Depazzi	596	30
ens (W.)	Columbia, Mo.	1833	Homer P. Rainey	2,205	253
ng Junior (C., E., S.)	Sterling, Colo.	1941	Ervin S. French (Dean)	110	18
an (C., N.)	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1876	Sam Burney Hay	303	17
ton (C.)	Stockton, Calif.	1935	Leon Minear (Prin.)	3,596	170
ord (W.)	Danville, Va.	1852	John Childs Simpson	277	27
ennett (C. S.)	London, Ky.	1897	Oscie Sanders	218	17
s (W.)	Bristol, Va.	1870	W. E. Martin	410	50
wer Junior (C., S.)	Moorhead, Miss.	1911	William B. Horton	326	28
Memorial Junior (C., N.)	Rogersville, Tenn.	1883	R. E. Lee	67	12
Junior (C.)	Taft, Calif.	1922	J. P. Cosand, Jr. (Dean)	235	40
ton State (C., S.)	Stephenville, Tex.	1899	E. J. Howell	1,282	78
ie Junior (C., S.)	Temple, Tex.	1926	Joe R. Humphrey	353	24
ssee (Un. of) Junior (C., S.)	Martin, Tenn.	1927	P. Meek (Exec. Officer)	565	37
ssee Wesleyan (C., E., S.)	Athens, Tenn.	1866	James L. Robb	436	33
kana (C., S.)	Texarkana, Tex.	1927	Henry W. Stilwell	641	18
ton Junior (C., S.)	Harvey, Ill.	1927	James L. Beck (Dean)	364	24
on Junior (C.)	Trenton, Mo.	1925	S. M. Rissler (Supt.)	68	11
lad State Junior (C., S.)	Trinidad, Colo.	1925	Dwight C. Baird	500	42
Junior (C., E., S.)	Tyler, Tex.	1926	H. E. Jenkins	486	35
Junior (C., S.)	Cranford, N. J.	1933	Kenneth C. MacKay	105	39
na Junior (C.)	Urbana, Ohio	1850	Edward F. Memmott	43	9
ine (W., S.)	Paola, Kans.	1924	Mother M. C. Koehler	120	15
y Forge Military Academy	Wayne, Pa.	1928	Maj. Gen. M. G. Baker (Supt.)	75	10
ura Junior (C., S.)	Ventura, Calif.	1929	D. R. Henry (Prin.)	1,160	72
ont Junior (part C.)	Montpelier, Vt.	1834	Ralph E. Noble	266	23
nnes University (C., S.)	Vincennes, Ind.	1924	Walter A. Davis	195	16
la Intermont (W.)	Bristol, Va.	1884	Rabun L. Brantley	443	35
ia Junior (C.)	Virginia, Minn.	1921	Floyd B. Moe (Dean)	219	28
hees Sch. & Jr. Coll. (C., N.)	Denmark, S. C.	1897	E. H. McClenney	125	7
orf (C.)	Forest City, Iowa	1903	Morton O. Nilssen	372	30
r Hervey Junior (C.)	New York 23, N. Y.	1946	Donald E. Deyo (Dir.)	579	55
-Belmont School (W.)	Nashville 4, Tenn.	1865	Robert C. Provine	536	47
and Baptist (C., S.)	Plainview, Tex.	1909	J. W. Marshall	503	45
and Jr. Coll. & Academy (C.)	Beaver Dam, Wis.	1855	Weimer K. Hicks		
herford, of Southwestern Un. , S.)	Weatherford, Tex.	1869	J. N. R. Score	161	15
r (C., S.)	Ogden, Utah	1889	H. Aldous Dixon	4,245	73
ter City Junior (C.)	Webster City, Iowa	1926	A. W. Langerak (Dean)	71	15
tchee Junior (C.)	Wenatchee, Wash.	1939	Paul Furgeson	265	22
worth Military Academy (S.)	Lexington, Mo.	1923	Col J. M. Sellers	163	14
y Junior (C.)	Dover, Del.	1942	O. A. Bartley	217	20
yan Methodist (C.)	Central, S. C.	1906	R. C. Mullinax	187	11

C, co-educational; E, has extension courses; N, attended predominantly by Negroes; S, summer l; W, women only. (2) President unless otherwise stated.

Name (1)	Location	Year Organ	Governing Official (2)	No. of Std's	No. of Tchrs
Wessington Springs (C., S.)	Wessington Springs, S. Dak.	1887	George E. Kline	120	
West Georgia (C., S.)	Carrollton, Ga.	1933	I. S. Ingram	743	
Westbrook Semi. & Jr. Coll. (W.)	Portland 5 Me.	1831	Milton D. Proctor	370	
Westminster, of Southwestern Un. (C., S.)	Tehuacana, Tex.	1895	S. C. Pace (Dean)	135	
Whitworth (W.)	Brookhaven, Miss.	1858	Sinclair Daniel	120	
William Woods (W.)	Fulton, Mo.	1890	Harlie L. Smith	380	
Wingate (C., S.)	Wingate, N. C.	1896	C. C. Burris	352	
Wood Junior (C.)	Mathiston, Miss.	1927	Charles T. Morgan	156	
Worthington Junior (C.)	Worthington, Minn.	1936	W. D. Olsen (Dean)		
Wright (see Chicago City Jr.)					
Yakima Valley Junior (C., S.)	Yakima, Wash.	1928	H. A. Hoeglund (Dean)	255	
York Junior (C., S.)	York, Pa.	1941	Lester F. Johnson	396	
Young L. G. Harris (C., S.)	Young Harris, Ga.	1886	Walter L. Downs		
Yuba (C., E., S.)	Marysville, Calif.	1927	J. J. Collins	650	

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American Teachers Colleges and Normal Schools

Source: This list is based on the 1948-1949 Educational Directory of the United States Office o Education. The data are from questionnaires returned by the institutions in the year 1949. Studen totals do not include summer school and extension students, nor duplications.

Name(1)	Location	Year Organ	Governing Official (2)	No. of Std's	No. of Tchrs
Adams State (C., E., S.)	Alamosa, Colo.	1925	Ira Richardson	1,677	
Alabama State Teach. (C., E., S.)	Florence, Ala.	1873	E. B. Norton	1,509	
Alabama State Teach. (C., E., S.)	Jacksonville, Ala.	1883	Houston Cole	1,682	
Alabama State Teach. (C., E., S.)	Livingston, Ala.	1840	W. W. Hill	423	
Alabama St. Teach. (C., E., S., N.)	Montgomery, Ala.	1874	H. Councill Trenholm		
Alabama State Teach. (C., E., S.)	Troy, Ala.	1886	C. B. Smith	923	
Albany State (C., E., S., N.)	Albany, Ga.	1903	Aaron Brown	464	
Alverno (W., E., S.)	Milwaukee 4, Wis.	1936	Sister M. Augustine	421	
Amer. Coll. of Phy. Edu. (C., E.,S)	Chicago, Ill.	1908	C. O. Carlstrom (Dir.)		
Ann-Reno Institute (W., S.)	New York 24, N. Y.	1927	Margaret Wagner (Dean)	125	
Appalachian St. Teach. (C., S.)	Boone, N. C.	1903	B. B. Dougherty	1,047	
Arizona State (C., E., S.)	Flagstaff, Ariz.	1899	Lacy A. Eastburn	636	
Arizona State (C., E., S.)	Tempe, Ariz.	1885	Grady Gammage	4,308	1
Arkansas St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Conway, Ark.	1907	Nolen M. Irby	1,285	
Arnold (C., S.)	Milford, Conn.	1886	Edward J. Brown	448	
Athenaeum of Ohio, Teachers (C., E., S.)	Cincinnati 12, Ohio	1928	Carl J. Ryan (Dean)	257	
Austin Peay State (C., E., S.)	Clarksville, Tenn.	1929	Halbert Harville	793	
Ball St. Teachers (C., E., S.)	Muncie, Ind.	1918	John R. Emens	2,763	1
Black Hills Teachers (C., S.)	Spearfish, S. Dak.	1883	Russell E. Jonas	310	
Boston Teachers College of the City of (C., E., S.)	Boston 15, Mass.	1852	William F. Looney	368	
Bouve Boston School of Physical Education (W.)	Boston 30, Mass.	1915	R. P. Sweet (Adm. Dir.)	175	
Bowling Green Coll. of Com. (C., S.)	Bowling Green, Ky.	1922	J. Murray Hill, Sr.	894	
Catholic Teachers (W., E., S.)	Providence, R. I.	1929	T. V. Cassidy (Dean)	212	
Central Michigan College of Education (C., E., S.)	Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	1892	Chas. L. Anspach	2,098	1
Central Missouri St. (C., E., S.)	Warrensburg, Mo.	1870	George W. Diemer	1,536	
Central State Teach. (C., E., S.)	Stevens Point, Wis.	1894	William C. Hansen	900	
Central Washington College of Education (C., E., S.)	Ellensburg, Wash.	1890	Robert E. McConnell	1,529	
Cheyney St. Teachers (C., N.)	Cheyney, Pa.	1837	L. P. Hill	355	
Chicago Teachers (C., S.)	Chicago 21, Ill.	1869	R. M. Cook (Dean)	695	
Child Education Found. (W.)	New York 28, N. Y.	1916	Paxton Blair	62	
Concord (C., E., S.)	Athens, W. Va.	1875	Virgil H. Stewart	832	
Concordia Teachers (C., E., S.)	River Forest, Ill.	1864	Arthur W. Klinck	415	
Concordia Teachers (C., S.)	Seward, Nebr.	1894	A. O. Fuerbringer	276	
Conn., Teach. Coll. of (C., E., S.)	New Britain, Conn.	1849	H. D. Welte	1,845	1
Cooperative Sch. for Teach. (C., E.)	New York 14, N. Y.	1931	Eleanor Hogan (Chmn.)	40	
Coppin Teachers (C., N.)	Baltimore 17, Md.	1900	Miles W. Connor	175	
Danbury State Teach. (3., E., S.)	Danbury, Conn.	1904	Ruth A. Haas	325	
Delta State Teachers (C., S.)	Cleveland, Miss.	1925	William M. Kethley	671	
Duluth Branch, of the Un. of Minn. (C., S.)	Duluth 2, Minn.	1895	R. C. Gibson (Provost)	1,725	
East Carolina Teach. (C., E., S.)	Greenville, N. C.	1907	John D. Messick	1,549	1
East Texas St. Teach. (C.)	Commerce, Tex.	1889	James G. Gee	2,603	1
Eastern Illinois St. (C., E., S.)	Charleston, Ill.	1899	Robert G. Buzzard	1,530	1
Eastern Ky. State (C., E., S.)	Richmond, Ky.	1906	W. F. O'Donnell	1,560	
Eastern Montana Coll. of Educ. (C., E., S.)	Billings, Mont.	1927	A. G. Peterson	402	
Eastern Oregon College of Education (C., S.)	La Grande, Oreg.	1929	Roben J. Maaske	483	
Eastern Washington College of Education (C., E., S.)	Cheney, Wash.	1890	Walter W. Isle		
Edgewood (W., E., S.)	Madison 5, Wis.	1927	Sis. M. Dunstan (Dean)	111	
Fannie A. Smith School (W.)	Bridgeport 5, Conn.	1885	E. Louise Hoyt (Prin.)	30	
General Beadle St. Teach. (C., S.)	Madison, S. Dak.	1881	V. A. Lowry	200	
Geo. Peabody Coll. for Teach. (C., S.)	Nashville 4, Tenn.	1875	Henry H. Hill	1,894	
Georgia Teachers (C., S.)	Collegeboro, Ga.	1908	Z. S. Henderson	710	
Glenville State (C., E., S.)	Glenville, W. Va.	1873	Harry B. Heflin	481	
Great Falls, Coll. of (C., E., S.)	Great Falls, Mont.	1933	J. J. Donovan	544	
Harris Teachers (C., S.)	St. Louis 12, Mo.	1857	C. A. Naylor, Jr.	1,013	
Henderson St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Arkadelphia, Ark.	1929	Dean D. McBrien	1,006	
Holy Names (W., E., S.)	Spokane 11, Wash.	1907	Sister M. F. Xavier	225	
Illinois St. Normal Un. (C., E., S.)	Normal, Ill.	1857	Raymond W. Fairchild	2,047	
Indiana St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Terre Haute, Ind.	1865	Ralph N. Tirey	2,278	
Iowa St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Cedar Falls, Iowa	1876	Malcolm P. Price	2,751	
Jackson (C., E., S., N.)	Jackson, Miss.	1877	Jacob L. Reddix	623	

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Name (1)	Location	Year Organ	Governing Official (2)	No. of Std's	No. of Tchrs.
Ormond Wilson Teachers C., S.)	Washington 9, D. C.	1873	Walter E. Hager	531	48
t. Teachers (C., E., S.)	Emporia, Kans.	1863	David L. MacFarlane	1,451	122
St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Pittsburg, Kans	1903	Rees H. Hughes	3,854	125
Teachers (C., E., S.)	Keene, N. H.	1909	Lloyd P. Young	458	52
y St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Murray, Ky	1923	Ralph H. Woods	1,427	98
W., E., S.)	Cambridge 38, Mass	1909	Trentwell M. White	262	14
d (C., S.)	Farmville, Va.	1884	Dabney S. Lancaster	776	58
aska Training Sch. (C., S.)	Fort Kent, Me.	1878	R. F. Crocker (Prin.)	48	7
a (part C., S.)	Harrisonburg, Va.	1908	S. P. Duke	1,210	96
tate Teach (C., E., S.)	Farmington, Me.	1864	Errol L. Dearborn	296	39
tate Teach. (C.)	Gorham, Me.	1878	Francis L Bailey	366	40
Luther, Dr. (C., S.)	New Ulm, Minn.	1884	Carl L. Schweppe	336	15
ad State Teach. (C., N.)	Bowie, Md.	1867	William E. Henry	152	14
ad State Teach. (C., S.)	Frostburg, Md.	1889	Lillian Compton	261	24
ad State Teach. (C.)	Salisbury, Md.	1925	Jefferson D. Blackwell	252	23
ad State Teach. (C.)	Towson 4, Md.	1866	Earle T. Hawkins	736	50
t. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Bridgewater, Mass.	1840	John J. Kelly	514	43
t. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Fitchburg, Mass.	1894	William J. Sanders	438	45
t. Teach. (W., E.)	Framingham, Mass.	1839	Martin F. O'Connor	491	32
usetts State Teach. (C.)	Lowell, Mass.	1894	James Dugan	250	41
t. Teach. (C., E., S.)	North Adams, Mass.	1894	Grover C. Bowman	179	19
usetts State Teach. (C.)	Salem, Mass.	1854	Edward A. Sullivan	440	29
usetts State Teach. (C.)	Westfield, Mass.	1839	Edward J. Scanlon	187	22
t. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Worcester 2, Mass.	1871	Eugene A. Sullivan	350	20
n State Teach. (C., E., S.)	Memphis 11, Tenn.	1912	L. Newport (Act.)	2,230	116
n State Nor. (C., E., S.)	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1849	Eugene B. Elliott	2,397	237
Tenn. State (C., E., S.)	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	1911	Q. M. Smith	958	57
hool for Nursery, Kinder- & Primary Teachers (W.,					
	New York 11, N. Y.	1909	Amy Hostler (Dir.)	195	3
eachers (C., S., N.)	Washington, D. C.	1851	Eugene A. Clark	546	33
St. Teach. (C., S.)	Bemidji, Minn.	1919	Charles R. Stattgast	544	57
St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Mankato, Minn.	1867	C. L. Crawford	1,141	78
St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Moorhead, Minn.	1887	O. W. Snaar	730	61
St. Teach. (C., S.)	St. Cloud, Minn.	1869	John W. Headley	1,295	96
St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Winona, Minn.	1858	Nels Minné	571	55
Un. of (see Duluth Branch)					
Wood's Kindergarten-Pri- Training School (W.)	Minneapolis 5, Minn.	1892	Edith A. Stevens (Prin.)	165	16
outhern (C., E., S.)	Hattiesburg, Miss.	1912	Robert C. Cook	2,237	131
gel Normal Sch. (W., E., S.)	Mt. Angel, Oreg.	1888	Sister M. Ida (Dean)	70	10
Joseph Teachers (W., S.)	Buffalo 14, N. Y.	1937	Sr. M. Scholastica (Dean)	190	25
l Coll. of Ed. (part C., E., S.)	Evanston, Ill.	1886	Miss Edna Dean Baker		
ven St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	New Haven, Conn.	1893	S. M. Brownell	599	55
tate Teach. (C., E., S.)	Glassboro, N. J.	1923	Edgar F. Bunce	500	37
tate Teach. (C., E., S.)	Jersey City, N. J.	1929	Forrest A. Irwin	750	46
tate Teach. (C., E., S.)	Newark 4, N. J.	1912	John B. Dougall	615	41
tate Teach. (C., E., S.)	Paterson 3, N. J.	1855	Clair S. Wightman	718	34
tate Teach. (C., E., S.)	Trenton 5, N. J.	1855	Roscoe L. West	897	82
tate Teach. (C., E., S.)	Upper Montclair, N. J.	1927	H. A. Sprague	1,204	85
Highlands Un. (C., E., S.)	Las Vegas, N. Mex.	1893	Edward Eyring	745	50
St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Silver City, N. Mex.	1893	H. W. James	452	60
Coll. for Teach. (C., E., S.)	Albany 3, N. Y.	1844	Evan R. Collins	1,430	131
tate Teach. (C., E., S.)	Brockport, N. Y.	1841	Donald M. Tower	825	68
tate Teach. (C., E., S.)	Buffalo 9, N. Y.	1871	Harry Rockwell	1,727	135
tate Teach. (C., E., S.)	Cortland, N. Y.	1866	Donnal V. Smith	1,145	101
tate Teach. (C., E., S.)	Fredonia, N. Y.	1867	Leslie R. Gregory	660	80
tate Teach. (C., E., S.)	Geneseo, N. Y.	1867	Herbert G. Espy	531	72
tate Teach. (C., E., S.)	New Paltz, N. Y.	1886	William J. Haggerty	654	74
tate Teach. (C., E., S.)	Oneonta, N. Y.	1889	Charles W. Hunt	510	61
tate Teach. (C., E., S.)	Oswego, N. Y.	1861	Harvey M. Rice	1,393	108
tate Teach. (C., E., S.)	Plattsburg, N. Y.	1889	Charles C. Ward	624	56
tate Teach. (C., E., S.)	Potsdam, N. Y.	1816	Frederick W. Crumb	635	75
tate Teach (C., E., S., N.)	Elizabeth City, N. C.	1891	Sidney D. Williams	526	28
tate Teach (C., E., S., N.)	Fayetteville, N. C.	1877	J. W. Seabrook	572	30
s. St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Dickinson, N. Dak.	1918	Charles E. Scott	1,062	34
s. St. Nor. & Ind. (C., S.)	Ellendale, N. Dak.	1899	John C. McMillan	248	21
s. St. Teach (C., E., S.)	Mayville, N. Dak.	1889	Casper P. Lura	135	21
s. St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Minot, N. Dak.	1913	Carl C. Swain	727	70
s. St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Valley City, N. Dak.	1890	R. L. Lokken	359	43
Texas State (C., E., S.)	Denton, Tex.	1899	W. J. McConnell	5,756	95
ast Missouri State Teachers C., S.)	Kirksville, Mo.	1867	Walter H. Ryle	1,099	67
rn Idaho Coll. of Ed. (C.,	Lewiston, Idaho	1893	Glenn W. Todd	428	40
rn Ill. St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	DeKalb, Ill.	1899	Leslie A. Holmes	1,567	125
rn Mich. Coll. of Ed. (C., S.)	Marquette, Mich.	1899	H. A. Tape	1,077	85
rn Montana (C., E., S.)	Havre, Mont.	1929	G. H. Vande Bogart	350	21
rn St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Aberdeen, S. Dak.	1902	Noah E. Steele	2,713	54
west Missouri St. Teach. (C. S.)	Maryville, Mo.	1905	J. W. Jones	905	52
western State (C., S.)	Natchitoches, La.	1884	Joseph E. Gibson	1,848	111
y Tr. Sch. of Boston (W., S.)	Boston 15, Mass.	1922	Abigail Eliot (Dir.)	75	13
Central St. (C., E., S.)	Edmond, Okla.	1891	G. P. Huckaby (Act.)	952	65
n Coll. of Ed. (C., E., S.)	Monmouth, Ore.	1882	Henry M. Gunn	497	29
Coll. of Physical Education Hygiene (C., S.)	East Orange, N. J.	1917	Margaret C. Brown	325	15
oke State Coll. for Indians S.)	Pembroke, N. C.	1887	Ralph D. Wellons	151	18
ate Teachers (C., E., S.)	Bloomsburg, Pa.	1839	Harvey A. Andruss	819	48
ate Teachers (C., E., S.)	California, Pa.	1865	R. M. Steele	800	56
ate Teachers (C., S.)	Clarion, Pa.	1867	Paul G. Chandler	826	49
ate Teachers (C., E., S.)	East Stroudsburg, Pa.	1893	Joseph F. Noonan	972	60
ate Teachers (C., E., S.)	Edinboro, Pa.	1861	L. H. Van Houten	767	59
ate Teachers (C., E., S.)	Indiana, Pa.	1875	Willis E. Pratt	1,549	103
ate Teachers (C., S.)	Kutztown, Pa.	1866	Quincy A. W. Rohrbach	747	55
ate Teachers (C., E., S.)	Lock Haven, Pa.	1877	Richard T. Parsons	739	50
ate Teachers (C., E., S.)	Mansfield, Pa.	1854	James G. Morgan	875	72
ate Teachers (C., S.)	Millersville, Pa.	1854	Daniel L. Biemesderfer	834	63

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Pa. State Teachers (C., E., S.)	Shippensburg, Pa.	1871	Harry L. Kriner	751	
Pa. State Teachers (C., E., S.)	Slippery Rock, Pa.	1889	Dale W. Houk	838	
Pa. State Teachers (C., E., S.)	West Chester, Pa.	1812	Charles S. Swope		
Perry Kindergarten Nor. Sch. (W.)	Boston 16, Mass.	1898	Harriot Jones (Prin.)	70	
Pestalozzi Froebel Teach. (C., S.)	Chicago 5, Ill.	1896	Herman H. Hegner	471	
Plymouth Teachers (C., S.)	Plymouth, N. H.	1871	Howard R. Jones	269	
R. I. Coll. of Edu. (C., E., S.)	Providence 8, R. I.	1854	Lucious A. Whipple	425	
St. John (W., S.)	Cleveland 15, Ohio	1928	R. B. Navin	285	
St. Paul Diocesan Teach. (W., S.)	St. Paul 2, Minn.	1927	R. J. Connole	66	
St. Paul's Poly. Inst. (C., S.)	Lawrenceville, Va.	1888	J. Alvin Russell	696	
Sam Houston St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Huntsville, Tex.	1879	Harmon Lowman	2,776	
Shepherd (C., E., S.)	Shepherdstown, W. Va.	1871	O. S. Ikenberry	404	
Southeast Mo. St. (C., E., S.)	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	1873	W. W. Parker	1,350	
Southeastern State (C., E., S.)	Durant, Okla.	1909	T. T. Montgomery	1,298	
Southe. Idaho Coll. of Ed. (C., E., S.)	Albion, Idaho	1893	R. H. Snyder	285	
Southern Oregon Coll. of Ed. (C., S.)	Ashland, Ore.	1926	Elmo N. Stevenson	858	
Southern State Teach. (C., E., S.)	Springfield, S. Dak.	1881	J. Howard Kramer	150	
Southwest Mo. St. (C., E., S.)	Springfield, Mo.	1906	Roy Ellis	1,900	
Southw. Tex. St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	San Marcos, Tex.	1903	John G. Flowers	2,050	
Southw. Inst. of Tech. (C., E., S.)	Weatherford, Okla.	1901	R. H. Burton	1,103	
Stephen F. Austin State Teachers (C., E., S.)	Nacogdoches, Tex.	1923	Paul L. Boynton	1,446	
Stout Institute (C., S.)	Menomonie, Wis.	1903	Verne C. Fryklund	929	
Stowe Teachers (C., E., S., N.)	St. Louis 13, Mo.	1898	R. M. Harris (Prin.)	619	
Sul Ross St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Alpine, Tex.	1917	Richard M. Hawkins	941	
Teachers College of Columbia University (C., E., S.)	New York 27, N. Y.	1888	Wm. F. Russell (Dean)	6,834	
Teachers Inst. of Yeshiva Un	New York 33, N. Y.	1917	Pinkhos Churgin (Dean)	250	
Training School for Teachers of Mechanic Arts	South Boston, Mass.	1888	Emerson Staebner (Dir.)		
Vermont St. Teach. (C., S.)	Castleton, Vt.	1947	John C. Huden	152	
Vermont St. Teach. (C., E.)	Johnson, Vt.	1867	William H. Carter	78	
Vermont St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Lyndon Center, Vt.	1911	Rita L. Bole	92	
Viterbo (W., S.)	La Crosse, Wis.	1931	Sister M. Theodine	120	
Washington St. Nor. Sch. (C., S.)	Machias, Me.	1909	L. A. Sennett (Prin.)	200	
West Texas St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Canyon, Tex.	1910	James P. Cornette	1,412	
W. Va. State (C., E., S., N.)	Bluefield, W. Va.	1895	Henry L. Dickason	659	
W. Va. State (C., E., S.)	Fairmont, W. Va.	1866	George H. Hand	1,174	
W. Va. State (C., E., S.)	West Liberty, W. Va.	1837	Paul N. Elbin	525	
Western Carolina Teach. (C., S.)	Cullowhee, N. C.	1889	W. E. Bird (Act.)	590	
Western Ill. St. (C., E., S.)	Macomb, Ill.	1899	Frank A. Beu	1,281	
Western Ky. St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Bowling Green, Ky.	1906	Paul L. Garrett	1,794	
Western Mich. Coll. of Educ. (C., E., S.)	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1903	Paul V. Sangren	4,000	
Western Mont. Coll. of Edu. (C., E., S.)	Dillon, Mont.	1897	Rush Jordan	208	
Western State (C., E., S.)	Gunnison, Colo.	1911	Peter P. Mickelson	690	
Western Wash. Coll. of Edu. (C., E., S.)	Bellingham, Wash.	1899	William W. Haggard	1,250	
Wheelock (W.)	Boston 15, Mass.	1889	Winifred E. Bain	372	
Willimantic St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Willimantic, Conn.	1889	J. Eugene Smith	200	
Winston-Salem Teach. (C., E., S., N.)	Winston-Salem, N. C.	1892	Francis L. Atkins	406	
Wisconsin State (C., E., S.)	Superior, Wis.	1896	Jim Dan Hill	844	
Wisconsin St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Eau Claire, Wis.	1915	W. R. Davies	731	
Wisconsin St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	La Crosse, Wis.	1909	Rexford S. Mitchell	1,056	
Wisconsin St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Milwaukee 11, Wis.	1880	J. Martin Klotsche	1,715	
Wisconsin St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Oshkosh, Wis.	1871	Forrest R. Polk	900	
Wisconsin St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Platteville, Wis.	1866	C. O. Newlun	820	
Wisconsin St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	River Falls, Wis.	1874	E. H. Kleinpell	875	
Wisconsin St. Teach. (C., E., S.)	Whitewater, Wis.	1868	Robert C. Willims	1,076	

. (1) C, co-educational; E, has extension courses; N, attended predominantly by Negroes; S, summ school; W, women only (2) President unless otherwise stated.

"Universal" Languages

Volapuk (1879) Johann M. Schleyer, Germany Esperanto (1887) Dr. L. L. Zamenhoff, Warsaw. Universala (1893) Eugene Heintzeler, Germany. Novilatin (1895) E. Beerman, Leipsig, Germany. Idiom Neutral (1902) M. Rosenberger, Leningrad. Ro (1906) Rev. E. P. Foster, Marietta, Ohio. Steteri-Radio-Code, a universal language without grammar or vocabulary based on the seven notes of the musical scale.

Ido (1907), otherwise known as Esperanto formed, constructed and projected by an in national body of philologists and linguists.

Basic English (1930), C. K. Ogden, Cambr England.

Anglic, a new international language, proj by Prof. R. E. Zachrisson in 1930, is based o analysis of all English words in general use.

Air Force Library Service

The Air Force Library Service provides technical, recreational and educational reading materials to all USAF personnel. It includes 102 libraries within the U. S. continental limits, and 68 overseas libraries in addition to 52 special libraries within the U. S. continental limits, and are included in the Air Force Library collections, with an annual circulation of 1,250,000 boo year. Each Air Force Library is supplied technical books and periodicals in the fiel of aviation by a central procurement directe the Library Section at Headquarters USAF. D tions of books may be made to individual libr at any USAF base.

College Degrees Set Mark

The United States Office of Education reported that in 1949 the nation's colleges and universities handed out approximately 430,000 degrees. The report was based on returns received from about 1,000 degree-granting institutions. It was mated that 375,000 bachelor's or first professi degrees were granted—an increase of 38 per over the previous year—and 55,000 advanced grees.

American College Fraternities; Societies and Sororities

Source: World Almanac Questionnaire

dest American college Greek Letter Fraternity is Phi Beta Kappa, organized at William and llege, Williamsburg, Va., Dec. 5, 1776. The United Chapters were organized in 1885.

appa Alpha Society, founded Nov. 26, 1825, is the oldest of all the Greek Letter Fraternities to aintained a continuous existence.

orresponding Secretary of the National Interfraternity Conference is Dr. Wilbur H. Cramblet, College, Bethany, W. Va.

ecretary-Treasurer of the Professional Interfraternity Conference is John R. Kuebler, 5503 ington St., Indianapolis 19, Ind.

ecretary-Treasurer of the Association of College Honor Societies is Dean Robert W. Bishop, ty of Cincinnati, Cincinnati 21, Ohio.

ecretary of the National Conference on College Fraternities and Societies is Mrs. Clarence M. 09 Lenox Drive, Fort Worth 7, Texas.

ecretary of the National Panhellenic Conference is Mrs. E. Granville Crabtree, 85 Dean Road, e, Mass.; and of the Professional Panhellenic Association, Miss Vera A. Gerhart, c/o E. A. Co., 2545 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 32, Pa.

Fraternities	Date Found.	Active Chapt.	Members	National Headquarters
	1904	31	13,250	7530 Sheridan Rd., Chicago 26, Ill.
hi Rho	1895	19	7,431	225 Lafayette St., N. Y. 12, N. Y.
elta Gamma	1924	7	1,650	6813 W. Hobart Ave., Chicago 31, Ill.
elta Phi	1832	27	14,376	347 Madison Ave., N. Y. 17, N. Y.
psilon Pi	1913	51	8,900	4 No. 8th St., St. Louis 1, Mo.
amma Rho	1904	32	13,200	706 Michigan, Urbana, Ill.
amma Upsilon	1922	10	1,800	13141 Corbett St., Detroit 13, Mich.
appa Lambda	1914	7	2,463	333 Park Ave., Clarendon Hills, Ill.
appa Pi (a)				
hi Delta	1914	23	4,187	1430 Mass. Ave., Cambridge 38, Mass.
igma Phi (a)	1845	53	22,000	31 W. Winter St., Delaware, Ohio
au Omega	1865	105	48,500	627-29 E. Green St., Champaign, Ill.
mma Sigma	1916	53	20,000	106 U. H., Iowa City, Iowa
gma Rho	1910	10	2,549	36 W. 44th St., New York 18, N. Y.
eta Pi	1939	93	61,691	Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago 5, Ill.
	1854	33	14,019	312 Connally Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.
	1841	27	11,031	1705 Washtenaw Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
hi	1890	37	14,500	16 So. Clinton St., Iowa City, Iowa
appa Epsilon	1844	50	29,000	50 Vanderbilt Ave., N. Y. 17, N. Y.
hi	1827	15	5,200	15 William St., New York 5, N. Y.
si	1847	9	3,700	270 Park Ave., N. Y. 17, N. Y.
igma Phi	1899	63	17,126	218 Woolworth Bldg., Springfield, Ohio
au Delta	1859	82	35,828	333 No. Penn. St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.
psilon	1834	61	26,500	271 Madison Ave., N. Y. 16, N. Y.
use	1905	9	2,850	256 E. Irvin Ave., State College, Pa.
Alpha Order	1865	73	30,000	303 Martin Brown Bldg., Louisville 2, Ky.
Alpha Society	1825	9	2,812	522 Fifth Ave., New York 18, N. Y.
Delta Phi	1900	9	2,048	58 Beaver St., Keene, N. H.
Delta Rho	1905	16	5,500	12 Fifth Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Nu	1911	12	2,908	1132 Albany St., Schenectady, N. Y.
sigma	1869	117	50,288	Box 150, Carmel, Calif.
sigma Kappa	1867	45	3,900	Box 609, Fairmont, W. Va.
Chi Alpha	1909	130	45,000	2029 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis 2, Ind.
Psi Phi	1911	198	14,000	913 U St., N.W., Wash., D. C.
ha	1914	21	4,786	210 E. Lexington St., Baltimore 3, Md.
ha Zeta	1860	9	2,290	State Teachers College, Indiana, Pa.
ta Theta	1848	110	58,765	2 S. Campus, Oxford, Ohio
silon Pi	1904	34	8,600	520 Lewis Tower Bldg., Philadelphia 2, Pa.
mma Delta	1848	79	40,000	Rust Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.
a Alpha	1931			7303 Ferret St., New Orleans, La.
ppa	1889	23	7,525	435 Commercial Sq., Cincinnati 2, Ohio
ppa Psi	1852	52	26,000	1940 E. 6th St., Cleveland 14, Ohio
ppa Sigma	1850	42	15,586	335 S. 16th St., Phila. 2, Pa.
ppa Tau	1906	64	15,934	15 No. Campus Ave., Oxford, Ohio
u Delta	1918	9	7	12 Park St., Orono, Me.
ma Delta	1909	24	5,500	47 W. 43d St., New York 18, N. Y.
ma Epsilon	1910	18	4,500	606 Union Bk. Bldg., Davenport, Iowa
ma Kappa	1873	54	20,371	10 So. La Salle St., Chicago 3, Ill.
pa Alpha	1868	93	34,102	1294 Union Ave., Memphis 4, Tenn.
pa Phi	1904	44	15,000	33 Virginia Bldg., Richmond 19, Va.
bda Phi	1895	35	10,000	1440 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.
silon	1833	29	15,500	420 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
Alpha Epsilon	1856	125	66,261	1856 Sheridan Rd., Evanston, Ill.
Alpha Mu	1909	45	10,000	100 W. 42d St., New York 18, N. Y.
Chi	1855	116	41,000	35 E. Wacker Dr., Chicago 1, Ill.
Nu	1859	105	50,600	745 Illinois Bldg., Indianapolis 4, Ind.
Phi	1827	10	3,000	149 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.
Phi Epsilon	1901	98	33,000	1900 W. Broad St., Richmond 20, Va.
Pi	1897	41	10,298	1137 E. Jersey St., Elizabeth 5, N. J.
Tau Gamma	1920	33	11,709	2912 Delaware Ave., Buffalo 17, N. Y.
Tau Phi	1917	6	2,000	1619 W. Thompson St., Phila. 21, Pa.
and Compass	1917	5	4,000	7530 Sheridan Rd., Chicago 26, Ill.
pha Omega	1920	10	1,200	2754 Grand Concourse, Bronx 50, N. Y.
lta Phi	1910	21	5,200	81 Reade St., New York 7, N. Y.
silon Phi	1910	38	9,000	627 W. 115th St., New York 25, N. Y.
ppa Epsilon	1899	69	15,874	631 E. Green St., Champaign, Ill.
Chi	1856	90	32,500	436 Broad St. Bk. Bldg., Trenton 8, N. J.
Delta Chi	1847	28	12,500	665 Fifth Ave., New York 22, N. Y.
Kappa Phi	1919	20	3,600	56 Burnet St., Maplewood, N. J.
Xi	1864	43	15,900	5473 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis 12, Mo.
e	1907	17	5,577	728 Kenwood Rd., Cincinnati 27, Ohio
Delta Sigma	1920	1		69-11 Yellowstone Blvd., Forest Hills, N.Y.
eta Tau	1898	45	11,000	Suite 403, 45 W. 45th St., N. Y. 19, N. Y.
si	1847	31	14,000	31 East 39th St., New York 16, N. Y.

As of Sept. 6, 1946, Alpha Kappa Pi (founded at Newark College of Engineers, Jan. 1, 1921) was dated with Alpha Sigma Phi.

PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES

Fraternities	Date Found.	Active Chapt.	Members	National Headquarters
Animal Husbandry:				
Block and Bridle Club	1919	5	(a)	Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge, L
Architecture:				
Alpha Rho Chi	1914	6	2,100	802 Buckeye Bldg., Columbus 15, Ohio
Scarab	1909	10	(a)	306 Marvin Hall., Un. of Kan., Lawrence,
Ceramics:				
Keramos	1902	1	315	Un. of Ill., Urbana, Ill.
Chemistry:				
Alpha Chi Sigma	1902	71	21,000	5503 E. Wash. St., Indianapolis 19, In
Commerce & Business Administration:				
Alpha Kappa Psi	1904	57	22,500	522 U. S. Nat'l Bk. Bldg., Denver 2,
Beta Alpha Psi	1919	22	7,637	316 Hagerty Hall, Ohio St. Un., Colu 10, Ohio
Delta Sigma Pi	1907	60	22,000	222 W. Adams St., Chicago 6, Ill.
Dentistry:				
Alpha Omega	1907	33	5,600	200 Cranford Pl., Teaneck, N. J.
Delta Sigma Delta	1882	34	17,236	Rural Route 5, Peru, Indiana
Psi Omega	1892	33	25,299	59 E. Madison St., Chicago 3, Ill.
Xi Psi Phi	1889	58	16,000	508 No. Grand Blvd., St. Louis 3, Mo
Education:				
Kappa Phi Kappa	1922	32	15,162	808 7th Ave., Fairfield Highlands, ingham, Ala.
Phi Delta Kappa	1906	115	37,000	2034 Ridge Rd., Homewood, Ill.
Phi Sigma Pi	1916	15	4,634	Bradley Univ., Peoria, Ill.
Engineering:				
Kappa Eta Kappa (Electrical)	1923	3	1,700	4832 Washburn Av. So., Minneapolis 10,
Sigma Phi Delta	1924	7	2,015	6415 N. Maplewood Ave., Chicago 4
Theta Tau	1904	24	11,289	P.O. Box 244, Reno, Nev.
English:				
Sigma Tau Delta	1924	86	9,600	808 Nebraska St., Wayne, Nebr.
Industrial Education:				
Iota Lambda Sigma	1925	17	3,017	104 Ferris Hall, Un. of Tenn., Knox Tenn.
Journalism:				
Sigma Delta Chi	1909	87	16,000	35 E. Wacker Dr., Chicago 1, Ill.
Law:				
Delta Theta Phi	1900	80	24,176	Old Bank Bldg., Douds, Iowa
Gamma Eta Gamma	1901	23	6,894	8519 Loch Raven Blvd., Towson 4, M
Phi Alpha Delta	1902	59	20,000	403 W. 8th St., Los Angeles 14, Calif.
Phi Beta Gamma	1922	12	1,600	5820 16th St., N. W., Washington 11,
Phi Delta Phi	1869	66	34,587	2237 Sixth St., Boulder, Colo.
Sigma Delta Kappa	1914	16	10,833	908 Odd Fellows Bldg., Indianapolis 4
Sigma Nu Phi	1902	24	4,356	1755 Que St. N.W., Washington 9,
Tau Epsilon Rho	1921	20	2,700	1218 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 7, Pa
Medicine:				
Alpha Kappa Kappa	1888	46	23,235	121 So. 6th St., Columbus 15, Ohio
Lambda Phi Mu	1920	10	1,500	1023 65th St., Brooklyn 19, N. Y.
Nu Sigma Nu	1882	42	18,500	90 The Highlands, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Phi Alpha Gamma	1894	2	2,000	1790 Penfield Rd., Penfield, N. Y.
Phi Alpha Sigma	1888	4	2,000	Rm. 305, 37 So. 20th St., Phila. 3, P
Phi Beta Pi	1891	40	16,485	508 Jefferson St., Morgantown, W. Va
Phi Chi	1889	57	3,100	103 W. Brookwood Dr., Valdosta, Ga
Phi Delta Epsilon	1904	72	10,000	328 W. 83rd St., New York 24, N. Y
Phi Lambda Kappa	1907	15	3,800	134 Market Pl., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.
Phi Rho Sigma	1890	27	10,000	108 McClellan Dr., Pittsburgh 27, Pa
Theta Kappa Psi	1879	13	8,000	Un. of Ark., Little Rock, Ark.
Music:				
Phi Mu Alpha (Sinfonia)	1898	82	19,000	64 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.
Optometric:				
Gamma Omega Phi	1926	2	5,000	5819 N. Broad St., Phila. 41, Pa.
Omega Delta	1917	5	6,000	207 Main St., Vincennes, Ind.
Omega Epsilon Phi	1919	8	1,700	4405 13th Ave., Brooklyn 19, N. Y.
Osteopathic:				
Acacia Club	1912	(b)		218 W. Madison St., Pontiac, Ill.
Alpha Tau Sigma	1913	1	223	27 Park View, Logan, Ohio
Atlas Club	1898	6	2,000	7310 Grand River Ave., Detroit 4,
Iota Tau Sigma	1902	6	2,000	Fla. Bk. Bldg., Orlando, Fla.
Lambda Omicron Gamma	1924	7	450	52nd & Kershaw Sts., Phila., Pa.
Phi Sigma Gamma	1916	6	1,500	5 N. Gore Ave., Webster Groves, 19,
Psi Sigma Alpha	1924	4	386	203 W. 5th St., E. Liverpool, Ohio
Sigma Sigma Phi	1915	6	1,292	5 N. Gore Ave., Webster Groves 19,
Theta Psi	1903	2	400	129 E. Grand River Ave., E. Lansing,
Pharmacy:				
Alpha Zeta Omega	1919	17	1,300	9208 Yale Ave. Cleveland 8, Ohio
Kappa Psi	1879	54	18,509	179 Longwood Ave., Boston, Mass.
Phi Delta Chi	1883	19	10,000	3134 N. High St., Columbus 2, Ohio
Physical Education:				
Phi Epsilon Kappa	1913	37	5,700	2437 East River Dr., Indianapolis 2
Teaching:				
Delta Kappa	1920	8	4,000	1300 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Textile Arts:				
Phi Psi	1903	9	2,700	160 Middleboro Ave., E. Taunton, M
Veterinary:				
Alpha Psi	1906	8	5,000	4002 Pine St., Philadelphia 4, Pa.
Vocational Education:				
Iota Lambda Sigma	1925	14	2,000	533 W. College Ave., State College

(a) No information received; (b) Has no active chapters; membership, 150.

HONOR SOCIETIES

Societies	Date Found.	Active Chapt.	Members	National Headquarters
Agriculture:				
Gamma Sigma Delta	1905	11	5,000	Ohio State Univ., Columbus 9, Ohio
Architecture & Allied Arts:				
Tau Sigma Delta	1913	11	1,656	14424 Longacre Rd., Detroit 27, Mi
Biology:				
Phi Sigma	1915	35	16,000	Museum of Zoology, Un. of Mich Arbor, Mich.

Societies	Date Found.	Active Chapt.	Members	National Headquarters
ineering:				
silon	1922	29	5,000	4540 Winnequeh Rd., Rt. 5, Madison 4, Wis.
ce:				
amma Sigma	1913	53	15,000	106 Univ. Hall, Iowa City, Iowa
y:				
n Kappa Upsilon	1914	39	8,000	Coll. of Dentistry, State Univ., Iowa City Iowa
n:				
Delta Pi (a)	1911	158	73,138	Heidelberg Coll., Tiffin, Ohio
ing:				
ppa Nu (Electrical)	1904	58	14,650	P.O. Drawer C, Dillsburg, Pa
Tau	1904	27	15,224	201 So. 30th St., Lincoln 8, Nebr.
ta Pi	1885	84	55,000	Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.
s:				
ppa Alpha	1906	73	10,000	Un. of Colo., Boulder, Colo.
na Pi	1908	15	2,500	Sch. of Forestry, Univ. of Idaho, Moscow Idaho
n:				
a Sigma	1923	71	30,000	Un. of Cincinnati, Cinn. 21, Ohio
a Kappa (b)	1776	141	155,000	415 First Ave., New York 10, N. Y.
ppa Phi	1897	51	(d)	c/o Univ. of So. Calif., Los Angeles 7, Calif.
ha Theta	1921	77	7,600	1046 No. 18th St., Allentown, Pa.
f the Coif	1902	38	6,900	Law School, Univ of Chicago, Chicago 37, Ill.
ip:				
n Delta Kappa	1914	66	16,870	Univ. of Cincinnati, Cincinnati 21, Ohio
cal Engineering:				
Sigma	1915	52	12,300	School of Mech. Eng., Purdue Univ. Lafayette Ind.
e:				
Omega Alpha	1902	52	16,700	Box 47-57, Slaterville Springs, N. Y.
pa Lambda (a)	1918	29	3,300	Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
cy:				
hi	1908	37	4,000	Univ. of N. Mex., Albuquerque, N. M.
Science:				
a Delta Lambda	1925	13	1,517	206 Naomi St., Fairmont, W. Va.
Pi Sigma	1921	67	7,500	Penn. State Coll., State College, Pa.
Science:				
na Alpha (a)	1920	45	5,500	Dept. of Government & Politics, Univ. of Maryland, College Park, Md.
lical:				
Epsilon Delta (a)	1926	50	4,875	303 Upland Rd., Havertown, Pa.
ic:				
Epsilon Sigma (c)	1939	64	(d)	Loras College, Dubuque, Iowa
Zeta (undergraduate)	1925	16	2,800	Central State Teachers Coll., Stevens Point, Wis.
Research:				
XI, Soc. of the	1886	102	50,000	165 Prospect St., Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Activities:				
ey	1924	80	29,673	Box 488, Gainesville, Fla.

lmits both men and women.
e United Chapters organized 1883.
(c) In Catholic Colleges and Universities.
(d) Membership not available.

RECOGNITION SOCIETIES

Societies	Date Found.	Active Chapt.	Members	National Headquarters
ing:				
Delta Sigma	1913	33	7,000	Sch. of Journalism, Un. of Mo., Colombia, Mo.
ure:				
Zeta	1897	46	21,000	1010 Vermont Ave., Washington 5, D. C.
Phi Delta (a)	1909	33	(b)	Art Dept., Univ. of Nebr., Lincoln, Nebr.
Pi (a)	1911	62	21,480	211 No. Adams St., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa
Kappa Psi	1919	36	15,000	Okla. A. & M. Coll., Stillwater, Okla.
:				
Beta Beta (a)	1922	78	9,200	214 S. 3 W., Mt. Vernon, Iowa
s Education:				
ega Pi	1932	69	10,000	Un. of Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn.
try:				
a Sigma Epsilon	1919	17	2,150	Miss. St. Coll. for Women, Columbus, Miss.
mbda Upsilon	1899	40	16,040	366 Chandler Hall, Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.
Chi Delta	1921	8	.....	Wm. Jewell College, Liberty, Mo.
:				
gma Phi	1924	33	600	St. Louis Un., St. Louis 3, Mo.
Psi Omega (a)	1925	275	15,376	77 Peacock Lane, Fairmont, W. Va.
al Collegiate				
ers (a)	1922	47	4,500	Capital Univ., Bexeley, Columbus 9, Ohio
Alpha Phi (a)	1919	53	13,615	Pa. St. Coll., State College, Pa.
ciences:				
Gamma Epsilon	1915	34	6,000	1809 Ford St., Golden, Colo.
ics:				
	1915	13	.....	Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa
cs:				
Sigma Rho (a)	1906	72	10,000	Univ. of Colo., Boulder, Colo.
ppa Delta (a)	1913	180	24,000	1713 Glenmere Blvd., Greeley, Colo.
ta Phi	1906	29	(b)	301 Shields St., San Francisco 12, Calif
:				
Phi Alpha (a)	1929	62	8,500	College Hall, Un. of Pa., Phila. 4, Pa.
ism:				
Delta (a)	1929	10	1,091	Western Illinois State Coll., Macomb, Ill.
ta Epsilon (a)	1909	52	.....	5738 Howe St., Pittsburgh 6, Pa.

Societies	Date Found.	Active Chapt.	Members	National Headquarters
Mathematics:				
Kappa Mu Epsilon	1931	42	7,500	Hofstra College, Hempstead N. Y.
Pi Mu Epsilon	1914	46	15,761	212 Lunt Bldg, Northwestern Un., Evanston, Ill.
Military:				
Pershing Rifles	1892	62	25,000	Un. of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.
Scabbard and Blade	1905	90	40,000	705 No. Main St., West Lafayette, Ind.
Physical Science:				
Lambda Delta Lambda	1925	13	1,517	206 Naomi St., Fairmont, W. Va.
Physical Training:				
Sigma Delta Psi	1912	67	(b)	Physical Educ. Dept., Michigan State, E. Lansing, Mich.
Psychology:				
Psi Chi (a)	1929	40	8,000	Dept. of Psychology, Univ. of N. Lincoln, Nebr.
Public Health:				
Delta Omega	1924	4	1,065	55 Shattuck St., Boston 15, Mass.
Romance Languages:				
Phi Sigma Iota (a)	1922	34	4,883	Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.
Science:				
Chi Beta Phi (a)	1916	19	4,000	Marshall College, Huntington 1, W. V.
Gamma Alpha (graduate)	1899	14	7,000	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.
Service:				
Alpha Phi Omega	1925	201	25,031	407 Land Bk. Bldg., Kansas City 6,
Social Science:				
Pi Gamma Mu (a)	1924	112	45,000	1414 East 4th Ave., Winfield, Kan.
Sociology:				
Alpha Kappa Delta	1921	44	.....	Yale Univ., 303 LC, New Haven, Conn.
Spanish:				
Sigma Delta Pi (a)	1919	70	10,000	Box 8400, Un. of Tenn., Knoxville,

(a) Admits both men and women. (b) No information received.

SORORITIES

Sororities	Date Found.	Active Chapt.	Members	National Headquarters
Alpha Chi Omega	1885	73	28,635	Suite 502-04, 320 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.
Alpha Delta Pi	1851	65	24,600	3074 Claremont Ave., Berkeley 5, Cal.
Alpha Epsilon Phi	1909	37	8,700	Rm. 1124, 185 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago
Alpha Gamma Delta	1904	60	20,685	150 Claremont Ave., New York 27, N.
Alpha Omicron Pi	1897	49	17,317	112 So. Campus Ave., Oxford, Ohio
Alpha Phi	1872	45	18,500	Rm. 214, 317 Howard St., Evanston,
Alpha Sigma Alpha	1901	36	10,574	1405 Hardy Ave., Independence, Mo.
Alpha Sigma Tau	1899	21	4,459	481 Torrence Rd., Columbus 2, Ohio
Alpha Xi Delta	1893	64	23,000	1569 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Beta Sigma Omicron	1888	13	7,468	P.O. Box 1296, Chicago 90, Ill.
Chi Omega	1895	107	42,700	2245 Grandin Rd., Cincinnati 8, Ohio
Delta Delta Delta	1888	94	42,000	2108 Daily News Bldg., Chicago 6, Ill.
Delta Gamma	1873	74	26,000	50 West Broad St., Columbus 15, Ohio
Delta Phi Epsilon	1918	21	3,000	Rm. 663, 55 W. 42d St., New York 18
Delta Sigma Epsilon	1914	41	10,000	100 W. No. Broadway, Columbus 2
Delta Zeta (a)	1902	68	19,725	1325 Circle Tower, Indianapolis 4, Ind.
Gamma Phi Beta	1874	52	25,000	Suite 2230, 20 No. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Illinois
Iota Alpha Pi*	1903	13	3,000	5032 N. Glenwood, Chicago 40, Ill.
Kappa Alpha Theta	1870	133	34,231	Suite 820, 20 No. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois
Kappa Delta	1897	76	25,000	900 Landers Bldg., Springfield, Mo.
Kappa Gamma Pi (c)	1928	35	5,000	7139 S. Lafayette Ave., Chicago 49,
Kappa Kappa Gamma	1870	82	41,246	603 Ohio State Savings Bldg., Columbus 15, Ohio
Lambda Sigma Phi (d)	1900	(b)	(b)	Miss Elaine Peristein, 31-24 89th St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Phi Mu	1852	65	23,000	Suite 252, 708 Church St., Evanston,
Phi Sigma Sigma	1913	23	5,000	2231 Brockway Rd., Cleveland 18, O.
Pi Alpha Tau	1919	.....	200	1646 East 23d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Pi Beta Phi	1867	94	47,000	Chapin, Ill.
Pi Kappa Sigma	1894	28	8,308	2852 Delaware Ave., Rm. 206, Kenmore, N. Y.
Pi Lambda Sigma	1921	5	750	2414 Boone St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Sigma Delta Tau	1917	26	4,600	1874 Greenbay Rd., Winnetka, Ill.
Sigma Kappa	1874	52	18,000	129 E. Market Bldg., Indianapolis
Sigma Sigma Sigma	1898	42	13,203	2120 Fredonia, Muskogee, Okla.
Theta Phi Alpha	1912	14	3,002	189 Main St., Milford, Mass.
Theta Sigma Upsilon	1921	16	3,800	19614 Gardenview Dr., Maple Heights
Theta Upsilon	1914	19	6,203	5271 Ridgebury Blvd., Cleveland 2,
Zeta Tau Alpha	1898	69	23,500	708 Church St., Evanston, Ill.

(a) As of August 1, 1946, Phi Omega (founded at the University of Nebraska on March 5 merged with Delta Zeta Sorority. (b) No information received. (c) Scholastic and Activity; Society of Catholic Women's Colleges. (d) In process of reorganization and unable to furnish inform (*) Oldest Jewish Sorority in the United States.

PROFESSIONAL SORORITIES

Sororities	Date Found.	Active Chapt.	Members	National Headquarters
Architecture & Allied Arts:				
Alpha Alpha Gamma	1920	6	(a)	11285 Pearl St., W. Los Angeles, Cal.
Commerce:				
Phi Chi Theta	1924	29	5,300	2329 No. Kedvale Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Phi Gamma Nu	1924	12	3,050	2610 East 78th St., Chicago 49, Ill.
Business Administration:				
Epsilon Eta Phi	1927	5	750	67 East Cedar St., Chicago 11, Ill.
Dentistry:				
Upsilon Alpha	1918	6	102	16408 So. Western Ave., Moneta, Cal.
Drama:				
Omega Upsilon	1904	7	1,500	933 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit 14, Mich.
Education:				
Kappa Delta Epsilon	1933	11	2,815	108 W. Ash St., Normal, Ill.

Sororities	Date Found.	Active Chapt.	Members	National Headquarters
rts:				
lu Gamma	1898	7	5,000	Box 217, Leon, Iowa
Economics:				
a Omicron Phi	1922	22	2,838	Fairfield High School, Fairfield, Iowa
psilon Omicron	1909	35	8,300	720 No. 12th St., Fargo, N. Dak.
Tau Tau	1925	20	1,025	1412 N.W. 21st St., Okla. City 6, Okla.
a Beta Pi	1908	65	3,300	30 No. La Salle St., Chicago 2, Ill.
Delta Delta	1911	42	2,261	1524 Buchanan St. N.W., Wash. 11, D. C.
:				
a Omicron	1909	23	4,152	28a Weissinger-Gaulbert Apts., Louisville 2, Ky.
Phi Epsilon	1903	65	16,500	6604 Maplewood Ave., Sylvania, Ohio
a Alpha Iota	1903	90	18,500	3709 Lenox Drive, Forth Worth 7, Texas
& Speech:				
Beta	1912	47	10,000	2218 Union Blvd. S.E., Gd. Rapids 7, Mich.
ag:				
a Tau Delta	1921	12	.....	450 N. Pinecrest St., Milwaukee 13, Wis.
pathic:				
	1899	2	454	401 Cabarrus Bank & Trust Bldg., Concord N. C.
a Omega	1905	1	400	311 Morgan St., Tampa, Fla.
maceutical:				
a Epsilon	1921	16	1,100	223 Walton St., N. W., Atlanta 3, Ga.
bda Kappa Sigma	1913	23	2,500	501 High St., Pullman, Wash.
al Education:				
a Psi Kappa	1916	20	3,100	Box 5622, N.T. Station, Denton, Texas
Delta Pi	1917	5	4,000	Southampton, Pa.
e:				
a Delta Epsilon (Graduate)	1921	17	2,000	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
Arts:				
Phi Eta	1893	26	5,300	1227 Maple, Evanston, Ill.

No information received.

HONOR SOCIETIES

Societies	Date Found.	Active Chapt.	Members	National Headquarters
Beta Sigma	1946	16	460	Okla. A & M Coll. Stillwater, Okla.
ss Education:				
a Pi Epsilon	1936	18	1,600	552 Taft St., Gary, Ind.
istry:				
Sigma Pi	1900	22	3,000	Cinn. Coll. of Pharmacy, Cincinnati, Ohio
nan Scholarship:				
a Lambda Delta	1924	56	12,000	Southern Methodist Univ., Dallas, Tex.
a Epsilon Sigma	1927	7	100	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wis.
nt Leadership:				
tar Board	1918	81	17,000	565 S. Greenwood, Pasadena 10, Calif.

RECOGNITION SOCIETIES

Societies	Date Found.	Active Chapt.	Members	National Headquarters
tising:				
ma Alpha Chi	1920	6	3,000	1433 E. Marquette Rd., Chicago 37, Ill.
ess:				
a Iota	1925	166	30,000	416 Tenth St., Des Moines 9, Ia.
tion:				
ambda Theta	1910	66	28,000	405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles 24, Calif.
Economics:				
cron Nu	1912	34	12,181	Mich. State Coll., East Lansing, Mich.
alism:				
a Chi Alpha	1919	.....	.....	Box 212, Ault, Colo.
a Sigma Phi	1909	46	10,000	408 W. 38½ St., Austin 22, Texas
ture:				
Delta Phi	1919	.....	.....	404 No. Benton Ave., Helena, Mont.
more Recognition:				
ns (a)	1922	11	2,000	152 Upland Rd., Sharon, Mass.

Sophomore women—Scholarship, Leadership, Service.

Greek Alphabet

Lower case	Greek name	English sound	Caps	Lower case	Greek name	English sound
α	Alpha	A	N	ν	Nu	N
β	Beta	B	Ξ	ξ	Xi	X
γ	Gamma	G	O	o	Omicron	O short
δ	Delta	D	Π	π	Pi	P
ϵ	Epsilon	E	P	ρ	Rho	R
ζ	Zeta	Z	Σ	σ s	Sigma	S
η	Eta	E	T	τ	Tau.	T
θ ϑ	Theta	Th	Υ	υ	Upsilon	U
ι	Iota	I	Φ	ϕ φ	Phi.	F
κ	Kappa	K	X	χ	Chi.	Ch
λ	Lambda	L	Ψ	ψ	Psi.	Ps
μ	Mu	M	Ω	ω	Omega	O long

Colleges With $2,000,000 Endowment or More

Institution	Location	Amount
Agnes Scott College	Decatur, Ga.	$2,800,000
Alabama, Un. of	University, Ala.	6,660,000
Albion College	Albion, Mich.	3,526,176
Alfred University	Alfred, N. Y.	2,829,422
Alleghany College	Meadville, Pa.	2,211,128
Alliance College	Cambridge Spgs., Pa.	3,300,000
Amer. Un. of Beirut	Beirut, Lebanon	5,400,000
Amherst College	Amherst, Mass.	14,388,831
Antioch College	Yellow Spgs., Ohio	2,738,000
Aquinas College	Gd. Rapids, Mich.	2,754,535
Atlanta Univ.	Atlanta, Ga.	5,068,518
Baldwin-Wallace College	Berea, Ohio	2,457,000
Barnard College	New York, N. Y.	5,326,681
Bates College	Lewiston, Me.	2,339,514
Baylor University	Waco, Texas	3,089,000
Beloit College	Beloit, Wis.	2,633,665
Berea College	Berea, Ky.	12,400,000
Berry College	Mt. Berry, Ga.	2,000,000
Bethany College	Bethany, W. Va.	3,070,915
Boston University	Boston, Mass.	5,754,994
Bowdoin College	Brunswick, Me.	9,600,000
Bradley University	Peoria, Ill.	2,420,041
Brown University	Providence, R. I.	14,072,527
Bryn Mawr Coll.	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	7,762,662
Buffalo Univ.	Buffalo, N. Y.	7,541,159
Butler Univ.	Indianapolis, Ind.	5,081,082
Calif. Inst. of Tech.	Pasadena, Calif.	21,550,000
California, Un. of	Berkeley, Calif.	41,930,000
Carleton College	Northfield, Minn.	4,064,543
Carnegie Institute of Technology	Pittsburgh, Pa.	29,104,314
Case School of Applied Science	Cleveland, Ohio	6,250,000
Catholic University of America	Washington, D. C.	5,657,495
Centre College	Danville, Ky.	2,400,000
Chicago, Univ. of	Chicago, Ill.	71,767,170
Cincinnati, Un. of	Cincinnati, Ohio	10,843,408
Clark University	Worcester, Mass.	6,099,937
Coe College	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	2,542,423
Colby College	Waterville, Me.	4,000,000
Colgate University	Hamilton, N. Y.	5,812,781
Colorado College	Colo. Spgs., Colo.	2,825,000
Columbia Un. (a)	New York, N. Y.	82,934,246
Conn. College	New London, Conn.	2,306,696
Cooper Union	New York, N. Y.	9,361,044
Cornell College	Mt. Vernon, Iowa	2,817,294
Cornell University	Ithaca, N. Y.	36,000,000
Creighton Univ.	Omaha, Nebr.	2,973,000
Dalhousie Univ.	Halifax, N. S.	4,330,834
Dartmouth College	Hanover, N. H.	26,000,000
Davidson College	Davidson, N. C.	5,123,114
Delaware, Univ. of	Newark, Del.	5,767,630
Denison University	Granville, Ohio	3,640,589
Denver, Univ. of	Denver, Colo.	2,123,228
DePauw Univ.	Greencastle, Ind.	6,424,778
Dickinson College	Carlisle, Pa.	2,400,000
Dillard University	New Orleans, La.	3,000,000
Drake University	Des Moines, Iowa	3,519,429
Drew University	Madison, N. J.	2,702,874
Drexel Institute	Philadelphia, Pa.	3,039,039
Dubuque, Univ. of	Dubuque, Iowa	2,253,000
Duke University	Durham, N. C.	49,519,484
Duquesne Univ.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,000,000
Emory University	Atlanta, Ga.	18,121,325
Fisk University	Nashville, Tenn.	4,413,768
Furman University	Greenville, S. C.	3,200,000
Gannon College	Erie, Pa.	2,000,000
Georgetown Univ.	Washington, D. C.	3,500,000
Geo. Peabody Coll.	Nashville, Tenn.	
Geo. Wash. Uni.	Washington, D. C.	2,765,000
Ga. Sch. of Tech.	Atlanta, Ga.	
Goucher College	Baltimore, Md.	2,101,339
Grinnel College	Grinnel, Iowa	6,250,000
H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College	New Orleans, La.	2,311,387
Hamilton College	Clinton, N. Y.	4,522,425
Hamline Univ.	St. Paul, Minn.	4,181,607
Hampton Institute	Hampton, Va.	10,000,000
Hanover College	Hanover, Ind.	2,500,000
Harvard Univ.	Cambridge, Mass.	191,279,779
Haverford College	Haverford, Pa.	4,769,592
Idaho, Univ. of	Moscow, Idaho	4,965,502
Illinois Institute of Technology	Chicago, Ill.	2,500,000
Illinois, Un. of	Urbana, Ill.	2,790,029
Immaculate Heart College	Los Angeles, Calif.	3,200,000
Incarnate Word Coll.	San Antonio, Tex.	2,170,592
Indiana University	Bloomington, Ind.	2,434,000
Institute for Advanced Study	Princeton, N. J.	21,000,000
Istanbul, Woman's College of	Istanbul, Turkey	2,257,477
James Millikin Un.	Decatur, Ill.	2,000,000
John Brown Univ.	Siloam Spgs., Ark.	2,000,000
John Carroll Univ.	Cleveland, Ohio	3,381,000
Johns Hopkins Un.	Baltimore, Md.	35,294,035
Johnson C.Smith U.	Charlotte, N.C.	2,000,000
Kansas City, Un. of	Kansas City, Mo.	$2,000,0
Kenyon College	Gambier, Ohio	2,134,0
Knox College	Galesburg, Ill.	2,777,0
Lafayette College	Easton, Pa.	4,864,0
Laval University	Quebec, Canada	2,500,0
Lehigh University	Bethlehem, Pa.	8,100,0
Lindenwood Coll.	St. Charles, Mo.	4,000,0
Louisville, Univ. of	Louisville, Ky.	2,050,0
Loyola University	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,124,3
Loyola University	New Orleans, La.	5,000,0
Macalaster College	St. Paul, Minn.	2,345,6
Macdonald College	Quebec, Canada	4,000,0
MacMurray Coll.	Jacksonville, Ill.	3,791,0
Marquette Univ.	Milwaukee, Wis.	4,959,0
Maryland, Un. of	Baltimore, Md.	2,950,1
Mass. Inst. Tech.	Cambridge, Mass.	48,047,0
McGill University	Montreal, Canada	27,187,7
McMaster Univ.	Hamilton, Canada	2,000,0
Meharry Med. Coll.	Nashville 8, Tenn.	4,600,0
Mercer University	Macon, Ga.	3,024,0
Merrill-Palmer Sch.	Detroit, Mich.	3,358,0
Mich. St. Coll.	E. Lansing, Mich.	2,337,0
Michigan, Un. of	Ann Arbor, Mich.	18,205,0
Middlebury College	Middlebury, Vt.	4,800,0
Mills College	Oakland, Calif.	2,452,3
Milwaukee-Downer	Milwaukee, Wis.	2,429,0
Minnesota, Un. of	Minneapolis, Minn.	31,953,0
Missouri, Un. of	Columbia, Mo.	2,765,0
Monmouth College	Monmouth, Ill.	2,029,0
Morehouse College	Atlanta, Ga.	2,000,0
Mt. Holyoke College	So. Hadley, Mass.	6,955,0
N. J. Coll. for Wom.	New Bruns., N. J.	2,206,0
N. Y. Post Grad. Medical School	New York, N. Y.	2,230,0
New York Univ.	New York, N. Y.	11,500,0
N. Carolina Coll.	Durham, N. C.	4,075,0
N. Carolina Uni. of	Chapel Hill, N. C.	3,851,0
N. Dak. Ag. Coll.	Fargo, N. Dak.	2,000,0
Northwestern Un.	Evanston, Ill.	60,000,0
Notre Dame, Un. of	Notre Dame, Ind.	4,000,0
Oberlin College	Oberlin, Ohio	23,668,0
Ohio State Univ.	Columbus, Ohio	2,777,0
Ohio Wesleyan Un.	Delaware, Ohio	4,997,0
Okla. A. & M. Coll.	Stillwater, Okla.	5,076,0
Oklahoma, Un. of	Norman, Okla.	5,931,0
Park College	Pankville, Mo.	2,000,0
Paul Smith's Coll.	Paul Smiths, N. Y.	2,512,0
Penn. Univ. of	Philadelphia, Pa.	31,000,0
Pittsburgh, Un. of	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3,847,0
Pomona College	Claremont, Calif.	4,747,0
Pratt Institute	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8,702,0
Princeton Univ.	Princeton, N. J.	46,700,0
Queens University	Kingston, Canada	4,185,0
Radcliffe College	Cambridge, Mass.	8,177,0
Redlands, Un. of	Redlands, Calif.	2,867,0
Rensselaer Poly. In.	Troy, N. Y.	12,527,0
Rice Institute	Houston, Texas	30,000,0
Richmond, Un. of	Richmond, Va.	3,232,0
Robert College	Istanbul, Turkey	3,394,0
Rochester Institute of Technology	Rochester, N. Y.	3,718,0
Rochester, Un. of	Rochester, N. Y.	60,007,0
Rose Poly. Inst.	Terre Haute, Ind.	2,300,0
Rutgers Univ.	New Bruns., N. J.	6,354,0
St. Francis Xavier	Chicago, Ill.	3,005,0
St. John's Univ.	Collegeville, Minn.	2,258,0
St. Lawrence Un.	Canton, N. Y.	2,000,0
St. Louis Univ.	St. Louis, Mo.	4,052,0
St. Olaf College	Northfield, Minn.	2,827,0
Scranton, Univ. of	Scranton, Pa.	2,500,0
Santa Clara Coll.	Santa Clara, Calif.	3,415,0
Simmons College	Boston, Mass.	3,652,0
Smith College	N'thampton, Mass.	8,900,0
So'n Calif., Un. of	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,112,0
Southern Meth. Un.	Dallas, Texas	4,347,0
Southwestern Coll.	Memphis, Tenn.	2,487,0
Spelman College	Atlanta, Ga.	3,328,0
Stanford Univ.	Stanford Un., Calif.	37,858,0
Stevens Institute of Technology	Hoboken, N. J.	3,000,0
Swarthmore College	Swarthmore, Pa.	9,499,0
Syracuse Univ.	Syracuse, N. Y.	5,818,0
Teachers College	New York, N. Y.	8,140,0
Texas Christian Un.	Fort Worth, Texas	10,500,0
Texas, Un. of	Austin, Texas	102,231,0
Toronto, Un. of	Toronto, Canada	13,849,0
Trinity College	Hartford, Conn.	4,158,0
Tufts College	Medford, Mass.	9,789,0
Tulane Univ. (b)	New Orleans, La.	14,000,0
Tulsa, Un. of	Tulsa, Okla.	2,000,0
Tuskegee Inst.	Tuskegee, Ala.	6,897,0
Union College	Schenectady, N. Y.	7,000,0
Univ. of the South	Sewanee, Tenn.	2,500,0
Vanderbilt Univ.	Nashville, Tenn.	31,159,0
Vassar College	Poughk'psie, N. Y.	13,351,0
Vermont, Univ. of	Burlington, Vt.	3,822,0
Victoria College	Toronto, Canada	3,128,0
Virginia, Univ. of	Charlottesville, Va.	14,500,0
Virginia, Med. Coll. of	Richmond, Va.	2,314,0
Wabash College	Crawf'dsville, Ind.	2,779,0

titution	Location	Amount	Institution	Location	Amount
rest Coll...	Wake Forest, N. C	4,535,860	William Jewell Coll.	Liberty, Mo.....	2,382,939
Lee Univ..	Lexington, Va.....	5,248,279	Willamette Univ....	Salem, Ore.....	2,001,900
. Coll. of..	Pullman, Wash...	15,871,120	Williams College...	Williamst'n, Mass.	13,176,781
on Univ...	St. Louis, Mo.....	30,284,002	Williams College...	Berkeley, Calif....	2,000,000
on, Un. of.	Seattle, Wash.....	2,768,000	Wisconsin, Un. of...	Madison, Wis.....	5,398,356
stitute of Arch.....	New York, N. Y..	3,748,145	Wittenberg College.	Springfield, Ohio..	2,488,310
College...	Wellesley, Mass...	15,237,493	Wooster, Coll. of...	Wooster, Ohio....	3,754,098
Univ.....	Middletown, Conn	9,385,050	Worcester Polytechnic Institute..	Worcester, Mass...	4,576,357
tate Coll...	Institute, W. Va..	2,033,294	Wyoming, Un. of...	Laramie, Wyo.....	4,455,053
Reserve Un.	Cleveland, Ohio...	18,227,542	Yale University....	New Haven, Conn.	124,673,459

ncludes Barnard College, Teachers College, the College of Pharmacy, and New York School of ork. (b) Includes H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College ($2,311,387).

Major Occupation Group of Employed Persons, by Sex for the U. S.

Source: Bureau of the Census; Estimates (thousands of persons 14 years old and over)

Major occupation group	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	Jan. 1948	July 1948	Jan. 1949	Jan. 1948	July 1948	Jan. 1949	Jan. 1948	July 1948	Jan. 1949
nal and semi-professional workers.	2,519	2,436	2,366	1,541	1,323	1,584	4,060	3,759	3,950
and farm managers	4,264	4,490	4,257	187	274	235	4,451	4,763	4,492
rs, managers and officials, farm	5,445	5,423	5,532	746	962	855	6,191	6,385	6,387
and kindred workers	2,785	3,041	3,029	4,422	4,701	4,548	7,207	7,742	7,577
and saleswomen	2,156	2,312	2,346	1,362	1,440	1,340	3,518	3,752	3,686
n, foremen and kindred workers...	7,744	8,014	7,516	194	189	201	7,938	8,203	7,717
es and kindred workers	8,866	9,165	8,821	3,325	3,522	3,358	12,191	12,687	12,179
service workers	112	201	111	1,581	1,688	1,617	1,693	1,889	1,728
workers, except domestic	2,319	2,548	2,489	1,825	1,923	1,897	4,144	4,471	4,386
orers and foremen	1,831	2,672	1,522	609	1,513	556	2,440	4,185	2,078
, except farm and mine	3,233	3,687	3,162	85	92	75	3,318	3,779	3,237
employed	41,273	43,989	41,150	15,876	17,626	16,264	57,149	61,615	57,414

n Labor Force—January 1948, male, 42,846,000; female, 16,368,000; total, 59,214,000. January 9, male, 43,161,000; female, 16,917,000; total, 60,078,000.

yed in non-agricultural industries—January 1948, male, 35,018,000; female, 15,071,000; total, 0. January 1949, male, 35,193,000; female, 15,458,000; total, 50,651,000.

ed in Agriculture—July 1948, male, 7,356,000; female, 1,807,000; total, 9,163,000.

s not in the Labor Force—January 1948, male, 9,063,000; female, 38,461,000; total, 47,524,000. 1949, male, 9,044,000; female, 38,527,000; total, 47,571,000.

g house—(Both sexes)—January 1948, 33,359,000. January 1949, 33,687,000.

hool—(Both sexes)—January 1948, 8,245,000. January 1949, 8,029,000.

l—(Both sexes)—January 1948, 5,919,000. January 1949, 5,855,000.

Official Typewriting Records

Source: The Business Education World.

and Length of Test	Name of Typist	Gross Words	Total Errors	Net Words	Net Words a Minute	Machine Used	Contest Held At	Contest Held On
students inutes	Hortense Stollnitz	1,913	42 (Actual words; 5-word penalty)	1,703	114	Remington Standard	New York	Oct. 25, 1915
inutes	Stella Pajunas	3,001	26 (5-stroke words; 10-word penalty)	2,741	137	Electromatic	Chicago	June 19, 1946
r utes	Margaret Hamma	4,685	21 (5-stroke words; 10-word penalty)	4,475	149	Electromatic	Chicago	June 20, 1941
	George L. Hossfield	4,563	40 (Actual words; 5-word penalty)	4,363	145	Underwood Standard	New York	Oct. 15, 1917
	Grace Phelan	4,100	11 (5-stroke words; 10-word penalty)	3,990	133	Underwood Standard	New York	June 28, 1939
onal inutes	Margaret Hamma	9,316	40 (5-stroke words; 10-word penalty)	8,916	149	Electromatic	Chicago	June 20, 1941
	Albert Tangora	9,120	28 (Actual words; 10-word penalty)	8,840	147	Underwood Standard	New York	Oct. 22, 1923
	Albert Tangora	8,756	24 (5-stroke words; 10-word penalty)	8,516	142	Royal Standard	Chicago	June 20, 1941
inute	Margaret B. Owen	170	0 (Actual words)	170	170	Underwood Standard	New York	Oct. 21, 1918
ortables inutes	Cortez W. Peters	2,388	8 (5-stroke word; 10-word penalty)	2,308	115	Royal Portable	Chicago	June 20, 1941

of these records was made by the typist | other experts. Unfamiliar copy matter in simple it is credited in open competition with | paragraph form was used.

School Attendance in United States

Source: Bureau of the Census; data are of April, 1947.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE AND

Age and sex	*Total	Years of school completed						
		Elementary school			High school		College	
		Less than 5 years[1]	5 and 6 years	7 and 8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 or m yea
Total, 14 and over	**107,156,000**	**9,420,000**	**8,802,000**	**30,217,000**	**22,284,000**	**23,308,000**	**7,005,000**	**4,71**
14 to 17	8,689,000	322,000	779,000	2,957,000	4,403,000	194,000	18,000	...
18 and 19	4,141,000	118,000	179,000	581,000	1,487,000	1,469,000	296,000	...
20 to 24	11,748,000	369,000	554,000	1,661,000	2,907,000	4,719,000	1,158,000	29
25 to 29	11,554,000	489,000	539,000	1,921,000	2,618,000	4,200,000	1,057,000	64
30 to 34	11,073,000	526,000	582,000	2,481,000	2,379,000	3,430,000	851,000	73
35 to 44	19,983,000	1,280,000	1,446,000	6,037,000	3,748,000	4,283,000	1,591,000	1,40
45 to 54	16,734,000	1,923,000	1,754,000	5,947,000	2,563,000	2,432,000	1,031,000	81
55 to 64	12,643,000	2,099,000	1,506,000	4,726,000	1,355,000	1,544,000	628,000	47
65 and over	10,591,000	2,294,000	1,463,000	3,906,000	824,000	1,037,000	375,000	35
Male, 14 and over	**52,350,000**	**5,144,000**	**4,593,000**	**15,187,000**	**10,782,000**	**9,906,000**	**3,299,000**	**2,58**
14 to 17	4,377,000	213,000	489,000	1,581,000	2,015,000	62,000	8,000	...
18 and 19	1,837,000	88,000	116,000	329,000	692,000	499,000	107,000	...
20 to 24	5,653,000	228,000	287,000	892,000	1,540,000	1,992,000	559,000	11
25 to 29	5,540,000	256,000	270,000	893,000	1,352,000	1,828,000	559,000	33
30 to 34	5,354,000	288,000	282,000	1,220,000	1,142,000	1,509,000	434,000	41
35 to 44	9,826,000	703,000	768,000	3,045,000	1,822,000	1,848,000	728,000	79
45 to 54	8,339,000	975,000	890,000	3,062,000	1,280,000	1,059,000	440,000	46
55 to 64	6,368,000	1,147,000	791,000	2,358,000	596,000	694,000	300,000	27
65 and over	5,056,000	1,246,000	700,000	1,807,000	343,000	415,000	164,000	20
Female, 14 and over	**54,806,000**	**4,276,000**	**4,209,000**	**15,030,000**	**11,502,000**	**13,402,000**	**3,706,000**	**2,12**
14 to 17	4,312,000	109,000	290,000	1,376,000	2,388,000	132,000	10,000	...
18 and 19	2,304,000	30,000	63,000	252,000	795,000	970,000	189,000	...
20 to 24	6,095,000	141,000	267,000	769,000	1,367,000	2,727,000	599,000	18
25 to 29	6,014,000	233,000	269,000	1,028,000	1,266,000	2,372,000	498,000	32
30 to 34	5,719,000	238,000	300,000	1,261,000	1,237,000	1,921,000	417,000	31
35 to 44	10,157,000	577,000	678,000	2,992,000	1,926,000	2,435,000	863,000	61
45 to 54	8,395,000	948,000	864,000	2,885,000	1,283,000	1,373,000	591,000	34
55 to 64	6,275,000	952,000	715,000	2,368,000	759,000	850,000	328,000	19
65 and over	5,535,000	1,048,000	763,000	2,099,000	481,000	622,000	211,000	14

[1]Includes persons reporting no school years completed.

*Total includes 1,403,000 persons not reporting school years; males, 851,000; females 552,000.

Ages 5 to 13 years—Total enrolled in school, 16,777,000; Male 8,505,000 Female 8,272,000. Eleme school, 15,475,000; Male 7,909,000; Female 7,566,000. High School 1,302,000; Male 596,000; Female 70

Educational Attainment of U. S. Population

Source: Bureau of the Census; data are of April, 1947

School years completed	20 to 24 years		25 years and over	
	Number of persons	Percent	Number of persons	Perce
Total	**11,748,000**	**100.0**	**82,578,000**	**100**
Grade school:				
1-4 years	369,000	3.1	8,611,000	10
5 and 6 years	554,000	4.7	7,290,000	8
7 and 8 years	1,661,000	14.1	25,018,000	30
High school:				
1 to 3 years	2,907,000	24.7	13,487,000	16
4 years	4,719,000	40.2	16,926,000	20
College:				
1 to 3 years	1,158,000	9.9	5,533,000	6
4 years or more	292,000	2.5	4,424,000	5
School years not reported	88,000	0.7	1,289,000	1
Median school years completed		12.1		9

Public Schools Attendance, Teachers, Expenditures

Source: United States Office of Education; Salaries cover supervisors, principals, and teach

School Year Ended in	Pop. 5 to 17 Yrs.	Pupils		Teachers			Salaries	To Expe
		Enrolled	Av. Attend.	Male	Female	Total		
1880	15,065,767	9,867,395	6,144,143	122,795	163,798	286,593	$55,942,972	$78,0
1890	18,543,201	12,722,631	8,153,635	125,525	238,397	363,922	91,836,484	140,5
1900	21,404,322	15,503,110	10,632,772	126,588	296,474	423,062	137,687,746	214,9
1905	23,410,800	16,468,300	11,481,531	110,532	349,737	460,269	177,462,981	291,6
1910	24,239,948	17,813,852	12,827,307	110,481	412,729	523,210	253,915,170	426,2
1915	26,425,100	19,693,007	14,964,886	118,449	485,852	604,301	345,006,445	605,4
1920	27,728,788	21,578,316	16,150,035	95,654	583,648	679,302	613,404,578	1,036,1
1925	29,705,264	24,650,291	19,838,384	131,164	646,781	777,945	1,006,408,536	1,946,0
1930	31,571,322	25,678 015	21.264.886	141,771	712.492	854,263	1,295,201,424	2-316,7
1938	30,789,000	25,975,108	22.298.210	185,103	692,163	877.266	1,309,292,447	2,233,1
1940	29,805,259	25,433,542	22.042,151	194,725	680,752	875,477	1,369,510,172	2,344,0
1943	.....	24,155,146	20,293,274	150,295	689,623	839,918	.....	2,308,0
1944	28,930,000	23,266,616	19,602,772	126,673	701,318	827,990	1,551,275,675	2,452,2
1945	.....	23,225,784	19,671,398	127,102	699,271	826,373	.....	2,638,0
1946	28,943,947	23,299,941	19,848,507	138,209	692,817	831,026	1,843,647,378	2,906,8
1947	29,317,000	23,659,158	20,448,656	153,297	680,215	833,512	1,979,656,157	3,124,5

Illiteracy

Illiteracy had declined to a new low in the United States by October 1947. Of the then 106 million persons who were 14 years of age and over about 2.8 million (2.7 per cent) were unable to read and write, either in English or in any other language, and were therefore classed as illiterate.

Illiterate percentages, by decades, compiled by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, follow: (1870) 20.0; (1880) 17.0; (1890) 13.3; (1900) 10.7; (191 (1920) 6.0; (1930) 4.3. No data was collec 1940.

In 1930 illiteracy among native whites a 1.5 per cent and among Negroes 16.3; amo groes in cities, about 5.0. Among foreig whites the average was 9.9 per cent, rangin 0.3 among Scots and 0.6 among English and dians, to 36.9 among persons from the Azore

Number of Schools of Specified Types, by States

Source: United States Office of Education

ates	Number of schools 1940	Public schools (excluding kindergartens), 1945-46		Private schools, 1945-46		Colleges, universities, and professional schools, 1945-46		Residential schools for exceptional children, 1939-40		Schools of nursing,[1] 1942-43
		Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Public	Private	Public	Private	
inen- U. S....	215,300	160,227	24,314	9,863	3,294	554	1,127	281	94	1,300
na.....	5,309	3,272	662	90	46	9	17	6	.....	27
a.....	590	466	85	39	16	5	.....	3	.....	4
as.....	4,727	3,596	586	56	21	12	12	5	.....	9
nia.....	5,258	3,491	693	355	163	47	45	7	5	38
lo.....	2,468	1,955	282	86	30	11	6	5	1	14
ticut...	1,270	772	125	189	76	5	18	4	3	18
are.....	267	162	50	26	11	2	2	3	1	7
.....	2,564	1,689	475	58	55	5	11	6	.....	13
a.....	5,155	4,046	793	38	29	20	31	6	.....	17
.....	1,264	929	170	24	7	5	3	4	.....	8
.....	14,101	9,144	941	852	189	21	83	6	3	97
a.....	3,965	2,591	845	294	39	6	34	5	.....	28
.....	10,512	8,149	964	334	137	16	30	6	2	28
.....	6,731	5,248	694	228	33	20	23	5	.....	39
cky....	7,019	5,585	585	221	96	9	29	5	1	16
na.....	3,399	2,457	495	216	88	7	11	7	2	16
.....	2,078	1,574	229	67	60	5	8	4	.....	17
nd.....	1,477	915	207	181	61	8	21	6	7	23
chusetts.	3,186	1,771	428	401	202	13	55	8	7	64
an.....	9,526	8,000	694	425	169	16	25	8	3	29
kota....	7,780	6,057	533	331	73	18	28	8	2	27
ippi....	5,089	4,658	609	43	39	19	14	4	.....	36
ri.....	8,121	6,675	811	412	89	17	37	8	3	30
na.....	1,878	1,467	191	38	18	8	3	5	.....	8
ka.....	6,928	5,670	583	215	47	9	13	5	.....	13
a.....	260	201	38	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
amp....	1,853	1,584	108	65	40	3	6	2	.....	14
rsey...	2,503	1,553	278	369	126	9	25	6	3	44
lexico..	966	694	133	44	19	7	.....	5	.....	1
ork....	9,557	6,671	1,030	1,050	335	21	88	10	19	108
rolina..	4,681	3,418	960	49	31	13	39	9	.....	46
kota...	4,322	3,173	426	49	18	10	2	4	.....	16
.....	6,121	3,502	1,244	571	154	9	57	8	1	67
ma.....	5,118	3,566	866	76	38	24	10	9	1	15
.....	1,786	1,302	268	72	24	5	15	5	.....	10
lvania..	11,234	8,025	1,193	907	246	16	88	7	19	123
Island..	506	322	62	80	29	2	6	4	1	6
rolina..	4,182	3,496	432	22	19	8	25	6	.....	20
kota...	4,576	3,409	297	48	18	7	9	4	.....	11
see.....	5,803	4,907	506	72	41	7	41	7	1	18
.....	10,327	7,175	1,666	326	92	40	43	10	.....	40
.....	572	369	141	10	6	6	4	4	.....	6
nt.....	1,196	945	88	29	25	4	7	2	1	11
a.....	4,179	3,230	516	60	59	10	33	9	3	29
gton....	1,735	1,158	323	105	49	12	11	6	.....	24
irginia..	4,936	4,229	372	52	15	10	9	10	.....	29
sin.....	6,939	6,221	504	541	91	11	29	6	2	24
ng.....	1,280	640	98	7	1	1	.....	3	.....	2
Col....	246	92	35	39	23	2	21	5	3	7
ervice										
ols.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3

rce—National League of Nursing Education.

National Spelling Bee Champions

National Spelling Bee, conducted by Scripps-Howard Newspapers and other newspapers since as instituted by the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal (1925). Children under 16 years of age red by participating newspapers are eligible to compete for the cash prizes and prize trips.

Frank Neuhauser, The Courier-Journal, sville, Ky.
Pauline Bell, The Courier-Journal, Louis- Ky.
Dean Lucas, The Akron (Ohio) Beacon- nal.
Betty Robinson, The South Bend (Ind.) s-Times.
Virgina Hogan, The Omaha (Neb.) World- ld.
Helen Jensen, The Des Moines (Iowa) Regis- and Tribune.
Ward Randall, The White Hall (N. Y.) Reg- and Republican.
Dorothy Greenwald, The Des Moines (Iowa) ster and Tribune.
Alma Roach, The Akron (Ohio) Beacon- nal.
Sarah Wilson, The Portland (Ore.) Evening ess.
Clara Mohler, The Akron (Ohio) Beacon- nal.
Jean Trowbridge, The Des Moines (Iowa) ster and Tribune.
Waneeta Beckley, The Courier-Journal, sville, Ky.
Marian Richardson, The Louisville (Ky.) es.

1939—Elizabeth Ann Rice, The Worcester (Mass.) Telegram and Gazette.
1940—Laurel Kuykendall, The Knoxville (Tenn.) News-Sentinel.
1941—Louis Edward Sissman, The Detroit (Mich.) News.
1942—Richard Earnhart, The El Paso (Tex.) Herald-Post.
1946—John McKinney, The Des Moines (Iowa) Register & Tribune, champion; Mary McCarthy, New York World-Telegram, second; Leslie Dean, Passaic (N. J.) Herald News, third.
1947—Mattie Lou Pollard, Thomaston, Ga. (Atlanta (Ga.) Journal, champion. Sonya Rodolfo, Chicago (Chicago (Ill.) Daily News), second; Suzanne Gelin, Parma, Ohio (Cleveland (Ohio) Press), third.
1948—Jean Chappelear, Black Horse, Ohio (Akron (Ohio) Beacon-Journal), champion; Darrel Flavelle, Washington, D. C. (Washington Daily News), second; Rosemary Schirmer, White Oak, Ohio (The Cincinnati Post and Station WCPO), third.
1949—Kim Calvin, Canton, Ohio (Canton Repository), champion; James Shea, Brooklyn, N. Y. (New York World-Telegram), second; Fred Shoup, Palo Alto, Calif. (San Francisco News), third.

Historical Summary of Higher Education

Source: United States Office of Education

Item	1889-90	1899-00	1909-10	1919-20	1929-30	1939-40	1941-42	1943-44	1945
STAFF[1]									
Total	[2]15,809	23,868	36,480	48,615	82,386	131,552	134,137	134,451	136
Men	12,704	19,151	29,132	35,807	60,017	94,536	96,251	93,794	93
Women	3,105	4,717	7,348	12,808	22,369	37,016	37,886	40,657	42
RESIDENT COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS[3]									
Total	[2]156,756	237,592	[2]355,213	597,880	1,100,737	1,494,203	1,403,990	[5]1,155,272	1,676
Men	100,453	152,254	214,648	314,938	619,935	893,250	818,559	578,948	927
Women	56,303	85,338	140,565	282,942	480,802	600,953	585,431	576,324	749
DEGREES[4]									
Bachelor's (including first professional) **Total**	[2]15,539	[2]27,410	[2]37,199	48,622	122,484	186,500	185,346	125,875	136
Men	12,857	22,173	28,762	31,980	73,615	109,546	103,889	55,876	58
Women	2,682	5,237	8,437	16,642	48,869	76,954	81,457	69,999	77
Master's: **Total**	[2]1,009	1,583	3,771	4,143	14,969	26,731	24,648	13,414	19
Men	816	1,280	3,091	2,860	8,925	16,508	14,179	5,711	8
Women	193	303	680	1,283	6,044	10,223	10,469	7,703	9
Doctor's: **Total**	[2]126	369	429	690	2,299	3,290	3,497	2,305	1
Men	119	348	376	597	1,946	2,861	3,036	1,880	1
Women	7	21	53	93	353	429	461	425	

[1]Administrative and instructional. Totals, 1889-90 to 1919-20; full-time equivalent, 1929-30 to 194
[2]Distribution by sex estimated.
[3]Regular session only.
[4]Data on degrees granted by teachers colleges and normal schools not available for 1909-10 earlier years.
[5]Includes 277,755 military students.

Enrollments in Institutions of Higher Education

Source: United States Office of Education

SUMMER-SESSION, EXTENSION AND CORRESPONDENCE WORK

Year	Enrollment		Year	Enrollment		Year	Enrollment	
	Summer session	Extension and correspondence work*		Summer session	Extension and correspondence work*		Summer session	Extension correspondence work
1919-20	132,489	101,662	1929-30	388,006	354,133	1939-40	456,679	362
1921-22	220,311	155,163	1931-32	414,260	440,186	1941-42	426,849	362
1923-24	278,125	194,147	1933-34	303,754	253,991	1943-44	479,326[1]	343
1925-26	340,461	324,819	1935-36	370,026	297,921	1945-46	515,602	535
1927-28	382,776	360,246	1937-38	429,864	371,173			

*Includes both collegiate and noncollegiate levels.
[1]Includes 102,992 military students.

Fall Enrollment in Higher Educational Institutions

Source: United States Office of Education

Type of institution	Total fall enrollment		Veterans		First time students	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	194
All institutions	2,338,226	2,408,249	1,122,738	1,021,038	592,846	568
Men	1,659,249	1,712,283	1,098,647	1,000,942	399,972	369
Women	678,977	695,966	24,091	20,096	192,874	198
Universities	1,155,180	1,208,504	614,889	575,930	205,176	204
Technical schools	97,760	107,878	63,717	58,078	24,367	23
Theological seminaries	16,213	18,193	3,638	4,921	2,192	2
Other professional schools	83,288	71,078	43,048	41,578	21,176	15
Liberal arts colleges	530,064	553,418	225,233	207,563	155,141	150
Teachers colleges	162,199	170,205	63,354	56,543	54,461	50
Junior colleges	219,349	208,329	82,553	53,899	107,085	102
Negro institutions (all types)	74,173	70,644	26,306	22,526	23,248	18

Benjamin Franklin on Good Writing

Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790), editor of Poor Richard's Almanac, was described, during his lifetime, as the first American to be read by Englishmen for his English style. Yet Franklin did not attempt to write literature. His views on writing are as pertinent today as when first expressed, nearly 200 years ago:

"To be good it ought to have a tendency to benefit the reader, by improving his virtue or his knowledge. But, not regarding the intention of the author, the method should be just; that is, it should proceed regularly from things known to things unknown, distinctly and clearly wi confusion. The words should be the most expr that the language affords, provided that the the most generally understood. Nothing shou expressed in two words that can be well exp in one; that is, no synonyms should be us very rarely, but the whole should be as sh possible, consistent with clearness; the should be so placed as to be agreeable to th in reading; summarily, it should be smooth, and short, for the contrary qualities are pleasing."

ol Enrollment of the Civilian Non-Institutional Population

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Source: Bureau of the Census (Estimates); data are of October 1948

in status, and se:	Total population	Enrolled in school by type of school							
		Total enrolled	Elementary school		High school		College or professional school		
			Number	Percent of total enrolled	Number	Percent of total enrolled	Number	Percent of total enrolled
to 34 years	68,383,000	28,390,000	19,778,000	69.7	6,334,000	22.3	2,278,000	8.0
ears	21,769,000	18,924,000	18,588,000	98.2	337,000	1.8		
years	8,342,000	6,824,000	1,153,000	16.9	5,520,000	80.9	151,000	2.2
9 years	4,209,000	1,134,000	19,000	1.7	393,000	34.7	723,000	63.8
years	11,416,000	1,103,000	14,000	1.3	61,000	5.5	1,029,000	93.3
years	11,652,000	306,000	5,000	1.6	19,000	6.2	282,000	92.2
years	10,996,000	99,000			5,000		94,000	
5 to 34 yrs.	33,473,000	14,991,000	10,222,000	68.2	3,084,000	20.6	1,685,000	11.2
ears	11,084,000	9,619,000	9,484,000	98.6	134,000	1.4		
years	4,194,000	3,436,000	707,000	20.6	2,662,000	77.5	66,000	1.9
9 years	1,987,000	682,000	15,000	2.2	218,000	32.0	449,000	65.8
eran	1,809,000	646,000	15,000	2.3	209,000	32.4	422,000	65.3
	179,000	36,000			9,000		27,000	
years	5,440,000	898,000	10,000	1.1	49,000	5.5	838,000	93.3
eran	1,681,000	185,000	3,000	1.6	17,000	9.2	165,000	89.2
	3,759,000	712,000	7,000	1.0	32,000	4.5	673,000	94.5
years	5,545,000	281,000	5,000	1.8	17,000	6.0	258,000	91.8
eran	1,074,000	14,000					14,000	
	4,471,000	267,000	5,000	1.9	17,000	6.4	245,000	91.8
years	5,222,000	77,000			3,000		73,000	
eran	2,312,000	12,000					12,000	
	2,910,000	65,000			3,000		61,000	
e, 5 to 34 yrs.	34,910,000	13,399,000	9,556,000	71.3	3,250,000	24.3	593,000	4.4
ears	10,685,000	9,306,000	9,104,000	97.8	202,000	2.2		
years	4,148,000	3,388,000	445,000	13.1	2,858,000	84.4	85,000	2.5
9 years	2,222,000	452,000	3,000	0.7	175,000	38.7	274,000	60.6
years	5,976,000	206,000	3,000	1.5	12,000	5.8	190,000	92.2
years	6,106,000	26,000			2,000		24,000	
years	5,773,000	22,000			2,000		20,000	

t Distribution by School Enrollment: White enrollment—both sexes, enrolled 41.8; not enrolled fales enrolled 45.3; not enrolled 54.7. Females enrolled 38.4; not enrolled 61.6. Non-white nt—both sexes, enrolled 39.2, not enrolled 60.8. Males enrolled 40.4; not enrolled 59.6. Females 38.2; not enrolled 61.8.

l Enrollment of persons 5 to 24 years old: Males, 14,634,000; Females 13,352,000; Total 27,985,000. ment of persons 5 to 24 years old in public and private elementary and High Schools: ary Schools—Public 17,779,000 (Male 9,161,000; Female 8,617,000); Private 1,994,000 (Male); Female 938,000); Total 19,773,000 (Male 10,217,000; Female 9,556,000). **High Schools**—Public) (Male 2,859,000; Female 2,970,000); Private 481,000 (Male 204,000; Female 277,000); Total) (Male 3,063,000; Female 3,247,000).

enrolled in School 18 to 34 years old, by Veteran Status: Non-Veterans 857,000; Veterans ; Total 1,936,000.

n and Rural Enrollment; Urban 15,190,000; Rural, non-farm 6,724,000; Rural, farm 6,477,000; ,390,000.

ment in Public and Private Kindergartens: Age 5—Public 836,000; Private 172,000. **Age 6—Public** Private 10,000.

Vocational Education

Source: United States Office of Education, Vocational Division

ederal funds expended for vocational education matched by State and local funds. In the States and local communities expended r each dollar of Federal aid for vocational education. This does not include expenditures for plant and equipment for vocational schools, for which Federal funds cannot be used.

ENROLLMENT IN FEDERALLY AIDED VOCATIONAL CLASSES

r	Total	Type of program			Year	Total	Type of program		
		Agriculture	Trade and industry	Home economics			Agriculture	Trade and industry	Home economics
....	265,058	31,301	184,819	48,938	1942.....	2,624,786	605,099	850,597	954,041
....	676,687	93,125	429,071	154,491	1943.....	2,281,743	491,967	618,471	873,771
....	981,882	188,311	618,604	174,967	1944.....	2,001,153	469,959	543,080	806,605
....	1,178,896	325,685	503,865	349,346	1945.....	2,012,931	446,953	522,733	890,464
....	2,290,741	584,133	758,409	818,766	1946.....	2,227,663	510,331	630,844	911,815
....	2,429,054	596,033	804,515	871,891	1047.....	2,508,618	584,533	720,098	968,846

ment figures include enrollment in schools and classes for distributive occupations—(1940) (1941) 156,615; (1942) 215,049; (1943) 297,534; (1944) 181,509; (1945) 152,781; (1946) 174,672; 35,141.

ENROLLMENT IN FEDERALLY AIDED VOCATIONAL CLASSES BY STATES

Fiscal Year 1947

e or tory	Enrollment	State or Territory	Enrollment	State or Territory	Enrollment	State or Territory	Enrollment
	44,475	Kentucky	45,182	New Mexico	5,211	Vermont	3,395
	8,713	Louisiana	49,705	New York	170,705	Virginia	73,233
s	56,555	Maine	5,366	North Carolina	72,411	Washington	76,460
ia	287,742	Maryland	21,101	North Dakota	6,537	West Virginia	20,949
	22,914	Massachusetts	45,147	Ohio	63,226	Wisconsin	99,139
icut	36,770	Michigan	87,451	Oklahoma	36,632	Wyoming	4,722
e	4,423	Minnesota	40,974	Oregon	13,969	Dist. of Col.	8,386
	36,275	Mississippi	75,028	Pennsylvania	90,351	Hawaii	12,370
	136,599	Missouri	49,050	Rhode Island	2,762	Puerto Rico	22,053
	5,527	Montana	7,917	South Carolina	99,210		
	74,776	Nebraska	25,167	South Dakota	7,262	**Total**	**2,508,618**
	58,360	Nevada	2,142	Tennessee	79,643		
	49,389	New Hampshire	3,930	Texas	181,493		
	20,985	New Jersey	29,157	Utah	27,679		

The Principal Languages of the World

Source: Editorial Reference Department of the New Standard Dictionary

The actual number of languages computed by officers of the French Academy is put at 2,796.

The English language is spoken by more than 270,000,000 of people of which more than half are Americans. Of these 150,500,000 are citizens of the United States of America, 1,000,000 are Liberians, and 70,900,000 are English-speaking people of England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and Wales, and the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, and Ireland, Gibraltar and Malta and Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The population of the various other self-governing units or dependent colonies of Great Britain, which combined form the British Empire, has been computed at 391,084,000 persons. Assuming that one-eighth of this number understands and uses English speech in barter, trade exchange, or other manner of communication, a total of 47,633,000 more persons is to be added to the number who understand and speak English.

The reputable English language contains approximately 700,000 words. Possibly 300,000 more terms may be stigmatized as nonce, obsolete, vulgar, low, etc., and therefore seldom or never sought in dictionaries designed for the home.

Of the bulk—700,000 terms—nearly one-half consists of scientific terminology seldom met outside of text books and of archaic or obsolete terms.

Various estimates of the sources of English words have been made at different times. W. W. Skeat in the fourth edition of his "Etymological Dictionary" which contains approximately 20,000 words, shows the following sources:

Anglo-Saxon and English, 3,681; Low German, 126; Dutch, 207; Scandinavian, 693; German, 333.

French from Low German, 54; French from Dutch or Middle Dutch, 45. French from Scandinavian, 63; French from (1) German, 85, French from (2) Middle High German, 27; French from (3) Old High German, 154; French from (4) Teutonic, 225; French (Romance languages), French from Latin, 4,842; French from Late L 828; French from Italian, 162.

Celtic, 170; Latin (direct), 2,880; Provencal, Latin, 25; Italian, 99; Spanish, 108; Portugues

Greek direct or through Latin, Late L French or other sources, 2,493; Slavonic, 31; uanian, 1.

Asiatic: Indo-Iranian languages, including sian and Sanskrit, 163; European non-Aryan guages, 20. Semitic; Hebrew, 99; Arabic, 272.

Asiatic: Non Indo-Iranian, not Hamito-Se including Malay, Chinese, Japanese, Tartar, tralian, 135, African languages, 32; America dian, 102; hybrid, 675; unknown, 12. Total, 1

The select vocabulary of the New Stan Dictionary of the English Language totals ap imately 460,000 words. If the dead words o speech be added, the total, as shown by the English Dictionary on Historical Principles, reach 700,000 words for the English tongue, and dead.

The latter work admits to a vocabulary of 4 terms in use in the literary language. It ha specialized in scientific terminology.

The vocabulary of the New International tionary, Second Edition, as reported by its Ed in-Chief, Dr. W. A. Neilson, (July 2, 1934) placed at 550,000 entries, which total was incr to 600,000 by adding 36,000 names in the Gaze 13,000 in the Biographical Section, and 5,00 breviations.

The German word-book (Kurschner's Univ Konversations—Lexikon) contains not more 300 000 words, including personal names.

The principal other languages of the worl listed below, followed by the number of p speaking them according to the latest offici ports available. but not including losses or resulting from war.

TABULATION OF THOSE WHO SPEAK THE CHIEF LANGUAGES

Abyssinian, Ethiopic, Galla, Geez, Amharic and Tigré	7,600,000	Danish	3,707,000	Italian	43,700,000	Russian and dialects	166,0
Afghan	12,000,000	Dutch	16,548,500	Japanese	97,700,000	Serbian	11,0
African dial.	93,923,000	Estonian	1,127,000	Javanese	42,000,000	Siamese	14,5
Albanian	1,004,000	Finnish	3,022,000	Lettish	1,905,000	Slovak	3,0
Arabic	29,000,000	Flemish	3,500,000	Lithuanian	2,393,000	Slovenia	2,0
Bengali	51,000,000	French	68,895,000	Marathi	20,000,000	Spanish	80,0
Bulgarian	6,078,000	German	78,947,000	Nepali	6,000,000	Swedish	6,2
Chinese, inc. dial.	488,573,000	Greek	6,936,000	Norwegian	2,814,200	Tamil	19,0
Czech	7,500,000	Gujarati	10,682,000	Persian (Iranian)	15,000,000	Telugu	25,0
		Hindi and Other languages (See Note below)	216,000,000	Polish	32,000,000	Tibeto-Burmese	17,0
		Hungarian	8,001,112	Portuguese	48,800,000	Turkish	16,1
				Punjabi	24,000,000	Urdu (See Note be	
				Rumanian	19,400,000		

Dutch and French figures include those living in present and former colonial areas.

Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish figures include those living in South America and former colonial areas.

German figures include German-speaking citizens of Switzerland and elsewhere.

The effect of the recent mass migrations in Poland and other European States upon the languages of those peoples cannot be reliably computed.

The population of India including Feudatory States is reported as consisting of 388,997,995 persons. The languages spoken have been classified as belonging to Indo-Iranian (or Aryan), Dravidian, Munda, and Tibeto-Burman stocks. No computation of reliable character that shows the number of persons speaking these languages is available, for none has been or could be made.

Of the stocks the Indo-Iranian subfamily embraces the Vedic, the earliest accessible form of Aryan speech in India. From this, through the development of grammatical and phonetic studies, came a literary language—the Sanskrit, a word that signifies "correctly or completely formed"; hence, cultivated or polished. Thereafter followed Pali and Maharashtri, of Behar and Mahratta—dialects that were called Prakrits, i.e., common, vulgar or derived (from the Sanskrit). The chief vernacular languages of India are Bengali (Bengal), Oriya (Orissa), Hindi (Upper Provinces) with Punjabi and Nepali, the closely allied language of the Gurkhas, the ruling class of Nepal, Sindhi (Lower Indus), Kashmiri, Marathi, Gujarati (the last of which is sometimes classed as a dialect of Hindi), Assamese (once considered a dialect of Bengali), Brahui (one of the two languages of Baluchistan), and Sinhalese (the speech of the southern half of the island of Ceylon).

The Dravidian family includes fifteen d languages, among them Tamil, Bhil, B Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam, Kulu, Kodagu Kota, Gond, Khond, Oraon, and Malto. languages are spoken in the following reg districts of India; Southeastern, northe northwestern, and southwestern, the Malabar. Coorg (adjoining the Malabar coast), Nilgir Central India, Northwest Orissa, the Ra hills of Bengal. Tamil is spoken also in the no part of Ceylon.

The Mohammedan people of India and P numbering nearly 70,000,000 generally spe language—Hindustani or Urdu. The Mohamm of Eastern Bengal speak Bengali. In general, and Persian are known as classic languages Mohammedans of India, but are not spok them.

Hindustani-Urdu (from West Hindi) wi addition of Persian and Arabic words, writ the Persian character, originated after th hammedan conquest through official interco Persian-speaking rulers with their Hindu s A southern variant of it is Dakhani.

The Munda subfamily consists of sever guages, of which the best known are the (spoken by a tribe which inhabits the weste tier of Lower Bengal) and the Mundari (spo the Mundas, Bhumij, and Larka Kols). Mo 2,000,000 persons have been said to speak languages.

The Tibeto-Burman group has not ye completely surveyed. It has been divided by dict to six groups: Tibetan-Kanauri, Bohin Abor-Min-Dafla, Burmese-Lolo, Konyok, and Alaga.*

(Source of language classifications: A Gen cal Classification of Principal Languages World. copyright 1949, New Standard Dict

Associations and Societies in the United States

Source: World Almanac Questionnaire

— A —

Burr Association (1946), 5005 Fort Sumner shington 16, D. C.; 124; Exec. Dir., Dr. Engle Burr, Jr.

am Lincoln Association (1908), First Na- ank Bldg., Springfield, Ill.; 1,042; Exec. y P. Basler.

ny in Rome, American (1894, chartered by ngress 1905), 101 Park Ave., New York 17, xec. Sec., Mary T. Williams.

tants, American Institute of (1916), 13 it., New York 17, N. Y.; 13,000; Adm. Sec., inton.

tants, Certified Public, The New York ciety of (1897), 677 Fifth Ave., New York .; 5,973; Exec. Sec., Wentworth F. Gantt.

tants, Cost, National Association of (1919), ison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 27,000; Sec., B. Gunnarson.

tants, New York Society of (1900), 2 Park th floor), New York 16, N. Y.; 240; Sec., . Sterbenz.

and Artistes of America, Associated (1919), 7th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 80,000; Int'l. aul Dullzell.

s Equity Association (1913), 45 W. 47th St., k 19, N. Y.; 6,000; Sec., Louis M. Simon.

' Fund of America (1882), 1619 Broadway, k 19, N .Y.; 2,798; Sec., Robert Campbell.

ies, Society of (1948, by merger of the l Society of America, 1889, and American Actuaries, 1909), 208 S. LaSalle St., Chicago ,000; Sec.-Treas., Henry F. Rood, 1301 S. h St., Fort Wayne 2, Ind.

Education, American Association for (1926), 120th St., New York 27, N. Y.; 2,700; Dir. . Cartwright.

Education, Institute of (1941), 525 W. 120th y York 27, N. Y.; Exec. Officer, Morse A. ght.

turers Club of New York (1912), 12th 3 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; 250; . Frederick H. Law.

tising Agencies, American Association of 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; s. & Exec. Sec., Frederic R. Gamble.

tising Club of New York (1904), 23 Park w York 16, N. Y.; 2,200; Man. Dir., Charles n.

tising Federation of America (1905), 330 St., New York 18, N. Y.; 25,000; Gen. Mgr., Borton.

Medical Association (1929), 214 S. State rion, Ohio; 1,600; Sec., T. H. Sutherland, x 26, Marion, Ohio.

autic Association, National (1922), 1025 icut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. Vice Pres., Ralph M. Phelps.

ultural Engineers, American Society of 505 Pleasant St., St. Joseph, Mich.; 2,591; eas., Raymond Olney.

ultural History Society (1919), Room 3906, griculture Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.; 600; harles A. Burmeister.

ulture, International Institute of (1920), ent Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.; 60; Chmn., J. Brand.

omy, American Society of (1907), 2702 Mon- Madison 5, Wis.; 1,842; Exec. Sec., L. G. y.

orce Aid Society (official relief organization U. S. Air Force) (1942), 1712 G St., N. W., gton 25, D. C.; 300,000; Dir., Maj. Gen. C. Davidson, USAF, Ret.

Transport Association of America (1936), h St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.; Sec., edfern.

ft Industries Association of America, Inc. 610 Shoreham Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.; c., Harrison Brand, Jr.

olic Beverage Control Association, National 2811 Book Tower, Detroit 26, Mich.; 16 Sec., John P. Aaron.

olics Anonymous (1934), P.O. Box 459, Central Annex, New York 17, N. Y.; address munications to the secretary.

e Club (1895), 200 Fifth Ave., New York 10, 268; Sec., Hebard Paine.

Alpine Club, The American (1902), 113 E. 90th St., New York 28, N. Y.; Pres., Joel E. Fisher.

Allied Youth, Inc. (1931), Allied Youth Bldg., 1709 M. St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. Sec., W. Roy Breg.

Altrusa International (1917), 332 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.; 8,500; Sec., Miss Hazel P. Williams.

Alumni Federation of Columbia University (1913), 205 Alumni House, Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.; 15,631; Sec., Morris W. Watkins.

Amateur Athletes of America, Intercollegiate Association of (1875). Biltmore Hotel, Madison Ave. & 43rd St., New York 17, N. Y.; 65 colleges; Sec.-Treas., Asa S. Bushnell.

Amateur Athletic Union of the United States (1888), 233 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.; Sec., Daniel J. Ferris.

Amateur Bicycle League of America (1920), 2320 Grand Ave., New York 53, N. Y.; 4,000 to 5,000; Sec., Otto Eisele.

Amateur Fencers League of America (1891), 161 East 91st St., New York 28, N. Y.; 1,500; Sec., Warren Dow.

Amateur Oarsmen, National Association of (1872), 1214 Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia 2, Pa.; 60 clubs and colleges, 1,000 individuals; Sec., Franklin H. Bates.

Amateur Press Association, American (1936), 310; Editor, John F. Vaglienti, P.O. Box 92, League City, Texas; Sec., Mrs. Evelyn D. Flickinger, 17821 Larchwood Ave., Cleveland 11, Ohio.

Amateur Press Association, National (July 4, 1876), 1701 E. 4th St., Brooklyn 28, N. Y.; Sec., Albert Lee.

Amateur Radio Union, International (1925, at Paris, France, 38 LaSalle Road, West Hartford 7, Conn.; 80,000; Sec., A. L. Budlong.

Amateur Softball Association of America (1932), Room 401, 11 Hill St., Newark, N. J.; 1,500,000; Exec. Sec.-Treas., B. E. Martin.

Amateur Trapshooting Association (1923), Vandalia, Ohio; 10,000; Sec., L. M. Krieg, 11 S. Park Place, Newark, Ohio.

American Asiatic Association (1898), 55 Wall St., New York 15, N. Y.; 118; Sec., Carter Ransom.

American Colleges, Association of (1915), 726 Jackson Pl., Washington, D. C.; 644 colleges and universities; Exec. Dir., Dr. Guy E. Snavely.

American Federation of Labor (Nov. 15, 1881), AF of L Bldg., 9th & Mass. Ave. N.W., Washington 1, D. C.; 7,220,531; Pres., William Green; Sec.-Treas., George Meany.

American Indian Affairs, Association on (1922), 48 E. 86th St., New York 28, N. Y.; 1,000; Exec. Dir, Alexander Lesser.

American Indians, National Congress of (1944), 1426 35th St., N.W., Washington 7, D. C.; 85,000; Sec., Mrs. Ruth M. Bronson.

American Legion (Mar. 15-17, 1919 at Paris, France), 777 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis 6, Ind.; 3,091,810; Nat'l Comdr., George N. Craig; Nat'l Adj., Henry H. Dudley.

American Legion Auxiliary (Sept. 27-29, 1920, at Cleveland, Ohio); 777 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis 7, Ind.; 967,372; Nat'l Pres., Mrs. Norman L. Sheehe; Nat'l Sec., Mrs. Gwendolyn W. MacDowell.

AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II) (December, 1944, at Kansas City, Mo.); 724 Ninth St., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.; 130,000; Nat'l Comdr., Harold Russell; Nat'l Exec. Sec., Elliott Newcomb.

American ORT Federation (1921), 212 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; 30,000; Exec. Sec., Edward L. Sard.

American-Scandinavian Foundation (1911), 116 E. 64th St., New York 21, N. Y.; 27 trustees, 3,700 associates; Asst. Exec. Dir., Richard H. Andrews.

American Swedish Historical Foundation (1926), 19th and Pattison, Philadelphia 45, Pa.; 1,000; Sec., John Lindberg.

American Unity, Common Council for (1918), 20 W. 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Read Lewis.

Americas, Society for the (Jan. 30, 1938), 5810-11th Ave., Brooklyn 19, N. Y.; 150; Corr. Sec., Roger Forero.

Angling and Casting Clubs, National Association of (1906), 222 Papin Ave., Webster Groves 19, Mo.;

128 clubs with 25,000 members; Sec., Charles S. Lacey.

Antarctic Association, American; c/o National Geographic Society, 146-16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; address communications to the secretary.

Anthropological Association, American (1902), Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, Syracuse Univ., Syracuse 10, N. Y.; 515 fellows, 1,900 members; Sec., D. B. Stout.

Anti Profanity League (1901), Ware, Mass. 52,000; Gen. Sec., Rev. Roland D. Sawyer.

Antiquarian Society, American (1812), Salisbury St. and Park Ave., Worcester 5, Mass.; 200; Dir., Clarence S. Brigham.

Aquarium Society, The (1892), American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West and 80th St., New York 24, N. Y.; Pres., Lyna Randel; Sec., L. J. Kuester.

Arab American Affairs, Institute of (1944), 160 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.; 2,500; address communications to the secretary.

Arbitration Association, American (1926), 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.; 12,000; Vice Pres., Frances Kellor.

Archaeological Institute of America (1879), Andover Hall, Cambridge 38, Mass.; 2,000; Sec., Prof. Van L. Johnson.

Archery Association, National (Jan. 25, 1879), 33 Oak Hill St., Newton Centre 59, Mass.; 350 clubs; Sec., Henry S. C. Cummings.

Architects, American Institute of (1857), The Octagon, 1741 New York Ave., Washington 6, D. C.; 7,600; Exec. Asst., J. W. Rankin.

Architects, New York Society of (1907), 101 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 500; Exec. Sec., Frances R. Kelley.

Architectural League of New York (1881), 115 E. 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.; 725; Exec. Sec., Lucile A. Pedrick.

Arkwright Club of the City of New York (1893), 40 Worth St., New York, N. Y.; address communications to the secretary.

Army and Navy Legion of Valor of the United States, Inc. (April 23, 1890), 316 Court House, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.; 1,700; Sec., Lt. Ben. Prager.

Army and Navy Union, U.S.A. (1888), 120 S. New York, Atlantic City, N. J.; 9,000; Sec., B. Gaffney.

Army Ordnance Association (1919), 705 Mills Bldg., Washington 6, D. C.; 39,138; Exec. Vice Pres., Col. L. A. Codd.

Army of the Philippines, National Society (August 13, 1900), 42 The Colchester, 1470 Beacon St., Brookline 46, Mass.; 5,104; Nat'l Adj., J. S. Wood.

Art and Industry, National Alliance of (1932), 119 E. 19th St., New York 3, N. Y.; address communications to the secretary.

Art Society of New York, Municipal (1892), 119 E. 19th St., New York 3, N. Y.; 300; Sec., Thomas H. Creighton.

Art Students League of New York (1875), 215 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 3,600; Exec. Dir., Stewart Klonis, 26-35 Fourth St., Long Island City 2, N. Y.

Arts, American Federation of (1909), Barr Bldg., Washington, D. C.; address communications to the secretary.

Arts Club, National (1898), 15 Gramercy Park, New York 3, N. Y.; 750; Sec., Dr. Frederick L. Fagley.

Arts and Letters, American Academy of (1904), 633 W. 155th St., New York 32, N. Y.; 50; Sec., Archibald MacLeish.

Arts and Letters, National Institute of (1898), 633 W. 155th St., New York 32, N. Y.; 236; Sec., William Rose Benet.

Arts and Sciences, American Academy of (1780), 28 Newbury St., Boston 16, Mass.; 792 fellows, 43 fellows emeriti, 124 foreign honorary; Sec., Dean John W. M. Bunker.

Associated Press (May 23, 1900), 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.; 2,648; Exec. Dir., Kent Cooper; Corporate Sec., Lloyd Stratton.

Astronomical Society, American (1897), Dearborn Observatory, Evanston, Ill.; 660; Sec., Dr. C. M. Huffer, Washburn Observatory, Madison 6, Wis.

Atheism, American Association for the Advancement of (1925), 38 Park Row, New York 8, N. Y.; 311; Sec.-Treas., Woolsey Teller.

Athletic Association, National Collegiate (1905), 304 Hotel Sherman, Chicago 1, Ill.; 388 institutions; Sec., K. L. Wilson.

Athletic Associations, State High School, National Federation of (1920), 7 S. Dearborn, Chicago 3, Ill.; 46 State High School Assns.; Exec. Sec., V. Porter.

Athletic Club, City (1908), 50 W. 54th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 800; Mgr., Edward E. Huger.

Athletic Club, New York (1868), 180 Central P. South, New York, N. Y.; address communicatio to the secretary.

Athletic Conference, Eastern College (19 Biltmore Hotel, New York 17, N. Y.; 76 colle Sec., Asa S. Bushnell.

Athletic Conference, Southwest (1914), Adolp Hotel, Dallas 1, Texas; 7 schools; Sec., Jame Stewart, P.O. Box 6233, Dallas 2, Tex.

Attorneys General, National Association (1907), 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill.; all s and territorial attorneys general, their assista and deputies; Exec. Dir. of the Secretariat, Fr Bane, Council of State Governments.

Audit Bureau of Circulations (1914), 165 Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill.; 3,291; Man. D James N. Shryock.

Audubon Society, National (1905), 100 Fifth A New York 28, N. Y.; 15,000 Regular, 300,000 Jun Pres., John H. Baker.

Authors Guild of The Authors League of Amer (1920), 6 E. 39th St., New York 16, N. Y., 500; Exec. Sec., Peter Heggie.

Authors League of America (1912), 6 E. 39th New York 16, N. Y.; 7,500; Exec. Sec., Luise Sillcox.

Automobile Association, American (1902), Pe sylvania Ave. at 17th St., N.W., Washingto D. C.; 2,580,000; Exec. Vice Pres, Russell E. Sin

Automobile Club of New York (1925), 28 E. St., New York 21, N. Y.; 175,000; Sec., Raym W. Crossley.

Automobile Dealers Association, National (19 1026—17th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 33, Asst. Sec.-Treas., Jay Green.

Automobile Manufacturers Association (19 320 New Center Bldg., Detroit 2, Mich.; 30 mem companies; Man. Dir., William J. Cronin.

Automobile Merchants Association of New Y (1912), Park Central Hotel, New York 19, N. address communications to the general manage

Automobile Old Timers, Inc. (1939), 22 E. St., New York, N. Y.; 3,200; Sec., Frederick Elliott.

Automotive Engineers, Society of, Inc. (19 29 W. 39th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 15,522; John A. C. Warner.

Avenue of the Americas Association, Inc (19 570 Ave. of the Americas, New York 11, N. Y.; Asst. to Pres., Millard Henlein.

Aviation Education, National Association of U versity Administrators of (1946), 50; Pres., L Bryan, Un. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; Sec., E Whittlesey, 308 Kittredge Bldg., Denver 2, Co

Aztec Club of 1847 (Military Society of the M ican War; Oct. 13, 1847, at Mexico City, Mex 2721 Blaine Drive, Chevy Chase 15, Md.; 146; Cdr. F. Stirling Wilson.

— B —

Bacteriologists, Society of American (1899), Madison Ave., New York 35, N. Y.; 3,900; Treas., John E. Blair.

Badminton Association, American (1938), 13 LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Ill.; 300 clubs; Sec., R D. Beach, Room 1620.

Bankers Association, American (1875), 12 E. St., New York 16, N. Y.; 16,000; Exec. Mgr., Harold Stonier.

Bankers Club (1915), 120 Broadway, New Y N. Y.; address communications to the secreta

Banking, American Institute of (1900), 1 36th St., New York 16, N. Y.; 88,796; Sec., F W. Larson.

Baptist Home Mission Society, American (1 212 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; Exec Rev. G. Pitt Beers.

Baptist Youth Fellowship (1941), 1703 Ches St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.; 400,000; Gen. Sec., Oliver Cummings.

Bar Association, American (1878), 1140 N. D born St., Chicago 10, Ill.; 42,000; Exec. Sec., G. G. Ricker.

Bar Association, Bronx County (1902), 851 G Concourse, Bronx 51, N. Y.; 780; Sec., Harry Co

Bar Association, Brooklyn (1889), 123 Re St., Brooklyn 2, N. Y.; 1,200; Sec., Jame Brown, Jr.

Bar Association, Federal (1920), 416 Fifth

Washington 1, D. C.; 2,800; Exec. Sec., Bicknell.

Association, New York State (1877), 90 State ny 3, N. Y.; 6,800; Sec., Chester Wood.

Association, Queens County (1877), 88-11 Blvd., Jamaica 2, N. Y.; 960; Exec. Sec., W. Weinstock.

f the City of New York, Association of the 42 W. 44th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 4,786; ec., Paul B. DeWitt.

r Shop Quartet Singing in America, Society Preservation and Encouragement of (1938). enkell Ave., Detroit 23, Mich.; 28,000; Sec., P. Adams.

ard College Club of New York (1926), arbizon, 140 E. 63rd St., New York 21, N. Sec., Dorothea M. Greer.

ball Congress of America, National (1935), opeka, Wichita 1, Kan.; 10,000 teams; Exec. harles W. Cookson.

ball Leagues, National Association of Profes- 1902), 696 E. Broad St., Columbus 15, Ohio; ues with 448 clubs; Pres., George M. Trautt.

-Arts Institute of Design (1916), 304 E. ., New York 16, N. Y.; 367; Sec., Kenneth well.

an American Educational Foundation 420 Lexington Ave., New York 7, N. Y.; Clark Stillman.

ficial Union of Pittsburgh, Greater (1892), Carson St., Pittsburgh 3, Pa.; 50,000; Sec., n T. Funk.

r Business Bureaus, Association of (1946), 726, Chrysler Bldg., New York 17, N. Y.; anizations; Pres., Victor H. Nyborg.

r Business Bureaus, National Association of 625 Liberty Bank Bldg., Buffalo 2, N. Y.; s communications to the secretary.

and Fruit Mission to the Public Hospitals York City (1874), 5 E. 48th St., New York Y.; address communications to the secretary.

Society, American (1816), 450 Park Ave., ork 22, N. Y.; 200,000; Gen. Sec., Eric M.

Society, New York (1809), 5 E. 48th St., ork 17, N. Y.; Gen. Sec., Dr. David J. Fant.

Society, The (1915), P.O. Box 65, Peoria, xec. Dir., Mrs. Grace Thacker Diehl.

ical Instructors, The National Association of 740; Pres., S. Vernon McCasland, University ginia, 854 Locust Ave., Charlottesville, Va.

ical Literature and Exegesis, Society of Duke University, Durham, N. C.; 1,000; Kenneth W. Clark, 4684 Duke Station, Dur- N. C.

iographical Society of America (1904), P. O. 7, Grand Central Annex; New York 17, N. Y.; Permanent Secretary, Nelson W. McCombs.

cle Club of America (1936), 9 Central Park New York 23, N. Y.; 750; Sec., Sam Paintch.

cle Institute of America (1917), 122 East t., New York 17, N. Y.; 175 member com- ; Exec. Sec., John Auerbach.

Brother Movement (Dec. 3, 1904), 207 Fourth New York 3, N. Y.; 1,025; Sec., Joseph H. y.

of Rights Commemorative Society (1943), reasury Bldg., Wall & Nassau Sts., New York Y.; address communications to the secretary.

of Rights Day Association, American (1941), ghlawn Ave., Brooklyn 23, N. Y.; address unications to the national director.

iard Association of America (1941), 629 S. sh Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.; address communica- to the secretary.

logical Chemists, American Society of (1906), ern Regional Research Laboratory, 825 N. rsity St., Peoria, Ill.; 800; Sec., R. W. Jack-

thright, Inc. (1943), 134 Nassau St., Prince- N. J.; 511; Sec., Mrs. William F. Chamberlin.

nd, American Foundation for the (1921), 15 8th St., New York 11, N. Y.; Sec., Gabriel ll.

nd, John Milton Society for the (1928), 156 Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; 7,000; Gen. Sec., n T. Stauffer.

nd, New York Association for the (1906), 111 h St., New York 22, N. Y.; 4,000 blind per- served; Exec. Dir., Philip S. Platt.

Blind, New York Institute for the Education of the (1832), 999 Pelham P'way., Bronx 67, N. Y.; Principal, Dr. M. E. Frampton.

Blinded Veterans Association (1945), 2438 18th St., N.W., Washington 9, D. C.; 750; Exec. Officer, Lloyd H. Greenwood.

Blizzard Club, January 12th '88 (1940), 4827 Hillside Ave., Lincoln, Nebr.; Sec., Chas. M. Sutherland.

Blizzard Men of 1888 (1929), Hotel Statler, 33rd St. and 7th Ave., New York, N. Y.; 750; Pres., Charles L. Noyes, 40 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

Block Hall Club (1929), 23 S. William St., New York, N. Y.; address communications to the secretary.

Blood Banks, American Association of (Nov. 19, 1947), 3301 Junius St., Dallas 1, Tex.; 596; Sec., Miss Marjorie Saunders.

Blue and Gray Cradle Association (1938), 212-213 Professional Center Bldg., Montgomery 4, Ala.; Gen. Mgr., Champ Pickens, Box 94, Montgomery 4, Ala.

B'nai B'rith (1843), 1003 K St., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.; 334,000; Sec., Maurice Bisgyer.

B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation (1923), 165 W. 46th St., New York, N. Y.; 150,000; Nat'l. Dir., Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld.

B'nai B'rith Youth Organization (1924), 1746 M St., N.W., Washington, D. C.; 25,000; address communications to the national director.

Boiler Makers' Association, Master (1902), 29 Parkwood St., Albany 3, N. Y.; 548; Sec.-Treas., Albert F. Stiglmeier.

Book Dealers' Guild, American, 8 East 33d St., New York, N. Y.; address communications to the secretary.

Booksellers Association, American, 31 Madison Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; 1,400; Exec. Sec., Gilbert E. Goodkind.

Botanical Society of America (1896), Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; 1,820; Sec., John S. Karling.

Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, American (1919), 1128 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 4,000; Sec., John J. Riley.

Boxing Association, Intercollegiate (1923), Penn State, Syracuse Un., U. S. Military Academy, Western Maryland & Un. of Virginia; Sec.-Treas., Harold R. Gilbert; Publicity Dir., James H. Coogan.

Bowling Association, New York (1904), 2 Columbus Circle, New York, N. Y.; address communications to the secretary.

Bowling Congress, American (Sept. 9, 1895), 2200 N. 3rd St., Milwaukee 12, Wis.; 302,500 teams; Sec., Elmer H. Baumgarten.

Bowling Proprietors' Association of America, Inc. (1932), 1220 Huron Road, Cleveland 15, Ohio; 1,649 establishments; Sec., Eddie Linsz..

Boy Rangers of America (1913), 740 Lexington Ave., New York 22, N. Y.; Sec., Mildred A. France.

Boy Scouts of America (Feb. 8, 1910), 2 Park Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 2,221,220; Chief Scout Executive, Arthur A. Schuck.

Boy Scouts of America, Greater New York Councils (July 19, 1922), 120 W. 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y.; 90,000; Scout Exec., J. A. Brunton, Jr.

Boys' Brigades of America, United (1893), 514 N. Glover St., Baltimore 5, Md.; Nat'l. Adj., Maj. George M. Buda.

Boys' Clubs of America (1906), 381 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 322 clubs with over 300,000 members; Exec. Dir., David W. Armstrong.

Branford Electric Railway Association (1945), Short Beach P. O., Branford, Conn.; Gen. Man., T. P. Vaughan, P. O. Box 260, Clifton, N. J.; Sec., Edward H. Blossom, 12 Kenilworth Rd., Yonkers 2, N. Y.

Brewers Foundation, United States (1862), 21 E. 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.; 217 brewer and 230 associate members; Exec. Dir., Frank E. Mason.

Brith Abraham, Independent Order (1887), 37 Seventh St., New York 3, N. Y.; 25,000; Sec., Abraham H. Hollander.

Brith Sholom, Independent Order (1905), 506 Pine St., Philadelphia 6, Pa.; 11,000; address communications to the grand secretary.

Broadcasters, The National Association of (1922), 1771 N St., N.W.; Washington 6, D. C.; 1,900; Sec.-Treas., C. E. Arney, Jr.

Broadway Association (1911), Fisk Bldg., Broadway at 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 1,100; Man. Dir., T. J. McInerney.

Bronx Board of Trade (1894), 349 E. 149th St., Bronx 51, N. Y.; 2,497; Exec. Sec., Donald Darcy.

Brook Club, The (1903), 111 E. 54th St., New York 22, N. Y.; 349; Mgr., J. J. Infandey.

Brookings Institution (1927), 722 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Sec., Elizabeth H. Wilson.

Brooklyn Engineers Club (1896), 117 Remsen St., Brooklyn 2, N. Y.; 200; Sec., Harry P. Moran.

Brotherhood of America (1847), 2410 Frankfort Ave., Philadelphia 25, Pa.; address communications to the secretary.

Budget Officers, National Association of State (1945), 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill.; all state and territorial budget officers, their assistants and deputies; Exec. Dir. of the Secretariat, Frank Bane, Council of State Governments.

Building Trades Employers' Association of the City of New York (1903), 2 Park Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 1,000; Sec., William G. Wheeler.

Bunker Hill Monument Association (1823), 9 Ashburton Place, Boston 8, Mass.; address communications to the secretary.

Business Clubs, National Association American (1922), 207 Dale Bldg., Danville, Ill.; 3,500; Exec. Sec., H. W. Edinburgh.

Business Paper Editors, National Conference of (1919), 903 National Press Bldg., Washington 4, D. C.; 138; Pres., Paul Wooton.

Business Writers of America, Associated (1948), 2002 Knopf St., Compton 4, Calif.; Bob Downer.

Business Writing Association, American (1935), 310; Sec., C. R. Anderson, 101 David Kinley Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Button Society of America, The National (1938), 353 Stockton St., Hightstown, N. J.; 2,000; Editor-in-chief, Mrs. Lillian Smith Albert.

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Camera Club, National (1947), 544 Brandon Place, Cliffside Park 11, N. J.; 150; Dir., John C. Bobbitt.

Camera Club of New York (1884), 121 W. 68th St., New York 14, N. Y.; 250; Sec., Walter Rutherford.

Camp Fire Girls, Inc. (1910), 16 E. 48th St., New York 17, N. Y.; 360,000; Nat'l. Dir., Miss Martha F. Allen.

Camping Association, American (1910), 343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 4, Ill.; 4,000; Exec. Dir., Gerald P. Burns.

Cancer Society, American (1913), 47 Beaver St., New York 4, N. Y.; Exec. Vice Pres., Douglass Poteat.

Canners Association, National (1907), 1739 H St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 1,000; Exec. Sec., Carlos Campbell.

Canoe Association, American, 230 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.; address communications to the secretary.

Capital Punishment, American League for Abolition of (1919), 41 Mt. Vernon St., Boston 1, Mass.; 4,000; Exec. Officer, Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Box 99, Framingham, Mass.

Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation (1930), 420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 6, Pa.; 600; Exec. Dir., Howard W. Elkinton.

Catholic Actors Guild of America (1914), Hotel Astor, Broadway at 45th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 1,250; Exec. Sec., George W. Buck.

Catholic Alumnae, International Federation of (1914), 22 E. 38th St., New York 16, N. Y.; 500,000; Sec., Mrs. Marguerite E. Barry.

Catholic Benevolent Legion (1881), 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn 2, N. Y.; 2,300; Sec., Cornelius O'Leary.

Catholic Charities, National Conference of (1910), 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 4,500; Sec., Rt. Rev. Msgr. John O'Grady.

Catholic Club of the City of New York (1872), 30 E 51st St., New York 22, N. Y.; 550; Pres., John J. Morris.

Catholic Hospital Association of the United States and Canada (1915), 1438 S. Grand Blvd., St. Louis 4, Mo.; Exec. Sec., M. R. Kneifl.

Catholic Knights of America (1877), 4 N. 8th St., St. Louis 1, Mo.; address communications to the secretary.

Catholic Men, National Council of (1920), 1312 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; Sec., Daniel Morrissey, 869 Conway Bldg., 111 W. Washington St., Chicago 2, Ill.

Catholic Press Association of the United States; Exec. Sec., James A. Chanahan, 410 S. Michi Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.

Catholic Rural Life Conference, National (19 3801 Grand Ave., Des Moines 12, Iowa; 10,(Exec. Sec., Rt. Rev. Msgr. L. G. Ligutti.

Catholic Trade Unionists, Association of (19 226 Lafayette St., New York 12, N. Y.; 6,800; E Sec., Roger K. Larkin.

Catholic War Veterans of the United State America (1935), 817-14th St., N.W., Washingto D. C.; 250,000; Sec., Eugene F. Taggart.

Catholic Welfare Conference, National (19 1312 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 5 C.; Gen. Sec., Rt. Rev. Msgr. Howard J. Carp

Catholic Women, National Council of (19 1312 Massachusetts Ave, N.W., Washington 5 C.; address communications to the secretary.

Catholic Writers Guild of America (1919), W. 71st St., New York 23, N. Y.; 300; Sec., Eleanor M. Tucker.

Catholic Youth Organization of the Archdio of New York (1936), 35 E. 51st St., New York N. Y.; 80,000; address communications to the A diocesan Director.

Cavendish Club (1925), 14 E. 62nd St., New Y 21, N. Y.; 230; Sec., Rudolf Muhsam.

Century Association (1847), 7 W. 43rd St., York 18, N. Y.; 1,588; Sec., Henry A. Moe.

Ceramic Society, The American (1899), 2525 High St., Columbus 2, Ohio; 4,258 members, 1 subscribers; Sec., Charles S. Pearce.

Chamber of Commerce, Bronx (1914), 260 E. 1 St., Bronx 51, N. Y.; 1,000; Exec. Asst., Helei Durkin.

Chamber of Commerce, Brooklyn (1918), 26 C St., Brooklyn 2, N. Y.; 1,800 companies; Sec., Boxell.

Chamber of Commerce, Flushing (1938), 3 Main St., Flushing, N. Y.; 236; Sec., Haynes Tre

Chamber of Commerce, Great Neck (1947 Great Neck Road, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.; Exec. Sec., John E. Gannon.

Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Qu (1911), 24-16 Bridge Plaza South, Long Is City 1, N. Y.; 1,500; Exec. Vice Pres., P. Moore; Pub. Dir., Haynes Tieber.

Chamber of Commerce of the State of New (1768), 65 Liberty St., New York 5, N. Y.; 2 Exec. Sec., B. Colwell Davis, Jr.

Chamber of Commerce, Staten Island (1895 Bay St., St. George, Staten Island 1, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Art O. Hedquist.

Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. of A. (1 1615 H St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Chambers of Commerce & trade associations, 1 business members; Mgr., Arch N. Booth.

Chamber of Commerce, United States Ju (Jan. 21, 1920), Akdar Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.; 200 Exec. Vice Pres., Frank G. Fister.

Chamber of Commerce, Uptown (1896), 27 125th St., New York, N. Y.; address commu tions to the secretary.

Chamber of Commerce of the U. S., Fr (1896), 730 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N. Y.; ad communications to the secretary.

Chamber of Commerce for Trade with American, Inc. (1888), 105 Hudson St., New 13, N. Y.; 500; Exec. Sec., Mario F. Hutton.

Charities Aid Association, State (1872), 1 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.; 10,000; Off. Wilhelmina Lanzer.

Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (1 Colonnade Bldg., Chautauqua, N. Y.; 1,300; Sec., Helen L. Maynard.

Chemical Engineers, American Institut (1908), 120 E. 41st St., New York 17, N. Y.; 9 Exec. Sec., Stephen L. Tyler.

Chemical Society, American (1876), 1155-16t N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 61,000; Exec. Alden H. Emery.

Chemists, American Institute of (1923), 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; 2,500; Sec. Lloyd Van Doren.

Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Associ of Consulting (1928), 50 East 41st St., New 17, N. Y.; 125; Ass't. Exec. Sec., A. B. Bow

Chemists' Club (1898), 52 East 41st St., York 17, N. Y.; 2,288; Sec., Lloyd Van Doren

Chicago Sunday Evening Club (1907), Suite 332 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.; Pres., Nuveen, Jr.; Dir., Albert J. McCartney; Exec. Clara E. Randall. (The Club meets in Orch Hall, Chicago, every Sunday night, October thi

lay, is non-sectarian, and maintains a service of hristian inspiration and fellowship, aiming to romote moral and religious welfare.)

Child Conservation League of America (1914), 173 V. Madison St., Chicago 2, Ill.; Gen. Sec., Mrs. irma V. Howard.

Child Labor Committee, National (1904), 419 ourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 16,000; Gen. Sec., Irs. Gertrude F. Zimand.

Child Study Association of America (1888), 221 V. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 7,500; Dir., Mrs. ildonie M. Gruenberg.

Child Welfare League of America (1920), 130 E. 2nd St., New York 10, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Howard V. Hopkirk.

Children of the American Revolution, National society (April 5, 1895), 1720 D St., N.W., Washington, D. C.; 12,000; Corr. Sec., Mrs. John W. offman.

Children's Aid Society of New York (1853), 105 . 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.; Exec. Dir. & ec., Arthur Huck.

China Society of America (1913), 570 Lexington ve., New York 22, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Mrs. Frank . Hough.

China, United Service to (1941), 1790 Broadway, ew York 19, N. Y.; Sec., B. A. Garside.

Chinchilla Breeders of America, National; Sec.-gr., Richard F. Gorman, 425 Atlas Bldg., Salt ake City, Utah.

Chinese Women's Association, Inc. (1932), 309-1 Fifth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 327; Sec., Miss farie Chu.

Chiropodists, National Association of (1912), 00-14th St., N.W., Washington 10, D. C.; 4,500; xec. Sec., Dr. William J. Stickel.

Chiropractic Association, National (1910), Naonal Bldg., Webster City, Iowa; 7,200; Sec., Dr. . M. Rogers.

Chiropractors Association, International (1926), 48 Brady St., Davenport, Iowa; 3,100; Sec., Mary . McDermott.

Chorus Equity Association of America (1919), 701 eventh Ave., New York 19, N. Y.; 6,000; Exec. ec., Miss Ruth Richmond.

Christian Education, World Council of (1889), 156 ifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; 37,000,000; Sec., r. Forrest L. Knapp.

Christian Endeavor, International Society of (881), 1201 E. Broad St., Columbus 5, Ohio; 000,000; Adm. Sec., Charles E. F. Howe.

Christian Endeavor Union, World's (1895), 1201 . Broad St., Columbus 5, Ohio; 2,000; Sec., Dr. anley B. Vandersall.

Christian Higher Education, Commission on (948), 726 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 0 colleges and universities; Exec. Sec., Dr. Robert . DuBose.

Christian and Jews, National Conference of (928), 381 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 0,000; Sec., Willard Johnson.

Church Peace Union (1914), 170 E. 64th St., ew York 21, N. Y.; Gen. Sec., Dr. Henry A. tkinson.

Churches of Christ in America, Federal Council (1908), 297 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; ,948,483; Sec., Rev. Samuel McC. Cavert.

Cincinnati, Society of the (May 13, 1783), 2118 assachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D. C.; 600; address communications to the secretary neral.

Circus Clown Club of America (1947), Box 606, ederal Bldg. G.P.O., Los Angeles 52, Calif.; Sec., arge V. Kelly.

Circus Fans Association of America (1926), 803; es., H. H. Conley, 3 S. Prospect Ave., Park Ridge, .; Sec., Gil Conlinn, 71 Allendale Road, Hartrd 6, Conn.

Circus Street Parades, Society for Perpetuation of 944), Box 837, Omaha, Nebr.; Sec., C. C. Day.

Citizens Budget Commission, Inc., (1932), 51 E. nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; 500; Exec. Dir., aniel L. Kurshan.

Citizens Union of the City of New York (1897), Park Row, New York 7, N. Y.; 3,000; Sec., eorge H. Hallett, Jr.

City Club of New York (1892), 45 Park Ave., New ork 16, N. Y.; Office Sec., Jane Van Etten.

City Managers' Association, International (1914), 13 E. 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill.; 1,194; Sec., Clarce E. Ridley.

City of New York, American Institute of the (1828), 61 W. 56th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 300; Sec., Glenn O. Carter.

Civic Federation, The National (1900), 42 W. 35th St., New York 1, N. Y.; Sec., Exec. Council, Mrs. Ralph M. Easley.

Civic Service Clubs Executives, Association of (1930), Room 3112, 116 John St., New York 7, N. Y.; Nat'l. Pres., James N. MacLean.

Civil Engineers, American Society of (1852), 33 W. 39th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 26,000; Exec. Sec., William N. Carey.

Civil Liberties Union, American (1920), 170 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; 12,000; Dir., Roger N. Baldwin.

Civil Service League, National (1881), 120 E. 29th St., New York 16, N. Y.; 3,000; Exec. Dir., James R. Watson.

Civitan International (1920), 1523-28 Comer Bldg., Birmingham 3, Ala.; 14,000; Sec., Rudolph T. Hubbard.

Classical League, American (1918), Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; 3,500; Sec., Prof. Henry C. Montgomery.

Clearing House Association, New York (Oct. 4, 1853), 77 Cedar St., New York 5, N. Y.; 23 banks & trust companies; Mgr., G. Russell Clark.

Clinical Laboratories, National Association of (1948), 98-27 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill 18, N. Y.; Sec., Michael Horti.

Coal Association, National (1917), 802 Southern Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.; 2,000; Sec., James W. Haley.

Coast Guard League (1944), 1300 E. St., N.W., Washington 25, D. C.; 15,000; Exec. Sec., A. J. Caliendo.

Cocoa Exchange, New York (1925), 92 Beaver St., New York 5, N. Y.; 183; Sec., Robert Cross.

Coffee and Sugar Exchange, New York (1882), 113 Pearl St., New York 4, N. Y.; 305; Exec. Sec., A. D. Corbett.

College Entrance Examination Board (1900), 425 W. 117th St., New York 27, N. Y.; 104 institutions of higher education, 14 educational associations, 16 representatives-at-large; Dir., Frank H. Bowles.

College Fraternities and Societies, National Conference on (1941), 3709 Lenox Drive, Fort Worth 7, Texas; Sec., Mrs. Clarence M. Sale.

College Honor Societies, Association of (1925), 22 societies; Sec., Robert H. Nagel, University of Tennessee, Knoxville 16, Tenn.

College Public Relations Association, American (1919), Xavier Univ., Cincinnati 7, Ohio; 850; Sec., Edward P. VonderHaar.

College Publicity Association, American (1917), University of Indiana, Bloomington, Ind.; Exec. Sec., E. Ross Bartley.

College Unions, Association of (1919), Willard Straight Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; 135 colleges & universities; Sec., Edgar A. Whiting.

Collegiate Schools of Business, The American Association of (1916), 58 member schools; Pres., Dean Lee Bidgood, University of Alabama, University, Ala.; Sec., H. B. Brown, Jr., University of Mississippi, University, Miss.

Colonial Dames of America, National Society (1891), Dumbarton House, 2715 Que St., Washington 7, D. C.; 12,397; address communications to the secretary.

Colonial Dames of America, New York Society (1890), 421 E. 61st St., New York 21, N. Y.; 1,500; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Linn M. A. Evans.

Colonial Wars, General Society of (1892), P. O. Box 396; 3,300; Sec. Gen., Branton H. Henderson.

Colonial Wars in the State of New York, Society of (1892), 122 E. 58th St., New York 22, N. Y.; 890; Sec., John Hall Forbes.

Colonization Society, American (1916), 514 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C.; address communications to the secretary.

Colony Club (1903), 564 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.; address communications to the secretary.

Colored People, National Association for the Advancement of (Feb. 12, 1909), 20 W. 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 500,000; Exec. Sec., Walter White.

Commerce and Industry Association of New York (1897 as the Merchants' Assn. of N. Y.), 233 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.; 4,000; Sec., Joseph A. Sinclair.

Commercial Law League of America (1895), 111 W. Monroe St., Chicago 3, Ill.; 4,000; Exec. Sec., Curtis W. Post.

Commercial Travelers of America, United (1888), 632 N. Park St., Columbus 8, Ohio; 155,694; Supreme Sec., A. W. Franklin.

Common Cause (January, 1947), 444 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 10,000; Sec., Mrs. Natalie Wales Paine.

Community Chests and Councils of America, Inc. (1948), 155 E. 44th St., New York 17, N. Y.; 1,250; Exec. Dir., R. H. Blanchard.

Community Councils of the City of New York (1918), 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; Pres., Frank Peer Beal.

Community Service Society of New York (1939, by merger of Ass'n. for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 1843; Charity Organization Society, 1882), 105 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.; Gen. Dir., Stanley P. Davies; Sec., Charles Burlingham.

Composers, Authors and Publishers, American Society of (1914), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.; 2,041 writers, 361 publishers; Sec., George W. Meyer.

Concrete Institute, American (1905), 717 New Center Bldg., Detroit 2, Mich.; 4,667; Sec.-Treas., Harvey Whipple.

Confederated Unions of America (1942), 809 Eye St., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.; address communications to the secretary.

Congregational Association, American (1853), 14 Beacon St., Boston 8, Mass.; Sec., Thomas Todd.

Congress of Industrial Organizations (1935), 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; over 6,000,000; Pres., Philip Murray; Sec., James B. Carey.

Constitutional Educational League, Inc., (1919), 342 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 11,000; Sec., M. M. Hall.

Contract Bridge League, American (1927), 33 W. 60th St., New York 23, N. Y.; over 26,000; Pub. Rel. Dir., George W. Beynon.

Contractors of America, Associated General (1918), 1227 Munsey Bldg., Washington 4, D. C.; 4,200; Man. Dir., H. E. Foreman.

Controllers Institute of America, Inc., (1931), 1 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; 3,300; Man. Dir. Walter Mitchell, Jr.

Co-operative Club International (1912), 207 Hotel President, Kansas City 6, Mo.; 8,000; Exec. Sec., Richard C. Murray.

Cooperative Exchange, American National (1937), 90 W. Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.; address communications to the general manager.

Cooperative League of the U.S.A. (1922), 343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 4, Ill.; 1,312,607; Sec., Jerry Voorhis.

Cosmopolitan Club (1909), 122 E. 66th St., New York, N. Y.; address communications to the president.

Cotton Council of America, National (1938), P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn.; 300; Exec. Vice Pres., William Rhea Blake.

Cotton Exchange, New York (1870), 60 Beaver St., New York 4, N. Y.; 450; Sec., John J. Scanlon.

Cotton Manufacturers, National Association of (1854), 80 Federal St., Boston 10, Mass.; 400; Pres. & Sec., Russell T. Fisher.

Credit Bureau of Ithaca (1925), 210 N. Aurora St., Ithaca, N. Y.; Sec., Miss Jane G. McAyliffe.

Credit Bureaus of New York State, Associated (1935), 212 Rogers Bldg., 21 Bay St., Glens Falls, N. Y.; Sec., Alice M. Sinnott.

Credit Men, National Association of (1896), 1 Park Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 30,000; Exec. Mgr., Henry H. Heimann.

Credit Men's Association, New York (1895), 71 W. 23rd St., New York 10, N. Y.; 3,293; Exec. Mgr. & Sec., Mortimer J. Davis.

Credit Union National Association, Inc., (1934), P. O. Box 431, Madison 1, Wis.; 56 Credit Union Leagues; Man. Dir., Thomas W. Doig.

Crime Commission, Chicago (1919), 79 W. Monroe St., Chicago 3, Ill.; 138; Dir. Virgil W. Peterson.

Crime Detection Laboratory of New Jersey (1933), 245 Morris Ave., Elizabeth 3, N. J.; 32; Sec., Herbert G. Steffens.

Crime Prevention Bureau, National (1939), 43 Nelton Court, Hartford 5, Conn.; Nat'l. Dir., George LaBelle.

Crippled Children and Adults, National Society for, Inc. (1921), 11 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Ill. Sec., Lawrence J. Linck.

Curb Exchange, New York (June 27, 1921), 86 Trinity Pl., New York 6, N. Y.; 499 regular & 282 associate members; Sec., Charles E. McGowan.

Customs Brokers and Forwarders Association of America, Inc. (1897), 8-10 Bridge St., New York 4, N. Y.; 365; Exec. Sec., John F. Budd.

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Dairymen's League Cooperative Associat (1919), 11 W. 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y.; 25,4 Sec., S. K. Rodenhurst.

Dartmouth College Club of New York (1920) E. 39th St., New York 16, N. Y.; 1,406; S Kenneth H. Murray.

Daughters of America, National Council (18 Box 296, Bexley Br., Columbus 9, Ohio; 140,(Sec., Susie Woods.

Daughters of the American Colonists, Natio Society (1921), 246 Lenox Ave., South Orange, J.; 5,600; Nat'l. Pres., Mrs. Jerome Powers.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Natio Society (1890), Administration Bldg., 1720 D N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 164,134; Corr. S Mrs. John T. Gardner

Daughters of the British Empire in the U.S (1909), 2768 Riverside Ave., Jacksonville 5, F 5,031; Sec., Mrs. James Quayle.

Daughters of the Cincinnati (1894), 350; S Mrs. Elizabeth W. Bowen, 200 Danbury Rc Wilton, Conn.

Daughters of Colonial Wars, National Socie Inc. (1917), 152 Forest Ave., Lexington 23, F 3,000; Pres., Mrs. Benjamin F. Buckley.

Daughters of Defenders of the Republic, U. S. (1927), Founder and Pres.-Gen., Mrs. Amar Shaw Hirsch, 600 W. 162nd St., New York 32, N.

Daughters of 1812, U. S., National Society (189 1461 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D. 4,000; Office Sec., Mrs. Frederick B. Ingram.

Daughters of Founders and Patriots of Ameri National Society (1898), 1828 Eye St., N.W., Wa ington, D. C.; 2,050; Corr. Sec., Mrs. Harry Devlin, 2215 Newkirk Ave., Brooklyn 26, N. Y.

Daughters of Isabella, National Circle (189 375 Whitney Ave., New Haven 11, Conn.; 100,C Sec., Miss Mary F. Riley.

Daughters of the Republic of Texas (1891); C Sec., Mrs. Norma L. Barnett, 527 Hathaway, Ho ton 5, Texas.

Daughters of the Revolution (1891), Room 4 55 W. 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y.; 1,500; Cc Sec., Mrs. Edward Crosby, 396 Clarendon Pla Orange, N. J.

Daughters of the Union, 1861-1865, Natio Society (1912), Hotel Statler, 7th Ave. at 33rd S New York 1, N. Y.; 1,000; Corr. Sec. Gen., M Margaret E. Field.

Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil W 1861-1865 (May 30, 1885), 1326-18th St., N. Washington 6, D. C.; 30,000; Sec.-Treas., M Grace Hurd.

Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil W 1861-1865, Department of Illinois (May 3, 189 209 W. Vine St., Champaign, Ill.; 1,913; Se Virginia Stilwell.

Deaf, American Schools for the, Conference Executives (1868), 85; Sec., E. B. Boatner, Sch. for Deaf, West Hartford, Conn.

Deaf, Convention of American Instructors of (1850), Florida School for the Deaf and Blind, Augustine, Fla.; address communications to secretary.

Deaf, Volta Speech Association for the, In (1890), 1537-35th St., N.W., Washington 7, D. 3,800; Exec. Sec., Josephine B. Timberlake.

Decency, National Legion of (1934), 35 E. 5 St., New York 22, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Rev. Patri J. Masterson.

Defense Society, The American, Inc., (1915), Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; 3,000; Sec., C. Penfield.

DeMolay, Order of (1919), 201 E. Armour Blv Kansas City 2, Mo.; 1,700,000; Founder & S Gen., Frank S. Land.

Dental Association, American (1859), 222 Superior St., Chicago 11, Ill.; 71,826; Sec., D Harold Hillenbrand.

Dentists, American College of (1920), 4952 Mar land Ave., St. Louis 8, Mo.; address communic tions to the secretary.

Dialect Society, American (1889), 520; Se George P. Wilson, woman's College of Univ North Carolina. Greensboro, N. C.

Diaper Services, National Institute of (1940 67 W. 44th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 67; Se Ruth Perry.

Dietetic Association, American (1917), 620 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.; 8,100; Exec. Sec., Miss Gladys E. Hall.

Disabled American Veterans (1919), 1423 E. McMillan St., Cincinnati 6, Ohio; 134,523 as of June 30, 1948; Nat'l. Adj., Vivian D. Corbly.

Downtown Athletic Club of New York City (1930), 19 West St., New York 4, N. Y.; 3,669; Sec., Raymond B. Seymour.

Draftsmen, American Institute of, 171 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; address communications to the publicity director.

Druids, United Ancient Order of (London, 1781; U. S., 1832), Sup. Sec., Charles Gelder, 29 South Delaware St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dry Goods Association, National Retail (1911), 100 W. 31st St., New York 1, N. Y.; 7,500; Exec. Asst. to President, J. Gordon Dakins.

Dry Goods Institute, Wholesale (1928), 40 Worth St., New York 13, N. Y.; 200; Exec. Vice Pres., Henry Matter.

Ducks Unlimited (1937), 342 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 30,000; Sec., Robert Winthrop.

Duodecimal Society of America (1935), 20 Carlton Place, Staten Island 4, N. Y.; Sec., Ralph H. Beard.

Dutch Treat Club (1905), 14 W. 49th St., New York 20, N. Y.; 394; Sec., Van H. Cartmell.

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Eagles, Fraternal Order of, Grand Aerie (Feb. 6, 1898), 1203 Locust St., Kansas City 6, Mo.; 1,280,000; Sec., Charles C. Guenther.

Eastern Star, Order of the, Grand Chapter (1896), Masonic Temple, 13th & New York Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; 10,272; address communications to the grand secretary.

Econometric Society, The (1930), University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Ill.; 882; Sec., William B. Simpson.

Economic Association, American (1885), Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; 6,365 members 2,403 subscribers; Sec., Prof. James W. Bell.

Economic Council, National (1930), Empire State Bldg., 350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.; Asst. Sec., Miss Sibylla Schilling.

Edison Electric Institute (1933) 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 200 electric light and power companies in U.S.A.; Man. Dir., H. S. Bennison.

Edison Pioneers (1918), 40 W. 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 380; Sec., Eugene C. Reed.

Editorial Association, National (1884), 222 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.; 5,300; Gen. Mgr., Donald R. Eck.

Education, American Council on (1918), 744 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 123 educational organizations, 924 colleges and universities, 37 school systems; Pres., George F. Zook. (See Educational Testing Service)

Education Association, National (1857), 1201-16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 420,262; Exec. Sec., Willard E. Givens.

Educational Correspondents, National Bureau of; Peabody College, Nashville 4, Tenn.; Dir., Milton L. Shane.

Education Foundation, Southern (1867), 918 Cypress St., N.E., Atlanta 5, Ga.; Vice Pres. and Exec. Dir., J. Curtis Dixon.

Education Fraternities, Association of; Sec., Fred Schwengel, 906 Union Bank Bldg., Davenport, Iowa.

Education, Institute of International (1919), 2 W. 45th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Lib'n., Mary D. Phillips.

Education Scrorities, Association of; Sec., Miss Edith Mansell, 161 Highland Ave., Highland Park, Mich.

Educational Press Association of America (1895), 1201-16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 254; Asst. Sec., Marie Michels.

Educational Research Association, American (1915), 1201-16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Sec., Frank W. Hubbard.

Educational Testing Service (Jan. 1, 1948); a merger of the College Entrance Examination Board, the American Council on Education, and the Carnegie Foundation; 20 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J.; Sec., Roswell L. Gilpatric.

82nd Division Association (1919), 28 E. 39th St., New York 16, N. Y.; 1,000; Sec., Manuel Safferman.

89th Division Society of World War II (Oct. 19, 1945, at Camp 20 Grand, France), Box 2344, Roanoke, Va.; 5,800; Nat'l. Sec.-Treas., Broaddus E. Chewning, Jr.

Electrical Engineers, American Institute of (1884), 33 W. 39th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 30,791; Sec., H. H. Henline.

Electrical Manufacturers Association, National (1926), 155 E. 44th St., New York 17, N. Y.; 521 member companies; Man. Dir., W. J. Donald.

Electrical Society, New York (1881), 29 W. 39th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 300; Sec., H. E. Farrer.

Electrochemical Society (1902), 235 W. 102nd St., New York 25, N. Y.; 1,801; Sec., Henry B. Linford.

Elks, Benevolent and Protective Order of (1868), 2750 Lake View Ave., Chicago 14, Ill.; 975,000; Grand Sec., J. E. Masters.

Elks, Benevolent and Protective Order of, New York Lodge No. 1 (1868), 161 W. 93rd St., New York 25, N. Y.; 3,600; Sec., Augustus F. Groll.

Engine and Boat Manufacturers, National (1904), 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Ira Hand.

Engineering Education, American Society for (1893), Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; 5,700; Sec., A. B. Bronwell.

Engineering Foundation (1914), 29 W. 39th St., New York 18, N. Y.; Sec., John H. R. Arms.

Engineering Trustees, United (1904), 29 W. 39th St., New York 18, N. Y.; Sec., John H. R. Arms.

Engineers, American Association of (1915), 8 S. Michigan Blvd., Chicago 3, Ill.; 5,102; Nat'l. Sec., M. E. McIver.

English-Speaking Union of the United States (1920), 19 E. 54th St., New York 22, N. Y.; 15,478; Gen. Sec., Mrs. John Elting.

Episcopal Actors' Guild of America (1923), Church of the Transfiguration, 1 E. 29th St., New York 16, N. Y.; 950; Exec. Sec., Mrs. Percy Moore.

Erectors' Association, National (1906), 33 W. 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y.; 29; Sec., Miss Bessie L. Crocker.

Esperanto Association of North America (1905), 114 W. 16th St., New York 11, N. Y.; 978; Gen. Sec., G. Alan Connor.

Ethical Union, American (1889), 2 W. 64th St., New York 23, N. Y.; 4,200; Exec. Sec., Cornelius Cochrane.

Ethnological Society, American (1842), Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.; Sec., Dr. Dorothy Keur, Hunter College, 695 Park Ave., New York 21, N. Y.

Eugenics Society, American (1926), 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; 300; Exec. Sec., Dr. M. A. Bigelow, Room 1404.

Euthanasia Society of America (1938), 38 E. 65th St., New York 21, N. Y.; 550; Office Sec., Gertrude A. Edwards.

Evangelical and Reformed Church, Board of International Missions (1940), 1505 Race St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.; Exec. Sec., Dr. Dobbs F. Ehlman.

Exchange Club, The National (1911), 335 Superior St., Toledo 4, Ohio; 75,000; Sec., Herold M. Harter.

Explorers Club (1905), 10 W. 72nd St., New York 23, N. Y.; 761; Sec., Wilbur T. Wilson.

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Family Protection League of USA (1935), 4143 Moody St., Corona, Calif.; 446; Exec. Officer, Peter Hansen.

Family Service Association of America (1911), 122 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.; 239 member agencies; Gen. Dir., Frank J. Hertel.

Farm Bureau Federation, American (1919), 109 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago 2, Ill.; 1,325,826; Sec., Wilfred Shaw.

Farmer Cooperatives, National Council of (1929), 744 Jackson Pl., Washington 6, D. C.; 111 member associations; Exec. Sec., John H. Davis.

Farmers of America, Future (1928), Office of Education, Washington 25, D. C.; 270,000; Exec. Sec., A. W. Tenney.

Farmers of America, New (1927), Office of Education, Washington 25, D. C.; 26,083; Exec. Sec., A. W. Tenney.

Farmers' Museum (1942), Lake Road, Route 80, Cooperstown, N. Y.; Dir., Louis C. Jones.

Federal Employees, National Federation of (Sept. 17, 1917), 10 Independence Ave., S. W., Washington 4, D. C.; 92,000; Sec.-Treas., Gertrude M. McNally.

Federal Grand Jury Association for the Southern District of New York (1927), Room 1838, 101 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Coleman B. McGovern.

Feline Society, The American (1938), 41 Union Square, W., New York 3, N. Y.; Exec. Officer, Robert L. Kendell.

Fellowship of Reconciliation (1915), 2929 Broadway, New York 25, N. Y.; 14,000; Sec., A. J. Muste.

Fencing Association, Intercollegiate (1896), Biltmore Hotel, Madison Ave. & 43rd St., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec.-Treas., Asa S. Bushnell.

Fertilizer Association, The National (1927), 616 Investment Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.; 400; Sec., Daniel S. Murph.

Fifth Avenue Association, Inc. (1907), 350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.; 1,000; Exec. Vice Pres., William J. Pedrick.

Fine Arts Federation of New York, The (1895), 115 E. 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.; 96; Pres., Richard F. Bach; Sec., Wolcott Andrews.

Fingerprinting, National Association for Universal (1916), Call St., North Billerica, Mass.; 7,000; Nat'l. Dir., Walter V. Dapontes.

Fire Fighters, International Association of (1918), 207 A. F. of L. Bldg., 901 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.; 66,000; Sec.-Treas., George J. Richardson.

Fire Officers Association, Uniformed (1944), 160 Chambers St., New York 7, N. Y.; 1,500; Sec., John J. Farren.

Fire Underwriters, The National Board of (1866), 85 John St., New York 7, N. Y.; 193; Gen. Mgr., W. E. Mallalieu.

Firemen's Association of Greater New York, Uniformed (1918), Room 407, 63 Park Row, New York 7, N. Y.; 12,000; Rec. Sec., Gerard W. Purcell.

First Avenue Association (1926), 7 Mitchell Pl., New York 17, N. Y.; 500; Sec., Stanley M. Rabadan.

First Avenue Boys (1925), 158-60 Third Ave., New York 3, N. Y.; 900; Sec., John F. Turnier.

Fisheries Society, American (1870), P. O. Box 1465, Hartford, Conn.; Sec., Dr. R. P. Hunter.

Fishing Fair Association, Chesapeake Bay (1935), Preston, Md.: 562; Sec., Max Chambers.

Flag Day Association, American (1888), 713 Denckla Bldg., 4 W. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Dir. Gen., William T. Kerr, 625 Cypress St., Yeadon-Lansdowne, Pa.

Florists, Society of American (1885), 600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.; 2,650; Exec. Sec., Robert H. Roland.

Fluorescent Lighting Association (1942), 501 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.; 210; Consultant, B. F. Greene.

Flying Services Foundation, American (1941), 140 E. 54th St., New York 22, N. Y.; address communications to the director.

Foot Health Council, National (1925), Phoenix Bldg., Rockland, Mass.; Chmn., Dr. Joseph Lelyveld, P. O. Box 57, Rockland, Mass.

Football Writers Association of America (1941), 690; Sec., Bert McGrane, Register & Tribune, Des Moines 4, Iowa.

Foreign Missions Conference of North America (1893), 156 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; 102 foreign mission boards & agencies; Sec., Wynn C. Fairfield.

Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in the United States, Board of (1838), 905 Schaff Bldg., 1505 Race St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.; Sec., Dr. A. V. Casselman.

Foreign Policy Association (1918), 22 E. 38th St., New York 27, N. Y.; 29,000; Sec., Helen M. Daggett.

Foreign Press Association (1917), Room 543, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.; 225; Sec.-Treas., Fred Vaz Dias.

Foresters, Society of American (1900), 825 Mills Bldg., Washington 6, D. C.; 6,000; Sec., Henry E. Clepper.

Forestry Association, The American (1875), 919-17th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.; 28,000; Exec. Dir., S. L. Frost.

Forty and Eight, The (March, 1920, at Philadelphia, Pa.), 777 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.; 100,538; Pres., Clarence E. Smith; Sec., C. W. Ardery.

Founders and Patriots of America, Order of 1896), Sub-Treasury Building, Wall & Nassau Sts., New York 5, N. Y.; 600; Sec. Gen., Milo F. McAlpin.

Foundry Educational Foundation (1947), 10 Public Square Bldg., Cleveland 13, O.; 693; Exe Dir., George K. Dreher.

4-H Clubs (Head, Heart, Hands, Health) (19 with passage of Smith-Lever Act by Congress), 1 759,911; 14,000,000 former members; Director Extension Work, M. L. Wilson, U. S. Departme of Agriculture, Ext'n. Service, Washington 25, D.

Franklin Institute (1824), Parkway at 20th S Philadelphia 3, Pa.; 5,329; Sec., Henry B. Allen.

Fraternal Congress of America, National (1863 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill.; 110 societie address communications to the secretary.

French Alliances in the United States and Ca ada, Federation of (1902), 22 E. 60th St., New Yo 29, N. Y.; address communications to the secretar

French Institute in the United States (1911), East 60th St., New York 22, N. Y.; 1,140; Di Pierre Bedard.

French Legion of Honor, American Society the, (1922), 522 Fifth Ave., New York 18, N. Y Sec., M. A. Downing.

Friars Club, 266 West 47th St., New York, N. Y address communications to the secretary.

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of Ne York, The Society of (1784), Hotel Astor, Ne York, N. Y.; 1,135; Corr. Sec., Adrian P. Burke.

Friends' General Conference (1868), 1515 Cher St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.; 18,800; Sec., J. Barna Walton.

Friends of de Grasse, Society of the (1930), Na tional Arts Club, 15 Gramercy Park, New York N. Y.; 1,500; Sec., Philip R. Dillon.

Friends of Lafayette, The American (1932), Ea ton, Pa.; 134; Sec., Theodore Eli Norton.

Friends of the Public Schools of America (1937 20 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; address co respondence to Amos A. Fries, 702 Albee Bldg 15th & G Sts., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.

Friends Service Committee, American (1917), S. 12th St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.; 250; Exec. Sec Clarence E. Pickett.

Frozen Food Locker Association, National (1939 309 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.; 3,00 Exec. Sec., S. T. Warrington.

Furnace Manufacturers Association, Industria Inc. (1929), 420 Lexington Ave., New York 1 N. Y.; 51 companies; Exec. Vice Pres., Stewart Clarkson.

Furnishings & Dry Goods Association, Grea New York Retail (1935), 152 W. 42nd St., Ne York 18, N. Y.; 900; Exec. Sec., Leon Grizer.

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Game Fish Association, International (1939 American Museum of Natural History, New Yo 24, N. Y.; 114 angling clubs; Sec., Miss Frances LaMonte.

Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association (1935 60 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; 543; Man. Dir H. Leigh Whitslaw.

Gas Association, American (1919), 420 Lexingto Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 6,500; Man. Dir., Carl Wolf.

Gem Society, American (1934), 3142 Wilshi Blvd., Los Angeles 5, Calif.; 1,400; Dir., Alfre L. Woodill.

Gemological Institute of America (1931), 541 Alexandria Ave., Los Angeles 5, Calif.; 200 firm Dir., Robert M. Shipley.

Genealogical and Biographical Society, The Ne York (1869), 122-6 E. 58th St., New York 22, N. Y 535; Sec., Beverley R. Robinson.

Genealogical Society, New England Histor (1845), 9 Ashburton Pl., Boston 8, Mass.; 2,90 Sec., William C. Hill.

Genealogy, The Institute of American (1927 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.; 1,500; Exe Dir., F. A. Virkus.

General Pulaski Memorial Committee (1937 United Charities Bldg., 287 Fourth Ave., Ne York 10, N. Y.; 50,000; Sec., Anita Ziminski.

Genetic Association, American (1913), 1507 M St N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; 3,191; Editor, Robe C. Cook.

Geographers, Association of American (1904 Division of Maps, Library of Congress, Washingto 25, D. C.; 1,200; Sec., Walter W. Ristow.

Geographic Society, National (1888), 1146-16t St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 1,800,000; Pres Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor; Sec., Thomas W. McKnew

Geographical Society, American (1852), Broadway at 156th St., New York 32, N. Y.; 4,500; Dir., Dr. John K. Wright.

Geological Society of America (1888), 419 W. 117th St., New York 27, N.Y.; 1,660; Sec., Dr. H. G. Aldrich.

German Press Club of New York (1888), 22 N. William St., New York 8, N. Y.; Sec., Grete Neuweiser.

German Society of the City of New York (1784), 47 Fourth Ave., New York 3, N. Y.; Mgr., Albert Bossert.

Gideons, International (1899), 212 E. Superior St., Chicago 11, Ill.; 17,139; Sec., Frederick R. Sacher.

Girl Scout Council of Greater New York (1940), 33 E. 62nd St., New York 21, N. Y.; 44,649; Met. Dir., Miss Eleanor Edson, 111 E. 75th St., New York 1, N. Y.

Girl Scouts of the United States of America (March 12, 1912), 155 E. 44th St., New York 17, N. Y.; 1,358,560; Sec., Mrs. Dudley H. Mills.

Goat Society, American, Inc. (1935), Mena, Ark.; 600; Sec.,Treas., R. D. Weis.

Gold Star Mothers, American, Inc. (1928), New Colonial Hotel, 15th & M Sts., Washington 5, D. C.; Nat'l. Corr. Sec., Mrs. Etta M. Wood, 634 Ohio Ave., Long Beach, Calif.

Golden Rule Foundation (1929), 60 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; 20,000; address communications to the secretary.

Golf Association, United States (Dec. 22, 1894), 73 E. 57th St., New York 22, N. Y.; 1,325 member clubs; Sec., Isaac B. Grainger.

Good Templars, International Order of (1851), 1459 Boulevard, West Hartford 7, Conn.; Nat'l. Sec., Alfred Abrahamson.

Governmental Research (1938), Altamont, Albany Co., N. Y.; Exec. Vice Pres., Abbett Pulliam.

Governmental Research Association (1914), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.; 365; Sec., Louis D. Brown.

Governmental Research, Bureau of (1916), 810 Farwell Bldg., Detroit 26, Mich.; Dir., Loren B. Miller.

Governmental Research, Detroit Bureau of (1916), 153 E. Elizabeth St., Detroit 1, Mich.; Dir. & Sec., Loren B. Miller.

Governors' Conference (1908), 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill.; all State and Territorial Governors; Exec. Dir., Frank Bane.

Grand Army of the Republic (April 6, 1866), 1426-18th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Sec., Miss Cora E. Gillis. (Held its 83rd and final encampment in August, 1949, in Indianapolis, Indiana. Only six of the sixteen surviving GAR members were present. The oldest veteran attending was James A. Hard, 108, and Joseph Hovese, 105, last Negro member, was also present. The youngest member to attend was Theodore A. Penland, 100 years old, the last Commander-in-Chief. At the close of the session he said in a weak voice: "I close the final business session of the Grand Army of the Republic." However, the organization will exist until the last member passes away. In 1890 the peak of the membership was reached, 408,489.)

Grand Army of Republic, National Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to (1883), 629 S. 7th St., Springfield, Ill.; 82,489; Sec., Grayce L. Vedetta, 71 Joralemon St., Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

Grand Jurors Association for the Eastern District of New York, Federal (1927), 701 Federal Bldg., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.; address communications to the secretary.

Grand Jurors' Association, Queens County, Inc. (1925), 112-25 Queens Blvd., Forest Hills, N. Y.; 4; Sec., Floyd R. Davis.

Grand Jury Association of New York County, Inc. (1913), 320 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.; ; Sec., Witherbee Black.

Grand Street Boys' Association, Inc. (1920), 106 E. 55th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 5,200; Sec., Max Arnstein.

Grandfathers Club; Pres., Huford E. Stone, Dean of University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

Grandmothers Clubs, National (Apr. 11, 1938, Chicago, Ill.), 507 W. Center St., Medina, N. Y.; Nat'l. Pres., Bea Good.

Grandmothers Club of New York City, No. 1 (1947), 300 Central Park West, New York 24, N. Y.; Pres., Lyn Greene; Sec., Victoria B. Kremer.

Graphic Arts, American Institute of (1914), 115 E. 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.; 1,505; Exec. Dir., Clinton L. Catlin.

Gray Iron Founders' Society (1928), 210 National City, E. 6th Bldg., Cleveland 14, Ohio; 600 companies; Exec. Vice Pres., Raymond L. Collier.

Green Mountain Horse Association (1926), 708 Service Bldg., Merchants Row, Rutland, Vt.; 1,000; Sec., Mrs. Margaret G. Gage.

Greyhound Track Operators Association, American (1945), 1624 duPont Building, Miami, Fla.; 13 tracks; Exec. Sec., Paul J. O'Connor.

Grolier Club (1884), 47 E. 60th St., New York 22, N. Y.; 500; Sec., G. Franklin Ludington.

Gyro International (1912), 728 Union Commerce Bldg, Cleveland 14, Ohio; 5,000; Sec., Edmund L. Kagy.

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Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America (1912), 1819 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y.; 250,000; Exec. Sec., Miss Jeannette N. Leibel.

Handicapped, Federation of the, Inc. (1935), 241 W. 23rd St., New York 11, N. Y.; 586; Exec. Dir., Milton Cohen.

Handel and Haydn Society (1815), Rm. 617, 687 Boylston St., Boston 16, Mass.; Sec., Anthony W. Piston.

Hardware Association, National Retail (1901), 333 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.; 20,500; Sec., Rivers Peterson.

Hardware Association, New York State Retail, Inc. (1902), Hills Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.; 950; Sec., N. H. Kiley.

Harmonie Club (1852), 4 E. 60th St., New York, N. Y.; address communications to the secretary.

Harvard Club of New York City (1865), 27 W. 44th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 6,390; Sec., Volney Righter.

Health Council, National (1921), 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; 28 organizations; Exec. Dir., Thomas D. Dublin, M.D.

Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, American Association for (1885), 1201-16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 17,851; Sec., Carl A. Troester, Jr.

Hearing Society, American (1919), 817- 14th St., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; 10,000; Exec. Vice Pres., Harry P. Wareham.

Heart Association, American, Inc. (1922), 1775 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; 7,835; Exec. Dir., Rome A. Betts.

Heating and Ventilating Engineers, American Society of (1895), 51 Madison Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; 6,800; Sec., A. V. Hutchinson.

Hebrew Congregations, Union of American (1873), 34 W. 6th St., Cincinnati 2, Ohio; 386 congregations; Adm. Sec., Rabbi Louis I. Egelson.

Hebrew Educational Society (1899), 564 Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn 12, N. Y.; 5,000; Exec. Dir., Dr. Alter F. Landesman.

Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (1884), 425 Lafayette St., New York 3, N. Y.; Sec., Isaac L. Asofsky.

Helms Athletic Foundation (1936), Helms Hall, 8760 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles 34, Calif.; Man. Dir., W. R. Bill Schroeder.

Henry Wolcott, Society of Descendants of, Inc. (1902-3), 200; Exec. Officer, Roger Wolcott, Granby Road, Granby, Conn.

Heritage Foundation, American (Feb. 14, 1947), 17 E. 45th St., New York 17, N. Y.; Nat'l. Dir., J. Edward Shugrue; Exec., Sec., John Murphy.

Hibernians in America, Ancient Order of (1836), 2724 Albermarle Road, Brooklyn 26, N. Y.; 44,216; Nat'l. Sec., John F. Geoghan.

Highways Association, National (1912), Bass River, Cape Cod, Mass.; address communications to the president.

Historical Association, American (1884), Library of Congress Annex, Study Room 274, Washington 25, D. C.; 5,200; Exec. Sec., Dr. Guy S. Ford.

Historical Association, New York State (1899), Fenimore House, Lake Road, Route 80, Cooperstown, N. Y.; 4,845; Sec., Paul S. Kerr, 149 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Historical Society, East Tennessee (1925), Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville 93, Tenn.; 150; Sec., Pollyanna Creekmore.

Historical Society, Flushing (1903), 137-44 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.; 120; Sec., Alexander Berger.

Historical Society of Missouri, State (1898), University Library Bldg., Hitt and Lowry Sts., Columbia, Mo.; 4,747; Sec., Floyd C. Shoemaker

Historical Society, The National (1915), 175 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; Sec., Arthur L. Handley.

Historical Society, The New York (1804), 170 Central Park West, New York 24, N. Y.; 930; Dir., R. W. G. Vail.

Holland Society of New York (1885), 90 West St., New York 6, N. Y.; limited to 1,000; Sec., Harold E. Ditmars.

Holy Name Society (1909 in U. S.), 141 E. 65th St., New York 21, N. Y.; 3,000,000; Nat'l. Dir., Rev. Harry C. Graham, O.P.

Home and School Library Association (1938), Central Bank Bldg., Lexington 1, Ky.; Treas., Hon. Leer Buckley; Exec. Sec., Paul J. Hines.

Home Missions Council of North America (1908), 297 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; Exec. Secs., Miss Edith E. Lowry and Rev. Mark A. Dawber.

Homeopathy, American Institute of (1844), 1601 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.; Bus. Mgr., W. R. Huntsman.

Home Economics Association, American (1908), 700 Victor Bldg., Washington 1, D. C.; 19,300; Exec. Sec., Mildred Horton.

Horological Association of America, United (1934), 1549 Lawrence St., Denver 2, Colo.; 2,000; Exec. Sec., Orville R. Hagans.

Horological Institute of America (1921), P. O. Box 4355, Washington 12, D. C.; 4,000; Exec. Sec., Ralph E. Gould.

Horological Schools, National Association of (1946), 1549 Lawrence St., Denver 2, Colo.; Exec. Sec., Orville T. Hangans.

Horse Show Association of America, National (1883), 90 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., G. W. Brassil.

Horseshoe Pitchers Association of America, National (1921), 912 Melrose Ave., Santa Cruz, Calif.; 2,500; Sec.-Treas., Harvey W. Clear.

Horticultural Society, American (1923), 821 Washington Loan & Trust Bldg., Washington 4, D. C.; Sec., Dr. Conrad B. Link.

Hospital Association, American (Sept. 12, 1899), 18 E. Division St., Chicago 10, Ill.; 4,079 institutions; Exec. Dir., George Bugbee.

Hospital Fund of New York, United (1879), 8 E. 41st St., New York 17, N. Y.; 85 voluntary hospitals & homes; Exec. Dir., R. O. D. Hopkins.

Hotel Association, American (1910), 221 W. 57th St., New York, N. Y.; 5,824; Exec. Vice Pres., Charles A. Horroworth.

Huguenot Society of America (1883), 122 E. 58th St., New York 22, N. Y.; 425; Sec., Miss Margaret A. Sachson.

Humane Association, American (1877), 135 Washington Ave., Albany 6, N. Y.; address communications to the office manager.

Hunts Racing Association, United (1895), 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 400; Asst. Sec., W. Helen Eden.

Hypnotism, New York Institute of Modern; Dir., Dr. David F. Tracy, 333 E. 43rd St., New York, N. Y.

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Ice Boat and Yacht Club, North Shrewsbury (1880), Foot of Union St., Red Bank, N. J.; 92; Rec. Sec., John N. Darling, Box 222, R. F. D. No. 1, Red Bank, N. J.

Illuminating Engineering Society (1906), 51 Madison Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; 7,100; Exec. Sec., A. D. Hinckley.

Illustrators, Society of (1901), 128 E. 63rd St., New York 21, N. Y.; address communications to the manager.

Imperial Order of the Dragon (Sept. 1900 at Peking, China), P. O. Box 1707, San Francisco 1, Calif., 600; Sec., Enoch R. L. Jones, Jr.

India League of America (1937), 40 E. 49th St., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Hemendra K. Rakhit.

Indian Rights Association (1882), Witherspoon Bldg., 130 S. Juniper St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.; 1,000; Sec., Lawrence E. Lindley.

Indoor Polo Association of America, 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.; address communications to the secretary.

Industrial Advertisers, Eastern (1925), Poor Richard Club, 1319 Locust St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.; 315; Sec., George T. Long.

Industrial Conference Board, National (1916), 247 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 3,000; Sec., Clyde L. Rogers.

Industrial Democracy, League for (1905), 112 E. 19th St., New York 3, N. Y.; 2,500; Exec. Dir., Dr. Harry W. Laidler.

Industrial Designers, Society of (1944), 48 [illegible] 49th St., New York 17, N. Y.; 90; Exec. Sec., Phil[illegible] McConnell.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation (1935), Mello[illegible] Institute, 4400 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh 13, Pa.; 3[illegible] companies; Man. Dir., John F. McMahon.

Infantile Paralysis, National Foundation f[illegible] (Jan. 3, 1938), 120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y. Sec., William F. Snyder; Dir. Public Relation[illegible] George La Porte.

Insurance Rating Board, Compensation (1914[illegible] 125 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 93 insuran[illegible] carriers; Gen. Mgr., Henry D. Sayer.

Insurance Society of New York, Inc. (1901), 1[illegible] William St., New York 7, N. Y.; 2,500; Pres., A[illegible] bert G. Borden.

Intercollegiate (Big Nine) Conference (1896[illegible] 305 Hotel Sherman, Chicago 1, Ill.; 9 institution[illegible] Commissioner, K. L. Wilson.

Interfraternity Club of Chicago (1907), 105 [illegible] Madison St., Chicago 2, Ill.; Dir., Russell E. Raga[illegible]

Interfraternity Conference, National (1909), [illegible] fraternities; Sec., Prof. Henry Q. Middendorf, [illegible] Livingston St., Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

Interfraternity Conference, Professional (1928[illegible] 5503 E. Washington St., Indianapolis 19, Ind.; [illegible] fraternities, 400,000 individuals; Sec., John [illegible] Kuebler.

International Institutes, American Federation [illegible] (1934), 11 W. 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y.; 2,00[illegible] Exec. Dir., Mrs. Edith T. Bremer.

Investment Bankers Association of Ameri[illegible] (1912), 33 S. Clarke St., Chicago 3, Ill.; 707 firm[illegible] Sec.-Treas., Robert Stevenson III.

Irish Historical Society, American (1897), 9[illegible] Fifth Ave., New York 28, N. Y.; 3,000; Gen. Sec[illegible] J. C. Walsh.

Iron and Steel Engineers, Association of (1907[illegible] 1010 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 3,980; Ma[illegible] Dir., T. J. Ess.

Iron and Steel Institute, American (1908), 3[illegible] Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.; 100 companie[illegible] Sec., George S. Rose.

Israel World Union, United (1944), 507 Fift[illegible] Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Pres., David Horowit[illegible]

Italian Association, National United (1934), [illegible] Highlawn Ave., Brooklyn 23, N. Y.; 50,000; Nat[illegible] Chmn., Vincent Rossini.

Izaak Walton League of America, (1922), [illegible] N. State St., Chicago 2, Ill.; 500 chapters; Exe[illegible] Dir., William Voigt, Jr.

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Japan Society (1907), 527 Fifth Ave., New Yor[illegible] N. Y.; address communications to the presiden[illegible]

Jewelers Association, American National Reta[illegible] (1906), 551 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 6,50[illegible] Sec., Charles T. Evans.

Jewish Agricultural Society (1900), 386 Fourt[illegible] Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; Man. Dir., Gebri[illegible] Davidson.

Jewish Association for Neighborhood Cente[illegible] (1945), 92nd St. & Lexington Ave., New York 2[illegible] N. Y.; 4,000; Sec., Mrs. Alvord Luria.

Jewish Braille Institute of America, Inc. (1931[illegible] 1846 Harrison Ave., New York 53, N. Y.; 5,00[illegible] Exec. Vice Pres., Leopold Dubov.

Jewish Committee, American (1906), 386 Fourt[illegible] Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 16,000; Exec. Vice Pres[illegible] Dr. John Slawson.

Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Counc[illegible] of (1931), 165 W. 46th St., New York 19, N. Y[illegible] 255; Sec., Milton Kahn.

Jewish Historical Society, American (1892), 30[illegible] Broadway, New York 27, N. Y.; 1,000; Corr. Sec[illegible] Prof. S. W. Baron.

Jewish Institute of Religious Alumni Associatio[illegible] 40 W. 68th St., New York 23, N. Y.; address com[illegible] munications to the president.

Jewish Philanthropies of New York, Federatic[illegible] of (1917), 71 W. 47th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 78[illegible] 000; Sec., Jack D. Tarcher.

Jewish War Veterans of the United States [illegible] America (1896), 50 W. 77th St., New York 2[illegible] N. Y.; 110,000; Exec. Dir., Ben Kaufman.

Jewish Welfare Board, National (1917), 145 [illegible] 32nd St., New York 16, N. Y.; 468,000; Exec. Dir[illegible] S. D. Gershovitz.

Jewish Women, National Council of (1893 [illegible] 1819 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y.; 80,000; Sec[illegible] Mrs. Elsie Elfenbein.

Jockey Club (1894), 250 Park Ave., New Yo[illegible] 17, N. Y.; 47; Exec. Sec., Marshall Cassidy.

Judicature Society to Promote the Efficient Administration of Justice, American (1913), 424 Hutchins Hall, 621 S. State St., Ann Arbor, Mich.; 10,500; Sec.-Treas., Glenn R. Winters.

Judson Health Center (1921), 237 Thompson St., New York 21, N. Y.; Sec., Ellen E. Black, R.N.

Junior Achievement (1926), 345 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 41,948; Exec. Vice Pres., George O. Tamblyn, Jr.

Junior Colleges, American Association of (1920), 1201- 19th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.; 480 institutions; Exec. Sec., Jesse P. Bogue.

Junior League of the City of New York, Inc. (1900), 130 E. 80th St., New York 21, N. Y.; 1,750; Sec., Mrs. Raymond C. Stein.

Junior Leagues of America, Association of the (1921), Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York 22, N. Y.; 49,000; Exec. Sec., Miss Dorothy Greer.

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Kennel Club, The American (1884), 221 Fourth Ave., New York 3, N. Y.; 287 member clubs; Sec., P. B. Everett.

Kindergarten Association, National (1909), 8 W. 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Miss Bessie Locke.

King's Daughters and Sons, International Order of The, Inc. (1886), 144 E. 37th St., New York 16, N. Y.; 50,000; Sec., Mrs. Frank G. Lopez.

Kiwanis International (1915), 520 N. Michigan Ave,, Chicago 11, Ill.; 3,000 clubs, 200,000 members; Sec., O. E. Peterson.

Knickerbocker Club (1871), 2 E. 62nd St., New York, N. Y.

Knights of Columbus (March 29, 1882), 45 Wall St., New Haven, Conn.; 750,000; Supreme Knight, Judge John E. Swift; Sec., Joseph F. Lamb, P.O. Drawer 1670, New Haven 7, Conn.

Knights of the Golden Eagle (Feb. 5, 1873), 814 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 30, Pa.; 20,000; Sec., Fred W. Anton.

Knights of Pythias (Feb. 19, 1864), 1054 Midland Bank Bldg., Minneapolis 1, Minn.; 290,000; Sec., Melvin M. Ewen.

Knights of the Round Table, Loyal (Mar. 6, 1922), 2220 Bancroft Way, Berkeley 4, Calif.; 1,440; Sec., Lloyd L. Brown.

Knights Templar State of New York, Grand Commandery (1814), 875 Main St. E., Rochester 5, N. Y.; 15,940; Grand Rec., John B. Mullan.

Kosciuszko Foundation (1925), 15 E. 65th St., New York 21, N. Y.; 626; Sec., Stephen P. Mizwa.

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Labor, American Federation of (Nov. 15, 1881), A. F. of L. Bldg., 9th St. & Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.; 7,220,531; Pres., William Green; Sec.-Treas., George Meany.

Labor Israel, National Committee for (1923), 45 E. 17th St., New York 3, N. Y.; 3,000 organizations; Nat'l. Sec., Isaac Hamlin.

Lalor Foundation (Aug. 27, 1935), Lancaster Pike & Old Baltimore Road, Wilmington, Del.; Dir., C. Lalor Burdick.

Lambs, The (1874), 130 W. 44th St., New York 8, N. Y.

Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Association of (1887), Room 613, 1406 G St., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; 53 land-grant colleges & universities; Exec. Sec., Russell I. Thackrey.

Landscape Architects, American Society of (1899), 4 Park St., Boston 8, Mass.; 533; Corr. Sec., Bradford Williams.

Language Association, International Auxiliary (1924), 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Mrs. Mary Bray.

Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, American, (1895), 708 Medical Arts Bldg., Rochester 7, N. Y.; Sec., C. Stewart Nash, M.D.

Latin, Association for Promotion of Study of (1929), P.O. Box 501, Elizabeth, N. J.; 3,100; Exec. Sec., Albert E. Warsley.

Law, International, American Society of (1906), 00 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C.; 2,000; Exec. Sec., Eleanor H. Finch.

Lawn Tennis Association, United States (May 1, 1881), 120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.; over 000 clubs; Exec. Sec., Edwin S. Baker.

Laws, National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State (1892), First National Bank Bldg., Omaha 2, Nebr.; 176; Sec., Barton H. Kuhns.

Lawyers' Association, New York County (1908), 14 Vesey St., New York 7, N. Y.; 7,075; Sec., Terence J. McManus.

Lawyers Club (1887), 115 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; 1,560; Sec., Albert E. Hadlock.

Lawyers, United Nations League of (1946), 53 Washington Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.; Sec. Gen., Howard S. LeRoy.

Laymen's National Committee (1940), Vanderbilt Hotel, 4 Park Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 4,200 Exec. Vice Chmn., Howard Kiroack.

Learned Societies, American Council of (1919), 1219 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 2 constituent societies; Exec. Dir., Charles E. Odegaard.

Legal Aid Organizations, National Association of (1911), 25 Exchange St., Rochester 4, N. Y. Sec., Emery A. Bronwell.

Legal Aid Society (1876), 11 Park Pl., New York N. Y.; Sec., Edward E. Watts, Jr.

Legion of Guardsmen (June 13, 1944), 471 Broadway, Union City, N. J.; 39,683; Adj. Gen Arthur J. Carney.

Leonard Wood Memorial (American Leprosy Foundation) (1928), 1 Madison Ave., New York 1 N. Y.; 50,000; Sec., H. L. Elias.

Lepers, American Mission to, Inc. (1906), 15 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; 85,000 contributors; Gen. Sec., Dr. Eugene R. Kellersberger.

Liberal League, National, Inc. (1946), 38 Park Row, New York 8, N. Y.; 523; Sec., Myron Potter

Librarians, American Association of Medical Record (1928), 22 E. Division St., Chicago 10, Ill 2,100; Exec. Sec., Martha M. Baller.

Libraries Association, Special (1909), 31 E. 10th St., New York 3, N. Y.; 5,500; Exec. Sec., Mrs Kathleen B. Stebbins.

Library Association, American (1876), 50 E Huron St., Chicago 11, Ill.; 19,500; Exec. Sec John Mackenzie Cory.

Library Foundation American (1937), 1250 Hilldale Ave., Los Angeles 46, Calif.; Dir., Houston Branch.

Life Insurance Association of America (1906) 165 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; 90 companies Mgr., Bruce E. Shepherd.

Life Underwriters Association of the City of New York (1886), Hotel Statler, New York 1, N. Y 2,100; Exec. Mgr., Jack R. Manning.

Links Club (1916), 36 E. 62nd St., New York N. Y.; address communications to the secretary

Lions Clubs, International Association of (1917) 332 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.; 400,000 members in 8,100 clubs; Sec., Melvin Jones.

Litho Clubs, National Association of (1946), 3 West 45th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 16 member clubs; Exec. Sec., William J. Stevens.

Lithographers National Association (1906), 4 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 200; Exec Dir., W. Floyd Maxwell.

Long Island Association (1926), Garden City Hotel, Garden City, L. I., N. Y.; 700; Man. Dir. Meade C. Dobson.

Loretto National Alumnae Association (1947) 410 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.; Exec. Sec Mary G. Dooling.

Lotos Club (1870), 5 E. 66th St., New York 2 N. Y.; 619; Sec., Wilbur F. Howell.

Luther League of America (youth auxiliary United Lutheran Church) (1895), Suite 405, 12 Spruce St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.; 35,000; Sec., Re Joseph W. Frease.

Lutheran Academy for Scholarship (1942), 35 S. Jefferson Ave., St. Louis 18, Mo.; 116; Sec Dr. Frances E. Ellis.

Lutheran Education Association (1942), 7400 Augusta St., River Forest, Ill.; 1,400; Sec., N. Rogers, 2231 Bissell St., Chicago 14, Ill.

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M. I. T. Club of New York (1902), 115 E. 40 St., New York 16, N. Y.; 450; Sec., William Quarles.

Magicians Guild of America (1944), 165; Sec Edward W. Dart, 21 Tuscan Road, Maplewood N. J.

Magicians, The Society of American (190 Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, 101 W. 58th St., New Yo N. Y.; address communications to the secretar

Mammalogist, American Society of (1919), Museum of Natural History, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; 1200; Corr. Sec., Donald F. Hoffmeister.

Management, Society for Advancement of (1936), 84 William St., New York 7, N. Y.; 9,500; Exec. Dir., Carl S. Coler.

Manhattan Club (1865), 32 E. 26th St., New York, N. Y.; 955; Sec., Thomas C. Meeks.

Manufacturers, National Association of (1895), 14 W. 49th St., New York 20, N. Y.; 14,535; Sec., Noel Sargent.

Marine Corps League (June 6, 1923), Albany Garage Bldg., 28 Howard St., Albany 7, N. Y.; 30,000; Nat'l. Adj., Stephen Brown.

Marine Underwriters, The American Institute of (1898), 99 John St., New York 7, N. Y.; 140 companies; Sec., Ernest G. Driver.

Maritime Association of the Port of New York (1873), 80 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y.; 1,500; Sec., David L. Tilly.

Maryland Outdoor Life Federation (1937), 31 S. Calvert St., Baltimore 2, Md.; Pres., Granville C. Swope.

Masons, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Supreme Council, 33° (Aug. 5, 1813), 1117 Statler Bldg., Boston 16, Mass.; 344,977; Sov. Grand Comdr., Melvin M. Johnson; Sec., F. Elmer Raschig.

Masons, State of New York, Grand Lodge Free and Accepted (Sept. 5, 1781), Masonic Hall, 71 W. 23rd St., New York 10, N. Y.; 289,231; Sec., George R. Irving.

Massing of the Colors, Society of the (1922), 1220 Fifth Ave., New York 29, N. Y.; 500; Chief of Staff, Brig. Gen. Lawrence Beattie.

Mathematical Association of America (1915), University of Buffalo 14, N. Y.; 3,500; Sec.-Treas., Harry M. Gehman.

Mathematical Society, American (1888), 531 W. 116th St., New York 27, N. Y.; 4,000; Sec., J. R. Kline.

Mathematical Statistics, Institute of (1935), Bus. Adm. Bldg., Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; 1,150; Sec., Prof. C. H. Fischer.

Mayflower Descendants, General Society of (1897), Mayflower Society House, Plymouth, Mass.; 7,100; Sec. Gen., Walter L. Glenney.

Mayors, The United States Conference of (1932), 730 Jackson Pl., Washington 6, D. C.; 260 cities over 50,000 in population; Exec. Dir., Paul V. Betters.

Mechanical Engineers, The American Society of (1880), 29 W. 39th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 28,000; Sec., C. E. Davies.

Medieval Academy of America (1925), 1430 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge 38, Mass.; 1,100; Sec., Dr. Charles R. D. Miller.

Medical Association, American (1847), 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Ill.; 137,299; Gen. Mgr., George F. Lull.

Medical Association, National (1895), 4,250; Sec., Dr. John T. Givens, 1108 Church St., Norfolk 10, Va.

Medical Library Association (1898), 834; Sec., Helen Hlavac, College of Dentistry Library, New York University, 209 E. 23rd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Medical Society of the County of Kings and Academy of Medicine of Brooklyn, Inc. (1822), 1313 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn 16, N. Y.; 3,800; Dir., Dr. Charles F. McCarty.

Medical Society of the State of New York (1807), 292 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 22,545; Sec., W. P. Anderton, M.D.

Medical Technologists, American (1939), P. O. Box 88, Easthampton, Mass; 3,309; Exec. Sec., Dr. C. W. Truehart.

Medical Technologists, American College of (1942), 71 E. Front St., Red Bank, N. J.; Exec. Councilor, Dr. C. A. Bartholomew.

Medical Technology, American Board of (1947), Box 215, Cherry Lane, Tallman, N. Y.; 42; Sec.-Treas., G. Vilardi.

Medical Women's Association, American (1915), 50 W. 50th St., New York 20, N. Y.; 1,800; Corr. Sec., Isabel M. Scharnagel.

Medicine, The New York Academy of (1847), 2 E. 103rd St., New York 29, N. Y.; 2,800; Dir., Howard R. Craig, M.D.

Mental Hygiene, American Foundation for (1938), 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; Sec., Paul O. Komora.

Mental Hygiene, National Committee for (1909), 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; 735; Medical Dir., George S. Stevenson, M.D.

Merchant Marine Conference, American (1934), 17 Battery Place, New York 4, N. Y.; 10,000; address communications to the secretary.

Merchant Marine Library Association, American (1921), 45 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; 15,361; Sec., W. P. Bollman.

Merrill's Marauders Association (1947), 38 Housatonic Drive, Devon, Conn.; 1,000; Pres., Philip B. Piazza.

Metal Statistics, American Bureau of (1920), 5 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.; Exec. Officer, R. P. Eckert.

Metal Treating Institute (1933), 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 48 companies; Exec. Sec., Stewart N. Clarkson.

Meteorological Society, American (1919), 5 Joy St., Boston 8, Mass.; 3,600; Exec. Sec., Kenneth C. Spengler.

Meteorological Society, Brooklyn (1944), Sec., Edward Smallman, 527 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Methodist Church, The New York City Society of The (1866), Room 405, 150 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Dr. Frederick B. Newell.

Methodist Historical Society in the City of New York (1856), Room 1100, 150 Fifth Ave., New York 14, N. Y.; 100; Exec. Officer, James R. Joy.

Methodist Youth, National Conference of, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.; 2,000,000; Exec. Sec., George Harper.

Metropolis City Club (1878), 111 E. 56th St., New York 18, N. Y.; address communications to the secretary.

Metropolitan Club (1891), 1 E. 60th St., New York 22, N. Y.; 1,193; Sec., Henry A. Johnson.

Military Colleges and Schools of the United States, Association of (1914), 55 institutions; Exec. Sec., L. Eugene Hedberg, 2519 P St., N.W., Washington 7, D. C.

Military Engineers, Society of American (1920), 808 Mills Bldg., Washington 6, D. C.; 18,718; Sec., Col. F. H. Konloss.

Military Institute, American (1933), 1115-17th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 1,500; Sec., Jacob B. Lishchiner.

Military Order of the Carabao (Nov., 1900, in Manila, P.I.), 927-17th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 1,200; Sec., William J. G. Davis, Maj., ORC.

Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States (1894), 3927 Mass. Ave. N.W., Washington 16, D. C.; 2,000; Comdr.-Gen., Col. Edwin S. Bettelheim, Jr.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (1865), 1805 Pine St., Philadelphia 3, Pa., 1,900; Recorder-in-Chief, Kane S. Green.

Military Order of the Purple Heart (1783 by Gen. Geo. Washington, reactivated 1932 by Pres. Hoover and Chief of Staff Gen. MacArthur), 17 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 2, Ill.; 850,000; Nat'l. Adj., Archie J. Bakay.

Military Order of the World Wars (1920), 1701 Eye St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 12,500; Adj. Gen., Col. Edwin S. Bettelheim, Jr.

Military Surgeons of the United States, Association of (1891), Army Institute of Pathology, 7th St. & Independence Ave., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.; 6,911; Sec., Col. James M. Phalen.

Mineralogical Societies, American Federation of (1947), Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.; 9,300; Pres., Prof. Richard M. Pearl.

Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Institute of (1871), 29 W. 39th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 19,210; Sec., E. H. Robie.

Minute Men of America, Inc. (1917), 303 Fifth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 5,000; Dir. Gen., Francis A. Adams.

Missionary Association, American (1864), 287 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; Gen. Sec., Fred L. Brownlee.

Missouri Valley Conference (1907), Sheraton Hotel, 3701 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.; 7 institutions; Commissioner, A. E. Eilers.

Modern Language Association of America (1883), 100 Washington Square East, New York 3, N. Y.; 6,310; Sec., William R. Parker.

Modern Language Teachers Associations, National Federation of (1916); George Washington University, Washington 6, D. C.; Sec., Henry Grattan Doyle.

Montauk Club (1889), 25 Eighth Ave., Brooklyn 15, N. Y.; 721; Sec., William J. Kent, Jr.

Moose, Loyal Order of (1888), Mooseheart, Ill.; 984,780; Exec. Dir., Malcolm R. Giles.

Morgan Horse Club (1909), 90 Broad St., New York York 4, N. Y.; 450; Sec., F. B. Hills.

Motion Picture Arts and Sciences (1927), 9038 Melrose Ave., Los Angeles 46, Calif.; 1,926; Exec. Sec., Mrs. Margaret Herrick.

Motion Picture Association of America (1922), 28 W. 44th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 53 corporations; Sec., Sidney Schreiber.

Motion Picture Engineers, Society of (1916), 342 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 3,000; Exec. Sec., Boyce Nemec.

Motion Pictures, The National Board of Review of, Inc. (1909), 31 Union Square West, New York 3, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Richard Griffith.

Motor Bus Operators, National Association of (1926), 839-17th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 700 companies; Sec.-Mgr., A. W. Koehler.

Motor Freight Association, Central (1930), 29 E. Madison St., Chicago 2, Ill.; 300 motor carrier & 100 association members; Chmn. and Gen. Mgr., Chester G. Moore.

Motor Freight Bureau, Central States (1936), 29 E. Madison St., Chicago 2, Ill.; 700; Chmn. and Gen. Mgr., Chester G. Moore.

Motor Vehicle Administrators, American Association of (1933), 912 Barr Bldg., Washington 6, D. C.; 125; Exec. Dir., L. S. Harris.

Motorcycle Association, American, Inc. (1921), 106 Buttles Ave., Columbus 8, Ohio; 75,000; Exec. Sec., E. C. Smith.

Multiple Sclerosis Society, National (1946), 270 Park Ave., Suite 7G, New York 17, N. Y.; 15,000; Exec. Dir., Harry A. Murphy.

Municipal Association, American (1923), 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill.; 9,500 municipalities; Exec. Dir., Carl H. Chatters.

Municipal Engineers of the City of New York (1904), 29 W. 39th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 550; Sec., Alfred Brahdy.

Municipal League, National (1894), 299 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.; 3,000; Exec. Sec., Alfred Willoughby.

Mural Painters, National Society of (1893), 1083 Fifth Ave., New York 28, N. Y.; 100; Pres., Jan Juta.

Museums, American Association of, Inc. (1906), Smithsonian Institution, Washington 25, D. C.; 435 institutions, 818 individuals; Dir., Laurence V. Coleman.

Music Council, National (1940), 338 W. 89th St., New York 24, N. Y.; 43 organizations, 600,000 individuals; Exec. Sec., Edwin Hughes.

Music Educators National Conference (1907), 64 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.; 17,194; Exec. Sec., C. V. Buttelman.

Musicians, American Federation of (1896), 570 Lexington Ave., New York 22, N. Y.; 232,000; Pres., James C. Petrillo.

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Natural Resources Council of America (1946), 322 Investment Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.; 29 national organizations; Sec., C. R. Gutermuth.

Naturalists, American Society of (1883), 550; Sec., Dr. Wilson S. Stone, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

Naval Engineers, The American Society of (1888), Bureau of Ships, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.; 3,000; Sec.-Treas., Capt. J. E. Hamilton, U.S.N.

Naval Order of the United States (1890), Fogg Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; 1,300; Sec., Stephen Luce.

Naval Reserve Officers Association (1919), 1142 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis 5, Ind.; 15,300; address communications to the secretary.

Navy Club of the U.S.A. (1938), 305 City Hall Bldg., Rockford, Ill.; 25,000; Sec., K. A. Groff.

Navy League of the United States (1902), Mills Bldg., Washington 6, D. C.; 10,000; Sec., Evelyn T. Collins.

Navy Mutual Aid Association (1879), Navy Department, Main Navy Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.; 1,881; Sec. & Treas., Capt. B. M. Dobson.

Near East College Association (1927), 46 Cedar St., New York 5, N. Y.; 8 colleges; Sec., William F. Patton.

Needlework Guild of America (1885), 1201 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.; 1,000,000; Sec., Mrs. Alma H. Desborough.

Negro Land Grant Colleges, Conference of Presidents of (1940), 22 presidents; Sec., R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.

Negro Life and History, Association for the Study of (1915), 1538 Ninth St., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.; 7,500; Dir., Carter G. Woodson.

Negroes, Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for (1934), 207 member institutions; Sec., L. B. Cozart, Barber-Scotia College, Concord, North Carolina.

Netherland-American Foundation (1921), 41 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; 300; Exec. Sec., Thomas E. Freeman.

New Era Club (1900), 274 East Broadway, New York 2, N. Y.; 250; Sec., Benjamin Cohen.

New York Society for the City of New York (1914), Hotel Edison, 228 W. 47th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 500; Sec., John J. Flanagan.

Newspaper Classified Advertising Managers, Association of (1920), 415 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Gen. Mgr., Felix S. Towle, Suite 808.

Newspaper Editors, American Society of (1922), Box 1053, Wilmington 99, Del.; 520; Exec. Sec., Alice F. Pitts.

Newspaper Guild, American (1933), 99 University Pl., New York 3, N. Y.; 26,000; Exec. Vice Pres., Sam B. Eubanks; Sec.-Treas., Ralph B. Novak.

Newspaper Promotion Association, National (1930), P. O. Box 2673, Charleston, W. Va.; 28; Promotion Mgr., Frank A. Knight.

Newspaper Publishers Association, American (1887), 370 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y. 800; Gen. Mgr., Cranston Williams.

Newspaper Women's Club, New York; Hotel Biltmore, Madison Ave. & 43rd St., New York N. Y.; address communications to the secretary.

Ninety-Nines (International organization of licensed women pilots affiliated with the National Aeronautic Association) (1929), 1025 Connecticut Ave., Washington 6, D. C.; 1,100; Sec., Kay Brick.

Noise Abatement Council, National (1939), Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.; Public Relations, Raymond C. Mayer.

North Sea Mine Force Association (1942), Court St., (Rm. 1606), Brooklyn 2, N. Y.; 1,43 Exec. Sec., George W. Kennedy.

Northern Baptist Convention, Board of Education and Publication of the (1912), 152 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 1,500,000; Sec., Luther Wesley Smith.

Numismatic Association, American (1891), 10 N. Broadway, Wichita 5, Kans.; 9,000; Sec., Lewis M. Reagan.

Numismatic Society, American (1858), Broadway at 155th St., New York 32, N. Y.; 600; Sec., Sawyer Mosser.

Nurses' Association, American (1896), 17 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; 164,160; Exec. Sec., Ella Best, R.N.

Nursing Education, National League of (1893) 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; 9,500; Exec. Sec., Miss Adelaide A. Mayo.

Nut Growers Association, Northern (1910), 4 State Office Bldg., Nashville 3, Tenn.; 700; Sec., Joseph C. McDaniel.

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Odd Fellows, I.O.O.F., Grand Lodge, State of New York (1823), 31 Union Square West, New York 3, N. Y.; 76,000; Grand Sec., Clayton V. Boyce.

Odd Fellows, I.O.O.F., Sovereign Grand Lodge (Apr. 26, 1819), 16 W. Chase St., Baltimore 1, Md.; 1,500,000; Sov. Gr. Sec., E. G. Ludvigsen.

Office Management Association, National (1918) 12 E. Chelten Ave., Philadelphia 44, Pa.; 9,30 Sec.-Treas., W. H. Evans.

Ohio in New York, Daughter of (1901), meetings Waldorf Astoria, New York, N. Y.; Pres. Mrs. Ralph Morrow, Holly Chambers, 33 Washington Square West, New York 11, N. Y.

Ohio Society of New York (1885), Hotel Statler New York 1, N. Y.; 800; Exec. Sec., Mrs. Florence P. Rydell.

Old Guard of the City of New York (1826), 3 W. 91st St., New York 26, N. Y.; 125; Sec., Carl Walter M. Mohr, 2899 Valentine Ave., New York N. Y.

Olympic Association, United States (1921), Biltmore Hotel, New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Asa S. Bushnell.

Optical Society of America (1916), Room 8-2 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 39, Mass.; 1,850; Sec., Prof. Arthur C. Hardy.

Optimist International (1919), 1721 Railway E

change Bldg., St. Louis 1, Mo.; 45,000; Sec.-Treas., Russell F. Meyer.

Optometric Association, American (1898), 518 Wilmac Bldg., Minneapolis 2, Minn.; address communications to the secretary.

Optometric Association, New York State (1895), 5204-13th Ave., Brooklyn 19, N. Y.; 1,000; Sec., Dr. Benjamin G. Rosenkranz.

Ordnance Association, American (1919), 705 Mills Bldg., Washington 6, D. C.; 38,000; Sec., Florence G. Ferriter.

Organists, American Guild of (1896), International Bldg., 630 Fifth Ave., New York 20, N. Y.; 10,000; Nat'l. Sec., Harold V. Milligan.

Oriental Research, American Schools of (1900), Room 8, Phelps Hall, Yale University; mail address Drawer 93A, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.; 450; Office Sec., Gladys R. Walton.

Oriental Society, American (1842), 329 Sterling Memorial Library, New Haven, Conn.; 916; Sec., Prof. Ferris J. Stephens.

ORT (see Women's American ORT)

Orthopsychiatric Association, American (1924), 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; 700; Exec. Asst., Elizabeth Charleton.

Osteopathic Association, American (1897), 212 E. Ohio St., Chicago 11, Ill.; 7,740; Exec. Sec., Dr. R. C. McCaughan.

Outdoor Cleanliness Association of the City of New York (1931), 139 E. 57th St., New York 22, N. Y.; 1,500; Exec. Sec., Miss Martha J. Arnold.

Overseas Press Club of America (1949), Suite 411, Times Tower Bldg., 1475 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; 725; Sec., Hester E. Hensell.

Owls, Order of (1904), Owl Bldg., Hartford, Conn.; 225,000; address communications to the secretary.

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P.E.O. Sisterhood (1869), P.E.O. Memorial Library, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; 100,000; Sec., Mrs. Hazel E. Hine.

Pacific Relations, American Institute of (1925), 1 E. 54th St., New York 22, N. Y.; 1,800; Exec. Sec., Clayton Lane.

Pan American Society of the United States (1912), 630 Fifth Ave., New York 20, N. Y.; 1,200; Exec. Sec., John J. Clisham.

Pan American Union (1890), 17th & Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Sec., Alberto Lleras.

Panhellenic Association, Professional (1925), 6967 Limekiln Pike, Philadelphia 38, Pa.; 14 fraternities; Sec., Miss Vera A. Gerhart.

Panhellenic Conference, National (1902), 500,000; Chairman, L. Pearle Green, 302 Fall Creek Drive, Ithaca, N. Y.; Sec., Mrs. E. Granville Crabtree, 85 Dean Road, Brookline 46, Mass.

Paper and Pulp Association, American (1878), 122 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; 16 divisional associations; Exec. Sec., E. W. Tinker.

Parents and Teachers, National Congress of (Feb. 17, 1897), 600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.; 4,486,855; Dir. of Office, Ruth A. Bottomly.

Parents-Teachers, National Congress of Colored (1926), 306 Masonic Temple Bldg., Birmingham 3, Ala.; 70,000, address communications to the secretary.

Park Association of New York City (1928), 119 E. 19th St., New York 3, N. Y.; 300; Sec., Irene V. Walsh.

Park Executives, American Institute of (1898), 30 N. LaSalle St. (Rm. 831), Chicago 2, Ill.; Sec., Frank L. Brunckhorst.

Patriotic Society, The American National (1931), 130 W. Jefferson St., Pittsfield, Ill.; Pres., Herbert H. Vertrees; Sec., Edmund C. Van Blaracom.

Patrolmen's Benevolent Association of the City of New York (Mar. 30, 1894), 63 Park Row, New York 7, N. Y.; 19,308; address communications to the secretary, Room 404.

Patrons of Husbandry, The National Grange (1867), 744 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 815,000; Master, Albert S. Goss.

Peace and Freedom, Women's International League for (1915), 2006 Walnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.; 4,000; Adm. Sec., Mrs. Mildred Scott Olmsted.

Pen Women, National League of American (1897), National Press Bldg., 14th & F Sts., N.W., Washington, D. C.; 5,000; Sec., Mrs. Margaretta Taylor.

Pennsylvania Club (1888), 106 W. 56th St., New York, N. Y.; address communications to the secretary.

Pennsylvania Society (1899), Suite 594, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York 22, N. Y.; 2,550; Exec. Sec., Robert J. Spence.

People's Lobby, Inc. (1928), Room 31, 810 F St. N.W., Washington 4, D. C.; 2,370; Sec., Benjamin C. Marsh.

Petroleum Geologists, American Association of (1917), Box 979, Tulsa 1, Okla.; 6,200; Bus. Mgr., J. P. D. Hull.

Petroleum Institute, American (1919), 50 W. 50th St., New York 20, N. Y.; 5,600; Sec., Lacey Walker.

Pharmaceutical Association, American (1852), 2215 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 7, D. C.; 20,400; Sec. & Gen. Mgr., Robert P. Fischelis.

Philatelic Society, The American (1886), 21 S. Allen St., State College, Pa.; 11,000; Exec. Sec., H. Clay Musser.

Philippine-Pacific War Veterans (Oct. 30, 1941), 4715 Washburn Ave. South, Minneapolis 10, Minn.; 3,000; Nat'l Adjt., Charles V. Stevens.

Philological Association, American (1869), Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.; 1,075; Sec., Prof. Howard Comfort.

Philosophical Association, American (1900), Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio; 1,150; Sec., George R. Geiger.

Philosophical Society, American (1743), 104 S. 5th St., Philadelphia 6, Pa.; 500 American & 75 foreign; Exec. Officer, Dr. Luther P. Eisenhart.

Photographers' Association of America (1880), 520 Caxton Bldg., Cleveland 15, Ohio; 7,456; Exec. Mgr., Charles Abel.

Photographic Society of America (1934), 181 Spruce St., Phiadelphia 3, Pa.; 9,500; Office Mgr., Richard R. Koch.

Photo-Lithograpers, National Association of (1933), 317 W. 45th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 37 member plants; Exec. Sec., William J. Stevens.

Physical Education Association, College (1897), Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.; 500; Sec., L. Carroll Adams.

Physical Society, American (1899), Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.; 8,400; Sec., Karl K. Darrow.

Physicians, The American College of (1915), 4200 Pine St., Philadelphia 4, Pa.; 6,600; Sec., E. R. Loveland.

Physicians, Association of American (1885), 22[illegible] Pres., Dr. Francis G. Blake, New Haven Hospital, New Haven 11, Conn.; Sec., Dr. Henry M. Thomas, Jr., 1201 N. Calvert St., Baltimore 2, Md.

Physics, American Institute of (1931), 57 E. 55th St., New York 22, N. Y.; 12,000; Dir. Henry A. Barton.

Physiotherapists, New York State Society of (1926), Proctor Lodge Bldg., 148 E. 58th St., New York 22, N. Y.; 100; Sec., Arthur Kahn.

Piano Manufacturers of America, National (1897), 505 Arch St., Philadelphia 6, Pa.; address communications to the executive secretary.

Pilgrim Society (1820), Pilgrim Hall, Court St., Plymouth, Mass.; 150; Sec., Warren P. Strong.

Pilgrims of the United States (1902 in London, 1903 in New York), 17 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; 822 (men); Office Sec., Miss Kathleen E. Rushe.

Pilot Club International (1921), 1001 Person Bldg., Macon, Ga.; 7,500; Exec. Sec., Miss Wilda Richardson.

Pioneer Trails Association, American; 177 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; 2,000; Exec. Sec., Arthur W. Procter.

Pipe Organ Pumpers, The Guild of Former (1926), 315 East St., Three Rivers, Mich.; 3,500; Grand Diapason, Chet Shafer.

Planned Parenthood Federation of America (1921), 501 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.; 156 State Leagues and Local Committees; Sec., Mrs. Henry C. Taylor.

Planning and Civic Association, American (1935), 901 Union Trust Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.; 2,500; Exec. Sec., Miss Harlean James.

Plastics Industry, The Society of the (1937), 295 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 1,500; Exec. Sec., William T. Cruse.

Plattsburg, The Society of (1933), Room 311, 116 John St., New York 7, N. Y.; Man. Dir., James N. MacLean.

Players, The (Jan. 7, 1888), 16 Gramercy Park, New York 3, N. Y.; 790; Sec., John Knight.

Poetry Society of America (1910), 687 Lexington Ave., New York 22, N. Y.; 500; Sec., Harold Vinal.

Poetry Society of America, The National (1946

.O. Box 1425, Washington 13. D. C.; 10,000; Dir., artin Steele.

Polar Society, American (1934), c/o American useum of Natural History, Central Park West at th St., New York 24, N. Y.; 1,1887; Sec., August oward.

Police Association, New York Veteran (1891), 150 assau St., New York 7, N. Y.; 958; Sec.-Treas., mes J. Gegan.

Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, U.S.A. 905), 155 Noble St., Brooklyn 22, N. Y.; 18,487; c., Jozef A. Glowacki.

Polish National Alliance of the United States of A. (1880), 1520 W. Division St., Chicago 22, Illiis; 310,000; Sec., A. S. Szczerbowski.

Political Science Association, American (1903), 0 University Hall, Ohio State University, Columbus 10, Ohio; 3,500; Sec., Harvey Walker.

Political and Social Science, The American ademy of (1889), 3817 Spruce St., Philadelphia Pa.; 14,000; Sec., Dr. J. P. Lichtenberger.

Poll Tax, National Committee to Abolish the 940), 127 B St., S.E., Washington 3, D. C.; Exec. c., Mrs. Sarah H. d'Avila.

Polo Association, United States (1890), 250 Park e., New York 17, N. Y.; 50 clubs; Sec., George Sherman, Jr.

Population Limitation, National Council for 948), 15 Park Row, New York 7, N. Y.; Exec. r., James R. Pende.

Portuguese Continental Union of USA (1925), Boylston St., Boston 15, Mass.; 7,532; Sup. c., Anibal S. Branco.

Postmasters of the U. S., National Association of; es., Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas.

Power Boat Association, American (1903), 3733 rium Tower, Detroit 26, Mich.; 5,000; Sec., Jack Grosjean.

Power Engineers, National Association of, Inc. 82), 176 W. Adams St., Chicago 3, Ill.; 13,000; c., A. F. Thompson.

Presbyterian Historical Society (1852), 520 Withpoon Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa.; Manager, harles A. Anderson.

Press Association of America, National (1895), 1-16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; address mmunications to the secretary.

Press Photographers Association of New York, . (1915), 220 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; ; Sec., John Downey.

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, The American iety for the (1866), 50 Madison Ave., New York N. Y.; 7,899; Exec. Vice Pres., Sydney H. Coleman.

Prevention of War, National Council for (1921), 3-18th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. ., Frederick J. Libby.

Princeton Club of New York (1899), 39 E. 39th New York 16, N. Y.; 3,792; Exec. Officer, Edd B. Redman.

Printing Industry of America (1887, as United pothetae of America), 719-15th St., N.W., Washton 5, D. C.; 3,600 companies; Gen. Mgr., nes R. Brackett.

Prison Association of New York (1844), 135 E. 1 St., New York 3, N. Y.; 1,600; Gen. Sec., E. Cass.

Probation and Parole Association, National 21), 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; 40,000; c. Dir., Will C. Turnbladh.

Produce Exchange, New York (1862), 2 Broad- . New York 4, N. Y.; 658; Sec., C. R. Berg.

Professional Ball Players of America, Association 1924), 524 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.; 52; Sec., Win Clark.

Professional Engineers, National Society of 4), 1121-15th St., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; 00; Exec. Dir., Paul H. Robbins.

Professional Engineers, New York State Society 1926), Room 1941, Grand Central Terminal, York 17, N. Y.; 2,800; Office Mgr., Marguerite ncia.

Profit Sharing Industries, Council of (1947), t National Tower, Akron, Ohio; 125; Sec., Jo- B. Meier.

Propeller Club of the United States (1927), 17 ery Place, New York 4, N. Y.; 12,000; Sec., old J. Harding.

Propogation of the Faith, The Society for the 5, at Lyons, France), 109 E. 38th St., New 16, N. Y.; 1,000,000 in U. S.; Sec., Rt. Rev. r. Joseph Griffin.

Protestant Council of the City of New York (The ter New York Federation of Churches, organized in 1881, combined with several organizations to form the present council in 1943), 71 W. 23rd St., New York 10, N. Y.; council of 100 members; Exec. Sec., Clifford W. Petitt.

Protestant Council, Brooklyn Division of the (1829, formerly the Brooklyn Church and Mission Federation), 252 Fulton St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.; 5,000; Exec. Sec., Dr. J. Henry Carpenter.

Protestant Council on Higher Education, National (1911), 808 Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa.; Office Secretary, Jeannette B. Welch.

Psychiatric Association, American (1844), 1270 Avenue of the Americas, New York 20, N. Y.; 4,765; Exec. Asst., Austin M. Davies.

Psychiatric Reform Institute, National (1944), Altamont R.D. 1, Albany County, N. Y.; 477; Sec., William F. Burke, Jr.

Psychological Association, American (1892), 1515 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; 6,700; Exec. Sec., Dr. Dael Wolfle.

Public Decency, Society to Maintain (1873), 215 W. 22nd St., New York 11, N. Y.; 200; Sec., John S. Sumner.

Public Education Association (1895), 20 W. 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 2,000; Educ. Dir., Dr. Frederick C. McLaughlin.

Public Health Association, American (1872), 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; 11,500; Exec. Sec., Reginald M. Atwater, M.D.

Public Health Federation (1917), 312 W. 9th St., Cincinnati 2, Ohio; 700; Exec. Sec., Bleecker Marquette.

Public Health Nursing, National Organization for, Inc. (1912), 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; 10,000; Sec., Miss Anna Fillmore, R.N.

Public Housing Conference, National (1931), 1015-15th St., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; 3,000; Exec. Vice Pres., Lee F. Johnson.

Public Welfare Association, American (1930), 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill.; 4,200; Dir., Howard L. Russell.

Pulp and Paper Industry, Technical Association (1915), 122 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; 4,000; Sec., R. G. Macdonald.

Purchasing Agents, National Association of (1915), 11 Park Place, New York 7, N. Y.; 12,000; Exec. Sec., George A. Renard.

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Quota Club International, Inc. (1919), 1719 Eye St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 6,700; Sec., Miss Gwladys W. Jones.

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Race Relations, American Council on (1944), 4901 So. Ellis Ave., Chicago 15, Ill.; Exec. Sec., Louis E. Hosch.

Racial Equality, Congress of (1943), 2929 Broadway, New York 25, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., George M. Houser.

Racing Associations Service Bureau, New York (1944), 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Robert F. Kelley.

Racing Associations of the United States, Thoroughbred, Inc. (1942), Suite 701, 400 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 34 tracks; Exec. Sec., Spencer J. Drayton.

Racing Commissioners, National Association of State (1934), P. O. Box 156, Lexington, Ky.; 25 state commissions and 3 foreign countries; Sec., Mrs. A. E. Smith.

Racquet and Tennis Club (1875), 370 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.; address communications to the secretary.

Radio Artists, American Federation of (1937), 2 W. 45th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 28,000; Exec Sec., George Heller.

Radio Engineers, The Institute of, Inc. (1912) 1 E. 79th St., New York 21, N. Y.; 24,000; Exec. Sec., G. W. Bailey.

Radio Relay League, American (1914), 38 LaSalle Road, West Hartford 7, Conn.; 60,000; Sec., A. L. Budlong.

Radio Talent (June 1, 1948), 410 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.; 300; Sec., Miss Mary G. Dooling.

Radio and Television Directors Guild (1942), 114 E. 52nd St., New York 22, N. Y.; 500; Exec. Sec., N. H. Burnett.

Radio Writers Guild of the Authors League of America (1937), 6 E. 39th St., New York 16, N. Y.; 2,000; Exec. Sec., Roy Langham.

Railroads, Association of American (1934),

Transportation Bldg., Washington 6, D. C.; 133 railroads; Sec., G. M. Campbell.

Railway Business Association (1908), 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 3, Ill.; 490; Sec.-Treas., F. Hartford Kolb.

Railway Engineering Association, American (1899), 59 E. Van Buren St., Chicago 5, Ill.; 3,050; Sec., W. S. Lacher.

Rainbow Division Veterans, National Association (1919, at Bad Neunahr, Germany), P.O. Box 342, Roanoke 3, Va.; 6,042; Sec., R. Allen Gibbons.

Real Estate Board of New York, Inc. (1896), 12 E. 41st St., New York 17, N. Y.; 2,529; Exec. Vice Pres., Jones W. Mersereau.

Recreational Association, National (1906), 315 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; 13,000; Secretary of Board, Susan M. Lee.

Red Cross, American National (May 21, 1881), 17th and E Sts., N.W., Washington 13, D. C.; 37,380,981; Pres., Basil O'Connor; Sec., James K. McClintock.

Red Men, Improved Order of (1834), 1521-23 W. Girard Ave., Philadelphia 30, Pa.; 250,000; Nat'l. Sec., H. F. Stetser.

Refrigerating Engineers, The American Society of (1904), 40 W. 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 5,860; Sec., M. C. Turpin.

Regional Plan Association (1929), 205 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; address communications to the secretary.

Rehabilitation Association, National, Inc. (1923), 1025 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; 13,500; Sec., E. B. Whitten.

Religious Education, International Council of (1922), 206 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.; Gen. Sec., Roy G. Ross.

Reporters Association, New York State Shorthand (1876), 60 Centre St., New York 7, N. Y.; 325; Sec., Herman Lauter.

Republican Club, National (1886), 54 W. 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 2,583; Sec., John C. Evans.

Republican Integrity, Committee for (1937), 2211 Broadway, New York 24, N. Y.; 100; Chmn., Lambert Fairchild.

Research Council, National (1916), 2101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 25, D. C.; Exec. Sec., Dr. Raymund L. Zwemer.

Research, Southern Council of (1939), Times Bldg., 126 S. Main St., Henderson, Texas; Chairman, Garland R. Farmer.

Reserve Officers Association of the United States (1922), 2517 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D. C.; 86,163; Exec. Dir., Brig. Gen. E. A. Evans.

Resources Council of America, National (1946), 822 Investment Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.; 27 organizations; Sec., C. R. Gutermuth.

Restaurant Association, National (1919), 8 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 6,115; Exec. Vice Pres., Frank J. Wiffler.

Retail Credit Association, National (1912), 218 Shell Bldg., St. Louis 3, Mo.; 25,197; Sec., Arthur H. Hert.

Retail Credit Institute of America (1942), 917-15th St., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; 1,515; Exec. Dir., William J. Cheyney.

Revolver Association, United States (1890), 5 Oak St., Springfield 9, Mass.; 3,000; Sec.-Treas., Roy D. Jones.

Rhodes Scholars, Association of (1928), 117 S. 17th St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.; 750; Sec., John W. Bodine.

Rifle Association of America, National (1871), 1600 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 310,000; Exec. Dir., C. B. Lister.

Road Builders' Association, American (1902), 1319 F St., N.W., Washington 4, D. C.; Dir., Charles M. Upham.

Rocket Society, American (1930), 29 W. 39th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 1,200; Sec., A. C. Slade.

Rodeo Cowboys Association (1945), 1117 Sinclair Bldg., Fort Worth 2, Texas; 2,200; Mgr., Earl Lindsey.

Roleo Association, National (1926), 11 N. 9th St., Gladstone, Mich.; 83; Sec., George Mathison.

Roller Skating Rink Operators Association of America (1937), Box 857, Detroit, Mich.; 320; Sec., Fred A. Martin.

Roosevelt Memorial Association (1919), Theodore Roosevelt House, 28 E. 20th St., New York 3, N. Y.; Sec., Hermann Hagedorn.

Rose Society, American (1899), Box 687, Harrisburg, Pa.; 10,500; Exec. Sec., Dr. R. C. Allen.

Rosicrucian Fraternity (1614, in Germa "Beverly Hall," Quakertown, Pa.; Supreme G Master, R. Swinburne Clymer, Sec., G. L. grove.

Rosicrucian Order, AMORC (1915 in U. Rosicrucian Park, San Jose, Calif.; 40,000; Cecil A. Poole.

Rosicrucians, Society of (1909), 321 W. St., New York 25, N. Y.; Sec., E. J. Van We

Rotary International (Feb. 23, 1905), 35 Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill.; 6,800 clubs 327,000 members in 80 countries; Sec., Philip L joy.

Rowing Association, Intercollegiate (1900), more Hotel, Madison Ave. & 43rd St., New 17, N. Y.; 5 colleges; Sec.-Treas., Asa S. Bush

Royal Arcanum, Supreme Council of, the (23, 1877), 407-409 Shawmut Ave., Boston 18, M 50,000; Sec., Herbert F. Hotchkiss.

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Safety Council, National (1913), 20 N. Wa Drive, Chicago 6, Ill.; 7,500 organizations, fi cities, agencies; Gen. Sec., R. L. Forney.

Safety Engineers, American Society of (1 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill.; 5,000; Sec., A. D. Caddell.

Saint Andrew's Society of the State of York (1756), 105 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N 1,150; Rec. Sec., Robert Graham.

Saint David's Society of the State of New (1835), 289 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.; Sec., Griffith Jones.

St. Francis of Assisi Animal Protective So (1948), Room 301, 250 Fulton Ave., Hempst N. Y.; Sec., Mrs. Alfred Sottolano.

Saint George's Society of New York (1770) Moore St., New York 4, N. Y.; 1,149; Sec., H Wedgwood.

Saint Nicholas Club (1875), 40 E. 54th St., York 22, N. Y.; 150; Sec., Archibald Douglas

Saints and Sinners Club of America, Dexter lows Tent of the Circus (1932), 192 Front New York 7, N. Y.; 850; Exec. Sec., Herber Walmsley.

Sales Executives, National Federation of (1 Hotel Shelton, Lexington Ave. at 49th St., York 17, N. Y.; 11,000; Pres. Robert A. Whitn

Sales Executives Club of New York (1932), S 310, Hotel Roosevelt, New York 17, N. Y.; 12 Exec. Sec., Harry R. White.

Save the Children Federation, Inc. (1932 Madison Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; 108; Pre Exec. Dir., John R. Voris.

Save-the-Redwoods League (1918), 250 Adm tration Bldg., University of California, Berkel Calif.; 16,000; Adm. Sec., Aubrey Drury, 114 some St., San Francisco 4, Calif.

Savings Banks, National Association of Mu (1920), 60 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; savings banks; Sec., John W. Sandstedt.

Savings and Loan League, National (1 Room 907, Ring Bldg., 18th & M Sts., N.W., W ington 6, D. C.; 556 associations; Exec. Mgr., C R. Kreutz.

Savings and Loan League, United States (14, 1893), 221 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 1, Ill.; associations and banks; Pres., Morton Bodfish

Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Am can (1895), Sub-Treasury Bldg., Wall & Na Sts., New York 5, N. Y.; 160; Sec., Gardner Ost

School Art League of New York City (1911) Livingston St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 200; Sec., E L. Nichols.

School Garden Association of New York (1 121 E. 51st St., New York 22, N. Y.; 10,000; E Vice Pres., Marvin M. Brooks.

Science, American Association for the Adva ment of (1848), 1515 Massachusetts Ave., N Washington 5, D. C.; 43,000; Adm. Sec., Dr. H ard A. Meyerhoff.

Science and Industry, National Foundation (March 21, 1946), 203 N. Wabash Ave., Chica Ill.; Sec., Julius P. Rodeck.

Science Writers, The National Association (1934), 125; Sec., Mrs. Marguerite Clark, H Tuscany, 120 E. 39th St., New York 18, N. Y.

Sciences, National Academy of (1863), 2101 C stitution Ave., N.W., Washington 25, D. C.; Exec. Sec., Raymund L. Zwemer.

Sciences, The New York Academy of (18 Central Park West at 79th St., New York 24, N. 4,445; Exec. Dir., Mrs. Ethelce T. Miner.

Scottish Clans, Royal Clan, Order of (1878), 199 Washington St., Boston 8, Mass.; 19,360; Sec., Thomas R. P. Gibb.

Screen Actors Guild (1933), 7046 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood 28, Calif.; 8,500; Exec. Sec., John Dales, Jr.

Sculpture Society, National (1893), 1083 Fifth Ave., New York 28, N. Y.; 300; Sec., Moissaye Marans.

Seamen's Church Institute of New York (1844), 25 South St., New York 4, N. Y.; Dir., Dr. Raymond S. Hall.

Seamen's Friend Society, The American (1828), 175 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; 300; Sec., D. W. P. Jewitt.

Seamens Service, United (1942), 39 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Otho J. Hicks.

Secondary-School Principals, National Association of (1916), 1201-16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 12,577; Exec. Sec., Paul E. Elicker.

Secretaries Association, National (1942), 1005 Grand Ave., Kansas City 6, Mo.; 11,000; Exec. Sec., Miss Clara B. Krueger.

Seeing Eye, Inc. (1929), Morristown, N. J.; 23,000 contributing members; Sec., W. H. Ebeling.

Seniors, The National Society of (1946), 1710 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. Dir., Reed Harris.

Serigraph Society, National (1940), 38 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 43; Dir., Doris Meltzer.

75th Division Veteran's Association (1945, in France), 7,000; Sec., Milton A. Willment, 165 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Shepherds of Bethlehem, Order of, Supreme Lodge (1896), 307 N. 6th St., Camden, N. J.; 10,000; Office Sec., Helen L. Colligan.

Shipbuilders Council of America (1921), 21 West St., New York 6, N. Y.; 53 firms; Sec., C. C. Knerr.

Shipping, National Federation of American; 809 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; address communications to the secretary.

Shoe Retailers Association, National (1912), 274 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; Exec. Vice Pres., L. E. Langston.

Shore and Beach Preservation Association, American, Inc. (1926), 1060 Broad St., Newark 2, N. J.; 382; Sec.-Treas., Peter J. Gannon.

Shuffleboard Association, National (1931), 175 Fifth Ave., St. Petersburg, Fla.; 60,000; Sec., Dwight K. Hubbard.

Silurians, Society of the (1924), Box 705, 180 Central Park South, New York 19, N. Y.; Sec.-Treas., Christie Bohnsack.

Skeet Shooting Association, National (1946), 911 Oak Lawn Ave., Dallas, Tex.; 7,500; Sec., E. L. Sloan.

Ski Association of America, National (1904), Broad St., Barre, Mass.; 465 clubs with 50,000 members; Exec. Sec., Roger Langley.

Ski Patrol System, National (1938), 415 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 4,000; Dir., Minot Dole.

Small Business, American Association of (1942), Suite 601-2, Carondelet Bldg., New Orleans 12, La.; 4,000; Nat'l. Man. Dir., Joseph D. Henderson.

Small Business Men's Association, National (1938), 163 N. Union St., Akron 4, Ohio; 30,000; Asst. Sec., Margaret Robson.

Soccer Football Association of America, Intercollegiate (1926), Univ. of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.; 63 colleges; Sec., Lawrence E. Briggs.

Social Hygiene Association, American (1914), 790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; 22,500; Exec. Dir., Walter Clarke, M.D.

Social Legislation Information Service (1944), 910 F St., N.W., Washington 4, D. C.; Exec. Dir., Bernard Locker.

Social Science Research Council (1923), 230 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 30; Pres., Pendleton Herring.

Social Sciences, National Institute of (1912), 271 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 501; Sec., Irving Hahn.

Social Work, National Conference of (1873), 82 E. High St., Columbus 15, Ohio; 7,000; Sec., John R. Hoffer.

Social Workers, American Association of (1921), 130 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.; 12,000; Exec. Sec., Joseph P. Anderson.

Societe des 40 Hommes at 8 Chevaux (see Forty and Eight, The)

Sociological Society, American (1905), Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of Maryland, College Park, Md.; 1,000: Sec.-Treas., Dr. Irene B. Taeuber.

Sojourners, National (1917), 4201 Queensbury Road, Hyattsville, Md.; 12,000; Sec.-Treas., Col. Arthur J. Perry, USA, Ret.

Soldiers and Sailors Club of New York (1919), 283 Lexington Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; address communications to the secretary.

Sons of The American Legion (Sept. 12-15, 1932), 777 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis 6, Ind.; 7,070; Dir., W. C. "Tom" Sawyer; Asst. to Director, Einar W. Sorensen.

Sons of the American Revolution, Empire State Society (Feb. 11, 1890), Hotel Plaza, Fifth Ave. at 59th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 2,838; Sec., Gardner Osborn.

Sons of the American Revolution, National Society of (April 30, 1889), 1227-16th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.; 20,000; Sec. Gen., Frank B. Steele.

Sons of the American Revolution, New York Chapter (June 7, 1918), Hotel Plaza, Fifth Ave. at 59th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 1,250; Sec., Maj. Charles A. Du Bois.

Sons of Confederate Veterans (July 1, 1896), Law Bldg., Richmond 19, Va.; 10,000; Adj.-in-Chief, Walter L. Hopkins.

Sons and Daughters of Liberty, National Council (1875), Rm. 205, 13 No. 13th St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.; 40,736; Nat'l. Sec., Florence Wende.

Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, National Society (1908), Corr. Sec. Gen., Mrs. John J. Repp, 926 S. 60th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sons of the Golden West, Native (July 11, 1875), 414 Mason St., San Francisco 2, Calif.; 30,000; Gr. Sec., John T. Regan.

Sons of Israel, Free (1849), 257-9 West 93rd St., New York 25, N. Y.; 11,000; Gr. Sec., Max Ogust.

Sons of Italy, Supreme Lodge (1911), 401 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; address communications to the secretary.

Sons of Poland, Association of the (1903), 665 Newark Ave., Jersey City 6, N. J.; 16,547; Gen. Sec., Alexander Sudnik, Jr.

Sons of the Republic of Texas (1915), 1918 Lauderdale St., Houston, Texas; 800; Sec.-Treas., C. M. Redfield.

Sons of the Revolution, General Society (Feb. 22, 1876), 10,000; Gen. Sec., Hoyt Garrod Post, 4 Linwood Place, White Plains, N. Y.

Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York (Feb. 22, 1876), Fraunces Tavern, 54 Pearl St., New York 4, N. Y.; 1,900; Sec., V. Hall Everson, Jr.

Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (1881), 2772 S. Broad St., Trenton 10, N. J.; 13,000; Sec., Albert C. Lambert.

Sons of Union Veterans, New York Department (1884), 2225 Municipal Bldg., New York 7, N. Y.; 12,586; Sec., Capt., Julius Isaacs.

Soroptimist Clubs, American Federation of (1921), 1530 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.; 11,000; Exec. Sec., Martha R. Servis.

Southern Conference (1921), Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.; 16 colleges and universities; Pres., Col. William Couper.

Southern Regional Council (1944), 63 Auburn Ave., N.W., Atlanta 3, Ga.; 3,200; Exec. Dir., Dr. George S. Mitchell.

Southern Society, New York (1886), Hotel Plaza, 5th Ave. at 59th St., New York, N. Y.; 780; Sec., Joseph W. Barnett.

Spanish American Society (1930), 250 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Sec., Irma Keith.

Spanish-American War, Naval and Military Order of the (Feb. 2, 1899), 120 W. 62nd St., New York 23, N. Y.; 536; Treas.-in-chief, Laurence H. Parker.

Spanish War Veterans, United (April 18, 1904), 40 G St., N.E., Box 1915, Washington 13, D. C.; 70,121; Adj. Gen., E. E. Carle.

Speech Association of America (1915), 111 Switzler Hall, Columbia, Mo.; 4,000; Sec., Loren D. Reid, University of Missouri, as above.

Speleological Society, National (1939), 400 Sc Glebe Road, Arlington, Va.; 1,000; Sec., J. S Petrie.

Spelling Association, Simpler (1946, formerl Spelling Reform Association, 1876; Simplifie Spelling Board, 1906); Lake Placid Club, Esse County, N. Y.; 100; Sec., Godfrey Dewey.

Sport Club Portguese Inc. (1921), 51-55 Prospec St., Newark 5, N. J.; 956; Exec. Sec., Manuel C Rames.

Standards Association, American (1918), 70 E 45th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 104 associations 2,100 companies: Sec., G. F. Hussey, Jr.

State Founders Society of America (1902), 920 Midland Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio; address communications to the executive vice-president.

State Governments, Council of (1925), 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill.; 48 States; Exec. Dir., Frank Bane.

State Parks, National Conference on (1921), 901 Union Trust Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.; 500; Exec. Sec., Miss Harlean James.

State Universities, National Association of (1895), State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; 51; Sec.-Treas., Virgil M. Hancher.

Statistical Association, American (1839), 1603-K St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 4,600; Exec. Asst., Mrs. Sylvia Weyl.

Statistical Institute, Inter-American; Sec. Gen., Halbert L. Dunn, c/o National Office of Vital Statistics, Washington 25, D. C.

Steamship Historical Society of America (1935), West Barrington, R. I.; 600; Sec., Edwin A. Patt.

Steel Founders' Society of America (1902), 920 Milland Bldg., Cleveland 15, Ohio; 175 companies; Exec. Officer, F. Kermit Donaldson.

Steuben Society of America (1919), Suite 2003, 369 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.; address communications to the secretary.

Stock Exchange, Chicago (1882), 120 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Ill.; 294; Sec., Carl E. Ogren.

Stock Exchange, New York (1792), 11 Wall St., New York 5, N. Y.; 1,345; Pres., Emil Schram; Sec., John C. Korn.

Student Christian Council, United (1944), 156 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; 15 organizations; Exec. Sec., John Deschner.

Student Councils, National Association of (1931), 2101-16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 3,625 schools; Sec., Paul E. Elicker.

Student Volunteer Movement for Christian Missions (1886), 156 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; Gen. Sec., Edward H. Johnson; Adm. Sec., Ernest O. Jacob.

Sunbathing Association, American (1932), Mays Landing, N. J.; 100 grouvs and 20,000 individuals; Exec. Sec., Ilsley Boone.

Sunday League (1933), 279 Highland Ave., Newark 4, N. J.; 15,000; Gen. Sec., Robert S. Womer.

Sugar Brokers Association, The National (1903), Room 808, 129 Front St., New York 5, N. Y.; 406; Exec. Sec., J. D. Hegeman, Jr.

Surf Fishing Club, East End (1931), Box 172, Riverhead, N. Y.; Sec., Everett A. Brown.

Surgeons, American College of (1913), 40 E. Erie St., Chicago 11, Ill.; 15,750; Adm. Exec., Eleanor K. Grimm.

Surgical Association, American (1880), 323; Sec., Dr. Nathan Womack, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

Surveying and Mapping, American Congress on (1941), Box 470, Franklin Station, Washington 4, D. C.; 1,500; address communications to Exec. Sec.

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Table Tennis Association, United States (1933), 2501 Pocahontas Ave., Rock Hill Village 17, Mo.; 2,600; Sec., Mrs. Helene Cinnater.

Tammany, Society of; or Columbian Order (1786), 233 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; address communications to the secretary.

Tariff League, The American (1885), 19 W. 44th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 325 companies; Exec. Asst., Ernestine Bohm.

Tax Administrators, Federation of (1937), 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill.; Exec. Dir., Charles F. Conlon.

Tax Association, National (1907), P.O. Box 1799, Sacramento 8, Calif.; 1,920; Sec., Ronald B. Welch.

Teachers, American Federation of (1916), 28 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.; 52,000; Gen. Sec., Irvin R. Kuenzli.

Teachers Agencies, National Association of (1915), 533 Genesee Valley Trust Bldg., 45 Exchange St., Rochester 4, N. Y.; 70; Sec.-Treas., Hoyt S. Armstrong.

Teachers of English, National Council of (1911), 211 W. 68th St., Chicago 21, Ill.; 11,722; Sec., W. Wilbur Hatfield.

Teachers of French, American Association of (1927), Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.; 3,700; Sec., George B. Watts.

Teachers of German, American Association of; Pres., C. M. Purin, Castle Heights Military Academy, Lebanon, Tenn.

Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese, America Association of (1917), Florida State Universit Tallahassee, Fla.; 2,700; Sec., Dr. Graydon De Land.

Technology Club (1861), 22 E. 38th St., Ne York, N. Y.; address communications to the secr tary.

Television Directors Guild (See Radio and Tel vision Directors Guild).

Temperance Federation of New York (19 as Anti-Saloon League of New York), 44 Howa St., Albany 7, N. Y.; Sec., Rev. Charles J. Woo

Temperance League of America (1895, former Anti-Saloon League of America). 131 B St., S.E Washington 3, D. C.; Exec. Officer, Clayton Wallace.

Testing Materials, American Society for (1902 1916 Race St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.; 6,620; Exe Sec., C. L. Warwick.

Textiles, The National Federation of (1872 389 Fifth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 175; Sec Miss Irene Blunt.

Theatre Wing, American (1941), 730 Fift Ave., New York 19, N. Y.; Sec., Esther M. Hav ley.

Theodore Roosevelt Navy Day League (Oct. 2 1922), 126 E. 54th St., New York 22, N. Y.; 10 Founder, Joseph J. Bruno; Sec., Evelyn J. Roone

Theological Schools, The American Association (1918), 106 institutions; Sec., C. L. Pyatt, Colle of the Bible, Lexington, Ky.

Theosophical Society (1875), 1061 State Highwa Covina, Calif.; Sec., R. K. Van Mater.

Theosophical Society in America (1886), P. O Box 419, Wheaton, Ill.; Nat'l. Sec., Miss Ann Ker

Therapy Association, American Group (1942 228 E. 19th St., New York 3, N. Y.; 208; Sec George Holland.

Therapy Association, American Occupation (1917), 33 W. 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y.; 3,40 Exec. Dir., Miss Wilma L. West.

Therapy Association, American Physical (1921 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; 3,800; Exe Sec., Mildred Elson.

Thirty Fourth St.-Midtown Association (1908 1 W. 34th St., New York 1, N. Y.; 125; Exe Sec., N. Peter McLean.

Thoroughbred Club of America (1932), P.O. Bo 7, Lexington, Ky.; 343; Sec., Gus Owens.

Tile Manufacturers Association; 50 E. 42nd St New York, N. Y.; address communications to th secretary.

Title Association, The American (1907), 36 Guardian Bldg., Detroit 26, Mich.; 1,966; Exe Sec., James E. Sheridan.

Toastmasters International (1924), 1104 W 8th St., Santa Ana, Calif.; 25,000; Sec., Te Blanding.

Toastmistress Clubs, International (1938), 68 Rita Ave., Huntington Park, Calif.; 5,000; Sec Mrs. Roy Jones.

Tobacco Merchants Association of the Unite States (1915), 341 Madison Ave., New York 1 N. Y.; address communications to the managi director.

Tool Engineers, American Society of (1932 10700 Puritan Ave., Detroit 21, Mich.; 18,000; Exe Sec., Harry E. Conrad.

Torch Clubs, The International Association (1924), 151 Irving Terrace, Kenmore 17, N. Y 3,100; Sec., Sherman G. Crayton.

Town Hall, The (Nov. 1894, as League for Polit cal Education; as Town Club, 1932), 113-125 W 43rd St., New York 18, N. Y.; 2,800; Sec., Mr Yorke Allen.

Track and Field Association, Middle Atlant (1912), Hotel Biltmore, New York 17, N. Y.; 2 colleges; Sec.-Treas., Asa S. Bushnell.

Traffic Club of New York (1906), Hotel Bilt more, 333 Madison Ave., New York 17, . Y 2,500; Sec., G. H. Burtis.

Traffic Engineers, Institute of (1931), Strat cona Hall, New Haven 11, Conn.; 453; Exec. Sec Robert S. Holmes.

Trail Conference, New York-New Jersey (1920 553 Fairview Ave., Brooklyn 27, N. Y.; addres communications to the secretary.

Transit Association, American (1882), 292 Madi son Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 653; Exec. Mgr., C. C. Hecker.

Transportation Association of America (1935 Room 2214, 130 N. Wells St., Chicago 6, Ill.; Sec Treas., Edith C. Krogh.

Travelers Aid Association, National (1917), 42

Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; 110 societies; Sec., Conrad Van Hyning.

Travelers Aid Society of New York (1907), 144 E. 44th St., New York 17, N. Y.; 5,250; Gen. Dir., David W. Haynes.

Trotting Association, The United States (1939), 1349 E. Broad St., Columbus 5, Ohio.; 7,350 active and 640 track members; Vice Pres. Don Millar.

Trucking Association, American (1933), 1424 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 52 member associations; Gen. Mgr., Ray G. Atherton.

Tuberculosis Association, National (1904), 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; 4,030; Man. Dir., Dr. James E. Perkins.

Tuberculosis and Health Association, New York, Inc. (1919), 386 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 238; Exec. Dir., Herbert R. Edwards, M.D.

Turf Association, American, Inc. (1926), 1 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.; Sec., Sam H. McMeekin, Churchill Downs, Louisville 1, Ky.

Turf and Field Club (1895), 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 550; Sec., W. Helen Eden.

Turn Verein, New York (1850), 152 E. 85th St., New York 28, N. Y.; 275; Sec., Frank Kirchner.

Turners, American (1848), 8735 E. Jefferson St., Detroit 24, Mich.; 25,000; Sec., Emil L. Pletz.

Twenty-third Street Association (1929), 175 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; 460; Man. Dir., William H. Bird.

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Union Club (June 17, 1836), 701 Park Ave., New York 21, N. Y.; 1,022; Mgr., James M. Erdman.

Union League Club (1863), Park Ave. at 37th St., New York, N. Y.; address communications to the secretary.

Unitarian Laymen's League (1919), 25 Beacon St., Boston 8, Mass.; 5,000; Exec. Dir., E. Palmer Clarke.

Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women, National Alliance of (1880), 25 Beacon St., Boston 8, Mass.; 20,000; Sec., Mrs. William W. Hartzell.

Unitarian Sunday School Society (1827), 25 Beacon St., Boston 8, Mass.; 700; Staff Representative, Rev. Ernest W. Kuebler.

Unitarian Youth, American (1896), 25 Beacon St., Boston 8, Mass.; 5,000; Dir., Paul B. Henniges.

United Nations, American Association for the (1923), 45 E. 65th St., New York 21, N. Y.; 27,500; Nat'l. Dir., Clark M. Eichelberger; Public Information, Eleanor Mitchel.

United Nations Organization, Junior (1946); Founder, Ben F. Crowson, Jr., Williamsburg, Va.

United Press Associations (June 22, 1907), 220 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; Pres., Hugh Baillie; Sec., Charles E. Campbell.

United Service Organizations (Feb. 4, 1941), 350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.; Sec., C. Frank Kramer, Jr.

Universalist Youth Fellowship (1889), 16 Beacon St., Boston 8, Mass.; address communications to the secretary.

Universities, Association of American (1900), Sec.-Treas., Chancellor Deane W. Malott, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.

University Club (1865), 1 W. 54th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 3,731; Sec., Carroll O. Bickelhaupt.

University Extension Association, National (1915), Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.; 72 colleges & universities; Sec., W. S. Bittner.

University Professors, American Association of (1915), 1101 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 33,638; Gen. Sec., Dr. Ralph E. Himstead.

University Women, American Association of (1882), 1634 Eye St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 50,000; Gen. Dir., Dr. Kathryn McHale.

Uptown Club (1918), 60 E. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.; address communications to the secretary.

Urban League of Greater New York (1919), 202 West 136th St., New York 30, N. Y.; 1,500; Exec. Dir., Edward S. Lewis.

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Vatel Club, Inc. (1913), 349 W. 48th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 1,177; Mgr., Fernand Chardenet.

Vermont Forums (Oct. 1946), 217 Church St., Bethel, Vt.; 4,000; Exec. Dir., N. Richard Butler.

Veterans Association, Regular (1934), 1115-15th St., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; 80,000; address communications to the secretary.

Veterans Auxiliary Association, Regular (1934), 1115-15th. St., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; 7,800; address communications to the secretary.

Veterans Committee, American (AVC) (1944), 1200 Eye St., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; 40,000; Sec., Joseph A. Clorety, Jr.

Veterans of Foreign Wars (Sept. 29, 1899, at Columbus, Ohio), Broadway at 34th St., Kansas City 2, Mo.; 1,250,000; Commander-in-Chief, Clyde A. Lewis; Sec., H. N. Hensley.

Veterans of Foreign Wars, Ladies Auxiliary to (Sept. 13, 1914), 406 W. 34th St., Kansas City 2, Mo.; 400,000; address communications to the secretary.

Veterans National Association of Medical Technologists; Exec. Officer, Dr. T. B. Quarton, Box 292, Millis, Mass.

Veterans of National Guard and Naval Militia, Inc. (1937), Old Guard Armory, 307 W. 91st St., New York, N. Y.; Sec., William S. Congalton.

Veterans of the United States, United American War (1918), 418 Broad St., Newark 2, N. J.; address communications to the secretary.

Veterans of World War II, American (see AMVETS).

Veterinary Medical Association, American (1883), 600 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.; 9,500; Sec., Dr. J. G. Hardenbergh.

Vocational Association, American (1929), 1010 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; 30,000; Exec. Sec., L. H. Dennis.

Volleyball Association, United States; Pres., George J. Fisher, M.D., 2 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.; Sec., Harold Friermood, 347 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

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WAC-VETS Association (April, 1946), 5201 Dakin St., Chicago 41, Ill.; 500; Membership Chairman, May P. Braendle.

Walt Whitman Society of America (1936), 250 Fulton Ave., Hempstead, N. Y.; Pres., Fred R. Jones.

Walter Scott Foundation for the Aid of Crippled Children (1903), 55 W. 68th St., New York 23, N. Y.; 107; Sec., Mrs. Alton B. Parker.

Walther League (Lutheran Youth Group) (May 23, 1893), 875 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Ill.; 75,000; Sec., Prof. O. H. Theiss.

War Dads, American (May, 1942), 1330 Grand Ave., Kansas City 6, Mo.; 120,000; Nat'l. Exec. Dir., H. Roe Bartle.

War of 1812, General Society of the (Sept. 14, 1814), 441 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 700; Sec. Gen., John H. Noble.

Water Works Association, American (1881), 500 Fifth Ave., New York 18, N. Y.; 7,333; Sec., Harry E. Jordan.

We, The People Sovereign, 5562 Hobart St., Pittsburgh 17, Pa.; Pres., Kenneth D. Magruder.

Weights and Measures, American Institute of (1916), Georgetown, Mass.; Pres., W. R. Ingalls.

Welding Society, American (1919), 33 W. 39th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 7,500; Exec. Sec., J. G. Magrath.

Wesleyan Service Guild (1940), 150 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.; 98,500; Sec., Miss Marion Lela Morris.

West Side Association of Commerce (1925), 330 W. 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y.; 1,000; Man. Dir., James W. Danahy.

Westchester County Children's Association (1914), 7 Lake St. White Plains, N. Y.; 4,000; Exec. Dir., Mrs. Edith J. Mitchell.

Western Intercollegiate Conference (Jan. 11, 1895), 304 Hotel Sherman, Chicago 1, Ill.; 8 schools; Commissioner, K. L. Wilson.

Whigs, American Society of, Carvel Hall, Annapolis, Md.; Dir., Thomas L. Christian.

White House News Photographers' Association (June, 1921), The Press Room, The White House, Washington, D. C.; 148; Sec., Arthur E. Scott.

Whitehall Lunch Club (1910), 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.; address communications to the secretary.

Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors, National League of (1893), 512 F St., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.; 1,250; Sec., John R. Varnum.

Wildlife Federation, National (1936), 3308-14th St., Washington 10, D. C.; 32 affiliated State organizations; Bus. Mgr., D. J. Thompson.

Wildlife Foundation, American (1935), 822 Investment Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.; 25 trustees; Sec., C. R. Gutermuth.

Wildlife Management Institute (1946), 824 In-

vestment Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.; 670; Sec., Ethel M. Quee.

William Graham Sumner Club (1914), 1025 La-Salle St. Station, Chicago 5, Ill.; 444; Pres., William F. Peter.

Williams Club (1913), 24 E. 39th St., New York 21, N. Y.; 1,675; Mgr., Doris S. Humphrey.

Woman Geographers, Society of (1925), Room 300, 1706 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 325; Sec., Mrs. Benita S. Harris.

Woman's Association, American (1922), 111 E. 48th St., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Miss Dorothy Wood.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union, National (Nov. 18-20, 1874), 1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.; Sec., Miss Elizabeth A. Smart.

Woman's International Bowling Congress (1916), 85 E. Gay St., Columbus 15, Ohio.; 350,000; Sec., Mrs. Emma Phaler.

Woman's National Sabbath Alliance (1894), 156 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; 600; Sec., Miss Clarice A. Francis.

Woman's Society of Christian Service (1940), 150 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.; 1,455,086; address communications to the secretary.

Women Artists, National Association of (1889), 42 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Arion Mueller.

Women Veterans, Legion of (Nov. 19, 1945), Room 702 Municipal Bldg., Brooklyn 2, N. Y.; 1,000; address communications to the secretary.

Women Voters of the City of New York, League (1920), 461 Fourth Ave., New York 21, N. Y.; 3,300; Sec., Mrs. Julius Fichtmuellen.

Women Voters of New York State, League of (Nov. 30, 1901, as N. Y. State Woman Suffrage Ass'n; present name since Nov. 19, 1919), 461 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 9,500; Exec. Sec., Mrs. James Reach.

Women Voters of the United States, League of (1920), 726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.; 89,000; Sec., Mrs. James G. Scarborough.

Women's Aid Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans (1844), 131 E. 54th St., New York 22 N. Y.; address communications to the secretary.

Women's American ORT (1922), 212 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; 21,000; Exec. Sec., Mrs. Lisbeth H. Goodstein..

Women's Bar Association, Queens County (1931), 90-18 161st St., Jamaica, N. Y.; 60; Corr. Sec., Florence K. Dumanis.

Women's City Club of New York (1916), 22nd floor, New Weston Hotel, Madison Ave. at 50th St., New York 22, N. Y.; 800; Exec. Sec., Mrs. Edward Deming Andrews.

Women's Clubs, General Federation of (1890), 1734 N St., N.W., Washington 6, D C.; 7,700,000; Exec. Sec., Mrs. Thalia S. Woods.

Women's Clubs, The National Federation of Business and Professional (1919), 1819 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y.; 145,000; Exec. Dir., Miss Olive H. Huston.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union (1877), 264 Boylston St., Boston 16, Mass.; 4,302; Exec. Sec., Miss Mary H. Tolman.

Women's Federal Jurors Association (1937), Federal Bldg., Washington & Johnson Sts., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.; 365; Sec., Mrs. Margaret Levy.

Women's Medical Association of New York City (1901), 7 Mitchell Place, New York 17, N. Y.; 200; address communications to the executive secretary.

Women's National Republican Club (1921), 3 West 51st St., New York 19, N. Y.; 4,000; Corr. Sec., Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie.

Women's Overseas Service League (1921), 210. The Cecil, 1026-15th St., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; address communications to the president.

Women's Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association (1919), 28 E. 20th St., New York 3, N. Y. Exec. Sec., Dorothy M. Mathews.

Women's Trade Union League of America, National (1903), 317 Machinists Bldg., Washington D. C.; 1,000,000; Sec.-Treas., Elisabeth Christman

Woodmen of America, Modern (1883), 1504 Third Ave., Rock Island, Ill.; 436,046; Nat'l. Sec., Mrs Clara B. Cassidy.

Woodmen Circle, Supreme Forest (Sept. 5, 1885) Woodmen Circle Bldg., Omaha 2, Nebr.; 148,680 Nat'l. Sec., Mrs. Clara B. Cassidy.

Woodmen of the World (1890), 1447 Tremont Pl., Denver, Colo.; 36,790; Sec. J. Frank Freeman

Woodmen of the World Life Insurance Society (1890), Insurance Bldg., Omaha 2, Nebraska; 421,948; Sec., W. C. Braden.

Wool Associates of the New York Cotton Exchange, Inc. (1930), 60 Beaver St., New York N. Y.; 650; Sec., S. Luce.

Wool Manufacturers, National Association (1864), 80 Federal St., Boston 10, Mass.; 394; Sec Walter Humphreys.

World Alliance for International Friendship Through Religion (1916), 170 E. 64th St., New York 21, N. Y.; Gen. Sec., Dr. Henry A. Atkinson.

World Calendar Association, Inc. (1930), International Bldg., 630 Fifth Ave., New York 20, N. Y.; 14,000; Sec., Miss Harriet A. Lillie.

World Federalists, United (1947 as merger Americans United, Student Federalists, World Federalists, Mass Committee for World Government), 7 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y.; Pres Cord Meyer, Jr.

World Peace Foundation (1910), 40 Mt. Vernon St., Boston 8, Mass.; Dir., Raymond Dennett.

— Y —

YMHA's and Jewish Community Centers, Worl Federation of (1947), 145 E. 32nd St., New York 16, N. Y.; 600,000; Sec., Rabbi Samuel H Gordon.

Yacht Club, The New York (1844), 37 W. 44t St., New York 18, N. Y.; Sec., Luke B. Lockwood.

Yale Club of New York City (1897), 50 Vanderbilt Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 5,577; Sec., Charl S. Gage.

Yeshivos, The United, Board of Secular Education (1944), 1133 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y 77 schools; Sec., Miss Ruth Kolber.

Young Judaea (1909), 381 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 15,000; Exec. Dir., Norman Schanin

Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association (1874), Lexington Ave. at 92nd St., New York 28, N. Y.; 11,000; Exec. Dir., Jack Nadel.

Young Republican National Federation (1935) 1337 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C 15,000; Sec., Charles R. Richey.

Young Women's Christian Association of th U. S. of A. (1858), 600 Lexington Ave., New Yo 22, N. Y.; 3,000,000; Sec., Miss Margaret Burto Public Information Department, Mollie E Sullivan

Youth Argosy (1948), Northfield, Mass.; 5,000 Exec. Sec., Fred Zwick.

Youth Hostels, American (1933), Main St., North field, Mass.; 14,073; Exec. Dir., Monroe W. Smith

— Z —

Zionist Organization of America (1897), 41 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; 750,000; Sec., D Sidney Marks.

Zonta International (1919), 59 E. Van Buren St Chicago 5, Ill.; 8,000; Exec. Sec., Miss Harriet Richards.

Zoologists, American Society of (1901), Department of Biology, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y 1,160; Sec., Dr. Walter N. Hess.

Actors' Fund of America

Source: An Official of the Institution

The Actors' Fund of America was incorporated June 8, 1882, by Edwin Booth, Joseph Jefferson, Lawrence Barrett, William J. Florence, Bartley Campbell, Louis Aldrich, A. M. Palmer, Augustin Daly, Lester Wallack, Edward Harrigan, William Henderson, and others.

The first regular meeting was held in Wallack's Theatre, New York City, June 15, 1882, and Lester Wallack was elected first President.

The Actors' Fund of America is a "national" institution, and the appeals for financial aid come from every section of our country. It is a theatrical charity and not a benefit society. Annual dues are $2, and the paid-up membership as of April 30, 1948, was 2,798.

The Actors' Fund Home was founded by Louis Aldrich, the fourth President of the Fund, and was opened at W. New Brighton, Staten Island, in May, 1902. The Home was transferred to Englewood, New Jersey, in April, 1928. Offices are at 1619 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; Walter Vincent, president; Robert Campbell, secretary.

PERCY WILLIAMS HOME FOR ACTORS

The Percy Williams Home for Actors, Pine Acres is at East Islip, Long Island, N. Y. The Direction is made up of Actors' Fund Trustees and members of The Lambs. The president is Harry Sommers. The Home was founded in 1923 and endowed by the late Percy Williams. On a 50-acre estate it accommodates 45 veterans of the stage without regard to sex.

AWARDS—MEDALS—PRIZES

The Alfred B. Nobel Prize Winners

The Swedish scientist, Alfred B. Nobel, inventor of dynamite, on his death (Dec. 10, 1896) bequeathed $9,000,000, the interest of which should be distributed yearly to those who had most contributed to the benefit of mankind during the preceding year.

The physics and chemistry awards are made by the Swedish Academy of Science; those for medicine or physiology by the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine; those for literature by the Swedish Academy of Literature; those for peace by a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Parliament (Storthing). The Nobel Fund is managed by a board of directors, the head of which is appointed by the Swedish Government.

The founder made the express stipulation in his will that "no consideration whatever shall be paid to the nationality of the candidates, that is to say, that the most deserving be awarded the prize, whether of Scandinavian origin or not." In the following table the nationality of the winner at the time of the award is given. In cases of double nationality, the nation of birth is added.

Year	Physics	Chemistry	Medicine and Physiology	Literature	Peace
1901..	W. C. Röntgen(G.)	J. H. van't Hoff (D.)	E. A. von Behring (G.)	R. F. A. Sully Prudhomme (F.)	H. Dunant (Swi.) Frederick Passy(F.)
1902..	H. A. Lorentz (D.) P. Zeeman (D.)	E. Fischer (G.)	Sir Ronald Ross (E.)	Theodor Mommsen (G.)	E. Ducommun (Swi.) A. Gobat (Swi.)
1903..	H. A. Becquerel (F.) Pierre and Marie Curie (F.) born Poland	S. A. Arrhenius (Swe.)	N. R. Finsen (Dn.)	B. Bjornson (N.)	Sir W. R. Cremer (E.)
1904..	Lord Rayleigh (E.)	Sir William Ramsay (E.)	I. P. Pavlov (R.)	F. Mistral (F.) J. Echegaray (Sp.)	Institute of International Law
1905..	Philipp Lenard (G.)	A. von Baeyer (G.)	R. Koch (G.)	H. Sienkiewicz (P.)	Baroness von Suttner (Aus.)
1906..	J. J. Thomson (E.)	H. Moissan (F.)	C. Golgi (I.), S. Ramon y Cajal (Sp.)	G. Carducci (I.)	Theodore Roosevelt (A.)
1907..	A. A. Michelson (A.)	E. Buchner (G.)	C. L. A. Laveran (F.)	R. Kipling (E.)	E. T. Moneta (I.) L. Renault (F.)
1908..	G. Lippmann (F.)	E. Rutherford (E.)	P. Ehrlich (G.) E. Metchnikoff (G. F.), born Russia	R. Eucken (G.)	K. P. Arnoldson (Swe.) F. Bajer (Dn.)
1909..	G. Marconi (I.) F. Braun (G.)	W. Ostwald (G.)	Theodor Kocher (Swi.)	Selma Lagerlöf (Swe.)	A. M. F. Beernaert (B.) Baron d'Estournelles de Constant (F.)
1910..	J. D. van der Waals (D.)	O. Wallach (G.)	A. Kossel (G.)	P. Heyse (G.)	International Peace Bureau (Swi.)
1911..	W. Wien (G.)	Marie Curie (F.), born Poland	A.Gullstrand(Swe.)	M. Maeterlinck (B.)	T. M. C. Asser (D.) A. H. Fried (Aus.)
1912..	Gustaf Dalén (Swe.)	V. Grignard (F.) P. Sabatier (F.)	A. Carrel (A.), born France	G. Hauptmann (G.)	Elihu Root (A.)
1913..	H. Kamerlingh-Onnes (D.)	A. Werner (Swi.)	C. Richet (F.)	R. Tagore (Beng.)	H. LaFontaine (B.)
1914..	M. von Laue (G.)	T. W. Richards(A.)	R. Barany (Aus.)	Not awarded	Not awarded
1915..	W. H. Bragg (E.) W. L. Bragg (E.)	R. Willstätter (G.)	Not awarded	Romain Rolland (F.)	Not awarded
1916..	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded	Verner von Heidenstam (Swe.)	Not awarded
1917..	Charles G. Barkla (E.)	Not awarded	Not awarded	K. Gjellerup (Dn.) H. Pontoppidan (Dn.)	International Red Cross of Geneva (Swi.)
1918..	M. Planck (G.)	F. Haber (G.)	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded
1919..	J. Stark (G.)	Not awarded	Jules Bordet (B.)	Carl Spitteler (Swi.)	Woodrow Wilson (A.)
1920..	C. E. Guillaume (Swi.)	Walther Nernst (G.)	A. Krogh (Dn.)	Knut Hamsun (N.)	L. Bourgeois (F.)
1921..	Albert Einstein (G.)	Frederick Soddy (E.)	Not awarded	Anatole France (F.)	K.H.Branting (Sw.) Christian L. Lange (N.)
1922..	Niels Bohr (Dn.)	F. W. Aston (E.)	A. V. Hill (E.) & O. Meyerhof (G.)	J. Benavente (Sp.)	F. Nansen (N.)
1923..	R. A. Millikan (A.)	Fritz Pregl (Aus.)	F.G.Banting (Can.) & Dr. J. J. R. McLeod (Can.)	W. B. Yeats (Irish)	Not awarded
1924..	K. M. G. Siegbahn (Swe.)	Not awarded	W. Einthoven (D.)	Wladyslaw Reymont (P.)	Not awarded
1925..	James Franck (G.) Gust. Hertz (G.)	Richard Zsigmondy (G.), born Aus.	Not awarded	G. B. Shaw (E.)	C. G. Dawes (A.) Sir Austen Chamberlain (E.)
1926..	Jean B. Perrin (F.)	T. Svedberg (Swe.)	Johan Fibiger (Dn.)	Signora G. Deledda (I.)	Aristide Briand (F.) G. Stresemann (G.)
1927..	Arthur Compton (A.) & C. T. R. Wilson (E.)	Heinrich Wieland (G.)	J. Wagner Jauregg (Aus.)	Henri Bergson (F.)	Ludwig Qu (Gldde.) Ferdinand Buisson (F.)
1928..	O. W. Richardson (E.)	Adolf.Windaus (G.)	D. Charles Nicolle (F.)	Sigrid Undset (N.)	Not awarded
1929..	Duc L. V. de Broglie (F.)	A. Harden (E.) & H. von Euler, Chelpin E. (Swe.), born Germany	F. G. Hopkins (E.) & C. Eijkman (D.)	Thomas Mann (G.)	F. B. Kellogg (A.)
1930..	Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman (India)	Hans Fischer (G.)	Dr. Karl Landsteiner (A.), born Austria	Sinclair Lewis (A.)	N.Söderblom(Swe.)
1931..	Not awarded	Carl Bosch (G.) & Friedrich Bergius (G.)	Otto Warburg (G.)	Erik A. Karlfeldt (Swe.)	Dr.N.M.Butler(A.) Jane Addams (A.)
1932..	W. Heisenberg (G.)	Irving Langmuir (A.)	Sir Charles S. Sherrington (E.) & E. D. Adrian (E.)	John Galsworthy (E.)	Not awarded
1933..	P. A. M. Dirac (E.) & Erwin Schroedinger (Aus.)	Not awarded	Thomas H. Morgan (A.)	Ivan Bunin (F.) born Russia	Sir Norman Angell (E.)

Year	Physics	Chemistry	Medicine and Physiology	Literature	Peace
1934..	Not awarded	H. C. Urey (A.)	G. R. Minot (A.), W. P. Murphy (A.) & G. H. Whipple (A.)	Luigi Pirandello (I.)	Arthur Henderson (E.)
1935..	James Chadwick (E.)	Frederic and Irene Curie Jollot (F.)	Hans Spemann (G.)	No award	Carl von Ossietzki (G.)
1936..	Carl D. Anderson (A.) V. F. Hess (Aus.)	Peter J. W. Debye (G.), born The Netherlands	Sir Henry H. Dale (E.) & Prof. Otto Loewi (Aus.)	Eugene O'Neill (A.)	Carolos S. Lams (Arg.)
1937..	Clinton J. Davisson (A.) G. P. Thomson (E.)	Walter N. Haworth (E.) Paul Karrer (Swi.)	Albert von Szent-Györgyi (Hun.)	Roger Martin du Gard (F.)	Viscount Cecil of Chelwood (E.)
1938..	Enrico Fermi (I.)	Richard Kuhn (G.)*	Corneille Heymans (B.)	Pearl Buck (A.), born China of American parents	Nansen International Office for Refugees at Geneva (Not awarded)
1939..	E. O. Lawrence (A.)	A. Butenandt (G.)*, and L. Ruzicka (Swi.)	Gerhard Domagk (G.)*	Frans Eemil Sillanpää (Finn.)	
1943..	Otto Stern (A.)	Georg Hevesy (Hun.)	Edward A. Doisy (A.) Henrik Dam (Dn.)		
1944..	Isador Isaac Rabi (A.)	Otto Hahn (G.)	Joseph Erlanger (A.) Herbert S. Gasser (A.)	Johannes V. Jensen (Dn.)	International Red Cross of Geneva
1945..	Wolfgang Pauli (V.)	Artturi Virtanen (Fin.)	Sir Alexander Fleming (E.) Dr. Ernest Boris Chain (G.) Sir Howard Walter Florey (E.)	Lucila Godoy y Alcayaga (Gabriela Mistral (Ch.)	Cordell Hull (A)
1946..	Percy W. Bridgman (A.)	Dr. James B. Sumner (A.) John H. Northrop (A.) Dr. Wendell M. Stanley (A.)	Herman J. Muller (A.)	Herman Hesse (Swi.)	John R. Mott (A) Emily G. Balch (A.)
1947..	Sir Edward Appleton (E)	Sir Robert Robinson (E)	Dr. Carl F. Cori and wife, Dr. Gerty Cori (A); born in Czechoslovakia and Dr. Bernardo Houssay (Arg.)	André Friend Gide (F.)	American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) and Friends Service Council, London
1948..	Patrick M. S. Blackett (E.)	Arne Tiselius (Swed.)	Dr. Paul Mueller (Swi.)	Thomas Stearns Eliot (E., American-born)	(Not awarded)

1949—Consult Index for 1949 Awards.

NOTE—A., American; Arg., Argentine; Aus., Austrian; B., Belgian; Beng., Bengalian; Can., Canadian; Ch., Chilean; D., Dutch; Dn., Danish; E., English; F., French; Fin., Finnish; G., German; Hun., Hungarian; I., Italian; N., Norwegian; P., Polish; R., Russian; Sp., Spanish; Swe., Swedish; Swi., Swiss; V., Vienna. *Declined. No 1940, 1941 or 1942 Nobel prizes were announced.

The Pulitzer School of Journalism

The School of Journalism (graduate) at Columbia University, founded and endowed by the late Joseph Pulitzer, opened (Sept. 1912) and entered (1913) its new building at 116th St. and Broadway, New York City. The dean is Carl W. Ackerman. The school has a reference library of 15,800 books and 4,350 bound newspaper volumes, a file of 50 daily papers (American and foreign) and a "morgue" of 1,400,000 newspaper clippings of which the private collection of Dr. Talcott Williams, former Dean, formed the basis.

Advisory Board—President Dwight D. Eisenhower, of Columbia University; Sevellon Brown (1952)—The Providence (R. I.) Journal; Robert Choate (1950)—The Boston (Mass.) Herald; Kent Cooper (1952)—The Associated Press, New York City; Gardner Cowles, Jr. (1950)—Des Moines (Iowa) Register and Tribune; John S. Knight (1950)—Knight Newspapers, Chicago, Ill.; Arthur Krock (1951)—The New York Times, Washington Bureau, Washington, D. C.; William R. Mathews (1952)—Arizona Star, Tucson, Ariz.; Stuart Perry (1949)—The Adrian (Mich.) Telegram; Harold S. Pollard (1951)—New York (N. Y.) World Telegram; Joseph Pulitzer (1951)—St. Louis (Mo.) Post-Dispatch. Dean Carl W. Ackerman, Secretary, Columbia University.

Pulitzer Prizes in Journalism and Letters

The Pulitzer Prizes in Journalism and in Letters, established by the late Joseph Pulitzer in a bequest to Columbia University, New York City, are awarded annually by the trustees of Columbia University on recommendation of the Advisory Board of the School of Journalism at Columbia.

Juries selected to pass on the year's productions for 1935 made no selection of prize-winners but submitted to the Advisory Board for its guidance a list of eligible candidates for each prize with a statement of reasons for each recommendation. The specifications for the prize winning play and novel for 1934 and after carry the phrase "preferably dealing with American life."

Prizes are awarded for work done in the preceding year.

MERITORIOUS PUBLIC SERVICE

For the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by an American newspaper during the year—$500 gold medal.

1918—The New York Times for publication official reports, documents and speeches relating to the World War.
1919—Milwaukee Journal for its campaign for Americanism.
1920—No award.
1921—Boston Post for its Ponzi exposure.
1922—The (N. Y.) World for its work in exposing the operations of the Ku Klux Klan.
1923—Memphis Commercial Appeal for cartoons, news about the Ku Klux Klan.
1924—The (N. Y.) World for its work in connection with the exposure of the Florida peonage evils.
1925—No award.
1926—Enquirer-Sun, Columbus, Ga.
1927—Canton, (O.) Daily News.
1928—Indianapolis Times (a Scripps-Howard newspaper) for exposure of political corruption.
1929—Evening World of New York for campaign against maladministration of justice.
1930—No award.
1931—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution for successful exposure of municipal graft.
1932—Indianapolis News for its successful campaign to eliminate waste in city government.
1933—New York World-Telegram (a Scripps-Howard newspaper) for its series of articles on veterans' relief, on the real estate bond evil, on the "wet in McKee's name" campaign and exposing lottery schemes of various fraternal organizations.
1934—Medford (Oreg.) Mail-Tribune for its campaign against unscrupulous politicians.
1935—Sacramento (Calif.) Bee for articles on Federal Judiciary nominations in Nevada.
1936—Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette for its crusade against corruption and misgovernment in Iowa.
1937—St. Louis Post Dispatch for its exposure of wholesale fraudulent registration in St. Louis.
1938—Bismarck (N. D.) Tribune for "Self Help in the Dust Bowl."
A special bronze plaque to the Edmonton (Alberta) Journal for its leadership in defense of the freedom of the press in Alberta province.
1939—Miami (Fla.) Daily News for municipal cleanup campaign.

1940—The Waterbury (Conn.) Republican and American for exposing graft.
1941—St. Louis Post Dispatch for its successful campaign against the local smoke nuisance.
1942—The Los Angeles Times for confirmation of the right of free press.
1943—The Omaha World Herald for its State-wide campaign for the collection of scrap metal.
1944—The New York Times for its survey on the teaching of American history.
1945—Detroit (Mich.) Free Press for its investigation of graft and corruption in Lansing.
1946—The Scranton (Pa.) Times for its 15-year investigation of judicial practices in the United States District Court.
1947—The Baltimore Sun for a series of articles by Howard Norton dealing with the administration of unemployment insurance in Maryland.
1948—St. Louis Post Dispatch for its coverage of the Centralia, Ill., mine disaster and campaign for reforms in mine safety laws.
1949—Nebraska State Journal for establishing the "Nebraska All-Star primary."

(History of the services rendered to the public by he American press during the preceding year: 918—Minna Lewinson and Henry Beetle Hough.)

REPORTING

For a distinguished example of a reporter's work uring the year, the test being strict accuracy, erseness, the preference being given to news stories repared under the pressure oi edition time, that edound to the credit of the profession of journalsm—$500.
917—Herbert Bayard Swope, The World, N. Y.
918—Harold A. Littledale, New York Evening Post
919—No award.
920—John J. Leary, Jr., The World, New York.
921—Louis Seibold, The World, New York.
922—Kirke L. Simpson, Washington staff of The Associated Press.
923—Alva Johnston, The New York Times.
924—Magna White, San Diego (Calif.) Sun (a cripps-Howard newspaper).
925—James W. Mulroy and Alvin H. Goldstein, Chicago Daily News.
926—William Burke Miller, Louisville Courier-Journal.
927—John T. Rogers, St. Louis Post Dispatch.
928—No award.
929—Paul Y. Anderson, St. Louis Post Dispatch.
930—Russell D. Owen, The New York Times; also special award of $500 to W. O. Dapping, Auburn (N. Y.) Citizen.
931—A. B. MacDonald, Kansas City (Mo.) Star.
932—W. C. Richards, D. D. Martin, J. S. Pooler, F. D. Webb and J. N. W. Sloan, Detroit Free Press.
933—Francis A. Jamieson of the Associated Press in Trenton, N. J.
934—Royce Brier, San Francisco Chronicle.
935—William H. Taylor, New York Herald Tribune.
936—Lauren D. Lyman, The New York Times.
937—Shared by five reporters who covered the tercentenary celebration of Harvard University: John J. O'Neill, New York Herald Tribune; William L. Laurence, The New York Times; Howard W. Blakeslee, The Associated Press; Gobind Behari Lal, Universal Service, and David Dietz, Scripps-Howard newspapers.
938—Raymond Sprigle, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.
939—Thomas L. Stokes, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance.
940—S. Burton Heath, New York World-Telegram, a Scripps-Howard newspaper.
941—Westbrook Pegler, New York World-Telegram and Scripps Howard Newspaper Alliance columnist, for series of articles on scandals in the ranks of organized labor.
942—Stanton Delaplane, San Francisco Chronicle, for reports concerning the movement of several California and Oregon counties to secede and form a 49th state.
943—George Weller, the Chicago Daily News, for his story of how a pharmacist's mate under enemy waters performed an operation for appendicitis, saving a sailor's life.
944—Paul Schoenstein, The New York Journal-American, and to the reporters who cooperated in the development and publication of a news story which saved the life of a two-year-old girl by obtaining penicillin.
945—Jack S. McDowell, The San Francisco Call Bulletin, for encouraging blood donations.
946—William L. Laurence, The New York Times, for his eye-witness account of the atom-bombing of Nagasaki and his subsequent ten articles on the development, production, and significance of the atomic bomb.
947—Frederick Woltman, the New York World-Telegram, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, for his articles on the infiltration of communism in American labor and political organizations.

LOCAL REPORTING

1948—George E. Goodwin, Atlanta (Ga.) Journal, for an expose of vote frauds, 1946.
1949—Malcolm Johnson, New York Sun, for series, "Crime on the Waterfront."

NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC REPORTING

1942—Louis Stark, New York Times, labor stories.
1943—No award.
1944—Dewey L. Fleming, The Baltimore Sun.
1945—James B. Reston, The New York Times, for Dumbarton Oaks reports.
1946—Edward A. Harris, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, for articles on Tidewater Oil situation.
1947—Edward T. Folliard, The Washington Post, for articles on The Columbians.

NATIONAL REPORTING

1948—Bert Andrews, New York Herald Tribune, for stories on State Department's loyalty inquiry. Nat S. Finney, The Minneapolis Tribune, for articles on Federal civilian agencies.
1949—Charles P. Trussell, The New York Times, for excellence in covering national scene.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC REPORTING

1942—Laurence Edmund Allen, The Associated Press, for reports on British Mediterranean fleet.
1943—Ira Wolfert, North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc., for articles on fifth battle of the Solomons.
1944—Daniel DeLuce, The Associated Press.
1945—Mark S. Watson, The Baltimore Sun.
1946—Homer W. Bigart, New York Herald Tribune, for reporting from Pacific war theatre.
1947—Eddy Gilmore, The Associated Press, for questions propounded to Josef Stalin.

INTERNATIONAL REPORTING

1948—Paul W. Ward, Baltimore Sun, for series on daily life in the U.S.S.R.
1949—Price Day, Baltimore Sun, for series on freedom in India.

CORRESPONDENCE

For distinguished service as a Washington or Foreign correspondent during the year—$500.
1929—Paul Scott Mowrer, Chicago Daily News.
1930—Leland Stowe, New York Herald Tribune.
1931—H. R. Knickerbocker, Philadelphia Public Ledger and New York Evening Post.
1932—Walter Duranty, The New York Times, and Charles G. Ross, St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
1933—Edgar Ansel Mowrer, Chicago Daily News.
1934—Frederick T. Birchall, The New York Times.
1935—Arthur Krock, The New York Times.
1936—Wilfred C. Barber, Chicago Tribune.
1937—Anne O'Hare McCormick, The New York Times.
1938—Arthur Krock, The New York Times.
1939—Louis P. Lochner, correspondent of the Associated Press in Germany.
1940—Otto D. Tolischus, The New York Times.
1941—Group Award.*
1942—Carlos P. Romulo, The (Manila) Philippines Herald.
1943—Hanson W. Baldwin, The New York Times.
1944—Ernest Taylor Pyle of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance for his distinguished stories from the war fronts.
1945—Harold V. (Hal) Boyle, war reporter and columnist for The Associated Press.
1946—Arnaldo Cortesi, The New York Times, for reports from Buenos Aires.
1947—Brooks Atkinson, The New York Times, for articles on life in the U.S.S.R.
1948—Discontinued.

*In place of an individual Pulitzer Prize for foreign correspondence, the Trustees approved the recommendation of the Advisory Board that a bronze plaque or scroll be designed and executed to recognize and symbolize the public services and the individual achievements of American news reporters in the war zones of Europe, Asia and Africa from the beginning of World War II.

EDITORIAL

For distinguished editorial writing during the year, the test of excellence being clearness of style, moral purpose, sound reasoning and power to influence public opinion in what the author conceives to be the right direction—$500.
1917—New York Tribune.
1918—Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.
1919—No award.
1920—Harvey E. Newbranch, Omaha Evening World-Herald.
1921—No award.
1922—Frank M. O'Brien, New York Herald.
1923—William Allen White, Emporia (Kans.) Gazette.
1924—Boston Herald. Frank Buxton, writer.
Special Prize: Frank I. Cobb, The (N. Y.) World.

1925—Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.
1926—The New York Times, Edward M. Kingsbury.
1927—Boston Herald, F. Lauriston Bullard.
1928—Grover C. Hall, Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.
1929—Louis Isaac Jaffe, Norfolk (Va.) Virginia Pilot.
1930—No award.
1931—Charles S. Ryckman, Fremont (Neb.) Tribune.
1932—No award.
1933—Kansas City (Mo.) Star.
1934—E. P. Chase, Atlantic (Ia.) News Telegraph.
1935—No award.
1936—Felix Morley, Washington (D. C.) Post. George B. Parker, The Scripps-Howard Newspapers.
1937—John W. Owens, Baltimore (Md.) Sun.
1938—W. W. Waymack, Des Moines (Ia.) Register and Tribune.
1939—Ronald G. Callvert, Portland (Ore.) Oregonian.
1940—Bart Howard, St. Louis (Mo.) Post-Dispatch.
1941—Reuben Maury, Daily (N. Y.) News.
1942—Geoffrey Parsons, New York Herald Tribune.
1943—Forrest W. Seymour, Des Moines (Ia.) Register and Tribune.
1944—The Kansas City (Mo.) Star, Henry J. Haskell.
1945—George W. Potter, Providence (R. I.) Journal-Bulletin.
1946—Hodding Carter, Greenville (Miss.) Delta Democrat-Times.
1947—William H. Grimes, The Wall Street Journal (N. Y.).
1948—Virginius Dabney, Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch.
1949—John H. Crider, Boston (Mass.) Herald. Herbert Elliston, Washington (D. C.) Post.

CARTOON

For a distinguished example of a cartoonist's work during the year—$500.
1922—Rollin Kirby, The World, New York.
1923—No award.
1924—J. N. Darling, New York Herald Tribune.
1925—Rollin Kirby, The World, New York.
1926—D. R. Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post Dispatch.
1927—Nelson Harding, Brooklyn Eagle.
1928—Nelson Harding, Brooklyn Eagle.
1929—Rollin Kirby, The World, New York.
1930—Charles B. Macauley, Brooklyn Eagle.
1931—Edmund Duffy, Baltimore Sun.
1932—John T. McCutcheon, Chicago Tribune.
1933—H. M. Talburt, Washington (D. C.) Daily News. (A Scripps-Howard newspaper.)
1934—Edmund Duffy, Baltimore Sun.
1935—Ross A. Lewis, Milwaukee Journal.
1936—No award.
1937—C. D. Batchelor, Daily News of New York.
1938—Vaughn Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News.
1939—Charles G. Werner, The Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, Okla.
1940—Edmund Duffy, The Baltimore Sun.
1941—Jacob Burck, The Chicago Times.
1942—Herbert Lawrence Brock, NEA, Newspaper Enterprise Association.
1943—Jay N. Darling, New York Herald Tribune.
1944—Clifford K. Berryman of the Washington (D. C.) Evening Star.
1945—Sgt. Bill Mauldin, United Feature Syndicate, Inc.
1946—Bruce Alexander Russell, Los Angeles (Calif.) Times.
1947—Vaughan Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News.
1948—Reuben L. (Rube) Goldberg, The (N. Y.) Sun.
1949—Lute Peace, Newark (N. J.) Evening News.

NEWS PHOTOGRAPHY

For an outstanding example of news photography as exemplified by a news photograph published in a daily newspaper—$500.
1942—Milton Brooks, The Detroit News.
1943—Frank Noel, The Associated Press, "Water."
1944—(War Front)—Frank Filan, The Press, for photograph "Tarawa Island"; (Home Front)—Earle L. Bunker, Omaha (Neb.) World-Herald, for photograph "Homecoming."
1945—(War front)—Joe Rosenthal, The Associated Press, for photograph of the marines planting American flag on Iwo Jima.
1946—No award.
1947—Arnold Hardy, amateur, for his picture of a woman leaping to death in the Winecoff Hotel fire in Atlanta, Ga. First Pulitzer award ever made to an amateur.
1948—Frank Cushing, Boston (Mass.) Traveler, for photograph "Boy Gunman and Hostage."
1949—Nathaniel Fein, New York Herald Tribune, for photograph "Babe Ruth Bows Out."

SPECIAL CITATION

1941—The New York Times for the public educational value of its foreign news report.
1944—Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship, for the creation and administration of the newspaper and radio codes.
1944—Mrs. William Allen White, a scroll indicating appreciation of Mr. White's interest and service during the past seven years as a member of the Advisory Board of the Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University.
1945—The cartographers of the American press for maps of the war fronts.
1947—(Pulitzer centennial year.) Columbia University and the Graduate School of Journalism, for their efforts to maintain and advance the high standards governing the Pulitzer Prize awards. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, for its unswerving adherence to the public and professional ideals of its founder and its constructive leadership in the field of American journalism.
1948—Dr. Frank Diehl Fackenthal, a scroll indicating appreciation of Dr. Fackenthal's interest and service during the past years.

PULITZER PRIZES IN LETTERS

NOVEL

For a distinguished novel, preferably dealing with American life, by an American author, published during the year—$500.
1918—Ernest Poole, "His Family."
1919—Booth Tarkington, "The Magnificent Ambersons."
1920—No award.
1921—Edith Wharton, "The Age of Innocence."
1922—Booth Tarkington, "Alice Adams."
1923—Willa Cather, "One of Ours."
1924—Margaret Wilson, "The Able McLaughlins."
1925—Edna Ferber, "So Big."
1926—Sinclair Lewis, "Arrowsmith." (He declined the prize.)
1927—Louis Bromfield, "Early Autumn."
1928—Thornton Wilder, "The Bridge of San Luis Rey."
1929—Julia M. Peterkin, "Scarlet Sister Mary."
1930—Oliver La Farge, "Laughing Boy."
1931—Margaret Ayer Barnes, "Years of Grace."
1932—Pearl S. Buck, "The Good Earth."
1933—T. S. Stribling, "The Store."
1934—Caroline Miller, "Lamb in His Bosom."
1935—Josephine Winslow Johnson, "Now in November."
1936—Harold L. Davis, "Honey in the Horn."
1937—Margaret Mitchell, "Gone With the Wind."
1938—John Phillips Marquand, "The Late George Apley."
1939—Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, "The Yearling."
1940—John Steinbeck, "The Grapes of Wrath."
1941—No award.
1942—Ellen Glasgow, "In This Our Life."
1943—Upton Sinclair, "Dragon's Teeth."
1944—Martin Flavin, "Journey in the Dark."
1945—John Hersey, "A Bell for Adano."
1946—No award.
1947—Robert Penn Warren, "All the King's Men."
1948—James A. Michener, "Tales of the South Pacific."
1949—James Gould Cozzens, "Guard of Honor."

DRAMA

For an original American play which shall represent the educational value and power of the stage preferably dealing with American life—$500.
1918—Jesse Lynch Williams, "Why Marry?"
1919—No award.
1920—Eugene O'Neill, "Beyond the Horizon."
1921—Zona Gale, "Miss Lulu Bett."
1922—Eugene O'Neill, "Anna Christie."
1923—Owen Davis, "Icebound."
1924—Hatcher Hughes, "Hell-Bent for Heaven."
1925—Sidney Howard, "They Knew What They Wanted."
1926—George Kelly, "Craig's Wife."
1927—Paul Green, "In Abraham's Bosom."
1928—Eugene O'Neill, "Strange Interlude."
1929—Elmer Rice, "Street Scene."
1930—Marc Connelly, "The Green Pastures."
1931—Susan Glaspell, "Alison's House."
1932—George S. Kaufman, Morrie Ryskind and Ira Gershwin, "Of Thee I Sing."
1933—Maxwell Anderson, "Both Your Houses."
1934—Sidney Kingsley, "Men in White."
1935—Zoë Akins, "The Old Maid."
1936—Robert E. Sherwood, "Idiot's Delight."
1937—George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart, "You Can't Take It With You."
1938—Thornton Wilder, "Our Town."
1939—Robert E. Sherwood, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois."
1940—William Saroyan, "The Time of Your Life." (He declined the prize.)
1941—Robert E. Sherwood, "There Shall Be No Night."
1942—No award.
1943—Thornton Wilder, "The Skin of Our Teeth."
1944—No award. Special award—Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein II, for the operetta "Oklahoma," produced by The Theater Guild.
1945—Mary Chase, "Harvey."
1946—Russell Crouse and Howard Lindsay, "State of the Union."
1947—No award.

1948—Tennessee Williams, "A Street Car Named Desire."
1949—Arthur Miller, "Death of a Salesman."

HISTORY

For a distinguished book of the year on the history of the United States—$500.
1917—J. J. Jusserand, "With Americans of Past and Present Days."
1918—James Ford Rhodes, "A History of the Civil War."
1919—No award.
1920—Justin H. Smith, "The War With Mexico."
1921—Rear Admiral William Snowden Sims, "The Victory at Sea."
1922—James Truslow Adams, "The Founding of New England."
1923—Charles Warren, "The Supreme Court in United States History."
1924—Charles Howard McIlwain, "The American Revolution: A Constitutional Interpretation."
1925—Frederick L. Paxton, "A History of the American Frontier."
1926—Edward Channing, "History of the United States, Volume VI."
1927—Samuel Flagg Bemis, "Pinckney's Treaty."
1928—Vernon Louis Parrington, "Main Currents in American Thought."
1929—Fred A. Shannon, "The Organization and Administration of the Union Army, 1861-65."
1930—Claude H. Van Tyne, "The War of Independence."
1931—Bernadotte E. Schmitt, "The Coming of the War, 1914."
1932—Gen. John J. Pershing, "My Experiences in the World War."
1933—Frederick J. Turner, "The Significance of Sections in American History."
1934—Herbert Agar, "The People's Choice."
1935—Charles McLean Andrews, "The Colonial Period of American History."
1936—Andrew C. McLaughlin, "A Constitutional History of the United States."
1937—Van Wyck Brooks, "The Flowering of New England."
1938—Paul Herman Buck, "The Road to Reunion."
1939—Frank Luther Mott, "A History of American Magazines."
1940—Carl Sandburg, "Abraham Lincoln: The War Years."
1941—Marcus Lee Hansen (posthumous), "The Atlantic Migration."
1942—Margaret Leech, "Reveille in Washington."
1943—Esther Forbes, "Paul Revere and the World He Lived In."
1944—Merle Curti, "The Growth of American Thought."
1945—Stephen Bonsal, "Unfinished Business."
1946—Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., "The Age of Jackson."
1947—Dr. James Phinney Baxter 3d, "Scientists Against Time."
1948—Bernard De Voto, "Across the Wide Missouri."
1949—Roy F. Nichols, "The Disruption of American Democracy."

BIOGRAPHY

For the best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the people—$500.
1917—Laura E. Richards and Maude House Elliott, assisted by Florence Howe Hall, "Julia Ward Howe."
1918—William Cabell Bruce, "Benjamin Franklin, Self-Revealed."
1919—Henry Adams (posthumous), "The Education of Henry Adams."
1920—Albert J. Beveridge, "The Life of John Marshall."
1921—Edward Bok, "The Americanization of Edward Bok" (autobiography).
1922—Hamlin Garland, "A Daughter of the Middle Border."
1923—Burton J. Hendrick, "The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page."
1924—Michael Pupin, "From Immigrant to Inventor."
1925—M. A. DeWolfe Howe, "Barrett Wendel and His Letters."
1926—Dr. Harvey Cushing, "The Life of Sir William Osler."
1927—Emory Holloway, "Whitman."
1928—Charles Edward Russell, "The American Orchestra and Theodore Thomas."
1929—Burton J. Hendrick, "The Training of an American: The Earlier Life and Letters of Walter H. Page."
1930—Marquis James, "The Raven," a biography of Sam Houston.
1931—Henry James, "Charles W. Eliot."
1932—Henry F. Pringle, "Theodore Roosevelt."
1933—Allan Nevins, "Grover Cleveland."
1934—Tyler Dennett, "John Hay."
1935—Douglas Southall Freeman, "R. E. Lee."
1936—Ralph Barton Perry, "The Thought and Character of William James."
1937—Allan Nevins, "Hamilton Fish, the Inner History of the Great Administration."
1938—Divided between Odell Shepard, "Pedlar's Progress; The Life of Bronson Alcott" and Marquis James, "Andrew Jackson: Vol. I. The Border Captain. Vol. II. Portrait of a President."
1939—Carl Van Doren, "Benjamin Franklin."
1940—Ray Stannard Baker, "Woodrow Wilson: Life and Letters."
1941—Ola Elizabeth Winslow, "Jonathan Edwards."
1942—Forrest Wilson, "Crusader in Crinoline."
1943—Samuel Eliot Morison, "Admiral of the Ocean Sea."
1944—Carlton Mabee, "The American Leonardo: The Life of Samuel F. B. Morse."
1945—Russell Baline Nye, "George Bancroft: Brahmin Rebel."
1946—Linnie Marsh Wolfe, "Son of the Wilderness."
1947—William Allen White, "The Autobiography of William Allen White." (Posthumous.)
1948—Margaret Clapp, "Forgotten First Citizen John Bigelow."
1949—Robert E. Sherwood, "Roosevelt and Hopkins."

POETRY*

For a distinguished volume of verse by an American author—$500.
1922—Edwin Arlington Robinson, "Collected Poems."
1923—Edna St. Vincent Millay, "The Ballad of the Harp-Weaver," "A Few Figs from Thistles," "Eight Sonnets in American Poetry, 1922, A Miscellany."
1924—Robert Frost, "New Hampshire: A Poem with Notes and Grace Notes."
1925—Edwin Arlington Robinson, "The Man Who Died Twice."
1926—Amy Lowell, "What's O'Clock."
1927—Leonora Speyer, "Fiddler's Farewell."
1928—Edwin Arlington Robinson, "Tristram."
1929—Stephen Vincent Benét, "John Brown's Body."
1930—Conrad Aiken, "Selected Poems."
1931—Robert Frost, "Collected Poems."
1932—George Dillon, "The Flowering Stone."
1933—Archibald MacLeish, "Conquistador."
1934—Robert Hillyer, "Collected Verse."
1935—Audrey Wurdemann, "Bright Ambush."
1936—Robert Peter Tristram Coffin, "Strange Holiness."
1937—Robert Frost, "A Further Range."
1938—Marya Zaturenska, "Cold Morning Sky."
1939—John Gould Fletcher, "Selected Poems."
1940—Mark Van Doren, "Collected Poems."
1941—Leonard Bacon, "Sunderland Capture."
1942—William Rose Benet, "The Dust Which Is God."
1943—Robert Frost, "A Witness Tree."
1944—Stephen Vincent Benet, "Western Star."
1945—Karl Shapiro, "V-Letter and Other Poems."
1946—No award.
1947—Robert Lowell, "Lord Weary's Castle."
1948—W. H. Auden, "The Age of Anxiety."
1949—Peter Viereck, "Terror and Decorum."

*Previous to the establishment of this prize in 1922, the following awards had been made from gifts provided by The Poetry Society: 1918—"Love Songs," by Sara Teasdale; 1919—"Old Road to Paradise," by Margaret Widdemer, and "Corn Huskers," by Carl Sandburg.

SPECIAL AWARD

1944—Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein 2nd, "Oklahoma."

PULITZER PRIZE IN MUSIC

For distinguished musical composition in the larger forms of chamber, orchestral or choral music or for any operatic work including ballet—$500.
1943—William Schuman, "Secular Cantata No. 2. A Free Song."
1944—Howard Hanson, "Symphony No. 4, Opus 34."
1945—Aaron Copland, "Appalachian Spring."
1946—Leo Sowerby, "The Canticle of the Sun."
1947—Charles E. Ives for his Symphony No. 3.
1948—Walter Piston for his Symphony No. 3.
1949—Virgil Thompson, "Louisiana Story."

The first college instruction in journalism at the collegiate level anywhere in the world was offered Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.—then called Washington College—during the triod 1869-1878.

Motion Picture Arts and Sciences Awards

Source: Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences

(Awards are conferred annually in recognition of achievements in all branches of the motion picture industry. Prior to 1944 we list only Awards to actors and actresses, for the best picture and for special features.)

1927-28

Actor: Emil Jannings, "Way of All Flesh."
Actress: Janet Gaynor, "Seventh Heaven."
Picture: "Wings," Paramount.
Special Awards: Warner Brothers for "The Jazz Singer." Charles Chaplin, "The Circus."

1928-29

Actor: Warner Baxter, "In Old Arizona."
Actress: Mary Pickford, "Coquette."
Picture: "Broadway Melody," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

1929-30

Actor: George Arliss, "Disraeli."
Actress: Norma Shearer, "Divorcee."
Picture: "All Quiet on the Western Front," Universal.

1930-31

Actor: Lionel Barrymore, "Free Soul."
Actress: Marie Dressler, "Min and Bill."
Picture, "Cimarron," RKO.

1931-32

Actor: Fredric March, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."
Actress: Helen Hayes, "The Sin of Madelon Claudet."
Picture: "Grand Hotel," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.
Special Award: Walt Disney for creation of Mickey Mouse.

1932-33

Actor: Charles Laughton, "The Private Life of Henry VIII."
Actress: Katharine Hepburn, "Morning Glory."
Picture: "Cavalcade," Fox Film Corp.

1934

Actor: Clark Gable, "It Happened One Night."
Actress: Claudette Colbert, "It Happened One Night."
Picture: "It Happened One Night," Columbia.
Special Award: Shirley Temple, for outstanding contribution to screen entertainment.

1935

Actor: Victor McLaglen, "The Informer."
Actress: Bette Davis, "Dangerous."
Picture: "Mutiny on the Bounty," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.
Special Award: David Wark Griffith for distinguished creative achievements as director and producer and lasting contributions to progress of motion picture arts.

1936

Actor: Paul Muni, "The Story of Louis Pasteur."
Actor (supporting role): Walter Brennan, "Come and Get It."
Actress: Luise Rainer, "The Great Ziegfeld."
Actress (supporting role): Gale Sondergaard, "Anthony Adverse."
Picture: "The Great Ziegfeld," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.
Special Awards: March of Time. W. Howard Greene and Harold Rosson for color cinematography in "The Garden of Allah."

1937

Actor: Spencer Tracy, "Captains Courageous."
Actor (supporting role): Joseph Schildkraut, "The Life of Emile Zola."
Actress: Luise Rainer, "The Good Earth."
Actress (supporting role): Alice Brady, "In Old Chicago."
Picture: "The Life of Emile Zola," Warner Brothers.
Special Awards: Mack Sennett, Edgar Bergen and W. Howard Greene (for color photography of "A Star Is Born," Selznick, United Artists), and the Museum of Modern Art Film Library for collecting films dating from 1895.
Irving G. Thalberg Memorial Award: To Darryl F. Zanuck.

1938

Actor: Spencer Tracy, "Boys Town."
Actor (supporting role): Walter Brennan, "Kentucky."
Actress: Bette Davis, "Jezebel."
Actress (supporting role): Fay Bainter, "Jezebel."
Picture: "You Can't Take It With You," Columbia.
Special Awards: Walt Disney for "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," Deanna Durbin, Mickey Rooney, Oliver Marsh and Allan Davey (for color cinematography of "Sweethearts"), Harry M. Warner, J. Arthur Ball, and Paramount Studio.
Irving G. Thalberg Memorial Award: To Hal B. Wallis.

1939

Actor: Robert Donat, "Goodbye Mr. Chips."
Actor (supporting role): Thomas Mitchell, "Stagecoach."
Actress: Vivien Leigh, "Gone with the Wind."
Actress (supporting role): Hattie McDaniel, "Gone With the Wind."
Picture: "Gone With the Wind," Selznick International.
Special Awards: Douglas Fairbanks, the Technicolor Company, Motion Picture Relief Fund, Judy Garland (for outstanding performance as screen juvenile), and William Cameron Menzies for achievements in use of color for "Gone With the Wind."
Irving G. Thalberg Memorial Award: David O. Selznick.

1940

Actor: James Stewart, "The Philadelphia Story."
Actor (supporting role): Walter Brennan, "The Westerner."
Actress: Ginger Rogers, "Kitty Foyle."
Actress (supporting role): Jane Darwell, "The Grapes of Wrath."
Picture: "Rebecca," Selznick International.
Special Awards: Bob Hope, Colonel Nathan Levinson, 20th Century-Fox Films, and Warner Brothers Art Department and Anton Grot.

1941

Actor: Gary Cooper, "Sergeant York."
Actor (supporting role): Donald Crisp, "How Green Was My Valley."
Actress: (Joan Fontaine, "Suspicion."
Actress (supporting role): Mary Astor, "The Great Life."
Picture: "How Green Was My Valley," 20th Century-Fox.
Irving G. Thalberg Memorial Award: Walt Disney for the most consistent high quality of production achievement.

1942

Actor: James Cagney, "Yankee Doodle Dandy."
Actor (supporting role): Van Heflin, "Johnny Eager."
Actress: Greer Garson, "Mrs. Miniver."
Actress (supporting role): Teresa Wright, "Mrs. Miniver."
Picture: "Mrs. Miniver," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.
Irving G. Thalberg Memorial Award: Sidney Franklin for the most consistent high quality of production.

1943

Actor: Paul Lukas, "The Watch on the Rhine."
Actor (supporting role): Charles Coburn, "The More the Merrier."
Actress: Jennifer Jones, "The Song of Bernadette."
Actress (supporting role): Katina Paxinou, "For Whom the Bell Tolls."
Irving G. Thalberg Memorial Award: Hal B. Wallis for the most consistent high quality of production.

1944

Actor: Bing Crosby, "Going My Way."
Actor (supporting role): Barry Fitzgerald, "Going My Way."
Actress: Ingrid Bergman, "Gaslight."
Actress (supporting role): Ethel Barrymore, "None But the Lonely Heart."
Picture: "Going My Way," Paramount.
Direction: Leo McCarey, "Going My Way."
Art Direction: (Black-and-white) Cedric Gibbons and William Ferrari, "Gaslight." (Color) W. Ihnen, "Wilson."
Writing: Original story: Leo McCarey, "Going My Way"; Screenplay: Frank Butler, and Frank Gavett, "Going My Way"; Original screenplay: Lamar Trotti, "Wilson."
Sound Recording: E. H. Hansen, "Wilson."
Cinematography: Black-and-white. Joseph La Schelle, "Laura." Color, Leon Shamroy, "Wilson."
Short Subjects: Cartoon: Frederick C. Quimby "Mouse Trouble," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer; one reel, Jerry Fairbanks, "Who's Who in Animal Land," Paramount. Two reel, "I Won't Play." Warner Brothers.
Film Editing: Barbara McLean, "Wilson."
Music: Best score musical picture, Morris Stoloff and Carmen Dragon, "Cover Girl." Best scoring dramatic or comedy picture, Max Steiner, "Since You Went Away." Original song, music, James Van Heusen; lyrics, Johnny Burke, "Swinging on a Star," from "Going My Way."
Special Effects: Photographic, A. Arnold Gillespie

Donald Jahraus, and Warren Newcombe. Sound, Douglas Shearer, "Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo." terior Decoration: Black and white, Edwin B. Willis and Paul Huldschinsky, "Gaslight." Color, Thomas Little, "Wilson."

1945

tor: Ray Milland, "The Lost Weekend."
for (supporting role): James Dunn, "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn."
tress: Joan Crawford, "Mildred Pierce."
tress (supporting role): Anne Revere, "National Velvet."
cture: "The Lost Weekend," Paramount.
rection: William Wilder, "The Lost Weekend."
t Direction: Black-and-White, W. B. Ihnen, "Blood on the Sun." Color, Hans Dreier and Ernst Fegte. "Frenchman's Creek."
iting: Original story, Charles G. Booth, "The House on 92nd Street." Screenplay, Charles Brackett and William Wilder, "The Lost Weekend." Original screenplay, Richard Schweizer, "Marie-Louise."
und-recording: Stephen Dunn, "The Bells of St. Mary's."
nematography: Black-and-white, Harry Stradling, "The Picture of Dorian Gray." Color, Leon Shamroy, "Leave Her to Heaven."
ort subjects: Cartoon, "Quiet Please," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. One reel, "Stairway to Light," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Two reel, "Star in the Night," Warner Brothers.
m editing: Robert J. Kern, "National Velvet."
sic: Best score musical picture, Georgie Stoll, "Anchors Aweigh." Scoring, dramatic or comedy picture, Miklos Rozsa, "Spellbound." Original song, "It Might as Well Be Spring."
ecial effects: Photographic, John Fulton, Sound, Arthur W. Johns, "Wonder Man."
erior Decoration: Black-and-white, A. Roland Fields, "Blood on the Sun." Color, Sam Comer, "Frenchman's Creek."

1946

tor: Fredric March. "The Best Years of Our Lives."
or (supporting role): Harold Russell, "The Best Years of Our Lives."
ress: Olivia deHavilland, "To Each His Own."
ress (supporting role): Anne Baxter, "The Razor's Edge."
ture: "The Best Years of Our Lives," Samuel Goldwyn, RKO.
rection: William Wyler, "The Best Years of Our Lives."
iting, Screenplay: Robert E. Sherwood, "The Best Years of Our Lives."
iting, Original screenplay: Muriel Box and Sydney Box, "The Seventh Veil."
iting, Original story: Clemence Dane, "Vacation from Marriage."
Direction, Black-and-white: Lyle Wheeler and William Darling, "Anna and the King of Siam."
Direction, Color: Cedric Gibbons and Paul Groesse, "The Yearling."
erior Decoration, Black-and-white: Thomas Little and Frank E. Hughes, "Anna and the King of Siam."
erior Decoration, Color: Edwin B. Willis, "The Yearling."
nematography, Black-and-white: Arthur Miller, "Anna and the King of Siam."
nematography, Color: Charles Rosher, Leonard Smith and Arthur Arling, "The Yearling."
und Recording: John Livadary, "The Jolson Story."
ort Subjects, Cartoon: "The Cat Concerto," M-G-M.
rt Subjects, One-reel: "Facing Your Danger," Warner Bros.
ort Subjects, Two-reel: "A Boy and His Dog," Warner Bros.
n Editing: Daniel Mandell, "The Best Years of Our Lives."
sic, Scoring musical picture: Morris Stoloff, "The Jolson Story."
sic, Scoring dramatic or comedy picture: Hugo Friedhofer, "The Best Years of Our Lives."
Music, Original song: "On the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe" from "The Harvey Girls." Music by Harry Warren, Lyrics by Johnny Mercer.
Special Effects: Thomas Howard, Visual, "Blithe Spirit."

1947

Actor: Ronald Colman, "A Double Life."
Actor (supporting role): Edmund Gwenn, "Miracle on 34th Street."
Actress: Loretta Young, "The Farmer's Daughter."
Actress (supporting role): Celeste Holm, "Gentleman's Agreement."
Picture: "Gentleman's Agreement." 20th Century-Fox.
Direction: Elia Kazan, "Gentleman's Agreement."
Art Direction (black-and-white): John Bryan, "Great Expectations."
Art Direction (color): Alfred Junge, "Black Narcissus."
Writing (Screenplay): George Seaton, "Miracle on 34th Street."
Writing (Original screenplay): Sidney Sheldon, "The Bachelor and the Bobby Soxer."
Writing (Original story): Valentine Davis, "Miracle on 34th Street."
Interior Decoration (black-and-white): Wilfred Shingleton, "Great Expectations."
Interior Decoration (Color): Alfred Junge, "Black Narcissus."

1948

Actor: Laurence Olivier, "Hamlet."
Actor (supporting role): Walter Huston, "Treasure of Sierra Madre."
Actress: Jane Wyman, "Johnny Belinda."
Actress (supporting role): Claire Trevor, "Key Largo."
Picture: "Hamlet"; Two Cities Film, Universal-International (British).
Direction: John Huston, "Treasure of Sierra Madre," Warner Brothers.
Art Direction: (Black-and-White) Roger K. Furse, "Hamlet," J. Arthur Rank. (Color) Hein Heckroth, "The Red Shoes," J. Arthur Rank; Archers, Eagle-Lion (British).
Set Direction: (Black-and-white) Carmen Dillon, "Hamlet", J. Arthur Rank. (Color) Arthur Lawson, "The Red Shoes," J. Arthur Rank.
Cinematography: (Black-and-white), William Daniels, "The Naked City," Mark Hellinger Productions, Inc., Universal International. (Color) Joseph Valentine, William V. Skall and Winton Hoch, "Joan of Arc," Sierra Pictures, Inc., RKO Radio.
Sound Recording: Thomas T. Moulton, "The Snake Pit," 20th Century-Fox.
Short Subjects: (Cartoon) "The Little Orphan," M-G-M. (One reel) "Symphony of a City," 20th Century-Fox. (Two reels) "Seal Island," Walt Disney, RKO Radio.
Film Editing: Paul Weatherwax, "The Naked City."
Music (scoring musical picture): Johnny Green and Roger Edens, "Easter Parade," M-G-M.
Music (music, score of a dramatic or comedy picture): Brian Easdale, "The Red Shoes."
Music (original song): "Buttons and Bows," from "The Paleface."
Writing: (Screenplay) John Huston, "Treasure of Sierra Madre." (Motion picture story) Richard Schweizer and David Wechsler, "The Search," Paraesens Film, M-G-M (Swiss.)
Special Effects: Paul Eagler, J. McMillan Johnson, Russell Shearman and Clarence Slifer, Visual; Charles Freeman and James G. Stewart, Audible, "Portrait of Jennie," the Selznick Studio.
Costume Design: (Black-and-white) Roger K. Furse, "Hamlet," J. Arthur Rank. (Color) Dorothy Jeakins and Karinska, "Joan of Arc."
Special Awards: Ivan Jandl, outstanding juvenile performance in "The Search." Also Sid Grauman, Adolph Zukor and Walter Wanger.
Scientific or Technical: Victor Caccialanza, Maurice Ayers and the Paramount Set Construction Department. Nick Kalten, Louis Witti and the 20th Century-Fox Mechanical Effects Department.
Documentary: (Feature) "The Secret Land," U. S. Navy, M-G-M, O. O. Dull, Producer.
Foreign Language Film: "Monsieur Vincent," French.
Irving G. Thalberg Memorial Award: Jerry Wald.

American Rhodes Scholarships

ccording to the will of Cecil John Rhodes, 32 olarships, tenable at the University of Oxford, assigned annually to the United States. Each ointment is made for two years in the first ance, with a possible third year at the discre- of the Trustees. No restriction is placed upon hodes Scholar's choice of studies.

o be eligible for a Scholarship a candidate t be—(a) A male citizen of the United States unmarried; (b) Over 19 and not over 25 years at the time of entrance; (c) have at least junstanding in some recognized degree granting versity or college in the United States.

A competition is held every year in every state. Candidates may apply either from the state in which they live or from the state in which they have received at least two years of their college education. Detailed information may be obtained from Dr. Frank Aydelotte, American Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.

The regular stipend of a Rhodes Scholarship is £400 a year, but for the present this stipend is augmented by an extra grant of £100 a year, making a total of £500. An appointment to a Rhodes Scholarship is tenable for two years with a third year at the discretion of the Trustees.

SPECIAL AWARDS, GRANTS, FELLOWSHIPS

Robert S. Abbott Award

Established in memory of the pioneer Negro journalist who founded The Chicago Defender, a weekly, 1949: President Harry S. Truman.

American Acad. of Arts and Letters

Medal for Good Speech on the American Stage: 1947, Alfred Lunt; **1948,** Judith Anderson; **1949,** Jose Ferrer. **Award of Merit Medal** (yearly to an outstanding person in America representing either painting, sculpture, novel, poetry or drama): **1947,** Andrew Wyeth, for painting; **1948,** Donal Hord, for sculpture; **1949,** Thomas Mann, for fiction. **The Gold Medal. 1948,** Bruce Rogers, distinction in designing books; **1949,** Frederick Law Olmstead, for architecture.

National Inst. of Arts and Letters
(Parent Body of the Academy)

Award for Distinguished Service to the Arts: 1949, Mrs. Edward MacDowell.

Fifteen $1,000 "Arts and Letters Grants" are awarded annually to non-members to further creative work in the arts—$10,000 by the Academy, and $5,000 by the Institute.

1947 recipients: **Art:** Peter Blume, Dorothea Greenbaum, Joseph Hirsch, Victoria Hutson Huntley, Mitchell Jamieson, Carl Schmitz. **Music:** Alexei Haieff, Ulysses Kay, Normand Lockwood. **Literature:** Nelson Algren, Eleanor Clark, Lloyd Frankenberg, Robert Lowell, Elizabeth Parsons, James Still.

1948 recipients: **Art:** Louis Bosa, Robert Cook Jr., Stephen Csoka, Philip Guston, Oronzio Maldarelli, John W. Taylor. **Music:** Henry D. Cowell, Lou Harrison, Vincent Persichetti. **Literature:** Bertolt Brecht, Dudley Fitts, Harry Levin, James F. Powers, Genevieve Taggard, Allen Tate.

1949 recipients: **Art:** Federico Castellon, Carl Hall, Henry Kreis, John McCrady, William Pachner, Harry Wickey. **Music:** John Cage, Louis Mennini, Stefan Wolpe. **Literature:** Leonie Adams, James Agee, Joseph Campbell, Alfred Kazin, Vincent McHugh, James Stern.

American Chemical Society

ACS Award in Pure Chemistry, estab. 1931. Gold medal and $1,000. **1949,** Richard T. Arnold. **1950,** Verner Schomaker.

Borden Award in Chemistry of Milk, estab. 1938. Gold medal and $1,000. **1949,** George R. Greenbank.

Eli Lilly & Co. Award in Biological Chemistry, estab. 1934. Gold medal, $1,000, plus $150 for traveling expenses to prize meeting. **1949,** Irving M. Klotz. **1950,** William Shive.

Fisher Award in Analytical Chemistry, estab. 1947. $1,000, an etching and travel allowance of $150. **1949,** G. E. F. Lundell. **1950,** Isaac M. Kolthoff.

Fritzsche Award for research in essential oils, estab. 1948. Gold medal and $1,000. **1949,** John L. Simonson. **1950,** A. J. Haagen-Smit.

Garvan Gold Medal for distinguished services by women chemists, estab. 1936. **1949,** Agnes Fay Morgan. **1950,** Pauline Beery Mack.

Iptieff Prize, for research in catalysis, estab. 1943, given every three years. Income from a trust fund and diploma. **1947,** Louis Schmerling.

Paul-Lewis Laboratories Award in Enzyme Chemistry, estab. 1945. Gold medal, $1,000 and $150 for travel expense. **1949,** Henry A. Lardy. **1950,** Britten Chance.

Precision Scientific Co. Award in Petroleum Chemistry, estab. 1948. $1,000. **1949,** B. H. Sage. **1950,** Kenneth S. Pitzer.

Priestley Medal for distinguished services in chemistry, estab. 1922. Gold medal and $150 travel expenses. **1949,** Arthur B. Lamb.

American Geographical Society

1948. Cullum Medal, Hugh H. Bennett. **Charles P. Daly Medal,** Henri Baulig. **David Livingstone Centenary Medal,** Frank Debenham.

American Institute of Architects

Gold Medal, established in 1906, to Sir Aston Webb, Charles Follen McKim, George B. Post, Jean Louis Pascal, Victor Laloux, Henry Bacon, Sir Edwin Landseer Lutyens, Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, Howard Van Doren Shaw, Milton Bennett Medary, Ragner Ostberg, Paul Philippe C Louis Henry Sullivan (posthumous), Eliel Sa nen, Charles Donagh Maginnis, and Frank L Wright.

Craftsmanship Medal, established in 1915 Henry C. Mercer in ceramics; Samuel Yelli iron work; Frederick W. Goudy in typogra Charles Jay Connick in stained glass; V. F. Lossberg in metal work; Frank J. Holmes in c mics; William D. Gates in ceramics; Ch Brothers in textiles; John Kirchmayer in v carving; Leon V. Solon in terra cotta and fale Walter W. Kantack in metals in glass and illus ating fixtures; John J. Early in masonry and crete; Joseph Dulles Allen in ceramics; Wi Herbert Burnham in stained glass; Dor Wright Liebes in field of textiles, and Wi Herbert Burnham in stained and leaded glass

Fine Arts Medal, established in 1919, to Manship in sculpture; Arthur F. Mathews painting; John Singer Sargent in painting; Leopold Stokowski in music; Lee Lawrie in sc ture; M. Siddons Mowbray (posthumously) painting; Diego Rivera in painting; Adolph A ander Weinman in sculpture; Frederick Law O sted in landscape architecture; James H Breasted in literature pertaining to the Fine A Robert Edmond Jones in design for the thea Carl Milles in sculpture; John Taylor Arm etching; Samuel Chamberlain in etching; C Marin in painting; and Louis Conrad Rosen in etching.

Exhibition Medal, established in 1921 for st in building, has been discontinued.

American Inst. Electrical Engine

Edison Award, 1947: Joseph Slepian, for pion ing achievements in radio, and invention of grid-controlled vacuum tube. **1948:** Morris E. Le for contributions to industry through developn and production of electrical precision measu devices and controls. **Lamme Medal. 1947:** A. MacCutcheon, for distinguished accomplishm in development of motors for industrial ne **1948:** V. K. Zworykin, for outstanding contribu to the concept and design of electronic appar basic to modern television.

American Irish Historical Socie

The Gold medal of the Society, presented nually to a distinguished American of Irish bl **1948,** Joseph Scott, Los Angeles attorney and leader. **1949,** Anne O'Hare McCormick, "in re nition of her eminence in journalism." Other cipients of the medal have been Cardinal Spellm Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum and John S. Burke

American Soc. Mechanical Engine

A. S. M. E. Medal, 1947: Paul Walter Kiefer, achievements in designs of steam motive po and rolling stock for railways. **1948:** Frede George Keyes, for contributions to the adva ment of mechanical engineering. **Holley Me 1947:** Raymond D. Johnson, pioneer in hydra engineering. **1948:** Edwin Herbert Land, scien inventor, and engineer. **Worcester Reed Wa Medal, 1947;** Arpad Ludwig Nadal, for pionee work in the theory of plasticity. **1948:** Edw Smith Cole, for "contributions to methods measuring the flow of water in conduits and speed of ships, based on original applications the pitot tube and the development of the Pitometer." **Spirit of St. Louis Medal.** A trien award, **1944:** George W. Lewis, for leadership aeronautical research. **1947:** John K. Northrop, the engineering of military and commercial pla and development of a successful flying wing.

ANPA Journalism Prizes

American Newspaper Publishers Ass'n prizes essays on journalism. **1949.** Gold medal and to James L. Rogers, University of Texas. Awa also to Clifford F. Johnson, Univ. of Oregon Wm. T. Stempien, Univ. of Texas.

Marian Anderson Award

Marian Anderson won the Edward Bok aw of $10,000 in 1941 and made it the base for endowment for grants to deserving young sing It is administered by Alyse Anderson, Philad phia. In 1948 the award was $1,000 and went Rawn Spearman of Florida, formerly of Fisk Jubilee Singers.

Anisfield-Wolf Prizes

wo $1,000 awards annually for best books on
al relations. 1948: Cry, the Beloved Country,
Alan Paton. Anatomy of Paradise, by J. C.
nas. Awarded in cooperation with the Satur-
Review of Literature.

Ayer Cup

he F. Wayland Ayer Cup, given annually by
W. Ayer & Son, Inc., of Philadelphia for
spaper typography, makeup and presswork,
awarded to the New York Times. More than
English-language dailies published in the
ted States, Alaska and Hawaii were con-
red, each entering an edition of March 8, a
selected by lot. The cup must be won three
s for permanent possession. The New York
es held two legs on each of two previous
hies before they were retired.

Bancroft Prizes

or distinguished writing in American history,
rded by Columbia University, $2,000 each.
49: Samuel Eliot Morison, The Rising Sun in
Pacific. Robert E. Sherwood, Roosevelt and
kins.

Bollingen Prize in Poetry

warded for first time, 1949, by Fellows in
ry of the Library of Congress to Pisan Cantos
Ezra Pound. On Aug. 19 the Librarian of
gress, Luther H. Evans, announced discon-
ance of the prize on recommendation of the
t Committee of Congress on the Library, as
as cancellation of the two Elizabeth Sprague
lidge medals for chamber music and three
ual awards for prints.

Bok Philadelphia Award

n award of $10,000, estab. 1921 by Edward
Bok. Given annually to a citizen of Philadel-
, for "advancing the best and largest inter-
of the community of which Philadelphia is
center."
47: Marjorie Penney and Maurice B. Fagan.
: Samuel S. Fels. 1949: (not given).

ritish Royal Aeronautical Society

49: Igor I. Sikorsky, pioneer helicopter and
g boat designer. The first American citizen to
o honored. The silver medal is conferred only
important advances in the design of aircraft
engines."

Heywood Broun Memorial

major award of $500 and several awards of
given annually by the American Newspaper
d for outstanding journalistic achievement
the spirit of Heywood Broun."
48: $500 to Elias A. McQuaid, for articles
New Hampshire News, Manchester, N. H.
each to Theodore C. Link, St. Louis Post
atch; Don Magnuson, Seattle Times; Drew
son, Washington, D. C.; Allen Barth, Wash-
n Post; Walt Kelly, cartoonist, New York,
7.

John Burroughs Medal

e works of Burroughs are taken as standards
the general character of books eligible for
deration, should be in English and have been
shed within three years prior to date of the
d. 1947, Mrs. Theodora Stanwell-Fletcher,
ftwood Valley"; 1948, no award; 1949. Mr.
Mrs. Allan Cruickshank, "Flight Into Sun-
."

Caldecott Medal see Newbery and Caldecott, 605.

Carey-Thomas

creative publishing, the award is sponsored
iblishers' Weekly. 1947: Duell, Sloan & Pearce,
New World," by Stefan Lorant. 1948: William
e Associates, "American Men of Letters
s."

Carnegie Hero Fund

ab. 1904 by Andrew Carnegie to award
sm and benefit survivors. Headquarters,
burgh, Pa.
8. Silver medal to Sam E. Wohlford, 57,
ford, Tex., who rescued a family of five
a snowbound truck in a zero blizzard
ds to 22 others.
9. Silver medal to the Rev. John A. Wade, 23, Kilmichael, Miss. who rescued a one-armed farmer, 72, who was under 20 ft. of earth and timber in caved-in well. Awards to 12 others, four posthumously.

George Washington Carver

This Award, given by Doubleday & Company, of $2,500 ($1,500 outright and $1,000 advance against royalties) is open to any book dealing with American Negroes. 1948: Oliver Cromwell Cox, Ph. D., for study in social dynamics, "Caste, Class and Race." 1949: Bucklin Moon, novel "Without Magnolias."

Child Study Association

The Award is given to "a book for young people which faces with honesty and courage real problems in their world today." A scroll of award is presented to the author of the selected book at the Child Study Association's Annual Convention. 1947, Lois Lenski, "Judy's Journey" (Lippincott); 1948, Pearl S. Buck, "The Big Wave (John Day), and special citations to Doris Gates, "My Brother Mike" (Viking); Don and Betty Emblen, "The Palomino Boy" (Viking); Alice Margaret Huggins, "The Red Chair Waits" (Westminster.)

Christopher Book and Play

The Christophers were started by Father James Keller. The organization has no formal membership, no dues and no meeting. It distributes literature to more than 130,000 persons from its headquarters at 121 East 39th Street, New York 16, N. Y. Father Keller is the author of several books, including a best seller "You Can Change the World." A total of 2,451 manuscripts was received.

Novel awards: George Locke Howe, Call It Treason, $10,000; Mrs. Marie Louisell Nowinson, The Martels, $10,000; Charles O'Neal, Three Wishes, $5,000.

Drama awards: Rosemary Casey, Mother Hildebrand, $5,000; John League Oberg, The Night and the Star, $3,000; the Rev. Urban Nagle, Blackfriars Guild, New York, N. Y., City of Kings, $2,000.

Collier's Congressional

Collier's Weekly awards two silver plaques and two gifts of $10,000 each to be given a public cause by the winners, for public services by members of Congress.

1949. Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (Mich.); Rep. Sam Rayburn (Texas). Sen. Vandenberg gave his check to Park Congregational church, Grand Rapids, Mich. Rep Rayburn gave his check to start a public library fund in Bonham, Tex.

Raymond Clapper Memorial

Plaque and $500 given annually since 1945 by White House Correspondents Ass'n. 1949. Peter Edson, NEA.

Commonwealth Club of California

1948. Gold medal for literature, The Trial of Soeren Qvist, by Janet Lewis. Gold medal for scholarship, The Atlantic Frontier, by Louis B. Wright. Silver medals for literature; Blood Brother, by Elliott Arnold, The Great Forest, by Richard G. Lillard, A Yanqui in Patagonia, by Bailey Willis. Silver medal for juvenile, Allen R. Bosworth. Silver medal for poetry, Hazel Zimmerman.

1949. Gold medal for literature, Woman With a Sword, by Hollister Noble. Gold medal for scholarship, The Age of the Great Depression, by Dixon Wecter. Silver medals to The Big Divide, by David Lavender; The Legend of Henry Ford, by Dr. Keith Sward; The Sky and the Forest, by C. S. Forester. Silver medal for juvenile, Seabird, by Holling C. Holling.

J. J. R. Cross Medal

Awarded by the American Society of Civil Engineers, with no other participating societies. 1947: Thomas R. Camp. 1948: Karn de Vries.

Distinguished Public Service

The highest honor bestowed on a civilian by the United States Navy. 1949: Dr. Irving Wolff, director of the Radio Tube Research Laboratory of RCA Laboratories, in recognition of his achievements in electronics and radar.

Alice M. Ditson Award

$1,000 awarded annually since 1945 by Columbia University to an American conductor for distinguished services to American music. Previous awards to Howard Hanson, Leon Barzin, Alfred Wallenstein and Dean Dixon.

1949: Thor Johnson, Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra.

James Douglas Medal

Sponsored by the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. Established in 1922, commemorating Dr. James Douglas.

1945: Robert Franklin Mehl, 1946, 1947 and 1948: No award. 1949: William Wraith.

Drama Critics' Circle, New York

1948. A Streetcar Named Desire, by Tennessee Williams; The Winslow Boy, by Terence Rattigan.

1949. Death of a Salesman, by Arthur Miller; The Madwoman of Chaillot, by Jean Giraudoux; South Pacific, by Michener, Rodgers and Hammerstein.

Edgar Winners

Presented annually by the Mystery Writers of America, Inc.

1947: First Novel: Fredric Brown, "The Fabulous Clipjoint". Motion Picture: Fore Schary, Edward Dwytryk, John Paxton, and Richard Brooks, "Crossfire". Radio: William Spier, "Suspense." Reviewer: Howard Haycraft, Ellery Queen's Mystery Magazine. Short Story: Ellery Queen. Fact Crime Writing: Edward D. Radin. 1948: First Novel: Mildred Dais, "The Room Upstairs", also Simon and Schuster, the publishers. Motion picture: Quentin Reynolds, Leonard Hoffman, Jay Dratler, Henry Hathaway, Otto Lang, Mrs. Jerome Cady, and 20th Century-Fox, "Northside 777". Radio: Himan Brown, John Roeburt, and CBS, "Inner Sanctum". Reviewer: James S. Sandoe of the Chicago Sun-Times. Short Story: William Irish. "Deadman Blues" and "The Blue Ribbon" (Lippincott publisher). Fact Crime Writing: Marie Rodell, editorship of Regional Murder Series (Duell, Sloan and Pearce publishers.) Special Award for best foreign-made mystery: "Jenny Lamour" (Quai des Orfevres), Vog Films, U. S. distributor. Clayton Rawson for detective story magazine "Clue". Peter William, ceramist, who created the porcelain bust of Poe, known as "Edgars". Bronx Society of Arts and Sciences, which will exhibit the award in the Poe Cottage in Fordham, New York City.

Egleston Medal

Established in 1939 in memory of Professor Thomas Egleston who, in 1864, founded the Columbia School of Mines. The award consists of a bronze medal bearing a portrait of Professor Egleston, and the inscription "For Distinguished Engineering Achievement." Given annually. Only Columbia alumni are eligible. 1947: Philip Sporn E.E. '17. 1948: Alfred Chester Beatty E.M. '98, Sc.D. '38. 1949: Harvey Seely Mudd E.M. '12, Sc.D. '47.

John Billings Fiske

Annual award for poetry estab. 1919, by Horace Spencer Fiske at University of Chicago. 1948. Edward A. Muir, Arvid Shulenberger. 1949, Catherine Breese Davis.

Julia Ellsworth Ford Prize

The Julia Ellsworth Ford Foundation annually awards a cash prize to the best juvenile manuscript, to be published by Julian Messner, Inc.

1948, The Canvas Castle, by Alice Rogers Hager.

1949. Tomas and the Redheaded Angel, by Marion Garthwaite.

Franklin Institute Medals

The Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for the promotion of the mechanic arts, founded 1824, gives the Franklin Medal for an outstanding career in the physical sciences; the Elliott Cresson Medal for discovery and original research.

Franklin Medal: 1948. Dr. Wendell Meredith Stanley and Dr. Theodor van Karman. 1949, Dr. T. Svedberg (1926 Nobel Prize Winner).

Cresson Medal: 1948. Dr. Edwin H. Colpitts.

Other Franklin Institute awards are the Howard N. Potts Medal, Edward Longstreth Medal, Stu Ballentine Medal, George R. Henderson Me John Price Wetherill Medal, and the Louis Levy Medal.

John Fritz Medal

The John Fritz Medal Board of Awards is m up of representatives of the American Society Civil Engineers, American Institute of Mining Metallurgical Engineers, American Society Mechanical Engineers, and American Institute Electrical Engineers.

1947: Lewis Warrington Chubb. 1948: Thec von Karman. 1949: Prof. Metcalf Allen.

Freedom Awards

Given annually by Freedom House for tinguished services to democracy. Previous w ners: Wendell Willkie (posthumous); Walter Li mann, Sumner Welles, Dwight D. Eisenhov Bernard M. Baruch, George C. Marshall, Art H. Vandenberg.

1949: David E. Lilienthal and Gen. Lucius Clay.

Friends of American Writers

A Chicago organization to promote literat gives $1,000 annually to the author of a dist guished book.

1948. A. B. Guthrie, Jr., The Big Sky. 1 Michael de Capite, The Bennett Place.

Geological Society of America

Penrose Medal. Awarded "in recognition of inent original contribution or achievements wh mark a decided advance in the science of geolo 1947, Arthur Louis Day, Washington, D. C.: I Hans Cloos, Bonn, Germany. **Arthur Louis Medal.** Awarded "in recognition of outstand achievement in the application of physics chemistry to the solution of geologic problen 1948, George Washington Morey, of Washing D. C., recipient of the first award.

Willard Gibbs Medal

One of the highest honors in chemistry. 1 Prof. Peter J. W. Debye, head of the Departm of Chemistry at Cornell University.

Gilbert Grosvenor Gold Medal

Dr. Grosvenor, president of the National G graphic Society and editor-in-chief of the Natio Geographic Magazine for fifty years, was the cipient of the first award, May 19, 1949. Golden Jubilee medal, established in his hor will bear his name henceforth and in future awarded for outstanding service in the cause geography.

The obverse side of the medal shows a head Dr. Grosvenor, flanked by a pilot's wheel an compass card, indicating the range of the Socie questing to the four corners of the earth. The verse side is rimmed by the signs of the Zod In the center is a globe in space, with a rising s burst on one side, and on the other a cresc moon with a single star. Beneath this seal-design is a rectangular panel on which Dr. Gr venor's name will be inscribed, with the b words citing him for 50 years of outstanding se ice to geography.

Harper Prize Novel

Harper & Bros., New York, N. Y., biennia offer $10,000 for the best novel submitted in co petition.

1948: Joseph George Hitrec for Son of the Mc

Harriman Memorial Medal

Founded in 1913 by Mrs. Mary W. Harrim in memory of her husband, E. H. Harriman, r road magnate, the medal is given annua through the generosity of their sons, W. Ave Harriman and E. Roland Harriman. Award made by the American Museum of Safety, stimulate a direct effort for the conservation human life on railroads. Presentations are m on the basis of a complicated formula which cludes consideration of 1, Passenger casualties train accidents; 2, Passenger casualties in tr service accidents; 3, Casualties to employees duty in train, train service and non-train se

ts; 4, Casualties to all other persons in train, n service and non-train accidents.
947: Class A, Norfolk & Western Rwy Co. ss B, Charleston & Western Carolina Rwy Co. ss C, Canadian Pacific Lines in Vermont. 1948: ss A, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy RR Co. ss B, Duluth, Missabe and Iron Range Rwy Class C, Missouri-Illinois RR Co.

Sidney Hillman Awards

irst awards from the Sidney Hillman Foun- ion. Grants for scholarships: Roosevelt College, cago, Ill., $5,000; New School for Social Re- rch, New York, N. Y., School of Industrial and or Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Howard University, Washington, D. C., 00 each. Dr. Frank Graham, former president he University of North Carolina, $1,000 for fless public service". Also $10,000 for a series ectures in the United States during the spring,), by Harold Laski, British Labor party leader.

James Hazen Hyde Prize

.000 for the best study of Franco-American tions in the 19th century, awarded by Ameri- Historical Ass'n.
948. Lafayette Between the American Revolu- and the French Revolution, by Louis Gott- alk.

Hoover Medal

dministered by the American Society of Me- nical Engineers, with representation also by er engineering societies.
: No award. 1948: Malcolm Pirnie, past presi- of the society.

stitute of the Aeronautical Sciences

ctave Chanute Award, named for a pioneer nautical engineer who experimented with ers and whose advice encouraged the Wright thers, 1949; Captain Frederick M. Trapnell, 7, for his contributions to flight testing of rimental aircraft. **Thurman H. Bane Award,** memory of the first commanding officer of ook Field, early aeronautical research center, : Captain Harold W. Robbins, USAF, for con- utions to the development of jet-assisted take- for cargo aircraft.

ntercollegiate Literary Fellowship

nual $1,000, to best undergraduate Ms. by d, Mead & Co. 1948. Anne Birstein, Queens ege. 1949. Claude F. Koch, Univ. of Pennsyl- a.

Thomas Jefferson Prizes

warded annually by the Council Against In- rance in America for the advancement of ocracy in human relations.
49: Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll of New Jersey; ter S. Mack, Jr., Carey McWilliams and Alpha Psi fraternity of Amherst College.

Jewish War Veterans Medal

stablished late in 1948, General Omar N. Brad- U. S. Army Chief of Staff, was, in 1949, the recipient of the Medal of Merit.

Lasker Prize

gold replica of the Winged Victory and $1,000, work in physiological aspects of medical edu- on.
48: Dr. C. Anderson Aldrich, Child Health titute, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

Laetare Medal

warded annually, since 1883, by the Uni- ity of Notre Dame, the Laetare Medal is a ool of loyalty to Catholic ideals.
: William G. Bruce, publisher and civic leader. : Frank C. Walker, World War II Postmaster eral and civic leader. 1949: Irene Dunne, ess.

Loubat Prizes

wo prizes, $1,000 and $400, are awarded at mencement at Columbia University at the of every quinquennial period, for the best k printed and published in the English lan- e on the history, geography, archaeology, ethnology, philosophy, or numismatics of North America.

1933—First Prize: Charles Oscar Paullin and John Kirtland Wright, "An Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States." Second Prize: Walter Prescott Webb, "The Great Plains."

1938—First Prize: Samuel Eliot Morison, "The Founding of Harvard College and Harvard College in the Seventeenth Century." Second Prize: Samuel Kirkland Lothrop, "Cocle: an Archaeological Study of Central Panama, Part I."

1943—First Prize: Sylvanus Griswold Morley, "The Inscriptions of Peten." Second Prize: Edmund Cody Burnett, "The Continental Congress." Honorable Mention: "The Dictionary of American Biography" (Scribners) and "The Millionth Map of Hispanic America" (American Geographical Society).

1948—First Prize: Lawrence Henry Gipson, "The British Empire Before the American Revolution (Vol. VI)". Second Prize: Hans Kurath, "Linguistic Atlas of New England (Vol. III)."

Lyric Associates, Inc.

A Foundation for Traditional Poetry. First award of $1,000 to Robert Hillyer, for "his poetry past and present", with emphasis on his book-length poem, "The Death of Captain Nemo."

Missouri Awards in Journalism

Established in 1930 by the late Dean Walter Williams of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., in recognition for distinguished service in journalism. Normally one medal is given each year to a distinguished American newspaper, a distinguished foreign newspaper, an outstanding American journalist (usually in the news field), to a distinguished alumnus of the Missouri School of Journalism, and to an outstanding Missouri editor or publisher.

1946: Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Gothenberg, Sweden, Handels och Sjofarts Tidning; The Ladies Home Journal; H. A. Batten, N. W. Ayer & Son; E. Lansing Ray, St. Louis Globe-Democrat; Edwin Moss Williams, United Press. 1947: San Francisco Chronicle; Joseph Pulitzer, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; P. M. Flynn, New York Daily News; George Yates, Des Moines Register and Tribune; Hal Boyle, Associated Press; W. L. Laurence, The New York Times. 1948: Atlanta Journal; Life; Joyce A. Swan, Minneapolis Star and Tribune; Don D. Patterson, Scripps Howard Newspapers; Jack Shelley, Station WHO, Des Moines, Iowa; David Lu, Central News Agency of China, Washington, D. C. 1949: Memphis Commercial Appeal; Saturday Evening Post; John S. Knight; Elmer Davis; Alfonso Johnson.

William E. Mitchell Memorial

Endowed, 1937, by Frank A. Tichenor in memory of "Billy" Mitchell, for contribution to aviation. 1949: Gen. George C. Kenney, for work with Strategic Air Command.

Harriet Monroe Poetry Prize

Annual $500 award by the University of Chicago to a poet. 1948, Louise Bogan.

National Academy of Sciences

Comstock Prize, $3,500, given every five years. 1949: Dr. Merle A. Tuve, Carnegie Institute, Washington, D. C., for work in nuclear physics and the proximity fuse.

James Craig Watson gold medal and cash prize to Dr. Samuel A. Mitchell, Univ. of Virginia;

Public Welfare medal to Dr. Geo. H. Shull, professor emeritus of Princeton; **Mary Clark Thompson gold medal** to Dr. Frank McLearn, Canada.

Newbery and Caldecott

John Newbery Medal. 1948: William Pene DuBois, "Twenty-one Balloons" (Viking.) 1949: Marguerite Henry, "King of the Wind" (Rand McNally.)

Randolph Caldecott Medal, 1948: Roger Duvoisin, "White Snow" (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard.) 1949: Berta and Elmer Hader, "The Big Snow" (Macmillan.)

These medals were instituted by Frederic G. Melcher, editor of Publishers' Weekly, and are awarded annually by a committee of the American Library Association.

New York Newspaper Women

Five U. S. bonds, given by the New York Newspaper Women's Club, 1949, to Kathleen McLaughlin, Clemetine Paddleford, Virginia Clemmer, Emily Genauer, Mary Harrington. A $200 scholarship in journalism at Columbia University to Frances Reynolds.

Nieman Fellowships

Under the terms of the Lucius W. Nieman and Agnes Wahl Nieman Fund about $1,000,000 was bequeathed to Harvard in 1937, "to promote and elevate the standards of journalism in the United States and educate persons deemed specially qualified for journalism." Mr. Nieman was the founder and publisher of the Milwaukee Journal and the fund was set up under the will of his widow. Harvard established fellowships providing working newspapermen, of at least three years' experience, the opportunity for a year's unrestricted study while on leave from their papers. The amount of each fellowship in most instances equals each individual's salary.

1949. Robert H. Fleming, Milwaukee Journal; William German, San Francisco Chronicle; Donald J. Gonzales, United Press; Hays Gorey, Salt Lake City Tribune; Max R. Hall, Associated Press; John L. Huntleng, Providence Journal; John P. McCormally, Emporia Gazette; Murray Marder, Washington Post; Clark R. Mollenhoff, Des Moines Register; William M. Stucky, Lexington, Ky., Leader; Richard J. Wallace, Jr., Memphis Press-Scimitar; Melvin B. Wax, Rutland Herald.

Norman Medal

Awarded by the American Society of Civil Engineers, with no other participating societies.
1947: Boris A. Bakhmeteff, Hon. M., and William Allen, M. ASCE, for their paper "The Mechanism of Energy Loss in Fluid Friction" Transactions, ASCE, Vol. III, p. 1043. 1948: Alfred M. Freudenthal, M. ASCE, for paper "The Safety of Structures" Transactions, ASCE, Vol. 112 (1947), p. 125.

Partisan Review Award

$1,000, for distinguished writing. First annual award, 1949, George Orwell.

Passano Prize

Estab. 1943, by Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, named for Edward B. Passano, given for clinical medical research.
1949: Dr. Oswald T. Avery, Nashville, Tenn., for isolating and classifying pneumococci.

George Foster Peabody Radio Awards

Established in 1940 "to perpetuate the memory of George Foster Peabody, benefactor and life trustee of the University of Georgia." Designed to give recognition to meritorious service by broadcasters. Entries and correspondence on the awards should be addressed to: The Dean, School of Journalism, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.
1947: **News reporting,** Elmer Davis, American Broadcasting Company and CBS Views the Press, Columbia Broadcasting System; **drama,** "Theater Guild on the Air," American Broadcasting Company, **special citation** to "Studio One," Columbia Broadcasting System; **music,** Boston Symphony Orchestra, American Broadcasting Company; **education,** CBS Documentary Unit Series, Columbia Broadcasting System; **childrens program, special citation** to "The Children's Hour," Station WQQW, Washington, D. C.; **public service** (regional station), Station WBBM, Chicago, "Report Uncensored," **special citation** to Station WCCO, Minneapolis, Minn., "As the Twig is Bent,"; (local station) Station KXAR, Hope, Ark., "Disaster Broadcast from Cotton Valley"; **special citation,** United Nations Network for Peace, "United Nations Today."
1948: **Public Service** (regional station) Station KNBC, San Francisco, Calif., "Forests Aflame," (local station) Station WDAR, Savannah, Ga., "You and Youth"; **reporting and interpretation of the news,** Edward R. Murrow (CBS); **drama,** NBC University Theatre, and the Groucho Marx Show (ABC); **music,** National Broadcasting Company, for its over-all contribution to the broadcasting of good music; **educational,** "Communism-U. S. Brand," ABC. Citations to the Rocky Mountain Radio Council and the Lowell Institute Cooperative Broadcasting Council for their work in behalf of education through broadcasting: **childrens program,** "Howdy Doody." N **Promotion of International Understanding:** lumbia Broadcasting System for its over-all tribution; **Art of Television,** "Actors Stuc AMC.

Penrose Medal

Of the Society of Economic Geologists awarded to outstanding geologists for "unu original work in the earth sciences." Febr 1944, Walter Curran Mendenhall, United Sta March 1947, Bert S. Butler, United States.

George Polk Memorial Award

Established in 1949 by the Overseas Press to "perpetuate the memory of a member died in the interests of gathering the news w he found it." 1949, Homer Bigart, New Herald Tribune. $500.

Poetry Society of America

Shelley Award: 1948, John Berryman; 1 Louis Kent.
Lola Ridge Annual Prize, 1948, Arthur Samp Gordden Link, and Dorothy C. Pinkney Jr
Poetry Society of America Award: 1948, M reen Mabbott, and I. L. Salomon.

Poetry Magazine, Chicago

Helen Haire Levinson prize, 1948, Randall rell; Guarantors prize, 1948, John Berrym Blumenthal prize, 1948, Weldon Kees; Ha Monroe Memorial, 1948, Richard Wilbur; Eu Tietjens Memorial, 1948, Peter Viereck; Hokin prize, 1948, William Abrahams; first pearance prizes—Arthur Gregor, James McP son.

Red Badge Mystery Prize

Annual award, $1,000, by Dodd, Mead & Co
1948. Voice out of Darkness, Ursula Cur
1949. The Dark Light, Bart Spicer.

Theodore Roosevelt Medal

Awarded by Roosevelt Memorial Associat since 1923, for distinguished services and lea ship.
1946: Irving Berlin, Fleet Admiral William Halsey, General Douglas MacArthur, and Adm of the Fleet Chester W. Nimitz. 1947: Gen Omar Bradley, Judge Learned Hand, Jeremiah bank, and Arthur Hays Sulzberger. 1948: Jame Connant, Mrs. Millicent Carey McIntosh, Arthur H. Vandenberg,. 1949: General Lucius Clay, David Hinshaw, and J. Edgar Hoover.

Rotary Fellowships

Estab. 1947. In 1949 Rotary Internatio awarded 56 fellowships worth $1,800 to $3 each, to young men and women aged 20 to 28 study in 19 foreign countries.

Social Sciences Gold Medal

Presented by the National Institute of So Sciences since 1913.
1948: Georgiana Farr Sibley (Mrs. Harper Sibl Basil O'Connor, Ambassador Warren R. Aus 1949: Lillian M. Gilbreth, General of the A George Catlett Marshall, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr

Society of Chemical Industry

Perkin Medal, 1947: Robert R. Williams. 1 Clarence W. Balke. 1949: Carl S. Miner. **Chem Industry Medal** (prior to 1933 known as the Gi selli Medal). 1947: George W. Merck. 1948: Ja A. Rafferty.

Society for the Libraries of New Yo University

A gold medal award "to an American sch who reveals in his writing accurate scholarsh and effectiveness of presentation." A committee scholars drawn from both the liberal and techn schools of New York University chooses the rec ent of each year's medal. 1947, Professor Doug Bush, of Harvard University; 1948, Professor He M. Peyre, of Yale University; 1949, Professor win Edman, of Columbia University.

Spingarn Medal

nstituted in 1914 by the late Joel E. Spingarn, s awarded annually since 1915, for the highest ievement of an American Negro.
947: Dr. Percy L. Julian, research chemist. 1948: anning H. Tobias, defender of fundamental erican liberties. 1949: Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, ng United Nations mediator in the Middle East.

Washington Award

dministered by the Western Society of Engi- rs (Chicago) with representatives from other ineering societies.
947: Karl Taylor Compton, progressive admin- ation of engineering education, leadership in earch, and advancement of American industry echnology. 1948: U. S. Senator (Vt.) Ralph E. aders, for high technical skill in perfecting the s of industry, and for distinguished service in field of human relationships. 1949: John Lucian age, for unselfish public service devoted to the ation of monumental hydraulic structures utiliz- natural resources.

Westminster Novel Award

y the Westminster Press, of Philadelphia, Pa., the best novel emphasizing the influence of Christian faith in contemporary life or history. 1948: Nelia Gardner White, No Trumpet Before Him. 1949: Mrs. Dorothy Clarke Wilson, Prince of Egypt. $7,500 each.

Westinghouse Scholarships

Estab. 1941 by Westinghouse Electric Corp. for young science students.

1949: Dwight Taylor, 17, Altadena, Calif. $2,800 scholarship. Caroline Littlejohn, 18, Oklahoma City, Okla., $2,000 scholarship. Awards of $400 to eight finalists and of $100 to 30 others.

Women's National Press Club

Gives Woman of the Year award and citations to distinguished women. 1949: Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, for work as chairman of U. N. Human Rights Commission. Citations to Mrs. Anna Mary Robertson Moses (Grandma Moses), Madeleine Carroll, Dorothy McCullough Lee (mayor of Portland, Ore.), Mary Jane Ward, Marjorie Child Husted.

Woodrow Wilson Award

Estab. by Woodrow Wilson Foundation for best book on American democracy. Awarded by American Political Science Assn.

1948: The Federalists, by Leonard D. White.

American Mother of the Year

he American Mother is selected annually from inations sent to the Golden Rule Foundation hers' Committee. The choice is based on these irements: she must be a successful mother, as vn by the character and achievements of children; she must embody those traits most ly regarded in mothers—courage, moral ngth. patience, affection, kindness, understand- homemaking ability; she must have a sense ocial and world relationships and must have active in her own community betterment or ome other service for public benefit.
—Mrs. Fletcher M. Johnson, Gainesville, Ga.
—Mrs. James R. Smith, Claremont, Calif.
—Mrs. Carl R. Gray, Omaha, Nebr.

1938—Mrs. Grace Noll Crowell, Dallas, Tex.
1939—Mrs. Elias Compton, Wooster, Ohio.
1940—Mrs. Charles H. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.
1941—Mrs. Dena Shelby Diehl, Danville, Ky.
1942—Mrs. William N. Berry, Greensboro, N. C.
1943—Mrs. Alexander Thompson, Oxford, Ohio.
1944—Mrs. J. McFarlane Phillips, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1945—Mrs. Harper Sibley, Rochester, N. Y.
1946—Mrs. Emma Clarissa Clement*, Louisville, Ky.
1947—Mrs. Fred'k G. Murray, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
1948—Mrs. Herbert W. Hines, Springfield, Ill.
1949—Mrs. Pearl Owens Gillis, Fort Worth, Tex.

*Mrs. Clement is the first Negress elected and is the granddaughter of a slave.

American Father of the Year

ther's Day was founded in 1910, in Spokane, h., by Mrs. John Bruce Dodd. The National ier's Day Committee, of 50 East 42nd Street, York 17, N. Y., was formed in 1936 to "spread sentimental, spiritual and patriotic observance ather's Day throughout America." The Amer- Father is elected annually.

42—Gen. Douglas MacArthur. 1943—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. 1944—Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark. 1945—President Harry S. Truman. 1946—Albert A. Schmid, Philadelphia marine who was blinded in action on Guadalcanal. 1947—Warren Austin, Burlington, Vt., U. S. delegate to the United Nations. 1948—Drew Pearson, for inspiring the Friendship Train and his educational program, Make Democracy Live. 1949—William Casper Peter, Beech Creek, Pa.

Mrs. America Contest of Asbury Park, N. J.

rs. America, 1949, was chosen in the eleventh tal contest in the convention hall at Asbury , N. J., Sept. 10 and 11 ,1949. Mrs. Frances d, San Diego, Calif., won over 30 finalists en in local contests all over the country. resort promotion contest was based 50% eauty of face and figure and 50% on home- ing abilities. Each finalist was required to a sample of her handiwork for the home. Mrs. America title carried with it prizes h $6,000. Four other trophies were awarded: for the prettiest mother, which went also to Frances Cloyd; one for the best figure, to Mary Rippel, Columbus, O.; one for the best hair-do, also to Mrs. Mary Rippel; one for the most novel doughnut recipe, to Mrs. Joel Wesley, Oregon.

The donations showered on Mrs. America covered an extraordinary variety of ornamental and useful articles, including a Persian lamb coat, a scarf wardrobe, a set of sterling silver, luggage, a gold watch, a diamond dinner ring, a gas range, an automatic washer and dishwasher, a vacuum cleaner, a massager, an ironer, a movie camera, also a vacation in Concord, N. H., a scholarship at a Brooklyn school of optics, a year's free diaper service, a year's supply of baby products, and finally, a year's supply of pretzels, pretzel sticks and rods.

MRS. AMERICA TITLE HOLDERS

Name	Address	Measurements				
		Height	Wt.	Bust	Waist	Hips
Mrs. Edward Chamberlain	Akron, Ohio	5′ 3½″	114	34½	23	34
Mrs. Armand Donaruma	Cliffside Park, N. J.	5′ 5″	118	34	24	34
Mrs. Raymond Blanchet	Staten Island, N. Y.	5′ 6″	126	36½	24½	36
Mrs. Ruth Licklider	New York City	5′ 4″	115	34	24	35
Mrs. Peggy Diehl, Jr.	Mount Vernon, N. Y.	5′ 9″	140	37	25	36
Mrs. Betty Stedman	Kalamazoo, Mich.	5′ 7″	120	35	24	35
No contest held						
Mrs. Peggy Payne	Atlanta, Ga.	5′ 6½″	128	36	26	34½
Mrs. Fredda Acker	Anderson, S. C.	5′ 5″	120	34	24	34
No contest held						
Mrs. Maria Strohmeier	Philadelphia, Pa.	5′ 6″	124	35	24	36
Mrs. Frances Cloyd	San Diego, Calif.	5′ 6″	127	36½	26	36

Miss America Pageant of Atlantic City, N. J.

The Miss America Pageant of Atlantic City, N. J., held Sept. 5-11, 1949, originated in 1920 as a modest promotion scheme on the part of a few "side-avenue" hotels (half a block or more from the Boardwalk) to stir up business after Labor Day. A number of merchants and hotelmen "grudgingly" contributed $5,916 for the first pageant, a "fall frolic" with a parade of floats. In 1921 the late Herbert C. Test, a newspaper reporter, suggested a Miss America contest to the hotelmen. This grew for seven years, then slumped. In 1933 it was tried again, but ended in the red. In 1935 it gained substantial backing, and since then this "season-extender" has become the biggest resort promotion device in the country, attracting 250,000 visitors and nearly 2,000 newspaper, magazine, radio and newsreel reporters annually. It has inspired numerous similar contests throughout the country.

Since 1942 Miss Leonora Slaughter, who bec secretary of the Pageant Board in 1935, directed the beauty contest, travelling to l and state contests a large part of the y Contestants are chosen locally, under the direc of Junior Chambers of Commerce. They may c from the United States, Canada, Hawaii Puerto Rico, and must have a high school edu tion. In 1945 Miss Slaughter, stung by critic that the pageant represented "beauty with brains," originated the Scholarship Foundat under the sponsorship of industrial leaders. gives a $5,000 scholarship to Miss America 16 scholarships to finalists, making a total v of $25,000. Canada now gives $10,000 to se contestants. Many state and local organizat have provided scholarships and girls chosen beauty titles are now studying in many coll and universities.

1949 MISS AMERICA PAGEANT CONTESTANTS

Miss America

Miss Arizona—Jacque Mercer, Litchfield ($5,000 Scholarship)

Runners-up

Miss Mississippi—Katherine Wright, Pascagoula (1st—$3,000 Scholarship)
Miss Illinois—Trudy Germi, Chicago (2nd—$2,500 Scholarship)
Miss Colorado—Sylvia Canaday, Denver (3rd—$2,000 Scholarship)
Miss California—Jone Ann Pedersen, Santa Rosa (4th—$1,500 Scholarship)

Finalists

($1,000 Scholarships)

Miss Arkansas—Barbara Jean Brothers, Little Rock.
Miss Canada—Margaret Lynne Munn, Toronto.
Miss Chicago—Teresa Giorgian.
Miss Hawaii—Bee Jay Johnston, Honolulu.
Miss Kansas—Shirley Nan Hargiss, Topeka.
Miss Michigan—Dolores Jane Motter, Dearborn.
Miss Minnesota—Gloria Yvonne Burkhart, Minneapolis.
Miss Montana—Carol Rosebel Fraser, Billings.
Miss New Jersey—Betty Jane Crowley, Green Bank.
Miss New Mexico—Shirley Hughes, Carlsbad.
Miss New York City—Loreen Ellen Osgood.
Miss Wisconsin—Phyllis Ann Kessler, Green Bay.

Other Contestants

Miss Alabama—Frieda Roser, Birmingham.
Miss Connecticut—Barbara Louise Smetana, Bridgeport.
Miss District of Columbia—Mary Jane Hayes.
Miss Florida—Shirley Anne Rhodes, Tampa.
Miss Georgia—Dorothy Jeanne Johnston, LaGrange.
Miss Indiana—Patricia Lee Cunningham, Peru.
Miss Iowa—Barbara Jane Juel, Council Bluffs.
Miss Kentucky—Betty Joanne Haverstock, Louisville.
Miss Louisiana—Annie Gray Hollingsworth, Baton Rouge.
Miss Maine—Connie Marie Gingras, Augusta.
Miss Maryland—Jean Crow, Baltimore.
Miss Massachusetts—Gloria Marie Curelli, Roslindale.
Miss Missouri—Mary Jane Stone, Jefferson Ci
Miss Nebraska—Vanita Mae Brown, Omaha.
Miss Nevada—Carol Diane Lampe, Reno.
Miss New Hampshire—Flora Jane Sleeper, Laco
Miss New York State—Wanda Nalepa, New York City.
Miss North Carolina—Nancy Lee Yelverton, Rocky Mount.
Miss North Dakota—Kitty Gates Page, Bisma
Miss Ohio—Florence Christine Bondi, Clevela
Miss Oklahoma—Georgine Ruth Leeka, Tulsa.
Miss Oregon—Beverly Faith Krueger, The Da
Miss Pennsylvania—Marlene Joan Carozzo, Kennett Square.
Miss Greater Philadelphia—Miriam Lapayowk
Miss Puerto Rico—Avelina Medrano Baella, Santurce.
Miss South Carolina—Barrie Jean Wingard, Clinton.
Miss South Dakota—Carol Jean Quinn, Sioux F
Miss Tennessee—Adelyn Louise Summer, Knoxv
Miss Texas—Ysleta LaVerne Leissner, Fort Wo
Miss Utah—June Elizabeth Barlow, Bountiful
Miss Vermont—Annalou Johnston, Enosburg F.
Miss Virginia—Betty Ballard Lewis, Norfolk.
Miss Washington—Libby Aldrich, Kelso.
Miss West Virginia—Georganne Steiss, Barrackville.
Miss Wyoming—Esther MacLeod, Sheridan.

THE MISS AMERICAS SINCE 1940

Yr.	Name	Height	Bust	Waist	Hips	Calf	Ankle	Weight	Age	Hair	E
1940	Frances M. Burke, Philadelphia, Pa.	5-9	34	23	35	13	9½	120	19	Brown	Gr
1941	Rosemary LaPlanche, Los Angeles, Calif.	5-5½	34	24	36	14	8	120	18	Brown	Ha
1942	JoCarroll Dennison, Tyler, Texas	5-5	34	22	34½	13⅜	8⅝	118	18	Brown	Br
1943	Jean Bartel, Los Angeles, Calif.	5-8	36	23	35	13	8¼	130	19	Brown	Bl
1944	Venus Ramey, Washington, D. C.	5-7	36½	25	37½	13	8	125	19	Auburn	Bl
1945	Bess Myerson, New York City	5-10	35½	25	35	14½	8½	135	21	Brunette	Ha
1946	Marilyn Bufferd, Los Angeles, Calif.	5-8	35½	25½	36	13½	8¼	123	21	Brown	Bl
1947	Barbara Jo Walker, Memphis, Tenn.	5-7	35	25	35	13	8¼	130	21	Brunette	Ha
1948	Bebe Shopp, Hopkins, Minn.	5-9	37	27	36	14½	9	140	18	Brown	Ha
1949	Jacque Mercer, Litchfield, Arizona	5-4	34	22	34	13¼	8	106	18	Brunette	Br

WHAT BECOMES OF MISS AMERICA?

According to the Pageant management, winners of the Miss America title have had the following fortunes: Frances Burke (1940) became Mrs. Lawrence A. Kenney of Philadelphia, mother of a daughter, and a fashion model. Rosemary LaPlanche (1941) is one of the stars of RKO. JoCarroll Dennison (1942) went to Twentieth Century-Fox, then married Phil Silvers, actor. Jean Bartel (1943) has sung with the Los Angeles Light Opera Co. and as a concert artist in Buenos Aires. Venus Ramey (1944) owns a plantation in Kentucky. Bess Myerson (1945), first winner of a $5,000 award, continued her study of music Columbia and established her own music sch in New York. She is Mrs. Alan Wayne and one daughter. Marilyn Bufferd (1946) was w M-G-M for one year and is under contract Roberto Rossellini in Italy. Barbara Jo Wa (1947) was graduated from Memphis State Coll in 1948 and in 1949 began studying for a mast degree in teaching and voice, while her husba Dr. John Vernon Hummel, took a Johns Hopk interneship. Bebe Shopp (1948) is studying m at Nothwestern University.

THEATER—CONCERT—OPERA

Principal Events of 1948-49; Broadway's Longest Runs

PLAYS PRODUCED BEFORE JUNE 1, 1948, STILL RUNNING OCT. 1, 1949

Play and star	Opened	Perf. to Oct. 1	Play and star	Opened	Perf. to Oct. 1
n Yesterday	Feb. 4, 1946	1,538	Mister Roberts Henry Fonda	Feb. 18, 1948	677
aul Douglas, Judy Holliday					
treetcar Named Desire	Dec. 3, 1947	767			
ta Hagen, Anthony Quinn					

PLAYS PRODUCED BEFORE JUNE 1, 1948 THAT HAVE CLOSED

M designates musical plays

Play and star	Opened	Perfor-mances	Play and star	Opened	Perfor-mances
vey	Nov. 1, 1944	1,775	Strange Bedfellows Joan Tetzel, John Archer	Jan. 13, 1948	229
rank Fay					
ie Get Your Gun (M)	May 17, 1946	1,147	Make Mine Manhattan (M) Sid Caesar, Sheila Bond	Jan. 15, 1948	429
thel Merman					
ian's Rainbow (M)	Jan. 10, 1947	723	Look Ma, I'm Dancing (M) Nancy Walker	Jan. 29, 1948	188
lla Logan, Albert Sharpe					
adoon (M)	Mar. 13, 1947	580	The Repectful Prostitute	Feb. 10, 1948	358
Heiress	Sept. 29, 1947	410	Meg Mundy		
endy Hiller					
mand Decision	Oct. 1, 1947	409	Me and Molly Gertrude Berg	Feb. 26, 1948	158
aul Kelly					
n and Superman	Oct. 8, 1947	295	Joy To The World Marsha Hunt, Alfred Drake	Mar. 18, 1948	124
aurice Evans					
h Button Shoes (M)	Oct. 9, 1947	727	The Play's The Thing Louis Calhern, Faye Emerson	Apr. 28, 1948	244
anette Fabray					
gro (M)	Oct. 10, 1947	315	Inside U. S. A. Beatrice Lillie, Jack Haley	Apr. 30, 1948	399
namary Dickey, John Conte					
Love Or Money	Nov. 4, 1947	263	Hold It (M) "Red" Buttons	May 5, 1948	44
hn Loder					
el In The Wings	Dec. 11, 1947	308	Sally (M) Bambi Linn	May 6, 1948	36
ul and Grace Hartman			Ballet Ballads (M)	May 9, 1948	69

PLAYS PRODUCED JUNE 1, 1948 TO SEPT. 1, 1949

M designates musical plays

Play and star	Opened	Perfor-mances	Play and star	Opened	Perfor-mances
	1948		As The Girls Go (M) Bobby Clark	Nov. 13	279
Insect Comedy	June 3	14	Closed temporarily July 6, 1949. Reopened Sept. 14, 1949		
se Ferrer					
py Hollow (M)	June 3	12	For Heaven's Sake, Mother! Nancy Carroll, Molly Picon	Nov. 16	7
ary McCarty, Gil Lamb					
dy, Mr. Ice (1949) (M)	June 24	405	Goodbye, My Fancy Madeleine Carroll	Nov. 17	...
down Beach	Sept. 7	7	Passed 366 Perf.'s Oct. 1; continued		
yllis Thaxter					
ven On Earth (M)	Sept. 9	12	Light Up The Sky Sam Levene	Nov. 18	214
ter Hayes, Barbara Nunn					
rities (M)	Sept. 9	14	The Young and Fair Julie Harris, Frances Starr	Nov. 22	40
tty Jane Watson					
ll Wonder (M)	Sept. 15	134	The Silver Whistle Jose Ferrer	Nov. 24	216
ary McCarty					
dalena (M)	Sept. 20	88	Red Gloves Charles Boyer, Joan Tetzel	Dec. 4	113
ttina, Dorothy Sarnoff					
ory For Strangers	Sept. 21	7	Anne Of The Thousand Days. Opened Dec. 8. Closed Oct. 8, '49, 286 perf's.		
uren Gilbert					
dma's Diary	Sept. 22	5	Joyce Redman, Rex Harrison		
ertrude Rozan, Herbert vers					
h House	Sept. 23	12	Lend An Ear (M) Carroll Channing, William Eythe. Passed 332 Perf.'s Oct. 1; continued.	Dec. 16	...
ne Duprez					
For Elizabeth	Sept. 27	8	Make Way For Lucia Isabel Jeans	Dec. 22	30
o Kruger					
rd My Son	Sept. 30	260	Jennie Kissed Me Leo G. Carroll	Dec. 23	20
bert Morley					
te Lives	Oct. 4	248	Oh, Mr. Meadowbrook Ernest Truex, Vicki Cummings	Dec. 26	42
lulah Bankhead, Donald Cook					
mer and Smoke	Oct. 6	102	The Victors Boris Trumarin	Dec. 26	31
rgaret Phillips, Tod Andrews					
Life (M)	Oct. 7	252	The Madwoman of Chaillot Martita Hunt, Estelle Winwood	Dec. 27	220
y Middleton					
e's Charley? (M)	Oct. 11	...	Closed temporarily June 25, 1949, after 208 performances. Reopened Aug. 22		
z Bolger. Passed 408 Perf.'s Oct. 1; '49; con't.					
Leading Lady	Oct. 18	8	Don't Listen, Ladies Jack Buchanan	Dec. 28	15
h Gordon					
omance (M)	Oct. 19	95	The Rape of Lucretia (M) Kitty Carlisle	Dec. 29	23
Jeffreys					
With Mother	Oct. 20	262	Kiss Me, Kate (M) Alfred Drake, Patricia Morison. Passed 316 Perf.'s Oct. 1; continued.	Dec. 30	...
yard Lindsay, Dorothy tickney					
ie and Mr. Williams	Oct. 27	5		1949	
phine Hull, Eddie Bowling			Smile Of The World Ruth Gordon, Otto Kruger	Jan. 12	5
ly People Free	Nov.	29	Along Fifth Avenue Nancy Walker	Jan. 13	180
ada Lee			The Shop At Sly Corner Boris Karloff	Jan. 18	22
	Nov. 11	44			
r Homolka, Lili Darvas					

Play and star	Opened	Performances
Leaf and Bough	Jan. 21	3
Coleen Gray, Richard Hart		
All For Love (M)	Jan. 22	121
Paul and Grace Hartman, Bert Wheeler		
Forward The Heart	Jan. 28	19
William Prince		
Diamond Lil	Feb. 5	25
Postponed Feb. 26 when Mae West broke ankle. Resumed Sept. 7		
Blood Wedding	Feb. 6	35
Alexander Scourby		
Richard III	Feb. 8	23
Richard Whorf		
My Name Is Aquilon	Feb. 9	31
Arlene Francis, Jean Pierre Aumont		
Death Of A Salesman	Feb. 10	
Lee J. Cobb. Passed 268 Perf.'s Oct. 1; continued		
They Knew What They Wanted	Feb. 16	61
Paul Muni, Carol Stone		
The Big Knife	Feb. 24	108
John Garfield		
Anybody Home	Feb. 25	5
Phyllis Holden		
Two Blind Mice	Mar. 2	157
Melvyn Douglas		
At War With The Army	Mar. 8	151
Gary Merrill		
The Sun And I	Mar. 20	24
Karl Webber, Nancy Pollock		
Detective Story	Mar. 23	186
Ralph Bellamy	Still running Oct. 1, '49	

Play and star	Opened	Pe for an
The Biggest Thief In Town	Mar. 30	
Thomas Mitchell		
The Traitor	Mar. 31	
Lee Tracy, Walter Hampden		
The Ivy Green	Apr. 5	
Judith Evelyn, Ernest Cossart		
South Pacific (M)	Apr. 7	
Mary Martin, Ezio Pinza	Still running Oct. 1, '49	
Magnolia Alley	Apr. 18	
Jessie Royce Landis, Jackie Cooper		
The Happiest Years	Apr. 25	
Peggy Wood		
Mrs. Gibbons' Boys	May 4	
Glenda Farrell		
Gayden	May 10	
Fay Bainter		
Howdy, Mr. Ice (1950)	May 26	
	Still running Oct. 1, '49	
Mr. Adam	May 28	
Frank Albertson, Elizabeth Fraser		
A Night In Spain (Cabalgata) (M)	July 7	
Carmen Vasquez		
Miss Liberty (M)	July 15	
Eddie Albert, Allyn McLerie, Mary McCarty	Still running Oct. 1, '49	

Long-Run Plays

Harvey, by Mary Coyle Chase, opened Nov. 1, 1944, starring Frank Fay. It was produced by Brock Pemberton and directed by Antoinette Perry. It had 1,775 performances in New York before it closed Jan. 15, 1949, and 1,569 on tour at the close of the 1949 season in July. Two touring companies are headed by Frank Fay and Joe E. Brown, the latter having played the leading role on the road almost continuously from December, 1945, except for summer vacations and a brief New York run. Actors who have appeared in the leading role in New York are Frank Fay, Joe E. Brown, Rudy Vallee, James Dunn and Brock Pemberton. The play also has been produced abroad in English, and in September, 1949 opened in Danish in Copenhagen.

Annie Get Your Gun, a musical play by Herbert and Dorothy Fields, music by Irving Berlin, starring Ethel Merman, opened May 17, 1946, and had 1,147 performances in New York before closing Feb. 12, 1948. It was produced by Rodgers & Hammerstein and directed by Joshua Logan. It was also played on tour and by companies in London and several of the British Dominions.

Long, continuous runs of plays in New York

Life With Father	3
Tobacco Road	3
Abie's Irish Rose	2
Oklahoma!	2
Harvey	1
Voice of the Turtle	1
Arsenic and Old Lace	1
Hellzapoppin	1
Angel Street	1
Lightnin'	1
Annie Get Your Gun	1

On Sept. 6, 1949 Blackouts of 1949, a rev opened in New York. It was announced that had been performed 3 844 times in Los Ange Calif.

What it Costs to Produce a Typical Broadway Comedy

Broadway is the name by which the play producing center of America is known to professionals, although many of the theatres involved are not actually located on the famous street. Although play production is extremely hazardous and the success of a play cannot be forecast with exactitude, enough plays make sizable fortunes for their owners to lure others to seek public favor.

To present an idea of the cost of producing a typical play in the legitimate theatre, the World Almanac has had recourse to the balance sheets of producers. A typical non-musical comedy, using one set of scenery and employing good actors but avoiding names that are paid extra for their reputation, would incur the following expense before the curtain goes up on the premiere:

Advance advertising	$ 700
Costumes	1,500
Electrical and lighting equipment, lighting fee	2,000
Furniture and props	1,000
Producer's office expense, accounting, legal fees, etc.	2,500
Rehearsal salaries for cast, stage hands executive staff	4,500
Rehearsal expenses	500
Designing, building, painting scenery	6,500
Total	$19,200

Bonds covering two weeks' salary must be posted with the various unions, plus author's advance royalty.

After the play opens the following expenses are incurred every week without counting royalties to author or theatre rental:

Salaries	$ 4
Advertising	
Departmental bills	
Rental of equipment	
Office expense	
Taxes on salaries	
Insurance	
Total operating cost	$ 5

Royalties are based on a minimum of 5% on first $5,000; 7½% on the next $2,000, and 10% all over, of the box office receipts. Theatre rent is based on 35% of the gross receipts, against guarantee to the theatre of $3,500 a week or mo

Many incidental charges cannot be applied equ ly to all productions. It is not customary to music between the acts nowadays because of extra expense. However, a theatre which has contract with the musicians' union, must use minimum of four men when there is a play at theatre, and share this cost with the producer the same basis as receipts are shared. If the pr ducer does not need musicians, the theatre a the producer must come to some agreement abo this expense. If the musicians are not used, h salary must be paid. If a theatre does not ha a regular contract with the musicians, and a pr ducer who wishes to have music rents the house penalty rate, at least one-third higher than t regular rate, is paid to the musicians. If the auth of the play should have prescribed the playing a record off-stage, the producer must hire at le four musicians at the regular union scale, whet they play or not.

Extraordinary feat in reducing avoirdupois reported by the Saturday Evening Post, July 1949, of dancing comedian Ray Bolger, star of Where's Charley: "This 12-minute dance s is so exhausting that Ray loses between 3 and 5 pounds each night."

Opera and Concert Season, 1948-49

METROPOLITAN OPERA, NEW YORK

Metropolitan Opera Assn., New York: The regular 16-week subscription season began Nov. 29, 1948, ended Mar. 19, 1949, included 117 operas in 113 performances, plus one mixed bill for the Milk Fund. There were 25 different operas in four languages. Nine works were returned to the repertory: L'Amore dei Tre Re, L'Elisir d'Amore, Falstaff, Gianni Schicchi, Mignon, Le Nozze di Figaro, Pelleas et Melisande, Salome. The only opera in English was Britten's Peter Grimes (four performances). Other operas:

In French—Carmen, Louise, Pelleas et Melisande, Mignon.

In German—Salome, Die Goetterdaemmerung, Parsifal, Siegfried, Tristan, Die Walkuere.

In Italian——L'Elisir d'Amore, Lucia di Lammermoor, L'Amore dei Tre Re, Le Nozze di Figaro, Gianni Schicchi, La Boheme, Madama Butterfly, Barbiere di Siviglia, Aida, Falstaff, Otello, Rigoletto, La Traviata, Il Trovatore.

Events of the opening night, Nov. 29, were related for the first time on television.

During Holy Week, April 12-16, seven performances were given, including two of Parsifal. In Philadelphia the Metropolitan presented nine operas. Between the close of the regular New York season and Holy Week the company gave 24 performances in Baltimore, Boston, Cleveland and Rochester.

After the Holy Week performances the company embarked on the longest tour in its history, in cooperation with S. Hurok and the National Concert Artists Corp. Two special trains carried artists and chorus (90); orchestra (88); ballet (40), technical staff and stage crew. Scenery, wardrobes and accessories filled 20 baggage cars. The company scheduled 61 operas at Atlanta, Memphis, Dallas, Los Angeles, Denver, Des Moines, Minneapolis, Bloomington, Ind., Lafayette, Ind., and St. Louis, in the order named. The Greater Los Angeles Plan, Inc., sponsor of the operas there reported attendances of over 5,000 for a number of performances, making a total of 69,846 paid admissions and a gross income of $311,464.43 for 14 performances.

Sudden death, so often the basis of operatic tragedy, became reality on tour when John Garris, tenor, was found murdered in an Atlanta street, April 21, 1949.

Edward Johnson Resigns

Edward Johnson who joined the opera company in 1922 and became general manager in May, 1935, resigned his office to take effect June 1, 1950. The board on May 25, 1949, chose Rudolf Bing to succeed him. Mr. Bing is a Vienna-born naturalized Briton, who has been artistic director of the Edinburgh festival and general manager of the Glyndebourne Opera Co. in England.

Fritz Reiner joined the staff of conductors and Fausto Cleva, Thomas Mayer the musical staff. Aubrey Hitchins became ballet master. Debuts who appeared for the first time with the Metropolitan were Anne Bollinger, Marilyn Cotton, Gertrude Ribla, Ljuba Welitsch, Jean Brownlee, Madeira, Paul Franke, Frank Guarrera, Italo Tajo and Lubomir Vichegonow.

In spite of partial freedom from property taxes (theater, not offices, exempted), the Metropolitan Opera continues to incur deficits. The report of the 1947-48 season, made public in 1949, showed income revenue of $3,024,688.78 and a deficit of $33,357.08. To meet the deficit for 1949-50 the Metropolitan Opera Guild conducted a successful drive for $250,000.

Cost of Producing Opera

The cost of America's major opera enterprise is shown in these figures from the 1947-48 report:

Income included $1,734,946.91 from New York performances; $819,806.39 from tours; $197,738.77 from broadcasting; $129,003.33 from building rent and $126,928.63 from concessions.

Expenses for salaries were: artists and conductors, $721,455.98; orchestra, $588,737.43; chorus, $215.25; ballet, $68,026.50; executive and clerical staff, $176,648.74; stage departments, $522,072.56; wardrobe and scenic departments, $74,679.27.

Winners of the Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air for 1949 were Lois Hunt, 23, soprano of Philadelphia, and Denis Harbour, 29, bass-baritone, of Sudbury, Que., Canada.

NEW YORK CITY OPERA CO.

New York City Opera Co. opened its 11th six-week season Mar. 24, 1949, gave 33 performances and closed May 1 at New York City Center. Attendance was approximately 85,000, 3 per cent larger than that of the fall, 1948, season, which ran eight weeks. Director was Laszlo Halasz. Final performance was the premiere of Troubled Island, music by William Grant Still, text by Langston Hughes, dealing with the career of the Negro liberator of Haiti, Dessalines. Julius Rudel conducted.

Operas sung included Aida, La Traviata, Tosca, Madama Butterfly, Marriage of Figaro, La Boheme, Cavalleria Rusticana, I Pagliacci, Don Giovanni, The Old Maid and the Thief, The Medium and Carmen. Conductors included Thomas P. Martin, Jean Morel, Joseph Rosenstock, Lee Shaynen, George Balanchine was ballet choreographer.

The fall, 1948, season of 8 weeks (Oct. 6-Nov. 28) brought as new singers to the company Richard Bonelli, Alberta Masiella, Leona Scheunemann, Lillian Shelby, Dorothy MacNeil, Muriel O'Malley, Frances Bible, Laszlo Szemere, Luigi Velucci, Lawrence Winters and John Tyers.

Revival of Chicago Opera

Following the fall season the company opened in Chicago Dec. 1 with Salome for 18 performances, (closed Dec. 21) at the invitation of the Chicago Citizens Committee for Opera, Mayor Martin H. Kennelly chairman. A fund of $40,000, of which the Chicago Music Foundation raised $25,000, was guaranteed and the foundation made good the small deficit. Performances took place in the Civic Opera house. Arrangements were made to give three weeks of opera in Chicago in December, 1949, following the fall season of eight weeks in New York, opening Sept. 29.

The New York City Opera Co. was projected by Fiorello La Guardia, late mayor of New York, and Newbold Morris, now chairman of the board of the City Center of Music and Drama, the executive body of the opera company. It opened Feb. 21, 1944, with borrowed scenery and costumes, and now has a repertory of 28 operas.

SALMAGGI OPERA, NEW YORK

Popular Price Grand Opera, Inc., Alfredo Salmaggi, artistic director, gave 36 performances of 16 different operas at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Brooklyn, N. Y., from Sept. 11, 1947 to May 7, 1948. Revivals were Giordano's Andre Chenier, Rossini's Moses and Mascagni's L'Amico Fritz. The repertory also included Carmen, Faust, Hansel and Gretel, La Boheme, Madama Butterfly, Tosca, Aida, Il Trovatore, La Forza del Destino, La Traviata, Rigoletto, Cavalleria Rusticana and I Pagliacci. The Brooklyn season was followed by 12 outdoor performances at Triborough Stadium, Randall's island, New York, June 18 to Sept. 3, 1949. The fall season began Oct. 1, 1949.

SAN CARLO

San Carlo Opera Co., Fortune Gallo, director, opened its spring 1949 season at Center Theatre, New York, May 4 for 16 performances after completing its 38th annual tour. Operas: Aida, Madama Butterfly, La Traviata, Carmen, Il Trovatore, Rigoletto, La Boheme, Tosca, Barber of Seville, Cavalleria Rusticana, I Pagliacci, Faust. Carlo Moresco, conductor.

LEMONADE OPERA, NEW YORK

Lemonade Opera, New York, N. Y., gave its first performances of three operas in English at Greenwich Mews Playhouse in 1947; its name refers to the custom of serving lemonade between acts. In 1948 it played six nights a week for 17 weeks, June 1 to Sept. 25, giving 51 performances of The Duenna, by Prokovieff, first time in the United States; 36 of Mozart's Don Giovanni and 11 of a combination bill of La Serva Padrona of Pergolesi and Hansel and Gretel of Humperdinck. At Easter, April 20-23, 1949, it gave four performances of Hansel and Gretel. On June 7 it opened its third season with the American premiere of Joseph Haydn's The Man in the Moon, English libretto by John Gutman from Goldoni, and added Down in the Valley, by Kurt Weill and Mendelssohn's The Stranger, closing a 16-week run Sept. 22, total 90 performances. Its first fall season was scheduled to open Sept. 28 with Hansel and Gretel and Down in the Valley, continuing its repertory with four performances a week.

CINCINNATI

Cincinnati Opera Assn. gave its 28th season of summer opera at Opera Pavilion, Zoological Gar-

dens, June 26 to Aug. 6, 1949, with 36 performances of these 16 operas: Aida, La Boheme, Madama Butterfly, Andrea Chenier, Faust, Don Giovanni, Lohengrin, Love of Three Kings, Masked Ball, Rigoletto, Salome, Samson and Delilah, Tristan and Isolde, La Traviata and Il Trovatore. Artists from Metropolitan Opera included Varnay, Swarthout, Roman, Jessner, Harshaw, Altman, Conley, Jagel, Kullman, Tucker, Vinay, Lazzari, Tajo, Singher, Valentino and Weede. Members of the chorus were chosen from the Metropolitan. Music by Cincinnati Symphony orchestra, with conductors Fausto Cleva, Paul Breisach, Wolfgang Martin, Thomas Mayer, Antonio dell'Orefice and Mario Mazzoni. Ballet was headed by Prideaux and Arlova. Oscar F. Hild is managing director.

NEW ORLEANS

New Orleans Opera House Assn.: Oct. 7, 1948 to May 7, 1949, two performances each of Lucia di Lammermoor, La Boheme, Otello, Tristan and Isolde, Carmen, I Pagliacci, Secret of Suzanne, La Traviata. Walter Herbert, general director and conductor; artists included Rivera, Gonzalez, Menkes, Svanholm, Flagstad, Harshaw, Jagel, Janssen, Swarthout, Shelby, Thompson, Steber, etc.

PHILADELPHIA LA SCALA

Philadelphia La Scala Opera Co. sang 12 operas in Philadelphia, opening with Rigoletto, Oct. 22, 1948. Also performed were Il Trovatore, La Gioconda, La Traviata, Carmen, La Boheme, Lohengrin, Madama Butterfly, Cavalleria Rusticana, I Pagliacci, Tosca, Fedora and Aida. Fedora had not been heard in Philadelphia since 1923. The company gave five performances in Baltimore and eight in Detroit. A. Victor Pelosi, brother of the artistic director, Francesco Pelosi, who died Aug. 2, 1948, is general manager.

PITTSBURGH

The Pittsburgh Opera, Inc., Richard Karp, artistic and musical director, gave 10 performances of five different operas at Syria Mosque, Pittsburgh, Pa., between Nov. 11, 1948, and April 23, 1949. The operas were Carmen, The Barber of Seville, La Traviata, La Boheme and Rigoletto. Leading roles were sung by stars of the Metropolitan Opera, including Swarthout, Jobin, Lenchner, Martini, Pechner, Lazzari, Conner, DiStefano, Cassel, Albanese, Weede, Peerce and Lazzari. Also starred were Carlos Alexander, Graciele Rivera, Adelaide Bishop, Mario Binci, Eva Likova.

SAINT LOUIS

St. Louis Municipal Opera, 31st season, June 9 through Sept. 5, 1949, gave 87 performances in the open-air theatre in Forest Park. Only two performances were cancelled by rain. Attendance records were broken for season and individual performances; season, 898,448, an increase of 77,403 over 1948; single performance, 12,016, set by Roberta, Aug. 14. In 31 years the opera has played to 19,630,255 persons. The season will show a profit, although operating costs have risen. Light operas produced were The New Moon, Bloomer Girl, The Fortune Teller, The Firefly, The Chocolate Soldier, Bitter Sweet, Irene, The Vagabond King, Roberta, The Red Mill, Song of Norway. The opera has 1,500 seats available free of charge every night, and except for box seats all admission fees are under $2. Paul Beisman is manager.

SAINT PAUL

Saint Paul Civic Opera Assn.; Sept., Oct. and Dec., 1948, three performances of the double bill, The Telephone and I Pagliacci, and three of Mignon. Principals included Shorbund, Daniels, Fredericks, Shelby, Perkins, Leech, Loomis, Markow, Cooper, Johnson, Wiener, Bomar, Lloyd, Pegors. Leo Kopp, conductor; E. A. Furni, Mgr.

SAN ANTONIO

Symphony Society of San Antonio presented its fifth grand opera festival in the Municipal Auditorium Feb. 12, 13, 19 and 20, 1949. Operas were Il Trovatore, Der Rosenkavalier, La Boheme, Lohengrin. Stars included Rose Bampton, Dorothy Kirsten, Novotna, Bjoerling, Mack Harrell, John Tyers, Walter Cassel, Hertha Glatz, Leslie Chabay, Lloyd Harris. Musical Director, Max Reiter. For the 1950 opera season the society scheduled Carmen, La Traviata, Tristan and Isolde and the Marriage of Figaro, the latter in English with an all-American cast.

SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco Opera Assn. gave 48 performances in the 1948 season, which opened Sept. 14 in the War Memorial Opera House. There were 30 performances at home and 18 on tour, with 14 in Angeles, and the rest in Sacramento, San Jose Bakersfield. Operas included Falstaff, Mar Meistersinger, La Forza del Destino, Cavalle Rusticana, I Pagliacci, Boris Godounoff, Carm Madama Butterfly, Elixir of Love, Siegfried, Traviata, La Boheme, Il Trovatore, Otello, Giovanni, Rigoletto, Barber of Seville, and Gioconda. For the 1949 season the opera scheduled to open in San Francisco Sept. 20 close in Los Angeles, Nov. 6, with 39 performan of 12 operas.

BERKSHIRE FESTIVAL

The 1949 Berkshire Festival of the Boston Sy phony Orchestra, at Tanglewood, between Le and Stockbridge, Mass., drew crowds of 25,000 certain days of the five-week program, July Aug. 14. Serge Koussevitzky conducted 10 sy phony concerts; Leonard Bernstein and Elea de Carvalho also conducted. Soloists were Leon Pennario, Alfred Zighera, Sylvia Marlowe, Lu Foss, William Kroll, Joseph de Pasquale, Clau Arrau, E. Power Biggs, Jascha Heifetz, Gre Piatigorsky, Janice Moudry, David Lloyd, Jar Stagliano. Two operas were given: Iphigenia Tauris, by Gluck, and Albert Herring, by Ben min Britten (premiere). The festival for 1950 scheduled to run five weeks beginning in J with Charles Munch and Serge Koussevitzky co ducting.

CARNEGIE HALL, NEW YORK

During the principal part of the New York c cert season, Oct. 1, 1948 to May 1, 1949, Carne Hall played host to 633 concerts, recitals and me ings, attended by 728,371 persons. Musical eve in the main hall numbered 292, attendance 373,7 in the recital hall, 161, attendance, 25,619. Eve in the main hall included recitals by many of world's most accomplished violinists, pianists vocalists; concerts by important symphony chestras with such conductors as Toscanini, mandy, Walter, Mitropolus, Stokowski, Kous vitzy, Munch, etc.—even a boy conductor, Ferru Burco.

There were travel lectures, religious servi political meetings, vaudeville benefit shows, m night jazz concerts, the funeral service for Stephen S. Wise and five performances in one w of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, by both the N York Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New Y and the Boston Symphony Orchestra. In the rec hall were offered debuts, dance recitals, plays children, dramatic productions, lectures and poet

TOWN HALL, NEW YORK

The Town Hall, 123 West 43d St., New Yo N. Y. is one of the most influential forums for presentation of new talent. It has been the st ping-stone to fame for many artists. From N 1, 1948, through April 30, 1949, its auditorium used for 581 events, with an attendance of 420,

Town Hall sponsored events, 115, were led America's Town Meeting of the Air, Tuesdays (E p.m., E. S. T.) on WJZ and the American Bro casting Co. network.

Musical events numbered 364, with an attenda of 262,892, New York debuts numbered 91, tendance 50,395. Musical events also included vocal soloists, 48 vocal groups, 13 mixed vocal instrumental programs, 77 piano soloists, 27 vio ists, 8 celloists, 4 performers on the harpsich and a number of other instrumental events.

TOSCANINI BROADCASTS

Of national scope and importance was the 19 49 season of the N. B. C. Symphony orches (National Broadcasting Co.). The season inclu 23 concerts, 16 of which were conducted by Art Toscanini. His programs were given Oct through Dec. 11, 1948, and Feb. 12 through A 2, 1949. Two guest conductors directed the ot seven weeks. Ernest Ansermet conducted Dec. 25 and Jan. 8. Guido Cantelli conducted Jan 22, 29 and Feb. 5. Cantelli, aged 28, made American debut.

Highlights of Toscanini's concerts included six-week cycle of the music of Johannes Brah from Oct. 23 through Nov. 27. The opening c cert featured Vladimir Horowitz, pianist. Ot soloists in the series were Mischa Mischakoff, v linist; Frank Miller, cellist, and Joseph Kahn Arthur Balsam, pianists. The Robert Shaw Ch ale also participated. The other major event Toscanini's season was the presentation of complete opera, Aida, in two parts on March and April 2, 1949. This performance was televis Leading singers were Herva Nelli, Eva Gustavs Giuseppe Valdengo and Norman Scott.

FASHIONS, 1949

Women Prefer Pencil Silhouette to New Look; Rich Evening Fabrics

Source: Fairchild Publications, Inc.

e slim, comparatively short, pencil silhouette
ppriated the fashion picture, taking over
letely from the long and ample exaggera-
of the 1947-48 New Look. Tubular skirts for
me, with curve-of-the-calf lengths (12 to 14
:s from the floor, depending on individual
it) replaced billowing models which had
erly swung to the ankles. Padless shoulders,
necks and stand-up collars carried the
ght, slender line to a new complementary
ire of short, flat almost boyish curls. Hats
-rmed with close-fitting shapes and mini-
l trimmings, either draped sharply over one
le, worn cap-like or pulled snugly to one
In a generous version of the beret.

spite such basic simplicity, however, details
varied and permitted the utmost in feminin-
nd imagination. Close knife pleats, tiny hem-
slits, diversified pocket interest and scissor
s, relieved day-light frocks, while floor-
ing flanges, kite folds, full overskirts, peplums
flowing ends, and even long trains en-
d fitted skirts for late afternoon and eve-

The more formal necklines were revealing
trapless bodices continued to be popular.

t lines for winter were massive, either up
down from the waist. Shoulders, innocent
ds, were accentuated by tabs, wings or folds,
special attention was paid to enormous
away sleeves, huge collars and flaring hem-
As shown in these artifices, the new spare
ette did not curtail materials.

the first time in many seasons, black ceased
top fashion, though it was still in the
ng. Navy blue took precedence to the extent
even furs were dyed in its various deep
s. For contrast, there were warm mink
s, bright reds, delicate mauves and lavend-
ream taupes, gold lamés, pale topaz, plaids
eable colors and the gamut of pastel shades.
ns against such backgrounds were dainty
than bold.

rics for summer were supple and sheer, with
voile and chiffon taking top place, soft
second and organdy rather a poor third.
s and woolens launched a new cycle of cas-
ualness for Fall and Winter sports clothes, while velours, camel hair and chinchilla cloth were used for heavy top coats, their luxury softness topped by lavish collars of fur.

Knitted fashions returned to the 1949 picture with more assurance than in any previous season because machine knits had finally achieved the perfection of those made by hand, with scarcely a difference to be noted. Sweaters for morning, afternoon and evening, as well as for the college campus (where the Sloppy Joe look had been replaced with neatness and a degree of chic), were provided with a whole new bag of tricks—tucks, contrasting skirts and, after sundown, elaborate embroidery.

Cocktail, dinner and evening fabrics were rich and romantic. Chinese brocades, stiff taffeta and faille, lustrous velvets, slipper and upholstery satins and damasks with Oriental, fruit and flower patterns, glorified simple lines and gave authority to the more complex.

In shoes, 1949 made a further bid for the closed toe with only half success. Platform shoes, despite a tendency to relinquish them entirely, also remained, though in moderation. High heels conceded in some measure to lower ones because of the shorter skirt, but the ballet slipper was definitely discarded. Whatever the last or style, however, materials ranged from the durable suede, calfskin and reptile to satin and velvet. To match the new "plush" look, colors were both bright and delicate, with, of course, the usual variation in blacks and browns.

One innovation from France came down to final defeat on the resort beaches of America, despite several years of widespread and persistent publicity. It was the Bikini bathing suit originally designed by a Paris house. Fashioned from no more than half a yard of material (two halves of a square handkerchief for the bottom with matching arrangement for the top) it was not only rejected but prohibited in many places. Hollywood after several attempts at re-design, eventually compromised on a brief but nonetheless comparatively modest affair, all in one piece.

Men's Fashions Emphasize Comfort and Light Weight Clothing

Source: Esquire; Finchley

culine fashions finally achieved a slogan of
own for 1949. It was the "bold look" and it
troduced in flamboyant neckwear (although
pensive hand-painted tie had been replaced
nt designs), shirts of solid pastel shades,
-colored, wide-ribbed socks, footwear with
crepe or red rubber soles, and massive jewel-
clip, key chain and cuff links.

of the major changes, however, was the
concession to comfort in the light weight
als used in everything from sports clothes
ning dress. Rayon and cotton blends, soft
s and tweeds, unfinished and clear-faced
ds had all been woven with an eye to the
who worked and relaxed indoors.

s in suits and topcoats continued with but
variations. The double-breasted suit with
ll lapels, buttons set low and worn without
won steady popularity over the single-
d model. Overcoats, some, in the luxury
of finest cashmere, either lacked shoulder
gs entirely or had greatly modified ones. A
our-pocket jacket met with cold response
e only preference for such an extra was
in the outside change pocket, with flap
el finish.

all the "gold look" in color at least had
way to the demands of good taste. Where
had been made in definite pastels, they
ow of the softest ivory tones in color, with
stitching on widespread collars. Ties were
ight, but the designs were conservative and
again conventional. Spring suitings of light tans, blues and greys had darkened to "charcoal" blues, browns and greys. Fine stripes and blends shared equal honors with single colors. Hats of the Homberg, snapped brim style had wider brims and came in soft green as well as brown and grey.

Nylon shirts—For the ordinary consumer, the price was still two high and he had to be content with cotton broadcloth; to the man who could afford it, the fact that it could be laundered without pressing meant much less than its collars "blistered" and its freshness lost quickly; to the fashion conscious, the nylon shirt could only be purchased in white. There were only two possible backers without reservation; the bachelor who did his own laundry, and the traveller whose time was limited and whose baggage had to be light. There was no doubt as to the failings of nylon for ties, and in underwear its worth was also questioned.

The drop in the pound sterling must have some definite effect on the men's fashion market. While the war years sent even top trade from Savile Row and Bond Street to Fifth Avenue, devaluation of the pound (Sept. 19) might move it right back again. Certainly it had an immediate effect on such articles of apparel as sweaters from England and Scotland, Argyle socks, linen handkerchiefs and imported necktie silks. It left the retailer with such stocks bought and paid for six months previously at the high rate of $4.03 to the pound now forced to sell to eager customers at reduced prices to meet the new low exchange of $2.80.

H. L. Mencken, author of The American Language, an encyclopedic study of the language spoken in the United States, announced in the New Yorker, Oct. 1, 1949, that research proves O. K. was invented in the presidential campaign of 1840 and signified Old Kinderhook, the place of Martin van Buren, the Democratic candidate. The first meeting of an O. K. Club was in New York Mar. 24, 1840. The slogan O. K. spread quickly over the country. Mr. Mencken says origin was traced by Allen Walker Read and displaces all earlier explanations that it stood for Correct", or started in the Civil War, or was Choctaw, as Woodrow Wilson believed.

FOUNDATIONS, PUBLIC TRUSTS AND FUNDS IN UNITED STATES

	Founded	Original Endowment	Assets	Expe
The Rockefeller Foundation	1913	$182,814,480	$122,280,016	$396,9
General Education Board	1902	129,209,167	14,959,243	285,6
Carnegie Corporation of New York	1911	125,000,000	170,687,520	210,0
A. W. Mellon Educational & Charitable Trust	1930	100,000,000	30,326,890	83,7
Charles Hayden Foundation	1937	50,000,000	50,000,000	13,6
The Duke Endowment	1924	40,000,000	75,753,528	71,1
W. K. Kellogg Foundation	1930	31,970,000	47,531,830	23,6
Ford Foundation	1936	25,000,000	215,210,258	18,3
Julius Rosenwald Fund	1917	20,000,000	(Fund dissolved)	(Fund d
Russel Sage Foundation	1907	15,000,000	14,850,000	20,5
Horace H. Rackham & Mary A. Rackham Fund	1933	12,500,000	(Fund dissolved)	(Fund d
The Buhl Foundation	1928	12,483,151	12,495,664	5,8
Children's Fund of Michigan	1929	12,100,000	4,109,539	14,5
Juilliard Musical Foundation	1920	12,000,000	Omitted	Omi
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	1910	10,000,000	11,241,166	22,2
Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching	1905	10,000,000	14,096,015	55,6
Carnegie Institution of Washington	1902	10,000,000	59,639,224	46,0
Commonwealth Fund	1918	10,000,000	50,237,489	48,6
Spelman Fund for New York	1928	10,000,000	(Fund dissolved)	(Fund d
Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation	1929	7,000,000	7,664,573	3,6
Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation	1936	7,000,000	10,488,841	2,3
Cranbrook Foundation	1927	6,682,055	8,172,709	13,6
Carnegie Hero Fund Commission	1904	5,000,000	Omitted	7,1
Wieboldt Foundation	1921	4,460,777	5,093,563	5,1
Baron de Hirsch Fund	1891	3,800,000	3,492,973	Omi
Jane Coffin Childs Memorial Fund for Medical Research	1937	3,500,000	4,437,266	1,2
John Simon Guggenheim Foundation	1925	3,000,000	26,417,081	4,8
John and Mary R. Markle Foundation	1927	3,000,000	16,995,108	11,1
Milbank Memorial Fund	1905	3,000,000	10,244,625	14,4
Permanent Charity Fund	1915	2,836,553	8,512,879	6,5
American Foundation	1925	2,000,000	Omitted	Omi
Southern Education Foundation	1937	2,310,728	3,157,887	7,3
Mayo Association	1919	1,863,079	31,540,082	14,3
Kresge Foundation	1924	1,557,376	79,445,952	8,4
Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation	1924	1,185,000	4,528,000	3,5
New York Foundation	1909	1,000,000	10,000,000	7,6
World Peace Foundation	1910	1,000,000	1,051,809	On

The American Foundation, Philadelphia 7, Pa., was established in 1925 by Edward W. Bok to engage in charitable, scientific, literary and education activities and to promote the welfare of mankind. A prize of $10,000 is conferred each year upon that man or woman living in Philadelphia, its suburbs or vicinity, who during the preceding year shall have performed or brought to its culmination an act or service calculated to advance the best interests of the Philadelphia community.

The Babe Ruth Foundation was established in 1947 as a charitable, educational and philanthropic organization, and is dedicated to the interests of the youth of America. Funds raised will be used to provide improved techniques and facilities for treatment of children suffering from cancer. The secretary, Mr. Melvyn Gordon Lowenstein, 25 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y.

The Baron de Hirsch Fund, New York 16, N. Y., was founded in 1891 with an endowment of $3,800,000, its purpose being the Americanization and assimilation of Jewish immigrants, their instruction in trades and agriculture. The chief activity today is the support of the Jewish Agricultural Society whose aim is to encourage and advance farming by Jews in the United States. Assets at last report, $3,492,973.

The Buhl Foundation, Pittsburgh, Pa., aims to stimulate the advancement of human welfare by experiment, demonstration, and research. Principal grants have been to existing agencies or especially established agencies for promotion of nationally significant programs in the Pittsburgh district in regional economic, social, and historical research, higher education and research in the natural sciences. The Foundation financed the building of Chatham Village to demonstrate the commercial practicability of building for long-term investment and management of large-scale garden home communities, and to promote new and higher standards in urban "white-collar" housing. Buhl Planetarium and Institute of Popular Science, opened in 1939.

Carnegie Corporation of New York, New York 18, N. Y., was established by Andrew Carnegie for advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States and the British Dominions and Colonies. The present program includes the advancement of education through whole or partial support of specific undertakings in institutions of higher education, organizations and agencies devoted to general education in national interests and international affairs, and in carefully planned enterprises which give promise of new knowledge through research; studies which may point to better conditions; demonstrations, regional or national, or how new knowledge may be applie

The Carnegie Endowment for Interna Peace, Washington, D. C., aims "to haste abolition of international war." Activities Endowment are of an educational nature a conducted through the issuance of publica arrangements for lectures and meetings dividuals and groups in this and other co to advance the cause of peace among na hasten the renunciation of war as an instr of international policy, to encourage and pu methods for the peaceful settlement of in tional differences, and for the increase ternational understanding and concord, and in the development of international law.

The purposes of the **Carnegie Foundation f Advancement of Teaching,** New York 18, N include providing "retiring pensions witho gard to race, sex, creed, or color, for teach universities, colleges and technical schools United States and Canada" and "in gene do and perform all things necessary to enco uphold, and dignify the profession of the te and the cause of higher education" in countries. For these purposes the Foundatio paid retiring allowances to 3,116 former te and pensions to 1,538 widows. Through its sion of Educational Enquiry it has studie reported upon numerous problems of higher cation in the United States and Canada.

The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, Pittsb Pa., aims "to place those following pe vocation, who have been injured in heroic to save human life, in somewhat better pos pecuniarily than before, until again able to In case of death, the widow and children, or dependents, to be provided for until she rema and the children until they reach a self-supp age. For exceptional children exceptional may be made for exceptional education. Gra sums of money may also be made to hero heroines as the Commission thinks advis each case to be judged on its merits. A medal be given to the hero, or widow, or next o which shall recite the heroic deed it comm ates, that descendants may know and be of their descent. The medal shall be given fo heroic act, even if the doer be uninjured, an a sum of money, should the Commission such gift desirable."

The Carnegie Institution of Washington, W ington 5, D. C., encourages investigation, res and discovery, and the application of knowled the improvement of mankind, and desires t vance fundamental research in fields not nor covered by other agencies, and has organize own departments of research in astronomy, h

strial sciences, in the biological sciences and storical research.

e Chicago Community Trust, Chicago, Ill., similar trusts, was established not for profit for better conservation and use of charitable funds. Assets are held in trust of Chicago s; incme is distributed under supervision of tizens' Committee. Charitable and welfare utions, colleges and universities of the Chicago n are chief beneficiaries.

e Children's Fund of Michigan, Detroit, Mich., founded by the late U. S. Senator James ens "to promote the health, welfare, and hap- s of the children of the State of Michigan lsewhere in the world." Principal and earn- are to be spent within 25 years from the of the gift. Work is confined to Michigan, e the Fund carries on directly local public h organization, health education, pediatric s in rural areas, oral hygiene, eye correction, guidance through mental hygiene, and medi- esearch. The Fund makes grants to other ies.

e Jane Coffin Childs Memorial Fund for al Research, New Haven 11, Conn., was ished in 1937 by the late Starling W. Childs Miss Alice S. Coffin as a gift in trust to Yale rsity. The purpose of the Fund is primarily edical research into the causes, origins, and nent of cancer. In case the Board of Man- and the Board of Scientific Advisers of the should decide at any time that the causes, s, and treatment of cancer had been suffi- y determined, the Fund may be devoted to ch into some other unsolved problem of ine or into some other field of science. The s operations include grants to institutions in ountry and abroad for support of research ts of particular investigators; fellowships aining in fields that bear on cancer; aid in l publications on research aspects of cancer; ponsorship of conferences on cancer.

Cleveland Foundation, Cleveland 13, Ohio, munity trust, was organized for the perman- dministration of funds placed in trust for educational or charitable purposes to bene- abitants of Cleveland and vicinity and other unities within Ohio as designated by donors. the first such foundation organized. Illust- purposes are: assisting public charitable or ional institutions; promoting scientific re- for the advancement of human knowledge e alleviation of human suffering; providing rships to young people of slender means; f the sick, aged and helpless; care of needy women and children; improvement of living orking conditions, providing facilities for ion; aids to hospitals, libraries, museums, s and colleges.

Commonwealth Fund, New York 22, N. Y., unded in 1918 by Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness xpanded by further gifts from her and Edward S. Harkness. Most Fund gifts ade for the promotion and maintenance of through medical research and medical edu- public health and hospital services in rural s, and mental health services. It also offers ships to British students for post-graduate n the United States, publishes books grow- of or furthering its supported activities, akes occasional philanthropic grants.

brook Foundation, Bloomfield, Mich., estab- in 1927 with an endowment of $6,682,055 eorge G. and Ellen S. Booth, to be devoted completion of the religious, educational and l projects begun by the founders.

Duke Endowment, Charlotte, N. C., was hed by James Buchanan Duke to pro- 'the needs of mankind along physical, and spiritual lines" in the South. Duke ity is a beneficiary. Other schools in the as also receive funds. Other objectives of st are the maintenance of hospitals, and e of superannuated Methodist preachers phans. To the original endowment was 10,000,000 and two-thirds of the estate.

Elk National Foundation, Boston 8, Mass., ablished in 1928. Functions under consti- amendment adopted by the Grand Lodge B. P. Order of Elks. Its purpose is to uch charitable, educational and benevolent s of the Order as the Trustees may de- Capital assets as of April 30, 1949, were 09; expenditures, $362,050.

Faurice and Laura Falk Foundation, Pitts- 2, Pa., confines activity to the financing of e research studies of economic problems g development of American industry, trade ance as the basis for improvement of the welfare of the people of the United States. s not itself conduct research. It makes o outside research organizations for specific studies. Organizations receiving such grants are required to report their findings.

The Henry C. Frick Educational Commission, Pittsburgh, Pa., was set up in 1909 in Pittsburgh for the improvement of teaching in the city's public schools. The original fund was later increased to $2,500,000, by Mr. Frick.

The Lou Gehrig Memorial Fund, established in May, 1949, is an integral part of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, 270 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y. The Fund has been most successful in beginning to arouse the attention of the public towards the problem of multiple sclerosis, and, together with the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, aims to "stimulate, co-ordinate, and support research into, and to obtain and disseminate information respecting the causes, prevention, alleviation and cure of multiple sclerosis and other diseases of the nervous system; to aid individuals who are in any way disabled as a result of such diseases; and to make grants of money from the funds of the Corporation, to individuals and to lawfully established agencies for the purpose of carrying out the foregoing objectives, and for the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, alleviation or cure of multiple sclerosis or other nervous diseases.

The General Education Board, New York 20, N. Y., was endowed by John D. Rockefeller with the stated object of "promoting education within the United States of America, without distinction of race, sex or creed." The present program, concentrating on education in southern states, gives consideration primarily to quality of education, especially graduate work, and aid to a few strong educational centers. It emphasizes instruction in fields related to economic development of the South; aids research in social and natural sciences, humanities and agriculture; promotes training of personnel and improvement of library service. Through state governments and other agencies, it aids development of undergraduate schools and helps reinforce teaching and personnel in public schools.

The Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, New York 5, N. Y., was established in 1927, as a sanitarium and hospital at Warm Springs, Ga., to aid those suffering from the after-effects of infantile paralysis, and is a training center for professional workers in the field of treatment of poliomyelitis after-effects. Assets as of Sept. 30, 1948, were $2,142,840; expenditures, $1,042,658.

The Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation, New York 5, N. Y., has for its objects "the promotion, through charitable and benevolent activities, the well-being of mankind throughout the world."

The Ford Foundation, Detroit 21, Mich., a nonprofit corporation, was organized under the laws of the State of Michigan (Jan. 13, 1936) for receiving and administering funds for scientific, educational and charitable purposes, all for the public welfare. It has been financed by contributions.

The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, New York 17, N. Y., grants fellowships to citizens and permanent residents of the United States, to assist research in any field of knowledge and creative work in any of the fine arts. Fellowships are awarded to men and women who have demonstrated unusual capacity for productive scholarship or unusual creative ability in the fine arts. They are granted for varying periods, depending on the amount of time needed by the Fellows for the work they propose. The stipends granted Fellows are normally $3,000 a year. Fellows may go to any part of the world where their work can best be done. A limited number of Fellowships are also offered, for work in the United States, to Canadians and, on its Latin American Fellowship plan, to Puerto Ricans, and citizens of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The Charles Hayden Foundation was founded in 1937. Administrative offices, 25 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y. Charles Hayden gave his residuary estate to establish this foundation to assist needy boys and young men, stating in his will that he was "firmly convinced that the future of this nation . . . depends in no small part upon the young men of the United States and that if they receive proper training in boyhood and youth . . . and are encouraged in the manner of right and proper living . . . we shall rear a nobler race of men who will make better and more enlightened citizens, to the ultimate benefit of mankind." The Founder was particularly interested in boys' clubs, boys' camps, and similar projects dealing with underprivileged boys, and for the time being most of the Foundation's activities are devoted to that type of aid. As the will suggests, preference is given to the metropolitan areas of Boston and New York.

The Heckscher Foundation for Children, New York 28, N. Y., was founded in 1921 by August Heckscher. The first 24 years of the Foundation's operations were carried on in its own building at 1 East 104th Street, for recreation and education for children in the neighborhood. Present activities include the distribution of new clothing and milk to needy families; donations to organizations, hospitals, nursery schools, school lunch rooms and recreational programs. Special gifts of equipment are also made. The Foundation's financial position is not made public.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, 4400 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., is a national, non-profit research association for the advancement of health in industry. Studies are conducted by the Foundation's staff of physicians, chemists and engineers, for the prevention of industrial diseases among workmen and for the general improvement of working conditions. The Foundation serves as an informational exchange. Research grants are made to other institutions.

The James Foundation, incorporated in Missouri in April, 1941, in accordance with the wishes of the late Lucy Wortham James, is financed by The New York Community Trust. It serves as an administrative agency for a program of charitable projects, principally in Phelps and Crawford Counties, Mo. Its assets at December 31, 1948, were $99,959, and its expenditures $138,432.

Juilliard Musical Foundation, New York 5, N. Y., was set up by Augustus D. Juilliard to aid in completing the musical education of worthy students; also to provide musical entertainment for the general public.

The W. K. Kellogg Foundation, of Battle Creek, Mich., was founded in 1930. During its first 12 years the Foundation's operations were largely local or regional to promote the health, education and welfare of mankind, but principally of children and youth, directly or indirectly, without regard to sex, race, creed, or nationality. During World War II, the Foundation revised its program to direct as large a part of its resources as possible into activities contributing to the war effort. Since the end of hostilities, this expanded scope has been maintained. Present activities are in the fields of medicine, education, dentistry, nursing, public health and hospital administration.

The Sister Elizabeth Kenny Foundation, Minneapolis 2, Minn., was founded in 1943, to combat poliomyelitis through the application of the most effective diagnostic and treatment techniques, as developed by Sister Kenny, and to perform research into the nature of the disease and its prevention. A broad and comprehensive medical and public information program is maintained. Scholarships are provided for qualified registered nurses and physical therapists who receive Kenny technician training. Activities are financed entirely by public contributions. Assets in April, 1949, $1,148,386; expenditures, $4,813,017.

The general purposes of the **Kresge Foundation,** Detroit, Mich., as set forth in the declaration of trust by S. S. Kresge, are: "The purposes for which this Foundation is created are the promotion of eleemosynary, philanthropic and charitable means of any or all of the means of human progress, whether they be for the benefit of religious, charitable, benevolent or educational institutions or public benefactions of whatsoever name or nature."

The John and Mary R. Markle Foundation, New York City, limits its activities to grants to institutions in support of specific projects primarily in medicine in the area of the United States and Canada. Sums are being appropriated to "Scholars in Medical Science," as part of a program to keep young doctors on teaching and research staffs of medical schools.

The Mayo Association, Rochester, Minn., was founded in 1919 by Dr. W. J. Mayo and Dr. C. H. Mayo, for the advancement of medical education and research; to aid and advance the study and investigation of human ailments and injuries, and the causes, prevention, relief and cure thereof, the study and investigation of problems of hygiene, health and public welfare, and the promotion of medical, surgical and scientific learning, skill, education and investigation; to engage in and conduct and to aid and assist in medical, surgical and scientific research in the broadest sense.

The A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust of Pittsburgh, Pa., Washington 6, D. C., is located in Pittsburgh, Pa., and was founded by Andrew W. Mellon by deed of trust dated Dec. 30, 1930, which provides that the Trust is to be administered and operated exclusively for the benefit of such religious, charitable, scientific, literary, and educational purposes as shall be in furtherance of the public welfare and tend to promote th doing and well-being of mankind, or for t of the United States, any state, territory, political subdivision thereof, or the Dist Columbia, for such exclusively public purp the Trustees shall determine. The Trustee adopted a general policy to devote the rem funds of the Trust to educational and cha projects, institutions, and purposes in and Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Milbank Memorial Fund, New York, was established and endowed by Mrs. Eli Milbank Anderson in 1905 as a memorial father and mother, Jeremiah and Elizabet Milbank. The general purpose of the Fund improve the physical, mental and moral co of humanity and generally to advance cha and benevolent objects." Mrs. Anderson in her gifts from year to year until they amou $9,315,175 at the time of her death in 192 Fund assists official and private agencies and tutions in the field of public health and me education, social welfare and research. En is given to activities which are preventive than palliative.

The National Foundation for Infantile Pa New York 5, N. Y., was founded in 1938 by lin D. Roosevelt to lead the fight against in paralysis. Funds are derived from voluntar tributions during the annual March of Dim the last two weeks of January. Half of the raised goes to the National Foundation for its national program of scientific research, tion and emergency aid in epidemics. The I is retained by chapters for care and treatm polio patients and for epidemic aid. The through recognized health and welfare age

The National Foundation does not maint own research laboratory, but makes of money to institutions throughout the c for investigations on the cause, preventio cure of polio. Since its establishment the N Foundation had authorized, as of De 1948, $41,781,531. As of that date assets we 943,688, of which $6,193,305 was authoriz specific projects; expenditures totaled $43,8

The New York Community Trust, New City, a composite charitable foundatio cludes 100 philanthropic funds ranging less than $1,000 to more than $1,000,000. lished in 1924 its resources at the close were $18,201,629. Outpayments in that year $649,910, and cumulative appropriations $7,005,850. Grants in 1948 came from 70 me funds and went to 227 agencies in 24 states

Largest among the year's allocations were to St. Mary's Hospital for Children, $83,650 Community Service Society; $55,665 to the tion Army, $35,000 to Mercer University, Ga., $33,325 to the United Jewish Appeal, to the Visiting Nurse Service of New York, to the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies York, and $14,373 to the United Hospital Fu

The New York Foundation, New York 5, receives and maintains a fund or func applies the income thereof to altruistic pu charitable, benevolent, educational or oth within the United States.

The Nutrition Foundation, New York 17, organized by food and related manufactu develop and support a comprehensive re and educational program in the science of tion. Contributions as of May 31, 1949, $3,346,700; the amount expended for gran 947,348, which latter amount includes commi for future years.

The Permanent Charity Fund, Boston, was organized in that city in 1915 to accep to the fund, the principal to be held i and income each year to be applied to cha purposes. The committee consists of 7 re of Massachusetts and no person seeking or public office is eligible. The first funds, r in 1917, amounted to $2,836,553.

The Pew Memorial Foundation, Philadel Pa., was created in 1948 in the memory of N. Pew, founder of the Sun Oil Company, a wife, Mary Anderson Pew. Their four c formed the Foundation with a gift of 880,000 of the Sun Oil Company common stock. It i operated exclusively for religious, charitab entific, literary or educational purposes. The tors may expend, distribute, use and apply principal or income, whether derived from devise or bequest.

Phelps-Stokes Fund, New York 17, N. corporated in 1911, to improve housing tions in New York City and to encourage pr education for underprivileged people.

e Elisabeth Severance Prentiss Foundation ed by the late Mrs. Prentiss, was established rust in January, 1939; became operative on leath in January, 1944. Trustee, The National Bank of Cleveland, P. O. Box 7556, Cleveland io. General purposes of the Foundation are, in to promote medical and surgical research; te and advance activities designed to promote c health; aid hospitals and health insti- ns in Cuyahoga County (Ohio) that are or- ed and operated exclusively for public, chari- purposes; improve methods of hospital agement and administration, and to aid in the lishment and support of plans or programs ned to make hospital and medical care avail- to individuals of all classes.

e Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation was estab- d in 1936 by Richard J. Reynolds, Mrs. Mary ock and Mrs. Nancy Reynolds Bagley, for char- e, civic and eleemosynary purposes within the of North Carolina, by a grant of all the prop- received by them from the estate of their late er, Zachary Smith Reynolds. Since its organi- n the Foundation has made annual grants to North Carolina State Health Department for uration and maintenance of a campaign for ontrol of venereal disease in the State. For this se a total of $1,541,000 has been contributed. ributions for other charitable, civic and other osynary purposes since organization have nted to $809,000, and administrative expenses 2. Since July 1, 1947, the Foundation has ed its income to Wake Forest College for that e's program of enlargement and relocation in rn North Carolina near Winston-Salem.

The permanent purpose of The Rockefeller dation, New York 20, N. Y., is "to pro- the well being of mankind throughout world." Its program is the advancement of ledge, with emphasis at present upon certain c fields: Medical sciences (psychiatry); natur- ences (experimental biology); public health lopment of general public health activities and and control of certain diseases); social sci- (projects contributing to the understanding of tant social problems and to the development sonnel and method), the humanities (efforts g to raise the general cultural level and to te cultural interchange between countries). t to a limited extent in public health, the dation is not an operating organization. Its ties are confined to the support of other ies and to the training, through post-doctoral ship, of competent personnel in the various of knowledge.

Damon Runyon Memorial Fund, New York Y., incorporated on Feb. 18, 1947. As of 1, 1949, the Fund had collected $2,700,000 xpended $2,300,000 to 47 institutions in 25 . These grants included 36 Damon Runyon al Research Fellowships, 20 grants-in-aid, 0 institutional grants. Its entire resources voted to research in the field of cancer. It ot maintain or support any clinical facilities es it operate any laboratories of its own.

ell Sage Foundation, New York 10, N. Y., reated by Mrs. Russell Sage in 1907, as morial to her husband. Its purpose is "for provement of social and living conditions erica." Its departments give special attention lies in the social work field and to research social sciences.

Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, New York Y., makes grants-in-aid to fully accredited ional institutions of recognized standing. currently being made are to: the University lifornia, the University of Southern Cali- American University, University of Denver, ersey State Teachers College at Montclair, e Massachusetts Institute of Technology aching institutes in economics and other s; the University of Chicago for its Round of the Air; the University of Florida, e American Association of Colleges for r Education for experimental projects in economics. The Foundation recently made of $4,562,500 to the Memorial Hospital for eatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases of rk for the erection and maintenance of the Kettering Institute for Cancer Research.

The Southern Education Foundation, Atlanta 5, Ga., was formed in 1937 by the consolidation of the Peabody Education Fund (1867), the John F. Slater Fund (1882), the Anna T. Jeanes Fund (1907), and the Virginia Randolph Fund, a small fund raised by the Jeanes Teachers through the Southern States. It is not chartered but is an integral part of and administered by the Southern Education Foundation. The original endowment of these funds was $2,310,728. The foundation cooperates with public and private school officials and others in improving educational and living conditions, with special regard for the needs of the Negro race in the Southern States of the United States.

The Spelman Fund, New York 22, N. Y., chartered 1928, expended approximately $15,000,000 on improvement of methods and techniques in public administration. It was dissolved in the fall, 1949.

Sugar Research Foundation, New York 5, N. Y., was organized June 10, 1943, by cane and beet sugar producers and processors, and sponsors research at leading universities and laboratories on the role of sugar in the diet and in the fields of chemistry, biochemistry, microbiology and medicine. The Foundation's Laboratory, located at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., provides courses and conducts fundamental research in carbohydrate chemistry. By grants-in-aid to university laboratories, totaling more than $1,000,000, and by annual prize awards administered by the National Science Fund, exploratory studies into nutritional properties and industrial uses of sugar are encouraged.

The Twentieth Century Fund, New York 18, N. Y., was founded and endowed by the late Edward A. Filene to promote better "economic, industrial, civic and educational conditions in the United States." Since 1937-1938, all the resources of the Fund have been devoted to its own program of scientific research and public education on current economic problems.

The Westchester Welfare Foundation (New York State) a group of funds for application in that county, is administered as part of the New York Community Trust.

The Wieboldt Foundation, Chicago 7, Ill., was founded in 1921 to benefit worthy charitable institutions by gifts and donations of property "provided, however, that all such gifts, donations or distributions of any kind shall be given for the benefit of an indefinite number of persons, either by bringing their hearts under the influence of education and religion, or relieving their bodies from disease, suffering or constraint, or by erecting or maintaining public building or works or otherwise lessening the burdens of Government."

The Helen Hay Whitney Foundation, New York 21, N. Y., was established in 1947 "to promote basic research in rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease," and has been conducting a survey throughout the country of facilities and programs for the care of those suffering from this disease entity. Capital assets total $5,000,000. Total expenditures to date for grants-in-aid, fellowships, etc., total $388,839.

The Woodrow Wilson Foundation, New York 21, N. Y., was created in 1922. Awards are made from time to time to those who have rendered meritorious service to democracy, public welfare, liberal thought or peace through justice. It carries on an educational program for the furtherance of these ideals and has published and made available texts of official documents of the interwar periods, from Wilson's 14 Points to the Yalta Conference, and reprints quarterly a bibliography of current material on World Organization. The Foundation houses and supports the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library, containing all League of Nations documents and its Commissions, those of the International Labor Organization, the Permanent Court of International Justice, the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, and the United Nations.

The World Peace Foundation, Boston 8, Mass., was founded in 1910 "to promote peace, justice and good will among nations." The Foundation seeks to increase public understanding of international problems by an objective presentation of the facts of international relations.

Two of the oldest popular cures for snoring, according to Dr. James F. Bender, director of the National Institute for Human Relations and author of How to Sleep, are still in wide use. men stop snoring, at least for a time," he declares, "if you whistle softly to them while they Those who snore with mouth wide open stop it when you drop a piece of soap into the mouth culprit." Dr. Bender also advises wives not to be hasty in their judgments if the husband cries ary!" or some other woman's name in his sleep. He may be dreaming about a companion of arten days, suddenly recalled to his subconscious memory.

POSTAL INFORMATION

Mail and Money Order Rates

As of July 1, 1949, there was a total of 41,607 post offices throughout the United States and Possessions. Of this number, 2,521 were First Class, 5,797 Second Class, 12,790 Third Class, and 20,499 Fourth Class. There were 32,412 rural routes covering 1,465,198 miles in the 48 States and District of Columbia.

I—U. S. DOMESTIC MAILS

First-Class (limit 70 pounds), 3¢, including that for local delivery, except "drop letters" and other first-class matter, when mailed at offices where letter-carrier service is not established, provided there is no service by rural or star route carriers—1¢ for each ounce or fraction.

Postal Cards: Single cards, 1¢; reply (double) cards, 2¢.

Special Delivery—On first-class matter (in addition to regular postage), 15 cents to 2 lbs.; 25 cents, from 2 lbs. to 10 lbs.; 35 cents when more than 10 lbs. On matter other than first-class, up to 2 lbs., 25 cents; from 2 lbs. to 10 lbs., 35 cents; over 10 lbs., 45 cents. For special handling (4th class matter only) 15 cents to 2 lbs.; 20 cents from 2 lbs. to 10 lbs.; 25 cents over 10 lbs.

Air Mail—Six cents an ounce or fraction thereof, up to and including 8 ounces:

1. Within the Continental United States, including all Dependencies and places where the United States mail service is operated.

2. Within or between any of the Territories or Dependencies of the United States.

3. To or from members of the armed forces of the United States stationed outside the continental United States whose address includes an Army post office number or a fleet post office designation; also to or from civilian personnel authorized to receive mail through such Army or Navy post offices. (**Note**—Only letters in their usual and ordinary form not weighing in excess of 8 ounces (except official mail) may, at the present time, be accepted for transmission by air mail to overseas APOs and Navy post offices except an APO in care of Postmaster, New Orleans, La., or Seattle, Wash.)

Over 8 ounces, consult Air Parcel Post Service table. The use of air-mail stamps on other than air mail is not permissible. Air mail should be conspicuously endorsed immediately below the stamps, above the address "Via Air Mail."

Postal Cards—Air mail, 4 cents, for domestic use only.

Air Parcel Post Service:

The following zone rates apply to domestic mail weighing over 8 ounces, fractions of a pound being charged as a full pound. Rates, based on the 8 postal zones applicable to 4th-class (parcel post) mail are:

Zone and (miles)	1st pound over 8 ounces	Additional pounds
	cents	cents
1 and 2 (to 150)	55	4
3 (150-300)	60	8
4 (300-600)	65	14
5 (600-1,000)	70	24
6 (1,000-1,400)	75	33
7 (1,400-1,800)	75	45
8 (over 1,800)	80	65

Exceptions

The rate of 80 cents for first pound (over 8 ounces to 1 pound) and 80 cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof shall be charged on parcels transported by air between continental United States and Territories and possessions falling in the 4th delivery zone, etc., including overseas A.P.O.'s and Fleet Post Offices, and United States naval vessels stationed in foreign waters if foreign port is used as part of address.

All parcels sent via Air Parcel Post must be prominently endorsed "Via Air Mail", and bear the name and address of the sender.

Second-Class Mail—No limit of weight is prescribed for second-class matter mailed by publishers or registered news agents. Includes newspapers and periodicals bearing notice of entry as second-class matter. When sent unsealed by the public, by other than the publisher or a agent, the rate of postage is 1c for each 2 oun fraction thereof, or the fourth-class rate, w ever is lower, such postage being computed on separately addressed copy or package of dressed copies and not on the bulk weight.

Third-Class Mail—Limit 8 ounces. Circular merchandise, except seeds, plants, etc., 2 first 2 ounces, 1 cent each additional ounce.

Books (including catalogs) of 24 pages or seeds, plants, etc., 1½ cents for each 2 ounc

Bulk rate: Circulars and merchandise (no than 20 lbs. or 200 pieces) 14 cents per lb., mum 1 cent each. Books and catalogs of 24 or more, seeds, plants, etc. (20 lbs. or 200 p 10 cents per lb., minimum 1 cent each.

Minimum 3rd-class charge for pieces of od or form, 3 cents. Annual fee for mailings of class matter at bulk rate, $10 per calendar

Controlled Circulation Periodical Publicati 10 cents per pound or fraction, but not less 1 cent per piece (no minimum weight).

Special handling—A special service that fo class parcels may receive the most expedi handling and transportation practicable. matter is accorded the same handling as sp delivery matter, but is not delivered by mess at the office of destination. Such parcels ar livered on regular scheduled trips. Rates fo service are in addition to the regular postage and are: For parcels weighing not over 2 pc 15 cents; over 2 pounds and not more th pounds, 20 cents; over 10 pounds, 25 cents.

Fourth-Class (Parcel Post)—Over eight o Limit of size 100 inches, length and girth comb Limit of weight, 70 pounds. All mailable n not in first or second class. For parcels subj regular fourth-class zone rates (except c books, catalogs, etc.), consult those tables.

New surface parcel post rates effective Ja 1, 1949:

Zone and (miles) 8 oz. to 70 lbs.	1st lb.	2 to 10 lbs.	11
	cents	cents	ce
Local	10	1	
1-2 (to 150)	12	2.1	
3 (150-300)	13	3	
4 (300-600)	14	4.5	
5 (600-1,000)	15	6	
6 (1,000-1,400)	16	7.5	
7 (1,400-1,800)	17	9.5	
8 (over 1,800)	18	11.5	

Zone and (miles) 8 oz. to 10 lbs	First pound	Addit pou
	cents	cen
Local	7.5	
1-2 (to 150)	8	
3 (150-300)	9	
4 (300-600)	10	
5 (600-1,000)	12	
6 (1,000-1,400)	13	
7 (1,400-1,800)	14	
8 (over 1,800)	15	

Fourth-cass (parcel post) matter must be r at a post office, branch post office, named, bered, or lettered station, or delivered to a or other carrier duly authorized to receive matter. Such matter cannot be mailed at a post office cars.

Books: First pound 8 cents; 4 cents each tional pound up to 70 pounds (limit).

Library Books: First pound 4 cents; 1 cent additional pound up to 70 pounds (limit).

Money Order Fees—The fees for issuing m orders are:

From $0.01 to $5.00 .....
From $5.01 to $10 .....
From $10.01 to $50 .....
From $50.01 to $100 .....

Postal Notes. May be purchased at all and second-class post offices in the United in amounts from 1 cent to $10 inclusive. of 8 cents is charged for each postal note.

Registered Mail

The registry fees, wihch are in addition t

ar postage, and the limits of indemnity for, are as follows:

For Registry Indemnity

exceeding $5	$0.25
eding $5 but not $25	.35
eding $25 but not $50	.40
eding $50 but not $75	.45
eding $75 but not $100	.50
eding $100 but not $200	.60
eding $200 but not $300	.70
eding $300 but not $400	.85
eding $400 but not $500	1.00
ding $500 but not $600	1.10
ding $600 but not $700	1.20
ding $700 but not $800	1.30
ding $800 but not $900	1.40
ding $900 but not $1,000	1.50

registered mail having a declared value in s of the maximum indemnity covered by the ry fee paid there is an additional fee, as rs:

	Cents
more than $50	2
than $50 but not over $100	3
than $100 but not over $200	4
than $200 but not over $400	6
than $400 but not over $600	7
than $600 but not over $800	8
than $800 but less than $1,000	10

he excess of the declared value over the maxi- indemnity covered by the registry fee paid 000 or more, the additional fees for each or part of $1,000 on articles destined to within the several zones applicable to -class matter shall be as follows:

	Cents
delivery and within first zone	11
ry within the second zone	12
ry within the third zone	14
ry within the fourth zone	15
ry within the fifth or sixth zones	16
ry within the seventh or eighth zones	18

l matter without intrinsic value for which lemnity is provided may be registered at the um fee of 25 cents.

INSURED MAIL

for insurance of domestic mail matter of ird and fourth classes:

t of Insurance	Insurance fee Cents
$0.01 to $5.00	5
$5.01 to $10.00	10
$10.01 to $25.00	15
$25.01 to $50.00	20
$50.01 to $100	25
$100.01 to $200	30

ECT-ON-DELIVERY MAIL (Unregistered)

D. fees on domestic collect-on-delivery mail third and fourth classes and sealed do- mail matter of any class bearing postage first-class rate:

t of C.O.D. charges or t of insurance desired	C.O.D. fee Cents
$0.01 to $2.50	20
$2.51 to $5.00	25
$5.01 to $25.00	35
$25.01 to $50.00	45
$50.01 to $100.00	55
$100.01 to $150.00	60
$150.01 to $200.00	65

LECT-ON-DELIVERY MAIL (Registered)

on C.O.D. service for registered sealed do- mail of any class bearing postage at first- ate, amount collectible and limit of in- y payable:

	Fee, including registration
cent to $10.00	.55
10.01 to $50.00	.70
50.01 to $100.00	.90
100.01 to $200.00 (limit of collections)	$1.15

indemnity in excess of $200 is desired, fees estic registered C.O.D. mail are:

anity Limit:	
200.01 to $300	$1.20
300.01 to 400	1.25
400.01 to 500	1.30
500.01 to 600	1.35
600.01 to 700	1.40
700.01 to 800	1.45
800.01 to 1000	1.55

or effecting delivery of domestic registered, or C.O.D. mail, to addressee only, or to ressee or order .20

e for demurrage on domestic collect-on- , per day .05

is a fee of 5 cents for notifying the sender or his representative of inability to deliver a C.O.D. article.

Senders' Return Receipts—For domestic registered and insured mail when requested at the time of mailing, 5 cents. When requested subsequent to the time of mailing, 10 cents. When requested showing to whom, when, and the address where the article was delivered, 31 cents.

Postal Savings—One dollar will open an interest-bearing account. Any person ten years of age or over may start an account. A married woman may deposit in her own name. Any number of dollars may be deposited, and at any time, until the balance to the credit of the depositor amounts to $2,500.

II—INTERNATIONAL MAILS

Rates for countries listed: Regular mail, 5 cents for first ounce or fraction, 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction; 3 cents each ounce or fraction. Air mail, rates indicated are for each half ounce or fraction.

Rates for countries not listed: Regular mail, 5 cents for first ounce or fraction, 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction. Air mail, 25 cents for each half ounce or fraction.

Country	Regular	Air mail
	cents	cents
Albania	5	15
Algeria	5	15
Andorra	5	15
Anguilla	5	10
Antigua	5	10
Argentina	3	10
Aruba	5	10
Ascension Island	5	15
Australia	5	25
Austria	5	15
Azores	5	15
Bahamas	5	10
Balearic Islands	5	15
Barbados	5	10
Barbuda	5	10
Belgium	5	15
Bermuda	5	10
Bolivia	3	10
Bonaire	5	10
Brazil	3	10
British Guiana	5	10
British Honduras	5	10
British Virgin Islands	5	10
Bulgaria	5	15
Canada	3	6 (a)
Chile	3	10
China	5	25
Colombia	3	10
Corsica	5	15
Costa Rica	3	10
Cuba	3	8
Curacao	5	10
Cyrenaica	5	15
Czechoslovakia	5	15
Denmark	5	15
Dodecanese Islands	5	15
Dominica	5	10
Dominican Republic	3	10
Ecuador	3	10
Egypt	5	15
England	5	15
Estonia	5	15
Ethiopia	5	25
Falkland Islands	5	10
Faroe Islands	5	15
Finland	5	15
France	5	15
French Guiana	5	10
Germany	5	15
Gibraltar	5	15
Great Britain	5	15
Greece, inc. Crete	5	15
Grenada	5	10
Grenadines	5	10
Guadaloupe	5	10
Guatemala	3	10
Haiti	3	10
Honduras (Republic)	3	10
Hong Kong	5	25
Hungary	5	15
Iceland	5	15
India	5	25
Iran	5	25
Iraq	5	25
Ireland, Republic of	5	15
Israel, State of	5	25
Italy	5	15
Jamaica	5	10
Japan	5	25
Korea	5	25
Latvia	5	15
Lebanon (Republic)	5	25
Leeward Islands	5	10
Libya	5	15
Liechtenstein	5	15
Lithuania	5	15
Luxemburg	5	15

Country	Regular	Air mail
	cents	cents
Madeira Islands	5	15
Malta	5	15
Martinique	5	10
Mexico (a)	3	6
Monaco	5	15
Montserrat	5	10
Morocco	5	15
Netherlands	5	15
Nevis	5	10
Nicaragua	3	10
Northern Ireland	5	15
Norway	5	15
Panama	3	10
Paraguay	3	10
Peru	3	10
Philippines	3	25
Poland	5	15
Portugal	5	15
Redonda	5	10
Rumania	5	15
Saba	5	10
St. Christopher	5	10
St. Eustatius	5	10
St. Kitts	5	10
St. Lucia	5	10
St. Martin	5	10
St. Pierre & Miquelon	5	7 (a)
St. Vincent	5	10
Salvador, El	3	10
San Marino (Republic)	5	15
Scotland	5	15
Spain	3	15
Surinam	5	10
Sweden	5	15
Switzerland	5	15
Syria	5	25
Trieste, Free Territory of	5	15
Trinidad	5	10
Tripolitania	5	15
Tunisia	5	15
Turkey	5	15
Turks Island	5	10
Uruguay	3	10
U.S.S.R.	5	15
Vatican City State	5	15
Venezuela	3	10
Wales	5	15
Windward Islands	5	10
Yugoslavia	5	15

(a) Rate is for each ounce or fraction

Post Cards—Central and South America (except European possessions), Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Andorra, Spain, and Philippines, 2c single, 4c reply-paid. Other countries, 3c single, 6c reply-paid.

Air-letter Sheets—Air letters, consisting of sheets which can be folded into the form of an envelope and sealed, are acceptable for dispatch by air mail at a uniform rate of 10 cents to all foreign countries. Sheets are sold at all post offices. No enclosures are permitted.

Air Parcel Post

Fees are based on an initial weight of 4 ounces or fraction, and each additional 4 ounces or fraction. For fees and weight limits of packages other than the following consult local postmaster:

Country	Initial 4 ounces or fraction	Each additional 4 ounces or fraction	We lir (lb
Australia	$1.62	$1.27	
Austria	1.05	.49	
Belgium	.98	.43	
Czechoslovakia	.88	.48	
Denmark (incl. Faroe Islands)	.97	.47	
Finland	.88	.51	
Germany	.95	.45	
Great Britain & No. Ireland	1.00	.41	
Ireland, Rep. of	.97	.37	
Italy	1.08	.50	
Netherlands	.89	.44	
New Zealand	1.82	1.17	
Norway (incl. Spitzbergen)	1.02	.47	
Portugal	.71	.44	(a)
Sweden	.85	.49	
Switzerland	.92	.46	
U.S.S.R.	1.66	.63	
Union of South Africa	1.31	.94	

(a) Weight limit on packages for Lisbo pounds.

All parcels sent via International Air Post should be prominently endorsed "Vi Mail" not only on the address side but o end and side. All parcels must bear the and address of the sender. Customs declar tags can be obtained from the postmaster

Due to varying rates and conditions, as v frequent changes, applicable to foreign cou it is important that a qualified postal em handle parcel post transactions, both regul air parcel post. Therefore, all such packa foreign destinations must be taken to the post office or to one of the larger classified s and handed to a postal clerk. Such parcels not be posted in a letter box.

Return Receipts—Except for insured parce dressed to Canada, return receipts will b nished only upon request therefor by the and upon payment of a fee of 5 cents fo receipt requested at time of mailing and 10 after mailing.

Reduced Postage Rate on Books to C Countries—The postage rate applicable to which do not contain any publicity or adve other than that appearing on the covers leaves, is 5 cents per pound or fraction when addressed to the following countrie gentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuad Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras (R of), Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay Uruguay, Venezuela. Limit of weight: 22 except for Peru, in which case it is 11 Dimensions: Same as for letters.

Printed matter for the blind—For all destinations, 1 cent each 2 pounds 3 ounces tion. Limit of weight—15 pounds, 6 ounce mensions—same as for letters.

United States Postage Stamps

Prior to the issuance of the first stamps, letters accepted by postmasters for dispatch were marked "Paid" by means of pen and ink or hand stamps of various designs. Such letters usually contained the town post mark and date of mailing.

United States adhesive postage stamps were first issued under act of March 3, 1847, and placed on sale at New York, N. Y., July 1, 1847. The series consisted of two stamps, one for 5 cents with a portrait of Benjamin Franklin, and one for 10 cents with a portrait of George Washington. Colors, light brown and black respectively.

Books of stamps were first issued April 16, 1900.

Coils of stamps were first issued February 18, 1908.

Postal cards were first issued May 1, 1873, under act of June 8, 1872.

Stamped envelopes were first issued in June 1853 under act of August 31, 1852.

Printed stamped envelopes were first issued in the Spring of 1865.

Newspaper wrappers were first issued in October 1861 under act of February 27, 1861.

Air-mail service was established May 15, 1918, between Washington, Philadelphia, and New York. The rate was fixed at 24 cents per ounce or fraction thereof, which included special-delivery service.

Postage stamps have been issued to honor all deceased Presidents of the United States from Washington to Franklin D. Roosevelt

Commemoratives Issued During 1949

Date	Stamp	Value	Fr
Mar. 3	Minnesota Territory Centennial	3c	St. Pau Min
Apr 12	Washington & Lee University	3c	Lexing Va.
Apr. 27	1st Gubernatorial Election in Puerto Rico	3c	San Ju P. R
May 11	Alexandria Va. Bicentennial	6c*	Alexan Va.
May 23	Annapolis Tercentenary	3c	Annap Md.
Aug. 29	GAR Final Encampment	3c	Indian Ind.
Oct. 7	Edgar Allan Poe	3c	Richm Va.
Oct. 7	Universal Postal Union	15c*	Chicag
Nov. 18	Universal Postal Union	10c	New C La.
Nov. 30	Universal Postal Union	25c*	Seattle Was
Dec. 17	Wright Brothers	6c*	Kitty H N. C

(*) Air mail stamp.

During 1948 twenty-nine commemorative were issued, including the New York Golden versary 5c air mail on July 31.

amples of merchandise—For all foreign destinations 1½ cents each 2 ounces or fraction, with minimum charge of 3 cents. Limit of weight—unces. Dimensions—same as for letters.

ommercial papers—To all foreign destinations, cents for each 2 ounces or fraction, with a imum charge of 5 cents. Limit of weight—unds, 6 ounces. Dimensions—same as for let-

nall packets—Three cents for each 2 ounces, a minimum charge of 15 cents per packet. t of weight—2 pounds 3 ounces. Dimensions me as for letters. (See Part II of the Official al Guide, for list of countries which accept l packets.) Small packets must bear the green l (Form C1), Form 2976. They must also be mpanied by the paper form of customs declara- (Form 2976-A), properly completed by the er and enclosed in the small packet. It is likewise permissible to enclose in small packet an open invoice reduced to its essential terms. Every small packet must be clearly marked on the wrapper by the sender with the words "small packet."

8-ounce merchandise packages—Packages of merchandise weighing 8 ounces or less for the countries mentioned under "Letters", 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, except that when the contents consist of seeds, scions, plants, cuttings, bulbs, or roots, the rate is 1½ cents for each 2 ounces or fraction. (This is not parcel post, must not have customs declarations attached and must not be sealed except when addressed for delivery in Canada, in which case such package should be marked "This may be opened for postal inspection if necessary." There is also an exception with respect to sealing in the case of C. O. D. 8-ounce merchandise packages for Mexico, which may be sealed.)

Postal Revenues and Expenditures

ar cal)	Cost of City Delivery	Post Offices	Extent of Post Routes	Paid as Compensation of Postmasters	Gross Revenue of Department	Gross Expenditure of Department	Ordinary Postage Stamps Issued
	Dollars	Number	Miles	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Number
...	.....	18,417	178,672	1,549,376	5,499,985	5,213,245	1,540,545
...	.....	28,498	240,594	2,552,868	8,518,067	19,170,606	216,370,660
...	1,230,079	28,492	231,232	4,673,466	18,879,537	23,977,391	468,118,445
...	2,363,693	42,989	343,888	7,708,407	33,315,479	36,537,433	875,681,970
...	7,976,202	62,401	427,990	13,753,096	60,882,098	66,282,862	2,219,737,060
...	14,512,190	76,688	500,989	19,112,097	102,354,579	107,764,937	3,998,544,564
...	31,683,591	59,580	447,998	27,521,013	224,128,658	230,010,140	9,067,164,886
...	74,932,540	52,641	433,668	40,108,080	437,150,212	454,420,695	13,212,790,033
...	146,531,671	49 063	503,410	52,850,087	705,484,098	803,700,086	16,268,856,071
...	161,184,553	44,315	541,514	49,238,362	766,948,627	807,732,865	16,381,427,297
...	167,330,137	43,806	550,951	50,285,165	812,827,736	836,945,548	16,381,321,410
...	174,442,231	43,638	560,093	51,438,430	859,817,491	873,956,528	19,492,121,339
...	190,558,153	42,680	545,128	58,563,759	966,227,289	952,541,660	19,123,977,153
...	206,569,486	42,161	549,093	63,874,562	1,112,877,174	1,068,984,365	19,106,191,157
...	214,255,451	41,779	559,943	72,544,479	1,314,240,132	1,145,101,184	20,239,986,294
...	246,909,526	41,750	562,500	89,695,172	1,224,572,173	1,353,653,679	19,180,426,775
...	287,355,593	41,759	609,900	88,977,850	1,299,141,041	1,504,804,841	19,542,256,985
...	308,975,942	41,695	640,329	86,540,046	1,410,971,284	1,687,759,479	20,432,059,035

POSTAL RECEIPTS AT LARGE CITIES

ar l.)	New York	Chicago	Philadelphia	Los Angeles	Boston	Detroit	St. Louis	Brooklyn
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
...	49,563,485	41,241,378	14,692,104	4,206,548	11,171,916	5,561,099	8,234,742	5,461,553
...	65,478,107	56,078,907	17,757,085	8,220,982	14,739,734	8,457,228	12,099,496	7,414,013
...	79,825,449	61,223,375	19,598,562	10,961,319	18,029,127	11,639,326	12,622,482	8,961,790
...	62,370,201	46,856,218	15,913,716	10,247,205	14 885,295	8,754,412	9,663 320	7,832,653
...	73,517,691	59,188,343	18,530,993	14,084,856	16,802,955	12,107,650	11,048,466	8,573,296
...	77,710,828	61,654,660	19,713,745	15,120,796	17,359,646	13,444,226	11,573,915	8,859,505
...	77,160,853	60,851,179	20,951,811	15,294,165	17,632,961	13,538,540	12,057,759	9,272,335
...	83,657,845	60,146,054	22,300,776	17,275,778	18,202,162	14,010,979	12,285,430	10,592,500
...	125,170,661	69,258,341	25,509,581	20,687,297	21,463,221	17,697,060	14,194,858	13,076,202
...	129,454,187	73,950,399	27,431,937	22,596,527	22,703,352	18,270,042	14,800,245	14,266,640
...	129,932,550	85,847,747	30,374,704	25,645,029	24,168,356	19,403,978	15,450,260	15,304,814
...	136,344,579	94,976,350	33,276,453	28,785,222	26,252,124	22,059,300	18,013,315	17,826,128
...	146,671,813	102,384,731	35,047,963	32,319,406	28,917,853	24,406,955	20,663,139	19,450,632

er cities (1948)—Washington, D. C., $31,201,508; San Francisco, $20,444,317; Cleveland, $17,699,918; s City, Mo., $16,067,085; Baltimore, Md., $12,194,097; Minneapolis, $12,779,427; Pittsburgh,),604; Cincinnati, $11,680,123.

TOTAL POSTAL SAVINGS ON DEPOSIT AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR

$167,323,260	1925..	$132,173,211	1931.	$347,416,870	1937.	$1,267,673,740	1943.	$1,577,525,610
157,276,322	1926..	134,178,558	1932.	,784,820,623	1938.	1,251,799,180	1944.	2,034,136,507
152,389,903	1927..	147,359,254	1933.	1,187,186,208	1939.	1,262,291,829	1945.	2,659,574,961
137,736,439	1928..	152,143,349	1934.	1,197,920,188	1940.	1,293,408,735	1946.	3,119,656,296
131,671,300	1929..	153,644,529	1935.	1,204,862,940	1941.	1,304,153,274	1947.	3,392,773,461
132,814,135	1930..	175,271,686	1936.	1,231,673,156	1942.	1,315,523,305	1948.	3,379,129,983

Postal Savings System

[In millions of dollars]

of th	Depositors' balances (1)	Assets					End of month	Depositors' balances (1)	Assets				
		Total	Cash in depository banks	U.S. Government securities					Total	Cash in depository banks	U.S. Government securities		
				Total	Direct	Guaranteed	Cash reserve funds, etc. (2)				Total	Direct	Guaranteed	Cash reserve funds, etc. (2)
Dec.	1,201	1,237	287	853	706	147	98	1944—Dec.	2,342	2,411	8	2,251	.....	.....	152
Dec.	1,304	1,348	36	1,224	1,078	146	88	1945 - Dec.	2,933	3,022	6	2,837	.....	.....	179
Dec.	1,314	1,396	26	1,274	1,128	146	95	1946—Dec.	3,284	3,387	6	3,182	.....	.....	200
Dec.	1,417	1,464	16	1,345	1,220	126	102	1947—Dec.	3,417	3,525	6	3,308	.....	.....	212
Dec.	1,788	1,843	10	1,716	1,716	....	118	1948—Dec.	3,330	3,449	7	3,244	.....	.....	198

tanding principal, represented by certificates of deposit. Does not include accrued interest due tanding certificates.

des working cash with postmasters, 5 per cent reserve fund and miscellaneous working funds easurer of United States, accrued interest on bond investments, and accounts due from late ters.

World Telephone Statistics

Source: American Telephone and Telegraph Company

TELEPHONES BY CONTINENTAL AREAS

Partly estimated, all data having been adjusted to January 1, 1948

Areas	Total telephones			Privately owned		Automatic (or dial)		Connect. Bell Syst
	Number (1,000)	% of total world	Per 100 population	Number (1,000)	% of total telephones	Number (1,000)	% of total telephones	Number (1,000)
North America[1]	2,717	4.5	4.2	2,384	87.7	1,560	57.4	2,686
United States*	34,867	57.5	24.2	34,867	100.0	20,850	59.8	34,854
South America	1,489	2.5	1.4	791	53.2	1,048	70.4	1,400
Europe	17,717	29.2	3.0	2,650	15.0	11,170	63.0	16,400
Asia	1,800	3.0	0.2	210	11.7	740	41.1	680
Africa	660	1.1	0.4	9	1.4	437	66.2	560
Oceania	1,350	2.2	1.3	99	7.3	820	60.7	1,340
World	60,600	100.0	2.6	41,010	67.7	36,625	60.4	57,920

[1]Less United States. [2]Less than 0.05 per cent do not connect.

*As of January 1, 1949, there were 38,205,000 telephones in the United States all privately o and all but 12,000 connecting with the Bell System, and an estimated 66,000,000 telephones fo world. June 30, 1949 estimate for the United States was 39,490,000.

TELEPHONES, BY COUNTRIES, JANUARY 1, 1948

Countries	Number	Countries	Number	Countries	Number	Countries	Nu
N. America:		Colombia	57,300	Hungary	106,768	Turkey	6
United States	34,866,758	Ecuador	10,000	Iceland	15,696	Other	2
Canada	2,213,400	Paraguay	4,900	Italy	958,813	**Africa:**	
Central America	53,300	Peru	43,000	Luxemburg	19,654	Algeria[1]	7
Cuba	91,800	Uruguay	73,367	Netherlands	575,995	Egypt[1]	9
Jamaica	9,701	Venezuela	48,800	Norway[2]	376,503	Morocco	4
Mexico	237,000	Other	4,744	Poland	192,156	Tunisia	
Newfoundl'd & Labrador	14,760	**Europe:**		Portugal	114,818	Union of So. Africa	3
Puerto Rico	31,988	Austria	305,311	Romania[1]	127,153	Other	8
Trinidad & Tobago	11,027	Belgium	534,780	Spain	509,993	**Oceania:**	
Other	54,300	Bulgaria	54,347	Sweden	1,450,478	Australia[2]	9
So. America:		Czechoslovakia	350,708	Switzerland	744,997	Hawaii	
Argentina	651,082	Denmark	617,586	United Kingdom	4,654,500	New Zealand[3]	3
Bolivia	7,800	Eire	59,753	Other	1,800,000	Philippine Republic	
Brazil	468,500	Finland	281,861	**Asia:**		Other	
Chile	119,500	France	2,108,140	China	244,028		
		Germany*	1,753,000	Japan[3]	1,195,238		
		Greece	62,900	Korea[1]	75,134		

[1]January 1, 1947. [2]June 30, 1947. [3]March 31, 1948.

*Excluding the Russian Zone of Occupation.

TELEPHONES IN LARGE CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1, 1949

(Population over 100,000)

NOTE: These areas are generally larger than the corporate areas of the cities they serve.

City	Number	City	Number	City	Number	City	Nu
Akron	131,246	East St. Louis	22,699	Milwaukee	230,352	Salt Lake City	
Albany	71,258	Elizabeth	38,308	Minneapolis	253,076	San Antonio	1
Alhambra	39,707	El Paso	34,738	Mobile	39,658	San Diego	1
Allentown	39,574	Erie	40,753	Montgomery	28,164	San Francisco	4
Atlanta	181,735	Evansville	47,405	Nashville	87,698	San Jose	
Augusta	27,850	Fall River	32,527	Newark	178,434	Santa Monica	
Austin	46,170	Flint	67,531	New Bedford	38,270	Savannah	
Baltimore	286,483	Fort Wayne	57,733	New Britain	25,586	Schenectady	
Baton Rouge	37,980	Fort Worth	103,600	New Haven	95,736	Scranton	
Beaumont	29,918	Fresno	48,503	New Orleans	189,723	Seattle	2
Binghamton	33,293	Gary	36,041	New York	2,768,567	Shreveport	
Birmingham	111,347	Glendale	36,438	Norfolk	69,357	Somerville	
Boston	288,947	Grand Rapids	91,461	Oakland	262,211	South Bend	
Bridgeport	73,268	Greensboro	28,536	Oklahoma City	104,644	Spokane	
Buffalo	235,152	Harrisburg	59,320	Omaha	104,941	Springfield	
Cambridge	44,686	Hartford	117,838	Pasadena	72,354	Stockton	
Camden	35,602	Houston	227,761	Passaic	42,383	Syracuse	
Canton	49,971	Indianapolis	194,923	Paterson	50,866	Tacoma	
Charleston, S.C.	27,136	Jackson	31,820	Pawtucket	31,037	Tampa	
Charleston, W.Va.	39,383	Jacksonville	65,522	Peoria	56,619	Terre Haute	
Charlotte	48,270	Jersey City	90,813	Philadelphia	696,027	Toledo	1
Chattanooga	61,768	Johnstown	23,602	Phoenix	55,552	Topeka	
Chester	27,705	Kansas City	248,597	Pittsburgh	372,258	Trenton	
Chicago	1,460,368	Knoxville	53,672	Pontiac	39,616	Tucson	
Cincinnati	225,131	Lansing	52,874	Portland, Me	38,904	Tulsa	
Cleveland	496,400	Lawrence	30,047	Portland, Ore	181,861	Union City	
Columbia	31,253	Lincoln	38,998	Providence	117,856	Utica	
Columbus, Ga	28,397	Little Rock	51,367	Reading	50,199	Waco	
Columbus, O	165,088	Long Beach	99,554	Richmond, Cal	19,627	Washington	4
Corpus Christi	33,221	Los Angeles	793,758	Richmond, Va	98,588	Waterbury	
Covington	40,991	Louisville	138,957	Roanoke	33,966	Wichita	
Dallas	195,245	Lowell	30,144	Rochester	132,602	Wilkes-Barre	
Dayton	121,459	Lynn	44,022	Rockford	44,821	Wilmington	
Denver	176,832	Macon	28,245	Sacramento	75,552	Winston-Salem	
Des Moines	78,042	Madison	43,825	Saginaw	37,089	Worcester	
Detroit	791,764	McKeesport	30,158	St. Louis	360,326	Yonkers	
Duluth	40,202	Memphis	131,302	St. Paul, Minn	139,024	York	
East Orange	50,159	Miami	157,416	St. Petersburg	30,977	Youngstown	

Proposed Federal and Private Health Insurance Projects

ays to safeguard the health of the American
le and extend present facilities for medical
became the subject of national debate in
On Jan. 4 President Truman appealed to
ress for the third time for the enactment of
ompulsory government health program. On
5 Senator James E. Murray introduced Senate
No. 5, the National Insurance and Public
th Act. Opposition was voiced by the Amer-
Medical Association and by the Bureau of
th and Hospitals of the National Catholic
are Conference, the National Conference of
olic Charities and the Catholic Hospital Ass'n.
submitted plans for voluntary health in-
nce and education. On April 22 President
man, in a special message to Congress, urged
enactment of "a nation-wide system of health
rance" with appropriations "on the pattern of
existing social insurance plans."

**revised National Health Insurance and Public
th Act** was introduced in the two chambers of
ress April 25, 1949 (Senate bill 1,679; House
epresentatives bill 4,312). Principal provisions:

yments for Training Personnel in medicine,
ng, dentistry, sanitary engineering, dental
ne, hospital administration, public health:
to $350 per student "up to average past en-
ent"; $800 to $2,400 per student "in excess
verage past enrollment" in professional and
eering schools, for 1950, 1951, 1952. Payments
o exceed 50% of costs of instruction. Author-
such sums as necessary to the states on the
of population and need for at least two
arships and maintenance, each recipient to
the state or the U. S. for one year for every
cademic years. Authorizes $15,000,000 yearly
administration expenses to support approved
plans for practical nurse training, under
Commissioner of Education.

nts for Research—U. S. Surgeon General to
lish national research institutes for diseases,
ling poliomyelitis, diabetes, rheumatism, ar-
s, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, epilepsy;
a national advisory council for each institute,
s-in-aid and 30 professional administrators.

pital Construction—Extends Public Health
e Act until June 30, 1957 (now 1941). Au-
es $150,000,000 yearly (now $75,000,000) for
als, including facilities for group practice,
d among states. Federal aid to be one-third
o-thirds of cost (now one-third). Authorizes
,000 for Surgeon General to assist states in
g up plans. Demands 20-year hospital use
buildings.

cial Appropriations—$35,000,000 a year for
years for income, operating expenses, etc.,
courage personnel to "settle in disppropor-
ely shorthanded areas." Provides $10,000,000
ar ending June 30, 1950 and $15,000,000 for
ing four years for 50 farmers' medical co-
tives, each to serve 5,000 persons or more,
al aid to be 50% of total first two years,
one-third. Also $10,000,000 for the year
g June 30, 1950, "and afterwards such sums
cessary" for National Advisory Council on
rch in Child Life, under Federal Security
inistrator. Also $25,000,000 for maternal and
health services and $25,000,000 for crippled children's services for the year ending June 30, 1950, "and afterwards such sums as necessary" for distribution by Federal Security Administrator to states. One provision authorizes "such sums as necessary" for distribution by Surgeon General to states for improvement of local and state public health services, covering prevention, treatment and control of all disease and publication.

What the Citizen Would Get—Prepaid personal health service including medical, dental, home nursing, hospital; laboratory services, including X-ray, radium, physiotherapy, optometry, chiropody, expensive drugs, eye-glasses. A patient may select his doctor, if hospital consents. "Any person who (1) has received at least $150 during the first four of the last six calendar quarters preceding the benefit year (exclusive of a total disability of 6 months); (2) who is entitled to an old age and survivors' insurance benefit or to a civil service retirement annuity; (3) is a dependent of a person eligible under (1) or (2), is eligible for benefits." Individuals not automatically insured, including those eligible for relief, may be covered through premiums paid by public agencies. Federal Social Security grants available.

National Health Insurance Board—Five members, including three appointed by President with concurrence of Senate at $12,000 for six years; Surgeon General and Commissioner for Social Security. Also national advisory Medical Policy council, 17 members. Authorizes $10,000,000 in 1952 and a maximum of $15,000,000 per year thereafter for board "to promote education in the provision or administration of personal health services."

Financing—Creates Personal Health Services account in Treasury; appropriates for 1952 and each year following: (1) 3% on earnings up to $4,800 a year; (2) sums equal to the estimated cost of furnishing dental and home nursing services; (3) any further sums required. In 1951, 1% of all wages for an initial reserve. Aggregate appropriations to the account pursuant to (1) and (2) in 1952-54 shall not exceed ½% and in 1955-57 1%, of the annual average of wages received. States to get 90% during 1952-54; 95% thereafter.

Also submitted to the Senate: the **Voluntary Health Insurance Act** (Senate bill 1,456, Sen. Hill) providing for appropriations to the states to encourage voluntary enrollment in prepayment plans, with employer participation and protection to persons unable to pay charges. Also the **National Health Act** (Senate bill 1,581; Sens. Taft, Smith, O'Donnell). Creates a National Health Agency; authorizes $50,000,000 to states for survey of needs on a 50% cost basis; appropriates $150,000,000 for first year, $200,000,000 for second, $300,000,000 for third to states with approved plans. Provides for state controlled non-profit voluntary insurance plans, with part payment by state. Appropriates $35,000,000 a year for state health services and prevention in schools; amends Public Health Service Act, increasing to $150,000,000 amount for construction of hospitals for each year through 1955. Provides help for medical training schools, with "no unreasonable restrictions against out-of-state students and no distinction on account of race or color, except where equivalent facilities are provided."

American Medical Association Proposals

program of the American Medical Associa-
for the advancement of medicine and public
" stipulated:

ral Department of Health—Would have as
ary a doctor of medicine, with cabinet status,
ombine all Federal health activities except
nilitary activities of the medical services of
rmed forces."

ical Research—A National Science Founda-
ould give grants for research to qualified
institutions.

ntary Insurance—Wider coverage and ex-
into rural areas. Aid through the states to
medically indigent" by the utilization of
ary hospital and medical care plans with
'administration" and supervision.

Medical Authority—A medical care au-
in each state, administering funds "with
representation of medical and consumer
t."

nsion of Facilities—New health centers and
l services, local in origin and control,
he National Hospital Survey and Construction Act; public or private administration.

Public Health—"Establishment of local public health units and services and incorporation in health centers and local public health units of such services as communicable disease control, vital statistics, environment sanitation, control of venereal diseases, maternal and child hygiene and public health laboratory services. Remuneration of health officials commensurate with their responsibility."

Mental Hygiene and Education, with aid to clinics. Health education programs, by state and local agencies, to publicize facilities.

Aged and Veterans—Rehabilitation of the aged and chronically diseased, increased medical care of the veteran in his own community by physician of his choice.

Industrial Medicine—Extension of safeguards in industries and prevention of accidents on the highway, at home and on the farm.

Medical Education—Support of medical, dental, nursing and other schools with funds free from political control.

Catholic National Health Program

The Bureau of Health and Hospitals of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, together with the National Conference of Catholic Charities and the Catholic Hospital Assn., published, March 25, proposals in opposition to the Government's compulsory health program. It declared the Government's plan might become an exclusive state system with a compulsory tax that would ruin private health agencies, including the Blue Cross, Blue Shield and all fraternals.

Federal Health Council under the Federal Security Administration, with similar councils at state and local levels.

Hospital Construction by Federal Grants, to be increased from present $75,000,000 a year to $200,000,000, matched by beneficiaries on a sliding scale, making possible 40,000 to 50,000 new beds. Subsidy not exceeding $25,000,000 to help defray expenses in scattered and rural areas.

Training Physicians, Dentists, Nurses—Aid to medical colleges up to 50% of salaries of teaching staff, about $10,000,000; grants for equipment, $50,000,000; fund for loan scholarships at $1,000 a year—$10,000,000 repayable after graduation in ten years' time and five years' federal service; Federal commissions of $2,500 to doctors in difficult areas, fund $5,000,000. Medical research fund, $25,000,000. Dentists likewise, fund $15,000,000. Nurses, $250 a year for tuition and $250 for living costs, with a pledge of three-year service; fund, $25,000,000 a year. Commissions to nurses in r areas, fund $10,000,000. Professional person fund $12,500,000. Practical nurses' training, $12,500,000.

Community Health Centers, under local di tion, where needed; fund, $25,000,000 a year.

Financing—Out of general funds, not ta

Prepayment Insurance—To stimulate enrollm in voluntary insurance systems, amendment income tax law permitting deduction of premi up to $75 for all with income of $5,000 or un Estimated loss to the Government will be $1,5 000,000, which, with suggested appropriati would cost a little over $2,000,000,000 a year against a tax of $6,000,000,000 on wage ear under Government's compulsory program. Sc Security to include payment for disability du sickness, in same category as unemployment. appropriation of $200,000,000 to be allocated the states to assist those in lowest income brac to buy voluntary health insurance, if certifie charitable agencies as "medically indigent." $10,000,000 to assist states to provide prepayn of hospital and medical care.

Prepayment medical service plans are in op tion throughout the United States, operatin private organizations and under state and mu ipal control, with varying fees and degree coverage. The California Physicians Service covers 800,000 persons, including nearly 100 on farms arrangement with the State Gra

Blue Cross Hospitalization Plans

Source: Richard M. Jones, Director, Blue Cross Commission of the American Hospital Associa enrollment as of Dec. 31, 1948.

State	Plans	Enrollment	State	Plans	Enrollment	State	Plans	Enrollment
New York	8	5,198,012	Tennessee	3	351,955	Wyoming	1	43
Pennsylvania	5	3,497,361	Kansas	1	324,147	Mississippi	1	29
Ohio	9	2,812,525	Oklahoma	1	269,017	New Mexico	1	14
Illinois	3	1,964,803	Alabama	1	237,430	Puerto Rico	1	50
Massachusetts	1	1,813,376	Kentucky	1	233,305			
Michigan	1	1,537,632	Maine	1	226,602	**Canadian Provinces:**		
New Jersey	1	1,297,589	N. H. & Vt.	1	221,772	Ontario	1	1,239
Missouri	2	1,128,550	West Virginia	5	217,409	Quebec	1	40
California	2	933,040	Louisiana	2	211,659	N.S., N.B. and P.E.I.	1	29
Minnesota	1	893,663	Florida	1	160,183	Manitoba	1	27
Connecticut	1	852,905	Delaware	1	158,942	Brit. Columbia	1	14
Wisconsin	1	694,621	Nebraska	1	116,190	Alberta	1	53
Maryland	1	609,977	Georgia	3	112,969			
Iowa & So. Dak.	2	564,795	Montana	1	102,968			
North Carolina	2	555,301	Washington	1	100,677			
Rhode Island	1	538,694	Arizona	1	100,030	**47 states, Dist. of Col., Puerto Rico and eight Canadian Provinces**		32,92
Colorado	1	430,676	Utah	1	100,028			
Texas	1	412,789	Oregon	1	64,831			
Virginia	5	399,265	North Dakota	1	64,313			
Dist. of Col.	1	374,203	South Carolina	1	59,592			
Indiana	1	363,367	Idaho	1	56,429			

ENROLLMENT BY YEAR AS OF JAN. 1 OF EACH YEAR

Date	Plans	Participants	Date	Plans	Participants	Date	Plans	Participants	Date	Plans	Part par
1934	9	11,538	1938	40	1,364,975	1942	71	8,456,267	1946	87	19,98
1935	12	54,494	1939	56	2,874,055	1943	77	10,458,899	1947	88	25,87
1936	24	214,313	1940	59	4,431,772	1944	80	13,005,493	1948	91	29,44
1937	34	608,021	1941	67	6,049,222	1945	85	16,511,198	1949	90	32,92

Blue Cross Plans are local non-profit organizations that provide hospital service to members. Enrollment Dec. 31, 1948 constituted 20.69% of the population of the United States and 19.99% of that of Canada. During 1948, Blue Cross Plans paid $270,928,123 to hospitals for care of 3,501,356 members for 26,780,487 days of bed care. This amount represented 85.34% of total income, the remainder being devoted to total operating expense, 9.72% of income, and reserves, 4.94%.

Blue Cross Plans provide service in semi-private accommodations in 4,000 hospitals, for an average base period of 30 or more days plus from 60 to 180 days at half benefits. All plans provide board and room, general nursing care, use of operating and delivery rooms, routine laboratory service, routine drugs and medications, routine dressings and casts. Most of the pans cover the followig services in varying degrees: special diets, emergency room care, anesthesia, X-ray, electrocardiograms, basal metabolism tests, physical therapy, oxygen therapy and pathology.

Average monthly subscription rates are for an individual and $2.75 for a family inclu husband, wife and unmarried children under Members of one plan moving into the area another plan usually may transfer their mem ships. A reciprocal program, the Inter-Service Benefit Bank, supplemented by schem of benefits in non-member hospitals, assures ceipt of care in any recognized general hospit the world.

Medical and surgical care are available thr 55 prepayment plans affiliated with 65 Blue C Plans. Forty-six of the plans are known as Shield Plans. Enrollment in these medical totaled 9,537,819 on December 31, 1948. The la medical plans, as of March 31, 1949, were covering Michigan (1,329,044 members), m politan New York City (1,294,650 members) Massachusetts (765,538 members). Average scription rates approximate those of Blue Cro

AGRICULTURE

Farms in United States—Number, Acreage, Value, 1850-1945

Source: Bureau of the Census

Year	Farms	Farms	Farm Land as Percent of Total Land Area	Cropland Harvested, Preceding Year[1]	Value of Farm Land and Buildings
	Number	Acres	Percent	Acres	Dollars
850.....	1,449,073	293,561,000	15.6	.....	3,272,000,000
860.....	2,044,077	407,213,000	21.4	.....	6,645,000,000
870.....	2,659,985	407,735,000	21.4	.....	7,444,000,000
880.....	4,008,907	536,082,000	28.2	166,187,000	10,197,000,000
890.....	4,564,641	623,219,000	32.7	219,706,000	13,279,000,000
900.....	5,737,372	838,592,000	44.1	283,218,000	16,615,000,000
910.....	6,361,502	878,798,000	46.2	311,293,000	34,801,000,000
920.....	6,448,343	955,884,000	50.2	348,604,000	66,316,000,000
925.....	6,371,640	924,319,000	48.6	344,549,000	49,468,000,000
930.....	6,288,648	986,771,000	51.8	359,242,000	47,880,000,000
935.....	6,812,350	1,054,515,000	55.4	295,624,000	32,859,000,000
940.....	6,096,799	1,060,852,000	55.7	321,242,000	33,642,000,000
945.....	5,859,169	1,141,615,000	59.9	352,866,000	46,389,000,000

[1]Prior to 1924, this column shows the total acreage of crops for which figures are available, except for 919, when 14,502,932 acres of corn cut for forage were excluded (most of this was probably duplicated in he acreage of corn harvested as grain). Beginning with 1924, the figures represent the actual land arvested.

Farms in United States by States—Number, Acreage, Value, 1945

Source: Bureau of the Census

States	Farms	Land in Farms	Value of Farm Land & Buildings	States	Farms	Land in Farms	Value of Farm Land & Buildings
	No.	Acres	Dollars		No.	Acres	Dollars
la.....	223,369	19,067,844	559,742,689	N. D.....	69,520	41,001,158	708,322,155
iz.....	13,142	37,856,370	287,876,225	Ohio.....	220,575	21,927,844	1,868,351,004
k.....	198,769	17,455,900	662,770,230	Okla.....	164,790	36,161,822	1,106,153,826
alif.....	138,917	35,054,379	3,484,548,812	Ore.....	63,125	19,754,257	697,775,183
olo.....	47,618	36,217,808	564,503,888	Pa.....	171,761	15,019,675	1,008,573,540
onn.....	22,241	1,593,169	263,023,415	R. I.....	3,603	264,734	35,609,900
ela.....	9,296	923,350	72,693,794	S. C.....	147,745	11,021,623	440,632,183
C.....	40	1,854	4,961,340	S. D.....	68,705	43,031,964	764,299,619
a.....	61,159	13,083,501	498,399,612	Tenn.....	234,431	17,788,997	870,947,702
.....	225,897	23,675,612	654,244,224	Texas.....	384,977	141,337,744	3,574,997,897
aho.....	41,498	12,503,332	493,331,235	Utah.....	26,322	10,309,107	261,817,649
.....	204,239	31,602,186	3,662,545,111	Vt.....	26,490	3,930,514	134,575,897
d.....	175,970	20,027,015	1,794,314,968	Va.....	173,051	16,358,072	868,806,343
wa.....	208,934	34,453,936	3,611,139,829	Wash.....	79,887	16,719,870	900,184,222
an.....	141,192	48,589,418	1,971,330,799	W. Va.....	97,600	8,719,579	341,008,205
.....	238,501	19,724,834	1,015,796,276	Wisc.....	177,745	23,615,031	1,434,294,817
.....	129,295	10,039,657	472,327,792	Wyo.....	13,076	33,116,554	232,042,912
.....	42,184	4,613,175	159,680,897				
d.....	41,275	4,199,859	354,806,789	U. S. Total	5,859,169	1,141,615,364	46,388,925,560
ass.....	37,007	2,078,349	265,232,462				
ch.....	175,268	18,392,227	1,199,290,024				
nn.....	188,952	33,139,997	1,833,761,468				
ss.....	263,528	19,616,533	647,562,141				
.....	242,934	35,278,251	1,526,960,502				
nt.....	37,747	58,787,318	517,890,663				
b.....	111,756	47,752,941	1,699,209,821				
v.....	3,429	6,178,004	71,955,968				
H.....	18,786	2,017,049	80,394,869				
J.....	26,226	1,818,103	292,980,843				
M.....	29,695	49,608,445	326,750,718				
Y.....	149,490	17,568,471	1,087,522,090				
C.....	287,412	18,617,932	1,002,983,012				

POSSESSIONS

Data are for 1940, 1945 figures not available.

Alaska.....	623	1,775,752	3,841,045
Hawaii.....	4,995	2,485,648	112,788,201
Guam.....	2,450	59,533	.....
Puerto Rico	55,519	1,885,874	173,863,273
Amer. Samoa	1,038	.....	.....
Virgin Isl...	828	55,219	2,398,546
Total..	65,453	6,262,026	292,891,065

Figures of acreage in Puerto Rico indicate cuerdas, each of which equals 0.9712 acres.

In 1940, farms operated by full owners numbered 3,084,138; by part owners, 615,039; by managers, 351; by tenants, 2,361,271; by croppers, 541,291.

In 1945, farms operated by full owners numbered 3,301,361; by part owners, 660,502; by managers, 885; by tenants, 1,858,421; by croppers, 446,556.

Farm Employment—Annual Averages

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Department of Agriculture

	Total		Family		Hired			Total		Family		Hired	
	Aver. No.	Index (1910-14 =100)	Aver. No.	Index (1910-14 =100)	Aver. No.	Index (1910-14 =100)	Yr.	Aver. No.	Index (1910-14 =100)	Aver. No.	Index (1910-14 =100)	Aver. No.	Index (1910-14 =100)
	1,000 Persons	Percent	1,000 Persons	Percent	1,000 Persons	Percent		1,000 Persons	Percent	1,000 Persons	Percent	1,000 Persons	Percent
).	12,146	101	9,269	101	2,877	99	1936.	11,047	92	8,486	93	2,561	89
5.	11,981	99	9,047	99	2,934	101	1937.	10,892	90	8,261	90	2,631	91
6.	12,016	100	9,050	99	2,966	103	1938.	10,789	90	8,169	89	2,620	91
7.	11,789	98	8,856	97	2,933	101	1939.	10,740	89	8,145	89	2,595	90
8.	11,348	94	8,507	93	2,841	98	1940.	10,585	88	8,019	88	2,566	89
9.	11,106	92	8,322	91	2,784	96	1941.	10,361	86	7,829	85	2,532	88
0.	11,362	94	8,479	93	2,883	100	1942.	10,397	86	7,855	86	2,542	88
1.	11,448	95	8,577	94	2,871	99	1943.	10,263	85	7,857	86	2,406	83
2.	11,173	93	8,323	91	2,850	99	1944.	10,037	83	7,810	85	2,227	77
3.	11,069	92	8,571	94	2,498	86	1945.	9,844	82	7,726	84	2,118	73
4.	11,023	91	8,590	94	2,433	84	1946.	10,010	83	7,862	86	2,148	74
5.	10,852	90	8,506	93	2,346	81	1947.	10,157	84	7,930	87	2,227	77
6.	11,131	92	8,702	95	2,429	84	1948.	10,089	84	7,809	85	2,280	79

Farm Income and Government Payments by States

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Department of Agriculture

State	Cash receipts from Farm Marketing			Total Cash Receipts and Government Payments		
	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948
	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
Maine	134,629	175,802	191,417	137,837	177,005	192,
New Hampshire	53,420	63,964	67,443	55,183	64,492	67,
Vermont	98,261	114,432	125,266	105,789	115,503	126,
Massachusetts	175,913	191,038	207,471	180,718	191,907	208,
Rhode Island	19,926	21,980	23,594	20,717	22,108	23,
Connecticut	130,146	146,910	174,524	134,123	147,560	175,
New York	806,562	871,028	946,521	849,248	878,946	951,
New Jersey	277,912	294,137	313,407	284,452	295,523	314,
Pennsylvania	672,553	774,410	836,507	699,916	781,133	841,
North Atlantic	**2,369,322**	**2,653,701**	**2,886,150**	**2,467,983**	**2,674,177**	**2,902,**
Ohio	869,754	997,463	1,025,212	896,765	1,007,415	1,033,
Indiana	857,547	1,066,147	1,051,393	879,331	1,074,471	1,057,
Illinois	1,463,804	1,909,469	1,835,897	1,498,987	1,920,620	1,846,
Michigan	651,050	713,602	731,602	680,084	723,761	740,
Wisconsin	946,965	1,048,247	1,145,842	1,014,649	1,057,649	1,154,
East North Central	**4,789,120**	**5,734,799**	**5,789,946**	**4,969,816**	**5,783,916**	**5,831,**
Minnesota	1,057,468	1,344,108	1,356,883	1,109,362	1,352,996	1,366,
Iowa	1,734,827	2,397,987	2,354,733	1,779,775	2,410,111	2,365,
Missouri	877,354	1,082,925	1,196,733	902,375	1,095,211	1,203,
North Dakota	511,689	711,457	726,061	532,115	718,271	733,
South Dakota	487,772	686,181	645,240	502,846	692,177	649,
Nebraska	841,116	1,088,350	1,060,901	864,755	1,101,918	1,069,
Kansas	888,470	1,240,213	1,198,063	908,690	1,251,950	1,205,
West North Central	**6,398,696**	**8,551,221**	**8,538,614**	**6,599,918**	**8,622,634**	**8,592,**
Delaware	86,763	86,524	106,352	88,108	87,117	106,
Maryland	209,089	235,235	246,558	215,252	237,978	248,
Virginia	369,541	410,370	448,265	379,262	416,089	452,
West Virginia	109,102	117,334	115,748	113,192	120,219	117,
North Carolina	745,428	762,350	759,670	755,105	770,406	767,
South Carolina	318,170	325,286	334,983	321,874	328,689	338,
Georgia	412,809	513,400	537,633	420,221	521,942	544,
Florida	412,142	345,476	340,446	417,626	349,760	343,
South Atlantic	**2,663,044**	**2,795,975**	**2,889,655**	**2,710,640**	**2,832,200**	**2,918,**
Kentucky	435,896	588,007	577,930	451,473	599,695	586,
Tennessee	394,467	473,652	502,959	407,883	480,559	508,
Alabama	308,781	392,653	434,750	315,624	397,326	438,
Mississippi	305,390	439,203	547,952	315,325	496,030	554,
Arkansas	437,897	500,053	576,819	444,653	506,841	580,
Louisiana	255,457	329,723	363,161	267,252	338,802	371,
Oklahoma	510,758	649,495	706,359	527,631	657,962	712,
Texas	1,381,907	1,942,542	1,953,014	1,420,409	1,966,456	1,969,
South Central	**4,030,553**	**5,365,328**	**5,662,944**	**4,150,250**	**5,443,671**	**5,722,**
Montana	304,406	370,144	413,851	316,295	377,167	420,
Idaho	299,788	362,685	364,540	310,027	368,754	371,
Wyoming	126,881	149,928	150,660	131,499	153,550	153,
Colorado	386,759	517,178	512,718	403,801	528,499	522,
New Mexico	143,144	176,926	176,593	147,057	180,615	179,
Arizona	161,751	191,842	208,743	164,904	194,007	211,
Utah	136,761	155,442	164,360	142,633	158,565	167,
Nevada	33,451	45,872	45,078	34,244	46,276	45,
Washington	516,772	579,706	607,186	528,566	583,509	611,
Oregon	354,739	370,847	400,026	363,505	374,863	404,
California	2,148,778	2,164,705	2,207,639	2,194,507	2,177,709	2,221,
Western	**4,613,230**	**5,085,275**	**5,251,394**	**4,737,038**	**5,143,514**	**5,308,**
United States	**24,863,965**	**30,186,299**	**31,018,703**	**25,635,645**	**30,500,112**	**31,275,**

Index Numbers of Prices Received by Farmers

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Department of Agriculture

(1910-1914=100)

Year	Food Grains	Feed Grains and Hay	Cotton	Tobacco	Oil-bearing Crops	Fruits	Truck Crops	Meat Animals	Dairy Products	Poultry and Eggs	
1915	126	105	73	84	102	82	.....	105	101	101	1
1917	227	186	178	185	210	114	.....	177	146	156	2
1918	232	207	238	247	238	163	.....	203	179	186	3
1919	245	211	242	308	241	170	.....	207	201	209	2
1920	249	204	252	237	201	178	.....	173	202	223	2
1925	171	134	179	171	139	158	143	140	155	162	2
1930	93	107	100	142	102	146	129	135	142	128	1
1932	45	48	47	86	41	73	102	65	86	81	
1933	66	57	66	109	52	70	91	61	87	74	
1934	91	95	97	159	95	88	95	70	101	89	1
1935	97	107	94	174	120	82	119	116	114	116	1
1936	108	102	95	165	112	92	104	118	125	114	1
1937	120	125	90	204	120	104	110	132	130	110	1
1938	75	71	67	176	88	70	88	115	114	108	1
1939	72	69	70	155	90	68	91	112	110	95	1
1940	84	82	77	136	96	73	111	111	119	96	1
1941	97	89	107	159	130	85	129	146	139	121	1
1942	120	111	149	252	172	114	163	188	162	151	2
1943	148	147	160	325	190	179	245	209	193	190	2
1944	165	166	164	354	209	215	212	200	198	174	2
1945	172	161	171	366	215	220	224	210	197	196	2
1946	201	195	228	382	244	226	204	256	242	198	2
1947	271	246	261	380	335	194	249	340	269	221	2
1948	250	249	259	387	326	157	238	371	297	236	2

Chief Crops for United States 1930-1948

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Department of Agriculture

Year	All Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorgh's for gr.	All wheat	Rye	Buck-wheat	Rice	Flax-seed	Cotton	
										Lint	Seed
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bales	1,000 tons
1930	2,080,130	1,274,592	301,619	37,561	886,522	45,383	6,967	44,929	21,673	13,932	6,028
1934	1,448,920	544,247	117,390	19,209	526,052	16,285	8,994	39,047	5,719	9,636	4,256
1935	2,299,363	1,210,229	288,667	57,610	628,227	56,938	8,488	39,452	14,914	10,638	4,634
1936	1,505,689	792,583	147,740	30,270	629,880	24,239	6,440	49,820	5,331	12,399	5,472
1937	2,642,978	1,176,744	221,889	69,948	873,914	48,862	6,808	53,422	7,070	18,946	7,844
1938	2,548,753	1,089,383	256,620	67,210	919,913	55,984	6,763	52,506	8,032	11,943	4,950
1939	2,580,985	957,704	278,193	53,280	741,210	38,562	5,736	54,062	19,606	11,817	4,869
1940	2,457,146	1,246,450	311,278	85,824	814,646	39,725	6,476	54,433	30,924	12,566	5,286
1941	2,651,889	1,182,509	362,568	113,543	941,970	43,878	6,038	51,323	32,133	10,744	4,553
1942	3,068,562	1,342,681	429,450	109,653	969,381	52,929	6,636	64,627	40,976	12,817	5,202
1943	2,965,980	1,139,831	322,913	109,536	843,813	28,680	8,830	65,031	50,009	11,427	4,688
1944	3,088,110	1,149,260	276,112	184,962	1,060,111	22,525	9,166	68,830	21,665	12,230	4,902
1945	2,880,933	1,535,676	266,833	97,014	1,108,224	23,952	6,644	68,150	34,557	9,015	3,664
1946	3,249,950	1,497,904	262,258	106,941	1,153,046	18,879	7,124	72,216	22,585	8,640	3,513
1947	3,383,970	1,199,422	281,185	96,016	1,367,186	25,975	7,334	78,259	40,536	11,857	4,681
1948	3,650,548	1,491,752	317,037	131,644	1,288,406	26,388	6,324	81,170	52,533	14,937	6,036

Year	Tobacco	All Hay	Sorg-hums for forage	Sorg-hums for silage	Beans dry edible	Peas dry field	Peanuts picked and threshed	Soy-beans	Pota-toes	Sweet-pota-toes
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 lbs.	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1930	1,648,037	74,527	6,326	572	14,341	2,591	697,350	13,929	343,817	54,577
1934	1,084,589	60,485	7,417	2,244	11,399	2,859	1,014,385	23,157	406,482	77,677
1935	1,302,041	90,364	12,052	3,133	14,335	3,385	1,152,795	48,901	378,895	81,249
1936	1,162,838	70,014	6,579	2,874	11,821	2,682	1,260,020	33,721	323,955	59,765
1937	1,569,023	83,002	7,713	2,988	15,830	3,095	1,232,755	46,164	376,448	68,144
1938	1,385,573	91,420	12,553	4,512	15,704	1,778	1,288,740	61,906	355,848	68,603
1939	1,880,629	86,533	11,716	4,364	15,045	1,909	1,213,110	90,141	342,372	61,744
1940	1,460,441	96,050	16,110	6,217	16,945	2,192	1,766,590	78,045	376,920	51,699
1941	1,261,839	95,754	17,069	7,896	18,556	3,934	1,475,205	107,197	355,697	62,517
1942	1,408,394	107,717	13,640	6,032	18,987	7,402	2,192,800	187,524	368,899	65,469
1943	1,406,190	103,128	10,982	4,733	21,002	10,903	2,176,420	190,133	458,887	71,142
1944	1,954,699	102,745	11,553	5,641	16,147	8,894	2,080,825	191,958	383,424	68,251
1945	1,994,262	108,539	9,816	3,622	13,083	5,915	2,042,235	192,076	418,765	64,665
1946	2,321,596	100,739	8,601	3,685	15,859	6,758	2,038,355	201,275	484,174	68,251
1947	2,109,581	102,765	6,078	3,448	17,218	6,513	2,182,895	183,558	389,048	55,746
1948	1,897,926	99,846	7,616	4,549	20,833	3,584	2,268,110	220,201	445,850	49,806

Year	Six Seed Crops(a)	Sugarcane		Sorgo sirup	Sugar beets	Pecans	Al-monds	Wal-nuts	Fil-berts	Oranges
		Sugar and seed	Sirup							
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 tons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 boxes
1930	283,346	3,153	16,602	9,727	9,199	28.6	13.5	30.3	.3	55,060
1934	250,694	3,802	23,727	18,588	7,519	28.1	10.9	47.1	1.2	63,988
1935	432,523	4,954	24,509	16,230	7,908	62.2	9.3	57.4	1.2	52,073
1936	261,620	5,860	21,670	12,936	9,028	29.9	7.6	45.8	2.1	54,538
1937	395,923	6,367	23,844	12,481	8,759	53.6	20.0	62.4	2.6	74,285
1938	515,868	7,157	20,524	11,407	11,497	37.2	15.0	55.3	2.4	78,531
1939	478,154	6,244	22,264	10,199	10,781	48.5	21.6	62.5	3.9	75,742
1940	489,677	4,218	13,360	10,684	12,194	61.4	12.0	50.8	3.2	85,510
1941	447,930	5,471	18,638	10,568	10,342	60.9	6.0	70.0	5.8	85,163
1942	415,370	5,840	18,416	13,728	11,685	38.7	23.8	61.2	4.3	89,349
1943	418,384	6,485	21,027	11,868	6,547	66.5	17.5	63.8	7.0	106,651
1944	562,852	6,128	19,897	11,649	6,715	71.6	24.0	71.8	6.5	113,210
1945	480,290	6,718	28,711	9,850	8,626	70.6	27.2	70.9	5.3	104,350
1946	568,459	5,967	24,450	11,934	10,562	38.4	37.8	71.9	8.4	118,540
1947	455,961	5,297	20,270	9,845	12,504	59.3	29.2	64.6	8.8	114,380
1948	481,755	6,309	13,790	7,625	9,418	76.9	29.6	69.9	6.9	118,900

(A) Six seed crops—alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, sweet clover, lespedeza, and timothy seed.

Year	Grape-fruit	Lem-ons	Apples		Peaches	Pears	Grapes	Cran-berries	Straw-berries
			All	Com'l counties					
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons	1,000 barrels	1,000 crates
30	18,690	7,950	156,623	.....	56,392	27,167	2,458	584	9,143
34	21,347	10,747	128,203	106,005	48,602	28,095	1,958	445	10,460
35	18,347	7,787	174,407	140,395	55,440	25,943	2,477	516	10,811
36	30,670	7,579	116,827	98,025	48,756	27,326	1,897	504	9,005
37	31,133	9,304	201,459	153,169	60,049	29,212	2,726	877	10,809
38	43,594	11,106	125,440	105,718	53,922	31,704	2,671	474	9,973
39	35,192	11,983	.....	139,247	64,222	29,279	2,449	704	11,786
40	42,883	17,236	.....	111,436	57,832	29,590	2,466	570	12,319
41	40,261	11,720	.....	122,217	75,363	29,129	2,725	725	12,506
42	50,481	14,880	.....	126,707	66,720	30,244	2,396	812	12,870
43	56,090	11,050	.....	87,310	42,761	24,239	2,965	688	6,459
44	52,180	12,550	.....	121,266	78,191	31,337	2,712	376	4,366
45	63,450	14,450	.....	66,796	81,548	33,042	2,781	656	5,201
46	59,520	13,800	.....	119,410	86,643	34,447	3,160	856	7,004
47	61,630	12,870	.....	113,041	82,270	35,312	3,024	790	8,827
48	56,250	13,100	.....	90,288	65,749	26,399	2,998	922	....

Average Prices Received by Farmers, United States

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Department of Agriculture

Year Jan. 15	Hogs	Cattle (beef)	Calves (veal)	Sheep	Lambs	Wool	Cows (milk)	Horses	Clover seed	Timothy Seed	Alfalfa Seed	Cotton Seed	Wheat	C
1925	9 32	5.88	8.24	7.73	12.89	42.8	54.8	66.9	16.17	3.04	10.52	36.96	162.1	11
1930	8.84	9.07	11.77	6.75	11.10	27.4	59.2	68.6	9.92	2.46	11.15	28.01	107.5	7
1935	7.05	5.17	5.92	3.35	6.77	18.8	36.1	77.6	11.89	7.86	10.83	38.56	99.3	8
1939	6.97	6.97	8.23	3.90	7.58	20.0	58.6	82.0	8.62	1.24	11.15	23.09	57.1	4
1940	5.17	7.19	8.91	3.95	7.79	28.1	59.9	78.3	8.75	1.81	10.29	26.00	84.5	5
1941	7.47	8.37	9.71	4.44	8.56	31.2	64.6	70.2	6.11	1.62	8.20	24.46	73.0	5
1942	10.69	9.72	12.03	5.52	10.56	37.1	81.7	71.8	10.04	2.93	14.03	43.24	106.1	7
1943	14.07	11.76	13.55	6.39	13.03	39.5	103.2	81.7	12.94	2.26	16.44	44.34	117.5	8
1944	12.80	11.20	12.70	6.11	12.50	40.4	108.0	79.7	18.20	2.50	19.80	52.80	146.	11
1945	13.80	11.00	12.90	6.18	12.90	40.7	104.0	64.6	18.60	2.81	20.40	52.80	146.	10
1946	14.10	12.00	13.30	6.34	12.90	40.7	115.0	56.3	18.80	2.51	20.50	50.90	154.	11
1947	21.90	16.70	18.00	7.64	19.10	41.5	144.0	55.4	25.30	3.16	22.20	90.40	191.	12
1948	26.60	21.30	23.80	9.29	22.20	41.2	170.0	51.4	31.20	2.69	15.30	95.10	281.	24
1949	20.10	20.00	25.10	9.17	21.90	48.3	195.0	....	25.60	6.79	25.90	65.70	202.	12

The figures represent dollars per 100 lbs. for hogs, beef cattle, veal calves, sheep and lambs; dolla per head for milk cows and horses; cents per lb. for wool; dollars per ton for cottonseed; dollars p bushel for clover seed, timothy seed, and alfalfa seed; cents per bushel for wheat and corn.

Year Jan. 15	Oats	Barley	Rye	Buck-wheat	Pota-toes	Sweet-pota-toes	Flax-seed	Apples	Hay	Cotton	Butter	Eggs	Chick-ens
1925	54.0	82.4	126.2	107.0	70.2	145.5	2.72	1.45	12.70	22.76	41.3	48.6	1
1930	43.1	53.9	85.7	97.3	137.8	103.1	2.80	1.48	11.16	15.93	39.9	38.4	1
1935	54.6	80.2	73.1	57.7	45.3	71.5	1.68	.99	14.02	12.55	27.4	25.0	1
1939	26.3	38.0	34.7	53.7	64.6	69.2	1.71	.95	6.79	8.68	26.2	18.8	1
1940	36.3	45.9	56.7	63.0	74.0	72.9	1.94	.73	7.90	10.12	27.6	18.3	1
1941	33.3	42.5	43.6	54.7	54.6	87.5	1.54	.90	7.78	9.37	28.8	19.7	1
1942	50.2	60.8	65.2	69.0	97.8	93.0	1.94	1.16	10.15	17.82	33.9	31.3	1
1943	52.5	68.3	61.3	87.7	117.9	121.4	2.51	1.55	11.20	19.74	42.6	39.0	2
1944	77.5	108.0	111.0	135.0	141.	202.	2.85	2.73	15.70	20.15	44.7	34.6	2
1945	72.1	102.0	109.	97.5	157.	190.	2.91	2.45	17.10	20.20	45.4	41.0	2
1946	71.7	109.	150.	130.	145.	208.	2.89	3.58	15.70	22.36	48.6	41.1	2
1947	79.6	136.	218.	141.	128.	220.	6.95	2.71	17.50	29.74	66.8	41.3	2
1948	127.	206.	247.	205.	186.	217.	6.71	2.01	18.70	33.14	72.0	48.7	2
1949	76.2	115.	144.	110.	166.	236.	5.75	2.85	19.80	29.27	62.5	47.1	3

The figures represent cents per bushel for oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, sweetpotato dollars per bushel for flaxseed and apples; dollars per ton for hay; cents per lb. for cotton, butter a chickens; cents per dozen for eggs.

AVERAGE FARM WAGES

Cal. Yr.	Per Month—		Per Day—		Cal. Yr.	Per Month—		Per Day—		Cal. Yr.	Per Month—		Per Day—	
	Incl. Board	Excl. Board	Incl. Board	Excl. Board		Incl. Board	Excl. Board	Incl. Board	Excl. Board		Incl. Board	Excl. Board	Incl. Board	Exc Boa
1910	$21.22	$28.08	$1.12	$1.39	1925	$38.77	$49.90	$1.97	$2.29	1937	$28.00	$36.32	$1.33	$1.
1913	22.89	30.21	1.20	1.46	1926	39.87	50.83	1.98	2.31	1938	27.73	36.18	1.31	1.
1914	22.62	29.74	1.17	1.43	1927	40.11	50.85	1.98	2.28	1939	27.39	35.82	1.30	1.
1915	22.97	30.06	1.18	1.44	1928	40.11	50.72	1.98	2.27	1940	28.05	36.68	1.36	1.
1917	31.11	40.52	1.65	1.98	1929	40.61	51.22	1.96	2.25	1941	34.85	43.64	1.69	1.
1918	37.96	48.80	2.15	2.54	1930	37.59	48.10	1.76	2.08	1942	46.64	55.91	2.19	2.
1919	43.29	56.63	2.54	3.03	1931	28.77	38.38	1.32	1.62	1943	61.91	72.51	2.87	3.
1920	51.73	65.40	2.98	3.46	1932	20.85	28.88	.94	1.20	1944	74.00	85.70	3.46	3.
1921	33.62	44.67	1.77	2.12	1933	18.07	25.67	.85	1.11	1945	82.30	95.40	3.80	4.
1922	32.75	43.33	1.73	2.07	1934	20.24	28.19	.98	1.26	1946	88.90	103.00	4.15	4.
1923	37.24	48.25	1.89	2.25	1935	22.42	30.24	1.07	1.33	1947	96.00	111.00	4.50	5.
1924	37.92	49.32	1.94	2.29	1936	24.53	32.28	1.15	1.42	1948	102.00	117.00	4.75	5

Live Stock on Farms in the U. S., by Years

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Department of Agriculture

Year On Jan. 1	All cattle	Milk cows	All Sheep	Hogs	Horses and mules	Year On Jan. 1	All cattle	Milk cows	All Sheep	Hogs	Hors and mul
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,00
1890	60,014	15,000	44,518	48,130	18,054	1938	65.249	24,466	51,063	44,525	15,2
1900	59,739	16,544	48,105	51,055	20,995	1939	66.029	24,600	51,348	50,012	14,7
1910	58,993	19,450	50,239	48,072	24,211	1940	68,309	24,940	52,107	61,165	14,4
1915	63,849	20,270	40,513	56,600	26,493	1941	71,755	25,453	53,920	54,353	14,1
1920	70,400	21,455	40,743	60,159	25,742	1942	76,025	26,313	56,213	60,607	13,6
1925	63,373	22,575	38,543	55,770	22,569	1943	81,204	27,138	55,150	73,881	13,2
1930	61,003	23,032	51,565	55,705	19,124	1944	85,334	27,704	50,782	83,741	12,6
1933	70,280	25,936	53,054	62,127	17,337	1945	85,573	27,770	46,520	59,331	11,9
1934	74,369	26,931	53,503	58,621	16,937	1946	82,434	26,695	42,436	61,301	11,0
1935	68,846	26,082	51,808	39,066	16,683	1947	81,207	26,093	37,818	56,921	10,0
1936	67,847	25,196	51,136	42,975	16,226	1948	78,126	25,039	34,827	55,028	9,1
1937	66,098	24,649	50,848	43,083	15,802	1949	78,495	24,450	31,963	57,139	8,2

The total estimated value of livestock on farms, as of Jan. 1, 1949, was as follows (average value p head in parenthesis).

All cattle $10,587,060,000 ($135.00); Milk cows, $4,723,110,000 ($193.00); Hogs $2,183,697,000 ($38.20 Stock sheep $473,128,000 ($17.00); Horses $309,764,000 ($52.30); Mules $274, 332,000 ($117.00); Chicks $745,976,000 ($1.66); Turkeys $47,681,000 ($8.68).

Visible Supply of Wheat, Corn and Oats in United States

Source: Chicago Board of Trade

Year	Wheat (1,000 bushels)				Corn (1,000 bushels)				Oats (1,000 bushels)			
	Date	Largest	Date	Smallest	Date	Largest	Date	Smallest	Date	Largest	Date	Smallest
1910	Dec. 31	44,282	July 23	10,082	Mar. 19	14,456	Nov. 26	1,451	Sept. 4	18,860	Aug. 6	2,645
1915	Dec. 31	92,123	July 24	5,416	Feb. 20	41,246	Sept. 11	1,710	Feb. 27	33,499	Aug. 7	898
1920	Jan. 3	75,363	July 17	16,149	Oct. 16	10,829	Sept. 4	2,564	Nov. 6	35,193	July 10	3,181
1925	Jan. 3	91,492	July 18	25,233	Mar. 12	35,287	Nov. 14	1,458	Feb. 14	74,999	July 25	25,897
1930	Sept. 27	205,732	June 28	104,475	Mar. 15	24,745	Aug. 16	2,653	Nov. 1	30,815	July 26	6,925
1935	Jan. 5	81,328	June 29	22,497	Jan. 5	39,875	Nov. 2	1,827	Nov. 30	45,855	July 6	8,014
1940	Sept. 28	173,573	June 22	85,098	Dec. 28	63,064	June 8	23,010	Jan. 6	10,425	July 20	2,022
1942	Oct. 17	221,740	June 20	183,587	May 16	60,552	Sept. 26	35,030	Nov. 7	10,889	July 18	1,242
1943	Jan. 2	200,645	Dec. 25	118,233	Mar. 13	46,762	Aug. 14	5,331	Nov. 6	16,918	May 1	3,809
1944	Jan. 1	117,291	June 24	77,524	Feb. 26	21,304	Oct. 28	6,195	Oct. 14	17,255	Apr. 15	2,949
1945	Sept. 22	143,662	May 26	52,847	Mar. 3	20,678	Sept. 8	3,391	Oct. 20	45,741	Apr. 7	6,512
1946	Jan. 5	83,796	May 4	15,239	June 1	26,450	Oct. 26	2,472	Jan. 1	41,138	July 13	2,016
1947	Oct. 4	139,109	June 28	12,802	Mar. 22	36,207	Sept. 13	6,342	Nov. 5	25,871	June 14	3,355
1948	Sept. 18	174,386	May 29	38,276	Dec. 24	43,624	Sept. 4	747	Sept. 18	17,868	May 8	1,100

CONTRACT (SPOT) PRICES OF WHEAT, CORN AND OATS AT CHICAGO

Year	Wheat				Corn				Oats			
	Low		High		Low		High		Low		High	
	Month	Dols.	Month	Dols.	Month	Dols.	Month	Dols.	Month	Dols.	Month	Dols.
1910	Nov.	0.89½	July	1.29½	Jan.	0.45½	Jan.	0.68	Oct.	0.29¾	Feb.	0.49
1915	Aug.	0.98	Feb.	1.68	Jan.	0.59¾	Aug.	0.82¼	Oct.	0.35¾	Mar	0.60½
1920	Nov.	1.58	Jan.	3.50	Jan.[1]	0.67	May	2.17	Nov.	0.46¾	June	1.29
1925	April	1.35¼	Jan.	2.20½	Jan.	0.75	Jan.	1.34½	Sept.	0.37¼	Jan.	0.62
1930	Nov.	0.73¾	Jan.	1.29	June	0.64¼	Aug.	1.05½	Nov.[8]	0.34¾	Jan.[6]	0.48
1935	July	0.81	Oct.	1.31	April	0.57	Jan.	1.06	Aug.	0.28½	Jan.	0.60
1940	Aug.	0.69¾	April	1.16	July	0.55½	May	0.78¾	Aug.	0.28	April	0.46
1942	Feb.	1.07	Dec.	1.42¾	Feb.	0.62	Oct.	1.13	July	0.44	Jan.	0.62½
1943	Jan.	1.43½	Dec.	1.74¾	Jan.	0.95	Mar.[2]	1.23½	Jan.	0.56	Nov.	0.89
1944	July	1.53	Jan.	1.73½	Nov.	1.08	May[3]	1.16	Sept.	0.60	Jan.	0.87¾
1945	Aug.	1.60½	Nov.	1.80½	July	1.10¼	July[4]	1.34	Aug.	0.58¾	Dec.	0.87
1946	Jan.	1.79	Dec.	2.39	Dec.	1.33	July	2.29	July	0.74	July	1.05
1947	Jan.	2.13½	Nov.	3.21½	Jan.	1.31¾	Sept.	2.97	Jan.	0.80½	Dec.	1.39
1948	Aug.	2.12¾	Jan.	3.18½	Nov.	1.37	Jan.	2.86	Aug.	0.70	Jan.	1.53½

[1]January and February. [2]March, April and May. [3]May, November and December. [4]July and September. [5]November and December. [6]January and May.

HIGH AND LOW PRICES OF RYE AT CHICAGO (CENTS)

Rye—(1910) Aug. 72; Jan., Feb. and Dec. 82. (1915) Sept. 91; Feb. 131. (1916) Feb. 90; Nov. 153. (1917) Jan. 138; June 245. (1918) Dec. 154; March 295. (1919) Feb. 124; Dec. 182. (1920) Nov. 111½; July 235½. (1925) Sept. 78½; Jan. 173½. (1930) Nov. 45; Jan. 101¾. (1935) Aug. 47¼; Oct. 62¾. (1940) June 38⅛; April 75¼. (1941) Feb. 47½; Dec. 74. (1942) Oct. 65; Feb. 87½. (1943) March 87; Nov. 122¼. (1944) July 110½; May 123½. (1945) April 133; Nov. 185. (1946) Jan. 183¼; Oct. 270. (1947) Aug. 240; Feb. 335. (1948) Sept. 157½; May 268½.

Harvested Acreage of Principal Crops

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Department of Agriculture

State	Total harvested acreage of 52 crops (exclud. duplications)[1]				State	Total harvested acreage of 52 crops (exclud. duplications)[1]			
	1945	1946	1947	1948		1945	1946	1947	1948
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres		1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
aine	1,220	1,213	1,187	1,189	North Carolina	6,197	6,089	6,332	6,028
w Hampshire	411	404	400	393	South Carolina	4,318	4,267	4,417	4,195
ermont	1,162	1,163	1,140	1,149	Georgia	7,483	7,211	7,358	7,177
assachusetts	462	458	443	442	Florida	1,231	1,231	1,202	1,206
hode Island	54	54	51	51	Kentucky	5,313	5,192	5,135	5,206
onnecticut	398	391	383	379	Tennessee	5,790	5,626	5,750	5,728
w York	6,394	6,466	6,110	6,482	Alabama	5,954	5,855	5,810	5,836
w Jersey	844	826	802	807	Mississippi	6,367	5,943	6,181	6,220
nnsylvania	6,215	6,187	5,930	5,965	Arkansas	5,414	5,671	5,942	6,106
io	10,712	10,601	10,156	10,819	Louisiana	3,487	3,411	3,388	3,413
liana	10,910	10,864	10,678	11,252	Oklahoma	12,999	13,290	13,794	13,312
nois	19,629	20,226	19,797	20,508	Texas	26,597	26,937	28,731	27,926
chigan	8,154	8,234	7,818	8,322	Montana	7,741	7,965	8,483	8,769
sconsin	10,674	10,350	10,335	10,330	Idaho	3,344	3,445	3,487	3,442
nnesota	19,315	19,010	18,789	19,167	Wyoming	1,860	1,886	1,941	1,913
va	21,716	22,062	21,448	21,946	Colorado	6,202	6,037	6,571	6,516
ssouri	12,066	12,478	12,134	13,317	New Mexico	1,397	1,337	1,712	1,658
rth Dakota	21,365	20,342	21,434	20,905	Arizona	770	809	858	968
th Dakota	16,860	16,789	17,250	17,602	Utah	1,173	1,158	1,164	1,171
braska	20,282	19,779	19,341	19,260	Nevada	490	489	484	495
nsas	22,908	22,558	23,588	21,821	Washington	4,160	4,177	4,215	4,207
ware	397	396	400	402	Oregon	2,862	2,903	2,903	2,962
ryland	1,663	1,648	1,666	1,684	California	6,300	6,534	6,775	7,123
ginia	3,866	3,660	3,678	3,795					
st Virginia	1,359	1,311	1,308	1,294	United States	346,486	344,932	348,899	350,857

[1]Total acreage (1942) 339,307,000; (1943) 347,771,000; (1944) 352,538,000; average acreage (1937-46) 341,663,000.

[2]Includes corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, rice, sorghums for grain, sorghums for forage and silage, cotton, all hay, timothy seed, sweetclover seed, dry edible beans, soybeans for ans, cowpeas for peas, peanuts picked and threshed, dry field peas, sorg ofor sirup, sugarcane, sugar ts, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, broomcorn, artichokes, asparagus, snap beans, lima beans, beets, bbage, cantaloupes (including honeydews, honeyballs, and miscellaneous melons), carrots, cauliflower, ery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, onions, green peas, peppers, pimientos, spinach, tooes, and watermelons. Red clover seed, alsike clover seed, lespedeza seed, and alfalfa seed are luded in the count of crops, but the acreage is not included because it is mostly duplicated in the acreage.

Meat Production and Consumption of Major Food Commodities

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Department of Agriculture

Year	Beef		Veal		Lamb and mutton		Pork (exclud. lard)		All meats		Lard [2]	
	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption
	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.
1900	5,628	5,104	397	397	493	492	6,329	5,475	12,847	11,468	1,653	1,002
1905	6,504	5,973	556	556	530	529	6,629	5,945	14,219	13,003	1,742	991
1910	6,647	6,508	667	667	597	595	6,087	5,756	13,998	13,527	1,553	1,156
1915	6,075	5,668	590	591	605	612	7,616	6,690	14,886	13,562	1,689	1,198
1920	6,306	6,293	842	852	538	578	7,648	6,765	15,334	14,488	1,958	1,319
1925	6,878	6,889	989	993	603	605	8,128	7,734	16,598	16,220	2,153	1,453
1930	5,917	6,021	792	794	825	824	8,482	8,245	16,016	15,884	2,227	1,584
1935[3]	6,608	6,769	1,023	1,087	877	923	5,919	6,155	14,427	14,934	1,276	1,226
1940	7,175	7,257	981	981	876	873	10,044	9,701	19,076	18,812	2,288	1,924
1941	8,082	8,022	1,036	1,006	923	901	9,528	9,007	19,569	18,936	2,228	1,879
1942	8,843	8,049	1,151	1,084	1,042	949	10,876	8,369	21,912	18,451	2,401	1,794
1943	8,571	6,860	1,167	1,059	1,104	830	13,640	10,172	24,482	18,921	2,865	1,838
1944	9,112	7,146	1,738	1,594	1,024	857	13,304	10,230	25,178	19,827	3,054	1,873
1945	10,275	7,664	1,661	1,533	1,054	943	10,697	8,598	23,687	18,738	2,066	1,605
1946	9,373	8,534	1,440	1,378	970	925	11,173	10,530	22,956	21,367	2,138	1,667
1947	10,429	9,914	1,599	1,540	802	766	10,605	10,022	25,431	22,242	2,427	1,918
1948	9,174	9,264	1,442	1,382	752	729	10,193	9,991	21,541	21,366	2,328	1,982

[1]Beginning 1940, data exclude meat produced in Hawaii and Virgin Island. Beginning 1941, consumption is civilian only. Units are carcass weight equivalent; exclude edible offals.
[2]Includes lard entering into manufactured products.
[3]Includes production and consumption for government emergency programs.

Apparent Civilian Consumption of Major Food Commodities per Person[1]

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Department of Agriculture

Commodity	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948[2]
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Meats (dressed)	126.2	153.4	155.0	146.0
Beef	55.2	61.3	69.1	63.4
Veal	8.1	9.9	10.7	9.4
Lamb and mutton	6.8	6.6	5.4	5.0
Pork (excl. lard)	56.1	75.6	69.8	68.2
Fish (edible)	11.1	11.0	10.8	11
Fresh and frozen	5.3	6.2	6.2	6.5
Canned[3]	4.8	3.8	3.8	4.5
Cured	1.0	1.0	.8	
Poultry products				
Eggs[4]	37.3	46.8	47.5	48.6
Chicken (dressed)	17.9	25.4	23.4	22.7
Turkey (dressed)	2.6	4.5	4.5	3.5
Dairy products				
Total milk	801	809	791	755
Cheese	5.5	6.9	6.8	6.9
Cond. and evap. milk	16.7	18.8	20.3	20.6
Fluid milk and cream	340	420	400	388
Fats and oils[5]	44.7	39.6	41.8	42.2
Butter (actual weight)	16.7	10.3	11.2	10.1
Lard	11.0	11.8	12.6	12.7
Margarine	2.9	3.8	5.0	6.1
Shortening	11.7	10.1	9.3	9.5
Other edible fats, oils	6.3	6.3	6.9	6.9
Fruits				
Fresh	137.7	140.4	145.6	134.0
Citrus	48.9	58.2	61.9	54.0
Apples (commercial)	30.4	23.1	25.2	25.3
Other (exc. melons)	58.4	59.1	58.5	54.7
Processed				
Canned fruit	14.9	21.3	18.3	18.2
Canned juices	3.8	17.6	16.3	17.
Frozen	.8	3.1	3.2	2.
Dried	5.8	4.5	4.2	4.
Vegetables				
Fresh	235	270	251	256
Canned	29.9	46.3	39.9	38.
Frozen	[6].4	2.0	2.6	2.
Potatoes	131	127	123	118
Sweetpotatoes	21.4	17.8	15.8	14.
Dry edible beans	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.
Sugar (refined)	96.5	74.6	91.8	96
Grains				
Corn products:				
Corn meal	22.9	16.7	17.1	16.
Corn sirup	[7].7	12.5	13.2	8.
Corn starch	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.
Corn sugar	2.7	3.8	4.5	4.
Breakfast cereals	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.
Hominy	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.
Oatmeal	3.9	4.3	3.9	4.
Barley food products[7]	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.
Wheat:				
Flour[8]	152	152	142	136
Breakfast cereals	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.
Rye flour	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.
Rice, milled	5.6	4.1	4.9	4.
Beverages				
Coffee[9]	14.0	19.9	17.3	18.
Tea	.67	.53	.57	
Cocoa beans	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.
Peanuts (shelled)	4.4	5.0	4.6	4.

Population estimates used to obtain per capita consumption figures are official Census estimates of total population adjusted for underenumeration of children under 5 and for military personnel not eating out of civilian supplies.
[1]Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits which are on a pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits and peanuts on a crop year basis, rice on August 1 year. All years begin in year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year and rice which begins in August of previous year. [2]Preliminary. [3]Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish such as clam chowder, etc. [4]In terms of number of eggs, the apparent per capita consumption was 298 in 1935-39, 397 in 1945, 374 in 1946, 380 in 1947, 388 in 1948 and 380 forecast for 1949. [5]Computed from unrounded data. [6]Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. [7]All barley food products in terms of malt equivalent. [8]Includes white, whole wheat, and Semolina flour. [9]Green bean basis.

Egg Production in the U. S. by Years

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture (in millions)

	1947	1948		1947	1948		1947	1948		1947	1948		1947	1948
Ala	622	622	Ill	2,684	2,712	Minn	3,931	3,885	N. C.	981	923	Texas	2,832	2,777
Ariz	81	85	Ind	2,145	2,195	Miss.	523	503	N. D.	579	533	Utah	423	436
Ark	608	587	Iowa	4,250	4,339	Mo	2,732	2,731	Ohio	2,539	2,599	Vt.	165	159
Calif.	2,389	2,614	Kan.	2,053	1,999	Mont.	225	230	Okla.	1,297	1,286	Va.	1,212	1,151
Colo.	397	411	Ky.	1,214	1,203	Nebr.	1,907	1,811	Oreg.	471	452	Wash.	733	727
Conn.	557	503	La.	303	313	Nev.	40	44	Pa.	3,046	3,096	W. Va.	478	476
Del.	127	133	Me.	398	397	N. H.	373	344	R. I.	96	87	Wisc.	2,461	2,488
Fla.	223	242	Md.	494	501	N. J.	1,434	1,487	S. C.	327	319	Wyo.	103	107
Ga.	625	604	Mass.	858	781	N. M.	132	133	S. D.	1,099	1,119			
Idaho	307	308	Mich.	1,587	1,482	N. Y.	2,157	2,237	Tenn.	1,034	1,015	U. S.	55,252	55,164

The record high production of 58,530,000,000 eggs was in 1944.

Grain, Hay, Potato, Cotton, Tobacco, Production, 1948

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Department of Agriculture

tates	Corn	Oats	Winter wheat	Spring wheat	Barley	Rye	All Hay	Potatoes	Cotton lint	Tobacco
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons	1,000 bushels	1,000 bales[1]	1,000 pounds
.....	58,824	5,750	170	.....	38	.....	694	3,640	1,200	360
.....	408	330	644	.....	6,400	.....	541	1,749	320	.....
.....	33,019	9,198	525	.....	102	.....	1,887	2,366	2,000	.....
.....	2,145	5,550	11,988	.....	49,471	204	5,718	46,800	960	.....
.....	14,304	6,208	50,988	2,537	15,275	280	2,382	20,670	.....	.....
n.....	1,800	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	490	3,352	.....	23,523
.....	4,309	175	986	.....	354	230	96	216	.....	.....
.....	6,910	399	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	3,745	13	20,816
.....	49,182	13,728	2,984	.....	100	60	799	1,024	760	96,993
o.....	1,260	6,300	17,930	16,653	12,276	52	2,353	42,630	.....	.....
.....	549,793	182,078	39,840	225	1,260	946	3,567	1,133	.....	.....
.....	279,780	59,469	38,506	.....	648	928	2,277	4,140	.....	12,890
.....	666,730	266,445	7,475	312	1,408	279	4,046	1,430	.....	.....
.....	81,304	26,312	231,368	.....	6,878	391	3,565	1,476	.....	220
.....	100,040	2,764	5,184	.....	1,348	420	2,194	2,542	.....	413,390
.....	17,057	3,584	.....	.....	.....	.....	369	1,416	760	225
.....	340	2,924	.....	.....	128	.....	880	73,340	.....	.....
.....	19,032	1,340	6,032	.....	2,325	273	641	1,965	.....	35,250
s.....	1,435	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	653	3,548	.....	11,603
a.....	67,119	56,672	36,270	.....	4,480	1,280	3,606	16,350	.....	.....
o.....	272,055	206,338	1,539	16,970	34,132	3,466	5,145	16,740	.....	625
.....	53,544	10,989	308	.....	50	.....	1,011	1,207	2,350	.....
.....	201,110	48,592	39,270	.....	2,000	600	4,803	3,128	505	6,095
t.....	3,781	11,826	36,096	54,451	24,304	405	2,932	2,400	.....	.....
.....	252,468	72,744	81,938	1,050	9,204	2,250	4,382	11,395	.....	.....
.....	54	369	156	496	814	.....	647	300	.....	.....
.....	407	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	445	968	.....	.....
.....	9,650	1,435	1,763	.....	429	228	436	13,629	.....	.....
f.....	1,890	798	3,231	256	567	55	499	270	240	.....
.....	27,120	28,320	12,320	132	2,752	342	6,306	38,005	.....	650
.....	69,006	7,965	6,045	.....	799	275	1,284	10,508	680	746,300
.....	29,380	62,132	.....	136,580	55,440	4,656	2,975	20,295	.....	.....
.....	215,924	54,090	57,648	.....	540	360	3,516	6,765	.....	21,330
.....	32,125	16,608	98,962	.....	1,705	342	2,006	1,022	370	.....
.....	1,050	7,497	23,040	4,778	13,420	551	2,000	11,480	.....	.....
.....	65,379	29,148	18,354	.....	3,933	232	3,430	19,425	.....	63,505
.....	259	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	1,462	.....	.....
.....	28,360	12,144	3,444	.....	473	76	459	1,408	890	128,750
.....	131,472	104,252	2,822	47,569	34,914	4,704	3,443	2,500	.....	.....
.....	74,415	6,048	5,365	.....	1,650	330	2,029	2,322	650	138,350
s.....	44,698	14,240	56,290	.....	1,891	210	1,311	4,356	3,200	.....
.....	621	1,764	5,149	2,325	5,104	70	1,134	2,944	.....	.....
.....	2,288	1,480	.....	.....	58	.....	1,597	1,295	.....	.....
.....	50,525	4,891	9,194	.....	3,243	480	1,823	11,529	24	145,180
.....	848	6,290	69,060	10,208	4,312	234	1,759	11,600	.....	.....
a.....	13,068	1,740	1,716	.....	330	26	1,050	2,090	.....	3,308
.....	113,252	126,148	698	2,208	7,752	1,104	5,501	10,875	.....	28,533
.....	1,008	3,960	4,800	1,558	4,730	49	1,043	2,400	.....	.....
tal...	3,650,548	1,491,752	990,098	298,308	317,037	26,388	99,846	445,850	14,922	1,897,926

0 lb. gross weight.

Farm Credit Administration Operations

ource: Farm Credit Administration; loans and discounts outstanding in thousands of dollars

f month	Farm mortgage loans by		Fed. interme. cred. bk. loans to & disc. for—		Production credit associations[1 3]	Regional agricultural credit corporations[1]	Loans to cooperatives by—		
	Federal land banks	Land Bank Commis.	Region. agri. cred. corp. prod. credit assoc. and banks for coop.[1 2]	Other financial institutions, except cooperatives[1]			Federal Intermediate credit banks[1]	Banks for cooperatives, including Central Bank[1]	Agricultural Marketing Act revolving fund[1]
..... December	1,904,655	690,880	165,236	33,354	153,675	8,005	1,835	76,252	20,547
..... December	1,851,218	648,296	186,933	34,102	171,866	5,855	1,490	74,741	16,461
..... December	1,764,398	596,802	226,017	39,222	187,497	5,531	2,152	113,444	16,914
..... December	1,602,846	512,197	272,964	39,059	184,662	3,991	2,000	144,644	12,551
..... June	1,489,450	463,257	283,594	40,610	256,958	53,754	400	101,885	10,852
..... December	1,357,937	406,190	308,671	35,778	198,734	32,047	2,000	235,174	7,351
..... June	1,245,463	368,881	285,127	35,499	268,776	20,561	400	143,014	2,911
..... December	1,136,928	329,700	267,135	31,197	191,684	12,195	700	212,835	3,067
..... June	1,061,208	308,915	285,094	29,891	266,712	9,522	844	134,860	2,033
..... December	1,027,587	228,397	241,879	27,870	198,887	6,151	2,042	157,545	2,693
..... June	1,007,646	174,204	313,157	33,515	304,170	3,820	1,184	114,550	2,687
..... December	944,421	140,127	276,461	34,244	233,907	2,560	4,151	181,550	2,232
..... June	910,093	123,146	362,888	38,527	362,005	2,135	2,255	155,259	1,382
..... December	869,425	103,193	334,087	42,908	293,608	1,862	4,000	274,777	2,603
..... June	864,275	87,962	506,215	57,949	464,831	1,612	1,170	231,518	1,121
..... December	856,573	75,237	425,468	61,465	371,825	1,522	4,709	304,684	1,315

ludes renewals.
ounts in this column are duplicated by the amount discounted by the Federal intermediate credit
for the three institutions concerned.
ludes data for associations placed in liquidation.
es not include advances in connection with CCC programs.

Farm-Mortgage Debt Outstanding by Lender Groups

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics; data are for Continental United States

Beginning of year	Total farm-mortgage debt [1]	Amounts held by principal lender groups								
		Federal land banks [2]	Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation [2 3]	Joint-stock land banks [2 4]	Farmers Home Administration [5]	Life insurance companies [2 5]	Insured commercial banks [7]	Three state credit agencies [2 8]	Individuals and others
	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,0
1910	3,207,863	.....	.....	.....	.....	386,961	406,248	.....	2,414,4
1920	8,448,772	293,595	.....	60,038	.....	974,826	1,204,383	[9]	5,915,9
1930	9,630,768	1,201,732	.....	637,789	.....	2,118,439	997,468	96,360	4,578,9
1935	7,584,459	1,947,442	616,737	277,020	.....	1,301,562	498,842	66,096	2,876,7
1940	6,586,399	2,009,820	713,290	91,726	31,927	984,290	534,170	30,294	2,190,7
1941	6,491,435	1,957,184	685,149	73,455	65,294	1,016,479	543,408	29,317	2,121,
1942	6,372,277	1,880,784	634,885	55,919	114,533	1,063,166	535,212	30,406	2,057,3
1943	5,950,975	1,718,240	543,895	37,015	157,463	1,042,939	476,676	28,794	1,945,9
1944	5,389,080	1,452,886	429,751	10,097	171,763	986[6]61	448,433	24,082	1,865,9
1945	4,932,942	1,209,676	347,307	5,455	193,377	933,723	449,582	19,872	1,773,9
1946	4,681,720	1,078,952	239,365	3,208	181,861	884,312	507,298	13,626	1,773,9
1947	4,777,355	976,748	146,621	[6] 1,641	189,300	890,161	683,229	[9]	1,889,9
1948	4,881,744	888,933	107,066	645	195,069	936,730	793,476	[9]	1,959,
1949	5,108,183	868,156	77,920	462	188,893	1,035,719	847,841	[9]	2,089,

[1]Excludes territories and possessions.
[2]1930-49, includes regular mortgages, purchase-money mortgages, and sales contracts, prior to 1 regular mortgages only.
[3]Loans held by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation were made on its behalf by the Land B Commissioner. Authority to make new loans expired July 1, 1947.
[4]Joint-stock land banks have been in liquidation since May 12, 1933. Includes banks in receivers
[5]Successor to Farm Security Administration. Revised series. Data for 1939-41 include loans for ten purchase. Thereafter data include farm-development (special real estate) loans beginning 1942; fa enlargement loans beginning 1944; and project-liquidation loans beginning 1945. Data also inc similar loans from State Rural Rehabilitation Corporation trust funds.
[6]Estimates based upon direct reports from life insurance companies, official reports submitte State insurance commissioners, "Best's Life Insurance Reports," and monthly data received from Life Insurance Association of America and the Institute of Life Insurance.
[7]1935-49, insured commercial banks; prior to 1935, open State and national banks.
[8]Department of Rural Credit of Minnesota, Bank of North Dakota, and Rural Credit Board of S Dakota. Rural Credit Board completed liquidation during 1945.
[9]Included with "others."

World Exports of Wheat and Corn

Source: Corn Trade News; figures show thousands of bushels

Year (Cal.)	Wheat & Flour Exports by Countries Named, and Total for all Countries					Corn Exports by Countries Named and Total for all Countries				
	Total	North Am'ica	Argentina	Australia	Soviet Russia	Total	Argentina	Black Sea	North Am'ica	South Afr
1930	672,094	361,606	85,916	76,304	76,544	276,752	[f]33,343	47,114	2,373	29
1935	478,872	146,393	147,109	105,181	22,936	332,413	273,096	10,840	28	21
1940	368,753	197,293	135,092	70,403	2,368	133,673	74,942	4,140	37,135	9
1941	336,915	251,198	85,069	72,657	112	.....	22,412	.....	14,171	.....
1942	332,223	216,068	80,076	36,079	.....	.....	7,590	.....	9,798	.....
1943	408,819	302,931	71,944	33,944	.....	.....	7,478	.....	5,133	.....
1944	524,253	378,155	92,840	53,258	.....	.....	21,718	.....	10,231	.....
1945	673,344	530,412	90,032	52,000	.....	.....	22,080	.....	15,529	.....
1946	624,100	515,100	50,000	59,000	.....	.....	55,000	.....	25,695	.....
1947	884,743	721,745	83,000	52,000	f 28,000	187,315	93,050	f 5,000	97,800	.....
1948	918,000	680,000	79,000	129,000	f 25,000	139,800	105,000	10,500	24,300	n

f—Estimated.

Forest Fires Devastate Millions of Acres, 1948-49

Source: Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

Forest fires in national forests only, excluding state and private lands, for the first six months of 1948 and 1949:

	6 mos., 1949	6 mos., 1948	Average 1944-48
Total No. of fires	3,740	3,391	3,849
Fires caused by man	2,509	2,626	3,206
Area burned, in acres	41,791	56,704	97,487

Forest fire reports for 1948 were published July, 1949, by the Forest Service, based on returns from its field services, cooperating states and the Department of the Interior, Soil Conservation Service and Tennessee Valley Authority. Unprotected areas, which have no fire wardens, cannot be fully reported and their figures are only approximate.

Forest fires in national and state forests by divisions of the country, 1948:

	Fires	Acres Burned	Est. Loss
Pacific Coast	4,377	222,326	$ 2,212,486
Rocky Mt. States	4,139	233,422	1,932,494
Eastern States	13,445	377,297	1,066,882
Southern States	137,848	14,477,460	24,083,243
N. Central States	14,380	1,246,275	3,166,699
Totals, 1948	174,189	16,556,780	$32,461,804

The Pacific Coast figures include Hawaii. A major fire burning 45,000 acres occurred in California in Sept., 1948. Colorado and Wyoming experienced the driest summer and fall in 10 years. Fire Arizona and New Mexico lasted until Dec. 1 the Forest Service reports "there were more h ers' fires than usual." An extremely dry sum in the Rocky Mountain states caused the bu area of Utah to be doubled over 1947. Floods rain held down fires in Oregon and Washingto the lowest number in many years. Louisiana Texas had losses above their averages. Exce rainfall in Alabama, Georgia and Florida gated damage. Losses in Minnesota and Wisc exceeded their five-year averages. Michigan fo were closed Sept. 30 to Oct. 11; Minnesota, Oc to Nov. 4; Wisconsin, June 17 to June 28 and 27 to Nov. 12.

High Rate of Incendiarism

Causes of fires disclosed the irresponsible fir as the greatest menace to American forests. of 67,776 causes reported to the Forest Service, 047 are ascribed to incendiarism. This was w in the following states: Alabama, 2,070 f Florida, 2,519; Louisiana, 3,250; Mississippi, 3 South Carolina, 1,003; Texas, 1,308 and Miss 1,419.

Other causes of fires were: lightning, 4,392; roads, 4,525; campers, 3,064; smokers (inclu that burning cigarette stub, tossed out of a m car), 14,988; debris, 11,101; lumber, 1,840; cellaneous, 7,819.

American Purebred Livestock Organizations

Source: Breeder's Gazette

A survey of the 1948 work of 84 purebred livestock record associations showed a registration of 397,000 animals, an increase of 62,000 over 1947. Although the increased interest in pedigreed vestock has been substantial, only 2% of farm animals are purebred. Interest of cattlemen in nproving the breeds is shown by the high registration by one organization alone—the American ereford Assn., which recorded 352,888 pedigrees, one-fourth of all those registered.

BEEF CATTLE

American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Ass'n, nion Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Ill. Frank Richds, Sec'y. (84,548 registered.)

American Brahman Breeders Ass'n, 2711 S. ain St., Houston 2, Texas. Harry P. Gayden, c'y. (15,145)

American Galloway Breeders' Ass'n. Henry, . Rank C. Forbes, Sec'y. (415 regs.)

American Hereford Ass'n, 300 W. 11th St., ansas City 6, Mo. Jack Turner, Sec'y. (352,888)

American Polled Hereford Ass'n, 1110 Grand re., Kansas City, Mo. D. W. Chittenden, Sec'y. 4,110)

Polled Shorthorn Society, Union Stock Yards, icago 9, Ill., C. D. Swaffar, Sec'y. (10,766 gistered through American Shorthorn Breeders' s'n.)

American Scotch Highland Breeders' Ass'n, nry, Ill. Rank C. Forbes, Sec'y.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n. Union ck Yards, Chicago 9, Ill. Clinton K. Tomson, c'y. (55,103—32,842 horned; 9,144 Polled; 11,493 rned Milking; 1,624 Polled Milking.)

an American Zebu Ass'n, Cotulla, Texas. Roy Martin, Sec'y. (2,153)

DAIRY CATTLE

Ayrshire Breeders' Ass'n, Brandon, Vt. C. T. nklin, Sec'y. (26,113)

Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Ass'n of America, Pleasant St., Beloit, Wis. Fred S. Idtse, Sec'y. ,625)

Dutch Belted Cattle Ass'n of America, Anamosa, a. Thomas Stimpson, Sec'y. (46)

American Guernsey Cattle Club, Peterborough, H. Karl B. Musser, Sec'y. (96,895)

Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America, Brattleboro, H. W. Norton, Jr., Sec'y. (168,338)

American Jersey Cattle Club, 107 N. 6th St., umbus 15, Ohio. Floyd Johnston, Sec'y. (81,123)

American Kerry & Dexter Club, Independence, Roy A. Cook, Sec'y. (42)

merican Red Danish Cattle Ass'n, Marlette, h. Harry Prowse, Pres. (186)

DUAL-PURPOSE CATTLE

merican Devon Cattle Club, Meredith, N. H. J. Neal, Sec'y. (371)

merican Milking Shorthorn Society, 4122 S. on Ave., Chicago 9, Ill. W. J. Hardy, Sec'y. 000)

ed Poll Cattle Club of America, 3275 Holdrege Lincoln 3, Neb. F. A. Sloan, Sec'y. (4,274)

SWINE

merican Berkshire Ass'n, 410 S. 5th St., ngfield, Ill. C. W. Mitchell, Sec'y. (21,479)

hester White Swine Record Ass'n, Rochester; Levi P. Moore, Sec'y. (23,861)

reeders' Chester White Record Ass'n, 330 al Union Bldg., Des Moines 9, Ia., Lester W. nnen, Sec'y. (2,332)

ited Duroc Record Ass'n, Duroc Bldg., Peoria l. B. R. Evans, Sec'y. (100,391)

mpshire Swine Registry, 915 Commerical Nal Bank Bldg., Peoria 2, Ill. R. L. Pemberton, y. (50,216)

tional Hereford Hog Record Ass'n, Chariton, Harris Sellers, Jr., Sec'y. (7,823)

bred Livestock Registry Ass'n. University n, St. Paul 1, Minn. L. M. Winters, Sec'y. 8)

tional Mule Foot Hog Record Ass'n, DeGraff, G. C. Kreglow, Sec'y. (147)

C Swine Breeders' Ass'n, Goshen, Ind. Harry Miller, Sec'y. (16,254)

land China Record Ass'n, Galesburg, Ill. G. McCahan, Sec'y. (27,806)

ntucky Red Berkshire Swine Record Ass'n, Stanford St., Lancaster, Ky. Hogan Teater, r. (101)

National Spotted Poland China Record 3153 Kenwood Ave., Indianapolis 8, Ind. Fred L. Obenchain, Sec'y. (48,216)

Tamworth Swine Ass'n, Hagerstown, Ind. R. H. Waltz, Sec'y (1,488)

American Yorkshire Club, Wallace Bldg., Lafayette, Ind., E. Robert Shannon, Sec'y (5,962)

SHEEP

American Cheviot Sheep Society, Rt. 1, Oneonta, N. Y. Mrs. Katherine Turrell, Sec'y. (2,345)

Columbia Sheep Breeders' Ass'n of America, State College Station, Fargo, N. D. M. L. Buchanan, Sec'y. (4,377)

American Corriedale Ass'n, 100 N. Garth St., Columbia, Mo. Rollo E. Singleton, Sec'y. (10,904)

American Cotswold Record Ass'n. Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Ill. F. W. Harding, Sec'y. (260)

American & Delaine-Merino Record Ass'n, Marysville, Ohio. Walter M. Staley, Jr., Sec'y.

Black-Top Delaine-Merino Sheep Breeders' Ass'n, Dexter, Mich. Robert Mast, Sec'y. (216)

Texas Delaine-Merino Record Ass'n, (Brady, Texas. George H. Johanson, Sec'y. (2,859)

Continental Dorset Club, Hickory, Pa. J. R. Henderson, Sec'y. (3,493)

American Hampshire Sheep Ass'n, 72 Woodland Ave., Detroit 2, Mich. Mrs. Helen Tyler Belote, Sec'y. (28,391)

National Karakul Fur Sheep Breeders' Ass'n. Metamora, Mich. F. Perry, Sec'y. (142)

United Karakul Registry, Twin Falls, Idaho. Mrs. Olive May Cook, Sec'y. (2,300)

National Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Ass'n, College Manor, East Lansing, Mich. Harry Crandell, Jr., Sec'y. (494)

Montadale Sheep Breeders' Ass'n, 61 Angelica St., St. Louis 7. Mo. E. H. Mattingly, Sec'y. (973)

American Oxford Down Record Ass'n, Clayton, Ind. J. M. McHaffie, Sec'y. (3,425)

American Ranbouillet Sheep Breeders' Ass'n, San Angelo, Texas, Geneva Caldwell, Sec'y. (10,042)

Romeldale Sheep Breeders' Ass'n, Winters, Calif. A. T. Spencer, Sec'y. (250)

American Romney Breeders' Ass'n, 200 Dairy Bldg., Corvallis, Ore. H. A. Lindgren, Sec'y. (1,459)

American Shropshire Registry Ass'n, Lafayette,, Ind. Charles F. Osborn, Sec'y. (15,288)

American Southdown Breeders' Ass'n, State College, Pa. W. L. Henning, Sec'y. (8,172)

American Suffolk Sheep Society, Moscow, Idaho. C. W. Hickman, Sec'y. (6,306)

National Suffolk Sheep Ass'n, Middleville, Mich. C. A. Williams, Sec. (3,754)

National Tunis Sheep Registry, Rt. 5, Fulton, N. Y. Ralph E. Owen, Sec'y.

GOATS

American Angora Goat Breeders' Ass'n, Rocksprings, Texas. Mrs. Thos. L. Taylor, Sec'y. (7,156)

American Goat Society, Mena, Ark. R. D. Weis, Sec'y. (3,497)

American Milk Goat Record Ass'n, Sherborn, Mass. Mary L. Farley, Sec'y. (4,390)

HORSES

American Albino Horse Club, Butte, Neb. Mrs. Ruth Thompson, Sec'y. (80)

Appaloosa Horse Club, Moscow, Idaho. George B. Hatley, Sec'y. (296)

Arabian Horse Club of America, 111 W. Monroe St., Chicago 3, Ill. Frank Watt, Sec'y. (600)

Belgian Draft Horse Corporation of America, Wabash, Ind. H. J. Brant, Sec'y. (350)

Cleveland Bay Society of America, White Post, Va. A. Mackay Smith, Sec'y.

Clydesdale Breeders' Ass'n of the U. S. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. Margaret Coridan, Sec'y. (75)

American Cream Horse Ass'n, Hubbard, Ia., Mrs. Karene Bunker Topp, Sec'y. (12)

American Hackney Horse Society, 42 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Mrs. J. Macy Willets, Sec'y. (165)

Standard Jack & Jennet Registry of America, 501 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo. William E. Morton, Sec'y.

Morgan Horse Club, 90 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y. F. B. Hills, Sec'y. (687)

Morocco Spotted Horse Ass'n of America, Greenfield, Ia., Le Roy Fritz, Sec'y. (87)

Palomino Horse Ass'n, 7118 Reseda Boulevard. Reseda, Calif. Williard Beanland, Sec'y.

Palomino Horse Breeders of America, Mineral Wells, Texas. H. Arthur Zappe, Sec'y. (1,087)

Percheron Horse Ass'n of America, Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Ill. Mrs. Anne Brown, Sec'y. (251)

Pinto Horse Society, Concord, Calif. George M. Glendenning, Sec'y. (108)

American Quarter Horse Ass'n, 1405 W. 10th Ave., Amarillo, Texas. Raymond D. Hollingsworth. Sec'y. (4,371)

National Quarter Horse Breeders Ass'n, 6 College, Houston 5, Texas. J. M. Huffington, Se (2,105)

American Saddle Horse Breeders Ass'n, S. 4th St., Louisville, Ky. C. J. Cronan, Sec'y. (4,477)

American Shetland Pony Club, 518 E Dub South Bend, Ind. Wayne C. Kirk, Sec'y. (830)

American Shire Horse Ass'n, 319 E. 4th Des Moines, Iowa. E. F. Fox, Sec'y. (29)

U. S. Trotting Ass'n, 1349 E. Broad St, Colu bus 5, Ohio. Ken McCarr, Registrar. (4,100, Standardbreds)

American Suffolk Horse Ass'n, Clinton, N. L. B. Wescott, Sec'y. (9)

Tennessee Walking Horse Breeders' Ass'n America, Lewisburg, Tenn. Miss Syd Houst Sec'y. (3,000)

The Jockey Club, 250 Park Ave., New York N. Y. Marshall Cassidy, Sec'y. (8,2C Thoroughbreds).

Welsh Pony Society of America, University Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. Frank H. Sm Sec'y. (43)

Family Food Plans; Weekly, per Member

Source: Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics

Family members	Leafy, green yellow vegetables	Citrus fruit, tomatoes	Potatoes, sweet-potatoes	Other vegetables and fruit	Milk[1]	Meat, poultry, fish	Eggs	Dry beans and peas, nuts	Flour, cereals[2]	Fats and oils[3]	Sugar,
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	qt.	lb. oz.	no.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb
Children through 12 years:	**FAMILY FOOD PLAN AT MODERATE COST**										
9-12 months	1-8	1-12	0-8	1-0	6	0-4	5	0-1	0-10	0-1	0
1-3 years	2-0	2-0	0-8	1-12	6	[4]0-12	6	0-1	1-4	0-2	0
4-6 years	2-4	2-4	1-0	2-4	6	1-4	7	0-1	1-8	0-6	0
7-9 years	2-8	2-8	1-12	2-8	6½	1-12	7	0-2	2-0	0-8	0
10-12 years	3-0	2-12	2-4	2-8	7	2-4	7	0-2	2-12	0-12	0
Girls:											
13-15 years	3-8	2-12	2-8	3-8	7	[4]2-12	7	0-2	2-12	0-14	0
16-20 years	3-8	2-12	2-8	3-8	6	[4]2-12	7	0-2	2-8	0-12	0
Boys:											
13-15 years	3-8	3-0	3-8	3-8	7	3-0	7	0-4	4-0	1-2	1
16-20 years	4-0	3-8	4-8	3-8	7	3-4	7	0-6	5-4	1-6	1
Women:											
Sedentary	3-4	2-8	1-12	3-4	5	2-8	7	0-1	1-12	0-10	0
Moderately active	3-8	2-8	2-8	3-8	5	2-12	7	0-2	2-8	0-14	0
Very active	3-12	3-0	3-4	4-0	5	3-0	7	0-4	3-12	1-2	1
Pregnant	4-0	3-8	2-4	3-0	7½	[4]3-0	7	0-2	2-4	0-10	0
Nursing	4-0	4-8	3-0	3-8	10½	[4]3-0	7	0-2	2-8	0-12	0
60 years or over[5]	3-8	2-12	2-0	3-0	5½	2-8	6	0-1	1-12	0-8	0
Men:											
Sedentary	3-8	2-8	2-8	3-8	5	2-12	7	0-2	2-8	0-14	0
Physically active	3-12	3-0	3-4	4-0	5	3-0	7	0-4	3-12	1-2	1
With heavy work	4-0	3-8	5-0	4-4	5	3-8	7	0-6	7-0	2-0	1
60 years or over[5]	3-8	2-12	2-12	3-0	5½	2-12	6	0-2	2-8	0-12	0
Children through 12 years:	**FAMILY FOOD PLAN AT LOW COST**										
9-12 months	1-8	1-12	0-8	1-0	6	0-4	5	0-1	0-10	0-1	0
1-3 years	1-12	1-12	1-0	1-0	5½	[4]0-8	5	0-1	1-4	0-2	0
4-6 years	1-12	1-12	1-8	1-4	5½	1-0	5	0-2	1-12	0-6	0
7-9 years	2-0	2-0	2-8	1-8	5½	1-8	5	0-4	2-4	0-8	0
10-12 years	2-4	2-4	3-0	1-12	6	1-12	5	0-4	3-4	0-12	0
Girls:											
13-15 years	2-4	2-4	3-4	1-12	6½	[4]2-0	5	0-4	3-8	0-12	0
16-20 years	2-4	2-4	3-0	1-12	5	[4]2-0	5	0-4	3-4	0-12	0
Boys:											
13-15 years	2-8	2-8	4-0	2-4	6½	2-0	5	0-8	4-8	1-0	0
16-20 years	2-12	2-8	5-0	2-8	6½	2-0	5	0-8	5-12	1-6	1
Women:											
Sedentary	2-4	2-0	2-4	1-12	5	2-0	5	0-4	2-0	0-10	0
Moderately active	2-4	2-0	3-0	1-12	5	2-0	5	0-4	3-4	0-12	0
Very active	2-8	2-8	4-0	2-0	5	2-0	5	0-6	4-4	1-0	1
Pregnant	3-0	2-8	2-8	2-0	7½	[4]2-4	7	0-4	2-8	0-10	0
Nursing	3-8	3-12	4-0	2-4	10½	[4]2-8	7	0-4	3-0	0-10	0
60 years or over[5]	2-8	2-4	2-8	1-12	5	2-0	4	0-2	2-4	0-8	0
Men:											
Sedentary	2-4	2-0	3-0	1-12	5	2-0	5	0-4	3-4	0-12	0
Physically active	2-8	2-8	4-0	2-0	5	2-0	5	0-6	4-4	1-0	1
With heavy work	2-8	2-8	6-0	2-8	5	2-0	5	0-10	7-12	1-14	1
60 years or over[5]	2-8	2-4	3-4	1-12	5	2-0	4	0-2	3-4	0-10	0

[1]Or its equivalent in cheese, evaporated milk, or dry milk.

[2]Count 1½ pounds of bread as 1 pound of flour. Use as much as possible in the form of whole-gra enriched, or restored products.

[3]For small children and pregnant and nursing women, cod-liver oil or some other source of vitamin is also needed. For elderly persons and for persons who have no opportunity for exposure to clear su shine, a small amount of vitamin D is also desirable.

[4]To meet iron allowance, 1 large or 2 small servings of liver or other organ meats should b served each week.

[5]The nutritive content of the weekly food quantities for a man and a woman 60 years or over wi based on the National Research Council's recommended daily allowances for the sedentary man a woman.

Nutritive Value of 1 Pound of Selected Foods, as Purchased

urce: Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the National Research Council

Note: Parentheses, imputed value; trace, small amounts.

Food item	Food energy	Protein	Fat	Carbohydrate	Calcium	Phosphorus	Iron	Vitamin A value	Thiamine	Riboflavin	Niacin	Ascorbic acid
	Calories	Grams			Milligrams			International units	Milligrams			
ilk:												
resh whole..	312	15.9	17.7	22.2	536	422	.3	(720)	.16	.78	.5	6
ream:												
ream (20%)												
weet or sour.	943	13.2	90.8	18.2	(440)	(350)	(.3)	(3,750)	(.14)	(.64)	(.4)	(5)
e cream, plain	953	18.2	55.8	94.4	599	472	.5	2,450	.17	.84	.5	1
heese:												
heddar type..	1,784	108.5	146.6	7.7	3,963	2,769	(2.6)	7,920	.20	2.29	(.9)	(0)
ottage.....	459	87.2	3.6	19.5	372	1,194	(2.1)	(150)	.08	1.32	(.5)	(0)
ggs:												
hole, fresh...	636	51.7	46.5	2.8	218	848	10.9	4,590	.47	1.35	.3	(0)
eef:												
hopped meat.	1,480	73.1	132	0	41	790	10.9	(0)	.45	.58	19.7	0
oasting meat,												
oned.....	874	85.8	59	0	50	926	12.7	(0)	.53	.68	23.2	0
amberger....	1,433	72.6	127	0	41	781	10.9	(0)	.45	.57	19.6	0
amb:												
g roast.....	866	67.9	66.0	0	38	731	10.2	(0)	.80	1.00	22.4	0
ork:												
am, fresh....	1,326	59.3	121	0	35	640	9.0	(0)	3.75	.73	16.0	0
in, loin chops	1,070	60.4	92	0	37	651	9.2	(0)	3.81	.75	16.3	0
eal:												
tlet, boneless	723	88.5	41	0	50	953	13.2	(0)	.80	1.25	29.2	0
ariety												
meats:												
logna.....	984	67.2	72.2	16.3	41	726	10.0	(0)	1.41	1.36	13.8	0
ankfurters..	912	69.0	64.0	15.0	41	745	10.4	(0)	.86	1.04	10.7	0
ver, fresh....	597	(89.9)	(19.1)	(16.3)	36	1,693	54.9	87,000	1.23	12.73	73.0	140
ngue, fresh..	875	70.7	65.0	1.7	129	513	29.7	(0)	.95	1.16	21.6	0
oultry:												
icken, roast-												
s, dressed...	538	56.0	34.9	0	44	604	5.3	Trace	.31	.49	23.8	.....
rkeys,												
essed.....	797	61.3	61.3	0	70	973	11.6	Trace	.38	.58	24.0	.....
sh:												
ole.....	201	38.8	5.1	0	43	445	2.0	.....	.14	.13	8.5	(4)
ans, Peas,												
ans, canned,												
ked.....	531	25.9	9.1	86.3	(222)	(699)	(15.4)	310	.22	.21	3.6	16
ans, corn, or												
dn., dry seed	1,588	99.9	6.8	281.9	672	2,102	46.8	0	2.71	1.07	9.6	8
as, split....	1,606	111.2	4.5	280.1	331	1,802	27.2	1,680	3.94	1.30	13.8	9
anut butter.	2,808	118.5	217.0	95.3	336	1,784	8.6	0	.89	.72	73.5	(0)
egetables												
esh:												
sparagus....	90	7.5	.7	13.3	71	211	3.1	3,430	.54	.59	3.9	113
ans, lima,												
een.....	239	13.6	1.5	42.8	115	288	4.2	520	.45	.26	1.7	58
ans, snap...	172	9.8	.8	31.5	266	180	4.5	2,560	.32	.41	2.5	79
ets.....	155	5.4	.3	32.6	92	146	3.4	80	.11	.17	1.4	34
ussels sprouts	203	15.4	1.8	31.2	119	273	4.6	1,390	.40	(.22)	(.9)	328
bbage.....	95	4.6	.7	17.5	152	103	1.7	270	.23	.21	.9	173
rots.....	179	4.8	1.2	37.2	156	148	3.2	48,000	.27	.26	2.0	24
uliflower....	63	4.9	.4	10.0	45	147	2.2	200	.21	.22	1.2	141
ery.....	63	3.7	.6	10.6	143	114	1.4	0	.09	.12	.9	20
rn, sweet,												
dte, yellow..	186	6.4	2.1	35.5	16	208	.9	680	.27	.24	2.4	20
e.....	144	11.3	1.7	21.0	655	180	6.4	21,950	.35	1.01	(2.4)	335
ttuce, headed	57	3.8	.6	9.1	69	78	1.6	1,710	.20	.21	.5	24
ions, mature	208	6.0	.9	44.0	137	188	2.1	210	.15	.10	.6	38
as, green....	206	13.7	.8	36.1	45	249	3.9	1,390	.72	.37	4.2	54
atoes.....	325	7.6	.4	72.8	42	213	2.7	70	.40	.15	4.4	64
nach.....	92	8.6	1.1	11.9	.....	205	11.2	35,040	.44	.90	2.6	219
matoes.....	91	4.0	1.2	16.0	44	108	2.4	4,380	.24	.16	2.5	93
rnips.....	136	4.3	.8	28.0	158	134	2.0	20	.26	.24	1.8	113
uit, fresh:												
ples.....	258	1.2	1.6	59.6	24	40	1.2	360	.15	.08	1.0	18
nanas.....	299	3.6	.6	69.9	24	85	1.8	1,300	.27	.19	1.7	29
pefruit....	133	1.5	.6	30.3	51	54	.9	(70)	.11	.06	.6	121
apes.....	123	2.5	1.7	24.4	(39)	(28)	(.3)	0	.13	.01	.4	127
anges.....	164	2.9	.7	36.6	108	75	1.3	(620)	.25	.08	.8	162
aches.....	204	2.0	.4	48.0	32	88	2.4	3,530	.08	.19	3.6	31
ars.....	262	2.6	1.5	59.6	49	60	1.1	90	.08	.16	.5	16
ums.....	242	3.0	.9	55.6	73	86	2.2	1,510	.63	(.13)	2.4	20
abarb.....	56	1.5	.3	11.7	.....	77	1.5	100	.03	.....	.3	28
our, meal:												
instarch....	1,597	2.3	.9	395.0	Trace	Trace	Trace	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0
our:												
e, whole-												
ain.....	1,638	50.8	7.7	341.4	277	1,675	21.8	(0)	2.13	.94	7.9	0
heat, patent	1,611	49.0	4.1	344.6	86	422	3.0	(0)	.30	.15	3.5	0
ole wheat..	1,633	59.0	9.1	328.7	173	1,748	17.3	(0)	2.53	.56	25.3	0
ead:												
e, light....	1,194	(29.1)	(15.4)	(234.7)	(100)	(436)	(3.6)	(0)	.71	(.18)	(5.0)	0
ite, enrich.	1,186	38.6	9.1	237.4	(254)	(454)	(8.2)	(0)	(1.10)	(.70)	(10.0)	0
ole wheat..	1,187	43.1	15.9	217.9	(272)	1,680	11.8	(0)	1.28	.70	16.1	0
kies, assort-												
plain.....	1,990	27.2	57.7	340.5	(100)	(295)	(2.7)	(0)	(.16)	(.16)	(2.3)	0
s, plain, en-												
ed.....	1,380	37.2	27.7	245.6	(254)	(454)	(8.2)	(0)	(1.10)	(.70)	(10.0)	0

TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION

Value of U. S. Merchandise Imports and Exports, by Years

Source: Department of Commerce

Year (cal.)	Exports (1)			General imports (2-4)	Imp. for consum., 3-4		Total exp. and imp.	Excess exp. ov imp.
	Total (1)	Domestic	Foreign		Free	Dutiable		
	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
1920....	8,228,016	8,080,481	147,535	5,278,481	3,115,958	1,985,865	13,506,497	2,949,5
1925....	4,909,848	4,818,722	91,126	4,226,589	2,708,828	1,467,391	9,136,437	683,2
1930....	3,843,181	3,781,172	62,009	3,060,908	2,081,123	1,032,954	6,904,089	782,2
1935....	2,282,874	2,243,081	39,793	2,047,485	1,205,987	832,918	4,330,359	235,3
1936....	2,455,978	2,418,969	37,009	2,422,592	1,384,937	1,039,040	4,878,570	33,3
1937....	3,349,167	3,298,929	50,238	3,083,668	1,765,248	1,244,605	6,432,835	265,4
1938....	3,094,440	3,057,169	37,271	1,960,428	1,182,696	766,929	5,054,868	1,134,0
1939....	3,177,176	3,123,343	53,833	2,318,081	1,397,280	878,819	5,495,257	859,0
1940....	4,021,146	3,934,181	86,965	2,625,379	1,648,965	891,691	6,646,525	1,395,7
1941....	5,147,154	5,019,877	127,277	3,345,005	2,030,919	1,191,035	8,492,159	1,802,1
1942....	8,078,988	8,003,113	75,875	2,744,862	1,767,592	1,001,693	10,823,850	5,334,1
1943....	12,964,906	12,841,542	123,364	3,381,349	2,192,702	1,197,249	16,346,257	9,583,5
1944....	14,258,702	14,161,544	97,158	3,919,270	2,708,391	1,169,504	18,177,972	10,339,4
1945....	9,805,625	9,584,684	220,941	4,147,054	2,737,261	1,348,756	13,952,679	5,658,5
1946*...	9,739,482	9,502,513	236,969	4,908,893	2,897,669	1,894,441	14,648,377	4,830,5
1947*...	15,340,287	15,162,352	177,937	5,733,369	3,431,671	2,211,674	21,073,656	9,606,9
1948*...	12,614,237	12,494,000	120,238	7,070,344	4,118,727	2,919,666	19,684,581	5,543,8

*Data subject to further revision.

[1]In addition to regular commercial exports the data for war and postwar years include aid and re- shipments as shown in the table on page 639. Goods supplied to occupied areas through United Sta armed forces are included beginning 1947. Supplies shipped to United States armed forces abroad their own use are excluded.

[2]"General imports" include merchandise entered immediately upon arrival into merchandising consumption channels, plus commodities entered into bonded customs warehouse for storage.

[3]"Imports for consumption" include merchandise entered immediately upon arrival into merchandis or consumption channels, plus withdrawals from bonded customs warehouse for consumption.

[4]The data on general imports and duty-free imports for consumption do not include upw adjustments made in the value of tin ore imports as follows: 1942, $11,032,000; 1943, $149,000; 19 $9,596,000; 1945, $12,084,000; 1946, $23,670,027; 1947, $22,332,000; and 1948, $39,771,000.

U. S. Merchandise Imports[1] and Exports,[2] By Continent

Source: Department of Commerce. For explanation of data see footnotes of preceding table

Prepared in the Department of Commerce by Special Programs Branch, Areas Division, Office International Branch, from basic data of the Bureau of the Census, June 1949

(Value in thousands of dollars)

Year (cal.)	Value of exports to					Value of imports from				
	Europe[3]	No. Amer.	So. Amer.	Asia & Oceania	Africa	Europe[3]	No. Amer.	So. Amer.	Asia & Oceania	Afri
1915.	2,573,408	558,803	144,129	241,186	37,145	546,362	509,458	322,282	365,865	34,
1920.	4,466,091	1,929,163	623,917	1,043,184	165,662	1,227,843	1,662,663	760,999	1,476,691	150,
1925.	2,603,750	1,138,354	402,606	676,081	89,057	1,238,513	980,534	518,797	1,396,602	92,
1930.	1,338,377	1,019,229	337,508	555,707	92,362	908,846	761,711	433,516	889,286	67,
1935.	1,029,241	531,331	174,341	451,741	96,219	598,716	494,557	281,472	631,018	41,
1936.	1,042,804	616,711	204,222	478,039	114,202	717,544	618,559	291,505	743,593	51,
1937.	1,359,610	840,126	318,354	678,919	152,158	843,329	690,475	422,026	1,035,689	92,
1938.	1,325,943	739,994	299,713	610,439	118,350	567,226	490,226	262,612	585,693	54,
1939.	1,289,753	802,196	329,127	641,077	115,023	617,166	580,629	317,267	726,289	76,
1940.	1,645,428	1,065,832	435,584	713,693	160,609	390,161	693,408	395,105	1,015,542	131,
1941.	1,846,928	1,520,011	527,375	748,574	504,266	280,771	982,246	674,285	1,246,801	160,
1942.	4,008,989	1,829,365	375,836	1,048,995	815,804	220,109	1,113,870	638,941	568,377	203,
1943.	7,633,088	2,006,517	411,480	1,406,468	1,507,353	239,507	1,682,365	775,887	480,190	203,
1944.	9,363,897	2,086,859	540,277	1,406,265	861,404	259,294	2,033,729	922,813	452,245	221,
1945.	5,514,814	1,919,093	645,226	1,202,821	523,671	409,450	1,898,319	964,900	578,250	296,
1946.	4,108,684	2,531,605	1,152,211	1,459,176	487,807	802,095	1,641,865	1,094,737	1,064,575	305,
1947.	[4]5,686,057	3,829,484	2,353,642	[4]2,649,634	821,471	820,040	2,143,784	1,236,550	1,205,711	327,
1948.	[4]4,277,168	3,396,270	1,908,945	[4]2,246,406	785,449	1,091,124	2,538,227	1,537,831	1,495,823	407,

[1]General imports. [2]Exports, including reexports. [3]Iceland included in Europe in all years sho

[4]Includes Army civilian supply shipments: Europe, 1947, $498,734,000, and 1948, $590,036,000; A 1947, $411,806,000; and 1948, $310,955,000.

Note:—Shipping weight of exports of the United States (in millions of pounds): North Amer 1943, 102,582; 1944, 100,614; 1945, 93,998; 1946, 100,500. South America, 1943, 5,061; 1944, 6,617; 1 8,840; 1946, 12,942. Europe, 1943, 52,259; 1944, 65,698; 1945, 68,928; 1946, 90,201. Asia, 1943, 3,619; 1 5,633; 1945, 6,511; 1946, 11,800. Australia and Oceania, 1943, 6,252; 1944, 3,945; 1945, 2,548; 1946, 2, Africa, 1943, 5,668; 1944, 4,593; 1945, 6,573; 1946, 6,358. Total, 1943, 175,440; 1944, 187,100; 1 187,398; 1946, 224,229; 1947 and 1948, not available.

Shipping weight of imports of the United States (in millions of pounds): North America, 1 74,467; 1944, 85,954; 1945, 76,740; 1946, 72,990. South America, 1943, 16,453; 1944, 94,970; 1 34,083; 1946, 39,951. Europe, 1943, 2,120; 1944, 2,136; 1945, 3,873; 1946, 4,748. Asia, 1943, 2, 1944, 2,089; 1945, 2,534; 1946, 5,568. Australia and Oceania, 1943, 1,723; 1944, 1,108; 1945, 1,058; 1 854. Africa, 1943, 3,049; 1944, 3,044; 1945, 4,057; 1946, 3,753. Total 1943, 100,442; 1944, 119, 1945, 122,346; 1946, 127,865; 1947 and 1948, not available.

Food Stores Sell 30 Percent of all Candy in U. S.

A report on food stores as distributors of candy was presented to the convention of the National Confectioners Ass'n in Chicago in June, 1949, by Robert W. Mueller, managing editor, The Progressive Grocer. He reported that 99% of all food stores stock candy, selling 30% of all ca sales made in the U. S., at a gross of $500,000,0 Of the candy dollar, 48.9 cents went for ca bars and gum; 36.32 cents for cello-bar car 4.3 cents for box candy; 8.8 cents for bulk car and 1.7 cents for candy in jars. (A. P. repo

United States Foreign Trade, by Countries

Source: Department of Commerce. For explanation of data see footnotes to table on page 636

Prepared in the Department of Commerce by Special Programs Branch, Areas Division, Office of International Trade from basic data of the Bureau of the Census, June 1949.

(In Thousands of Dollars)

Country	1945		1946		1947		1948	
	Exports[1] $1,000	Imports[2] $1,000	Exports[1] $1,000	Imports[2] $1,000	Exports[1] $1,000	Imports[2] $1,000	Exports[1] $1,000	Imports[2] $1,000
anistan	843	33,412	3,940	35,538	6,696	2,928	4,314	34,488
ria	91,512	2,032	61,248	1,719	47,656	1,823	37,132	3,757
ntina	38,719	168,698	193,058	194,293	679,851	154,637	378,959	180,135
tria	2	30	45,798	1,494	[4]107,329	4,380	[4]145,834	8,939
ralia	309,764	126,050	83,582	145,449	235,631	125,337	114,126	129,258
ian Congo	17,787	[3]48,735	23,787	[3]18,533	49,985	[3]32,488	49,024	46,608
ium	135,160	15,503	279,099	77,352	534,607	58,619	309,695	88,947
via	14,275	[3]34,860	21,731	[3]24,023	28,290	[3]21,826	35,706	[3]24,129
il	218,626	311,168	356,388	408,004	643,225	445,669	497,559	513,823
ish East Africa	11,584	14,895	10,860	9,569	29,069	9,372	14,607	11,396
ada	1,177,559	1,124,932	1,441,684	882,685	2,073,747	1,095,102	1,914,011	1,553,334
on	87,096	66,942	10,178	31,875	46,698	29,762	19,374	52,812
e	51,874	135,186	77,226	83,880	125,340	122,300	105,468	179,117
a	107,836	6,046	465,199	92,690	353,498	116,705	240,155	120,481
mbia	88,209	102,877	145,651	156,563	218,931	205,628	196,875	236,398
a Rica	16,023	10,578	22,628	10,604	35,053	20,693	28,047	22,938
a	195,758	337,589	272,109	323,021	491,843	509,624	440,927	374,187
acao (Netherlands Antilles)	30,818	65,749	34,546	46,133	66,925	72,955	83,080	119,716
hoslovakia	51,951	499	106,697	19,159	49,094	23,210	20,636	22,087
mark	5,229	250	38,377	4,276	77,932	5,133	53,803	5,941
inican Repub.	18,777	14,461	29,445	20,197	49,324	30,228	46,981	35,211
ador	15,080	13,955	22,226	13,219	39,996	18,463	30,748	18,887
pt	164,794	11,234	35,229	23,922	60,114	28,082	36,334	30,078
alvador	8,671	16,970	13,739	15,210	28,433	27,468	25,792	31,136
and	891	4	31,216	12,129	59,299	39,808	36,463	38,973
ce	472,014	13,289	712,011	62,789	817,154	47,013	590,671	72,972
ch Morocco	28,402	1,751	31,310	1,692	36,139	2,687	28,212	6,739
ch West Africa	18,963	4,076	18,836	1,970	29,563	2,457	19,106	8,610
many	2,205	1,104	82,251	3,158	[4]585,263	6,254	[4]865,057	30,781
Coast	4,262	21,718	3,753	23,306	10,510	52,166	6,293	74,473
ce	93,198	346	142,845	23,662	166,607	16,630	235,500	19,478
emala	14,676	24,263	23,107	31,218	41,377	44,042	44,817	44,080
ti	9,611	15,950	12,557	17,685	25,214	20,144	20,204	18,849
duras	10,262	9,020	18,649	9,409	29,901	11,577	26,777	13,031
g Kong	2,792	(X)	46,652	1,481	89,479	2,401	84,165	3,565
and Depend.	478,656	173,128	181,065	237,690	401,068	253,763	315,111	291,745
	28,107	17,556	22,147	31,192	33,988	23,400	43,650	26,507
	10,960	[3]10,469	6,721	14,019	14,210	5,162	11,506	10,511
nd (Eire)	10,234	1,420	28,188	2,174	88,819	2,785	36,983	2,664
	230,687	5,203	370,632	68,657	[4]499,851	43,758	[4]415,949	94,156
n	633	132	101,861	83,430	[4]414,454	35,403	[4]323,333	62,512
a[5]			266	35	[4]58,661	2,167	[4]69,284	3,016
ait[7]	834	3	2,473	75	11,830	319	32,827	12,599
non[8]	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	n.s.s.	27,106	5,554
ya, British	1,045	5,724	14,603	126,801	65,752	284,112	81,998	269,852
co	307,019	231,200	504,689	232,777	629,898	246,689	520,364	246,419
mbique	3,259	3,373	8,078	2,000	18,173	1,576	17,783	3,009
erlands	82,152	5,360	221,688	22,906	383,733	26,477	312,180	43,856
erlands Indies (Indonesia)	20,849	2,017	73,344	[3]33,770	103,591	[3]33,604	92,135	[3]75,516
oundland and brador	16,166	18,276	20,470	26,293	39,924	31,426	32,260	39,707
Zealand	37,692	35,401	27,988	34,748	76,768	27,624	34,016	30,423
aragua	8,531	5,024	12,122	6,436	17,403	8,993	20,577	11,698
ria	6,726	13,455	6,404	12,115	21,787	31,386	9,542	31,073
way	19,025	1,273	78,801	13,231	146,958	22,109	84,614	33,603
estine and ansjordan	14,033	18,156	18,598	22,947	31,689	5,105	31,806	5,195
ma, Repub. of	33,721	2,765	46,379	5,801	172,162	6,710	91,902	8,998
guay	2,562	6,221	5,505	3,751	7,740	2,268	6,159	4,091
	42,521	34,039	63,335	35,997	91,561	41,701	66,319	35,190
ppines, public of	42,141	791	297,367	39,712	439,519	161,725	467,746	227,555
nd and Danzig	84,622	1	183,126	258	107,705	1,335	55,576	1,249
gal	23,263	21,182	60,030	23,273	94,499	20,971	76,157	20,024
Arabia	18,731	106	19,212	1,792	67,492	2,481	83,974	16,150
	40,759	57,417	42,682	48,310	32,651	[6]26,857	25,860	34,642
	[8]8,523	[8]2,044	[8]17,114	[8]8,541	[8]43,151	[8]7,777	6,971	4,660
am	3,200	5,368	3,592	6,163	7,540	11,458	7,174	13,884
n	45,904	46,210	206,236	47,097	397,612	92,622	118,027	91,060
erland	63,496	83,494	108,426	98,480	194,371	83,381	171,450	105,742
nd (Siam)			7,559	5,854	13,330	[3]17,797	16,380	[3]49,460
y	15,608	69,960	36,675	68,352	82,153	57,225	101,680	49,971
of S. Africa	131,130	103,893	227,414	150,575	413,938	111,119	492,147	135,228
d Kingdom	2,192,788	89,544	855,629	156,410	1,103,243	204,903	644,092	283,291
ay	29,442	66,229	47,858	48,221	75,491	37,753	[6]0,132	57,752
R	1,836,449	58,716	357,921	100,573	149,069	77,102	27,800	78,774
uela	136,647	85,020	211,522	119,623	426,783	173,490	516,438	273,063

[1]Exports including reexports. [2]General imports. [3]Subject to revision for underrevaluation of tin ore concentrates: adjusted figures for imports are as follows: Belgian Congo; 1944, $43,736,000; 1945, $49,577,000; 1946, $19,154,000; and 1947, $32,539,000; Bolivia: 1944, $47,111,000; 1945, $46,061,000; 1946, $46,879,000; 1947, $39,595,000; and 1948, $48,889,000; Netherlands Indies: 1946, $33,921,000; 1947, $36,599,000; and 1948, $37,576,000; and Thailand (Siam), 1947, $19,404,000; and 1948, $52,505,000. [4]Includes goods supplied to occupied areas through United States armed forces. [5]Includes Korea. [6]Korea included with Japan prior to 1945. [7]Kuwait included with Saudi Arabia and other Arabia Peninsula States prior to 1945. [8]Yemen included with Syria prior to 1948. [9]Arabia Peninsula States, including Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Arabia Peninsula States, n.e.s. (X) Less than $500. N.S.S., not shown separately.

United States Foreign Trade, by Economic Classes

Source: Department of Commerce. For explanation of data see footnotes to table on page 636

Year (cal.)	Value of domestic exports					Value of imports[1]				
	Crude Mater'ls	Crude Foodst's	Manu'd Foodst's	Semi-Manuf's	Finish. Manuf's	Crude[2] Mater'ls	Crude Foodst's	Manu'd Foodst's	Semi-Manuf's	Finis Manu
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,00 dolla
1925..	1,422,058	317,894	573,753	661,683	1,843,334	1,748,065	494,800	432,906	755,085	795.
1930..	829,098	178,533	362,650	512,802	1,898,089	1,002,161	400,125	293,448	608,153	757.
1935..	682,953	58,751	157,211	349,858	994,308	582,443	322,327	318,828	409,690	405.
1936..	669,924	58,144	143,798	393,003	1,154,099	732,965	348,682	386,240	490,238	465.
1937..	731,195	104,506	177,744	668,936	1,616,548	971,061	413,312	440,056	634,174	551.
1938..	606,705	248,986	184,124	494,351	1,523,003	576,449	260,117	310,539	384,964	417.
1939..	544,543	110,757	202,453	598,608	1,666,982	744,860	290,839	313,336	486,766	440.
1940..	463,678	74,019	166,872	900,022	2,329,590	1,010,841	285,966	277,444	558,606	408.
1941..	355,427	83,578	418,457	777,756	3,384,659	1,376,355	376,179	322,058	724,310	423
1942..	418,014	67,838	924,699	918,631	5,673,932	1,049,682	348,576	274,507	639,506	457
1943..	661,782	109,067	1,550,738	1,089,400	9,430,557	1,037,237	584,227	421,157	677,505	669
1944..	553,962	133,826	1,632,605	1,096,674	10,744,477	1,068,573	841,348	520,979	706,235	740
1945..	870,623	432,147	1,245,727	779,515	6,256,672	1,170,996	693,235	461,644	928,291	831
1946..	1,416,106	648,216	1,523,484	895,822	5,018,884	1,700,180	814,313	502,694	929,937	844
1947..	1,601,448	1,348,789	1,756,771	1,784,839	8,670,492	1,743,184	1,016,774	655,697	1,244,914	982
1948..	1,488,930	1,265,012	1,317,035	1,367,434	7,055,592	2,108,252	1,271,509	731,153	1,631,914	1,295

[1]General imports through 1933, imports for consumption, thereafter.

[2]Data for 1942-1948, inclusive, somewhat understate the value of crude material imports, owing the undervaluation of tin ore imports as shown in Note 4 of table on page 636.

Note: Total agricultural exports were valued at: 1941, $668,971,000; 1942, $1,178,929,000; 1: $2,074,167,000; 1944, $2,096,262,000; 1945, $2,253,920,000; 1946, $3,140,982,000; 1947, $3,914,463,4 1948, $3,420,440,000.

Agricultural imports for consumption were valued at: 1941, $1,668,364,000; 1942, $1,272,623,000; 1$ $1,513,972,000; 1944, $1,819,192,000; 1945, $1,709,577,000; 1946, $2,292,074,000; 1947, $2,754,168,000; 1 $3,150,231,000.

Foreign Trade in Distilled Spirits, Malt Liquors and Wines

Source: Food Branch, Office of International Trade, U. S. Department of Commerce

U. S. EXPORTS DISTILLED SPIRITS (In proof gals.)

	1945	1946	1947	1948
Rum	25,987	37,560	13,496	18,301
Whiskey	938,275	1,185,129	1,447,533	540,629
Other distilled	101,749	320,714	458,351	93,644
Of the Exports the American Republics took				
Rum	1,741	1,090	4,002	3,808
Whiskey	151,556	200,521	183,394	71,869
Other distilled	7,385	14,167	28,869	9,285
Shipments from U. S. to Non-contiguous Territories				
Hawaii				
Rum	160,458	12,764	5,719	*89
Whiskey	868,573	672,659	552,145	*62,298
Other distilled	134,755	107,947	68,166	*4,954
Alaska				
Whiskey	395,616	321,210	395,777	*63,915
Other distilled	19,405	19,961	27,201	*5,250
Pu'to Rico				
Whiskey	19,413	13,466	8,997	3,795
Rum	12,136	1,900	48 687	158,711
Other distilled	3,757	2,777	3,842	2,856
Virgin Isl.				
Rum	1,333	84	4,814	79,553
Whiskey	2,520	44,595	30,228	23,246
Other distilled	18,010	31,510	18,819	26,695

U. S. IMPORTS DISTILLED SPIRITS (In tax gals.)

	1945	1946	1947	194
Brandy	1,433,331	1,448,306	325,744	518
Gin	333,881	224,852	39,114	51
Rum	979,078	546,739	143,622	206
Whiskey	8,598,806	10,511,810	10,567,534	11,323
Cordials	150,965	375,141	166,534	371
Bitters	62,483	67,771	46,091	53
Imports of other compounds containing spirits	101,749	320,714	10,126	17
Ethyl alcohol for beverages	6,227,271	4,471,820	159,575	124
Shipments from Non-contiguous Territori to U. S. (In proof gallons)				
Puerto Rico				
Rum	2,909,143	4,610,512	511,841	526
Cordials	26,577	169,691	3,554	3
Virgin Isl.				
Rum	929,912	688,945	204,583	136
Whiskey		17,214	7,077	
Gin		217,971	372	
Cordials		11,991	24,290	2
Brandy	0	0	1,090	2

U. S. EXPORTS OF WINE (In gallons)

Wines	449,386	616,826	358,196	227,023
Shipments of Wines from U. S. to Non-contiguous Territories				
Hawaii	251,491	275,042	429,582	*112,041
Alaska	64,032	66,339	73,098	*19,458
Puerto Rico	32,630	16,499	15,931	14,702
Virgin Isl.	5,832	5,582	2,641	84,319

U. S. IMPORTS OF WINE (In gallons)

Champagne	148,556	545,741	181,974	375,295
Vermouth	590,471	1,159,187	861,556	978,668
Still wines 14% or less of alcohol	230,527	935,944	519,036	868,448
More than 14% alcohol	1,735,156	2,369,915	689,118	658,096
Shipments of wines from Non-contiguous Territories to U. S. (in gallons)				
Virg'n Isl's.	0	0	0	61,469

U. S. EXPORTS MALT LIQUORS (In gallo

Exports	16,907,767	7,395,495	7,605,243	6,567
Malt liquors				
Shipments from U. S. to Non-contiguous Territories				
Hawaii	516,134	1,253,245	2,458,782	*732
Alaska	1,093,319	754,156	1,496,136	*196
Puerto Rico	400,869	1,788,511	1,379,605	3,578
Virgin Isl.	52,440	107,586	100,477	138
U. S. Imports				
Malt liquors	9,393,838	11,944,655	3,369,611	2,914

*Alaska & Hawaii—for 3 months (Jan.-March) only. Statistics on shipments to these two territo no longer available.

Trade of Continental United States

Source: Department of Commerce

Year (Cal.)	Value of Exports			Value of Imports		
	Total	To foreign countries	To U. S. territories & possessions	Total	From Foreign countries	From U. S. territories & possessions
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
25	5,083,287,000	4,838,565,000	244,722,000	4,455,787,000	4,090,887,000	364,900,000
30	4,024,538,000	3,771,455,000	253,083,000	3,287,534,000	2,929,978,000	357,556,000
35	2,462,513,000	2,226,916,000	235,597,000	2,258,087,000	1,937,537,000	320,550,000
36	2,666,015,000	2,391,823,000	274,192,000	2,698,581,000	2,206,104,000	392,479,000
37	3,584,892,000	3,259,423,000	325,469,000	3,360,349,000	2,938,175,000	422,174,000
38	3,317,903,000	3,004,131,000	313,772,000	1,181,571,000	1,849,602,000	331,969,000
39	3,409,219,000	3,073,619,000	335,600,000	2,549,199,000	2,211,884,000	337,315,000
40	4,302,018,000	3,925,663,000	376,365,000	2,838,221,000	2,521,685,000	316,536,000
41	5,552,732,000	5,025,691,000	527,041,000	3,621,610,000	3,227,623,000	393,987,000
42	8,402,720,000	8,076,572,000	326,148,000	2,989,820,000	2,723,403,000	266,417,000
43[1]	13,296,458,000	12,947,842,000	348,616,000	3,634,221,000	3,354,925,000	279,296,000
44[1]	14,629,051,000	14,256,319,000	372,732,000	4,178,421,000	3,890,570,000	287,851,000
45[1]	10,266,968,000	9,756,278,000	510,690,000	4,394,963,000	4,084,651,000	310,312,000
46[2]	10,312,242,000	9,431,428,000	880,814,000	5,248,010,000	4,835,603,000	412,407,000
47[2]	15,206,519,000	13,971,993,000	1,234,526,000	6,249,327,000	5,540,279,000	709,048,000

Note: Data for the war and postwar years in this table exclude goods supplied to occupied areas rough United States armed forces but include lend-lease exports and shipments under other aid d relief programs.

) 1943-45 export figures include aircraft exported to the U.S.S.R. via Alaska.

) The Philippine Islands to whom independence was granted July 4, 1946, is included with U.S. ritories and possessions throughout this series. Trade of the Continental United States with the ilippine Republic was as follows: 1946—exports, $297,367,000, and imports, $39,530,000; 1947—exports, 9,529,000, and imports, $161,725,000.

Balance of Trade Under Tariff Acts

Source: Tariff Commission

Act of	Years	Imports	Exports	Av. Excess Imp.	Av. Excess Exp.
y 4, 1789	1790	$23,000,000	$20,205,156	$2,794,844	
z. 10, 1790	1791–1792	60,700,000	39,765,139	10,467,430	
y 2, 1792	1793–1794	65,700,000	59,153,297	3,273,351	
e 7, 1794	1795–1812	1,523,538,964	1,213,983,049	17,197,551	
y 1, 1812	1813–1816	295,114,274	169,261,263	31,464,253	
il 27, 1816	1817–1824	686,033,674	608,707,242	9,728,304	
y 22, 1824	1825–1828	349,308,444	331,720,223	4,397,055	
y 19, 1828	1829–1832	349,589,837	314,695,705	8,723,533	
14, 1832	1833	108,118,311	90,140,433	17,977,878	
rch 2, 1833	1834–1842	1,218,445,645	1,060,257,281	17,576,485	
30, 1842	1843–1846	348,333,077	423,681,648		$18,589,648
30, 1846	1847–1857	2,336,430,244	2,512,765,531		16,030,481
rch 3, 1857	1858–1861	1,170,440,593	1,330,901,092		40,115,125
rch 2, 1861	1862	178,330,200	227,558,141		49,227,941
14, 1862	1863–1864	526,488,602	532,355,587		2,933,492
e 30, 1864	1865–1870	2,176,889,958	2,193,871,147		2,830,198
14, 1870	1871–1872	1,059,359,997	1,065,317,286		2,978,644
e 6, 1872	1873–1883	6,235,725,983	7,313,389,153		97,969,379
rch 3, 1883	1884–1890	4,758,262,722	5,080,073,791		45,973,010
1, 1890	1891–1894	3,112,621,836	3,588,238,021		118,904,046
27, 1894	1895–1897	2,280,107,204	2,688,606,689		136,164,495
24, 1897	1898–1909	11,981,155,035	17,964,899,699		498,645,389
5, 1909	1910–1913	6,482,467,103	8,322,459,209		459,998,026
3, 1913	1914–1922	27,279,046,087	48,480,705,084		2,355,739,889
22, 1922	1923–1930	31,795,962,536	36,846,025,405		631,257,859
18, 1930	1931–1948	56,225,818,595	111,636,718,466		3,078,383,326

U. S. Merchandise Exports, Including Re-exports under Aid and Relief Programs

urce: Prepared in the Department of Commerce by Special Programs Branch, Areas Division, e of International Trade, from basic data of the Bureau of the Census, June 1949.

ear	Army civilian supplies	UNRRA	Lend lease	Other aid and relief[1]
			$740,903,000	$39,723,000
			4,932,739,000	26,900,000
			10,356,533,000	57,980,000
	n.a.	$609,000	11,297,514,000	119,762,000
	n.a.	357,047,000	5,559,810,000	125,929,000
	n.a.	1,013,908,000	652,901,000	108,307,000
	$910,540,000	387,165,000	23,499,000	337,336,000
	900,994,000	[2]767,000	[2]1,881,000	[3]569,411,000

A.—Not available.

cludes shipments by "Private Relief" Agencies, such as Red Cross and Church groups, and, 946-1948, shipments under the following special programs: Greek-Turkish Aid, International gee Organization, United States Foreign Aid, and Interim Aid.

nuary-June 1948 only; lend-lease shipments included in total exports but not reported separately, 3 after.

cludes "private relief' shipments for January-December 1948, and shipments under other programs an.-June 1948. Exports under th especial programs in the latter half of the year are included in export figures but were not reported separately.

Cargo Traffic on Chief Foreign Canals

Source: Official Reports of the Several Waterways

Year (Cal.)	Welland	St. Lawrence	Canadian (Total)	Suez	Panama	Manchest
	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons	Net Reg. Tons	Long Tons	Long Ton
1920	2,276,072	2,067,962	8,735,383	17,574,657	11,232,865	4,387,36
1930	6,087,910	6,179,023	14,803,334	31,668,759	27,853,635	6,290,62
1935	8,953,383	6,873,655	18,205,989	32,378,883	24,701,904	6,138,00
1940	12,909,597	7,479,617	22,875,668	13,535,712	26,546,579	8,116,06
1941	13,230,175	6,929,569	23,453,367	8,262,841	20,388,322	7,938,11
1942	11,108,121	6,162,581	20,899,639	7,027,763	9,361,737	8,110,53
1943	10,115,996	6,148,024	21,476,194	11,273,802	9,272,404	7,532,46
1944	11,316,681	5,862,868	20,615,507	18,124,952	7,405,955	7,738,75
1945	12,962,332	6,947,870	22,320,399	25,064,966	10,417,302	6,531,96
1946	10,580,146	5,750,578	18,654,919	32,733,728	18,740,176	5,699,12
1947	11,805,575	7,179,594	21,513,939	36,576,581	23,974,956	6,959,98
1948	13,373,321	7,378,010	23,559,313	55,080,866	23,502,911	8,248,11

The cargo traffic on the Panama Canal (1948) from the Atlantic to the Pacific totaled 8,486,670 tons; Pacific to the Atlantic 15,016,241 tons.

Panama Canal cargo traffic figures given above are for ocean-going tolls paying traffic only. During the war years 1942 through 1945 a great number of vessels transited the Canal free of tolls carrying supplies for the Army and Navy as a direct part of the war effort. The total cargo carried by vessels exempt from the payment of tolls, which is in addition to that listed in the table above, is as follows: 1942, 654,432 tons; 1943, 1,299,222 tons; 1944, 9,334,430 tons; and 1945, 11,291,515 tons.

Canadian totals include duplications: thus 23,559,313, stripped of duplications, becomes 19,607,857.

The Suez Canal, 104.50 miles long, connects the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. It was begun (April, 1859) and opened (Nov. 17, 1869) to traffic. The minimum width of the canal is 196 feet 10 inches, the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels passing through 34 feet.

The canal is operated by the Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez with its administrative seat in Paris. Benjamin Disraeli, t British Premier, bought (Nov. 24, 1875) 176,60 its shares for £3,976,582 from the Khedive Ismai Egypt. Shares were numerically doubled in and H. M. Government now holds 225,940 Ca Shares and 127,564 "Jouissance" Shares out c total of 502,500 and 297,500 respectively. The g erning board is composed of 19 French, ten Brit two Egyptian and one Netherlands directors.

The Corps of Engineers of the Departmen the Army states that Lake Commerce pas through the American and Canadian Canals Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan and Ontario for seascn was; total freight traffic in short t (1947) 83,267,105; (1948) 86,855,190.

The tonnage for each decade since the canal been in commission follows: (1855-64) 1,203, (1865-74) 4,829,247; (1875-84) 14,868,639; (1885 80,343,218; (1895-1904) 253,002,697; (1905-14) 5 926,068; (1915-24) 763,934,346; (1925-34) 651,0 593; (1935-44) 869,618,024; (1945) 112,982, (1946) 91,586,895; (1947) 110,731,572; (1948) 1 893,446.

Sales of Retail Stores by Kinds of Business

Source: Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

(In millions of dollars)

Kind of business	1946	1947	1948	Kind of business	1946	1947	1
All retail stores	**100,787**	**118,328**	**129,951**	Family and other apparel	1,262	1,325	1
Durable goods stores	**21,761**	**30,392**	**36,304**	Shoes	1,459	1,533	1
Automotive group	8,808	13,778	17,591	Drug store	3,520	3,659	3
Motor vehicle dealers	7,145	12,100	15,780	Eating and drinking places	12,362	12,485	12
Parts and accessories	1,663	1,678	1,811	Food group	25,005	29,584	31
Building materials and hardware group	6,750	9,092	10,834	Grocery and combination	11,144	23,164	25
Building materials	4,137	5,695	6,869	Other food	5,861	6,420	6
Farm implements	787	1,180	1,555	Filling station	4,065	5,193	6
Hardware	1,826	2,217	2,410	General merchandise group	14,611	16,003	16
Home furnishings group	4,860	6,213	6,676	Depart., incl. mail order	9,621	10,615	11
Furniture & house furnish	3,175	3,746	3,948	General, incl. general merch. with food	1,676	1,858	1
Household appl. & radios	1,685	2,467	2,728	Dry good & other general merchandise	1,463	1,538	1
Jewelry	1,343	1,309	1,203	Variety	1,851	1,992	2
Nondurable goods stores	**79,026**	**87,936**	**93,647**	Other retail stores	10,482	11,599	12
Apparel group	8,981	9,413	9,867	Liquor	1,912	1,874	1
Men's clothing & furnish	2,227	2,414	2,413	All other	8,570	9,725	10
Women's apparel & acces	4,033	4,141	4,530				

Total Retail Stores Sales (In millions of dollars)—(1929) 48,459; (1933) 24,517; (1935) 32,791; (1 38,338; (1937) 42,150; (1938) 38,053; (1939) 42,042; (1940) 46,338; (1941) 55,490; (1942) 57, (1943) 63,721; (1944) 69,573; (1945) 76,644.

Retail Sales of Chain Stores and Mail-Order Houses

Source: Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

(In millions of dollars)

Kind of business	1946	1947	1948	Kind of business	1946	1947	1
Total sales	**21,158**	**25,334**	**27,922**	Women's apparel, accessories	1,233	1,270	1
Durable goods stores	**2,246**	**2,819**	**3,143**	Family wear	218	232	
Automotive group	665	738	839	Shoes	705	766	
Motor vehicle dealers	142	241	313	Drug stores	830	834	
Parts and accessories	523	497	526	Eating and drinking places	596	618	
Building materials and hardware group	870	1,195	1,379	Food group	7,424	9,677	10
Building materials	760	1,057	1,220	Grocery and combination	6,291	8,436	9
Farm implements	40	59	78	Other food	1,133	1,241	1
Hardware	70	79	81	Filling stations	294	373	
Home furnishings group	553	732	783	General merchandise group	5,881	6,793	7
Furniture & house furnishings	276	326	333	Department, dry goods and general merchandise	3,249	3,841	4
Household appliances & radio	277	406	450	Mail order[1]	941	1,145	1
Jewelry	158	154	142	Variety	1,567	1,669	1
Nondurable goods stores	**18,912**	**22,515**	**24,779**	General stores with food	124	138	
Apparel group	2,593	2,759	2,969	Other retail stores	1,294	1,461	1
Men's clothing & furnishings	437	491	483				

[1]Catalog business only is shown as mail-order sales; sales of retail stores owned by mail-o companies are included with department, dry goods, and general merchandise stores.

Total Retail Sales of Chain Stores and Mail-Order Houses (In millions of dollars)—(1929) 10, (1933) 6,618; (1935) 8,040; (1936) 8,960; (1937) 9,426; (1938) 8,872; (1939) 9,570; (1940) 10, (1941) 12,434; (1942) 14,064; (1943) 14,441; (1944) 15,523; (1945) 16,352.

SHIPPING

Commerce of Chief Ports of the United States, 1947

Volume of Cargo, in Tons of 2000 pounds, Handled at United States Ports.

ource: Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army (Figures are preliminary and subject to revision)

OCEAN PORTS

Port	Tons
arsport Harbor, Me	757,522
ockland Harbor, Me	102,517
ortland Harbor, Me	6,677,060
ortsmouth Harbor, N. H	398,841
loucester Harbor, Mass	127,607
everly Harbor, Mass	422,888
alem Harbor, Mass	353,970
ynn Harbor, Mass	273,777
oston, Mass	18,502,902
ew Bedford & Fairhaven Harbor, Mass	448,346
all River Harbor, Mass	1,345,070
ewport Harbor, R. I	106,014
rovidence River and Harbor, R. I	6,436,224
verton Harbor, R. I	158,830
ew London Harbor, Conn	144,621
ew Haven Harbor, Conn	5,208,763
idgeport Harbor, Conn	2,361,538
orwalk Harbor, Conn	201,728
amford Harbor, Conn	581,847
ew York Harbor, N. Y.:	
Port Chester Harbor, N. Y	221,702
Mamaroneck Harbor, N. Y	72,087
Echo Bay Harbor, N. Y	42,671
New Rochelle Harbor, N. Y	41,664
East Chester Creek, N. Y	1,090,186
Westchester Creek, N. Y	334,453
Bronx River, N. Y	133,443
Manhasset Bay, N. Y	289,186
Flushing Bay, N. Y	1,521,401
Harlem River, N. Y	3,267,355
Hudson River, N. Y. (lower section)	915,096
Hudson River Channel, N. Y. & N. J	32,401,693
East River, N. Y	20,159,848
Newtown Creek, N. Y	7,446,241
East Rockaway Inlet, N. Y. (Debs Inlet)	361,145
Buttermilk Channel, N. Y	4,023,435
Bay Ridge & Red Hook Channels, N. Y	6,386,816
Gowanus Creek Channel, N. Y	3,609,031
Gravesend Bay, N. Y	406,918
Coney Island Creek, N. Y	190,746
Lemon Creek, Staten Island, N. Y	2,480
Sheepshead Bay, N. Y	3,289
Jamaica Bay, N. Y	2,080,706
Milton Harbor, N. Y	21,326
Shoal Harbor & Compton Creek, N. J	81,864
Woodbridge Creek, N. J	105,834
Raritan River, N. J	5,943,853
Elizabeth River, N. J	131,925
Rahway River, N. J	138,807
Upper Bay, N. Y. and N. J	7,094,482
Sandy Hook Bay, N. J	97,723
Newark Bay, N. J	6,284,366
Hackensack River, N. J	4,461,069
Passaic River, N. J	4,834,529
New York and New Jersey Channels	62,739,922
Raritan River to Arthur Kill Cut-Off Channel, N. J	170,656
Great Kills, Staten Island, N. Y	7,601
Washington Canal & South River, N. J	23,066
Intransit (1)	1,169,500
Tot., N. Y. Harbor, unadjusted (2)	178,308,115
Hempstead Harbor, N. Y	1,794,676
Port Jefferson Harbor, N. Y	172,039
Cherrytown Harbor, N. Y	546,028
Mandeout Harbor, N. Y	142,031
Albany, N. Y	4,864,768
Burlington Harbor, Vt	217,869
Oyster Bay, N. Y	794,620
Northport Bay and Harbor, N. Y	2,185,899
Philadelphia Port Area (Delaware River & tributaries, Trenton, N. J. to the sea):	
Burlington-Florence-Roebling, N. J	1,254,979
Penn Manor, Pa. and vicinity	1,676,718
Philadelphia Harbor, Pa	34,739,633
Camden-Gloucester, N. J	2,066,506
Chester, Pa	1,067,176
Marcus Hook, Pa. and vicinity	14,328,215
Paulsboro, N. J. and vicinity	4,498,108
Wilmington Harbor, Del	1,263,469
Pennsgrove-Carney Point-Deepwater Point, N. J	1,047,842
Philadelphia Port Area, other	1,051,384
Intransit (1)	226,450
Tot., Phila. Port Area, unadj. (2)	63,220,480
Baltimore Harbor and Channels, Md	41,468,955
Washington Harbor, D. C	1,787,356
Alexandria, Va	230,727
Hampton Roads, Va.:	
Norfolk, Va	27,073,681
Newport News, Va	17,465,180
Total, Hampton Roads	**44,538,861**
Newport News Creek, Va	154,633
Richmond, Va	1,580,045
Morehead City, N. C	147,096
Wilmington, N. C	2,224,013
Winyah Bay, S. C	478,999
Charleston Harbor, S. C	5,185,669
Savannah Harbor, Ga	2,579,168
Brunswick Harbor, Ga	150,584
Fernandina Harbor, Fla	150,005
Jacksonville, Fla	3,072,801
Lake Worth Inlet, Fla	307,373
Hollywood Harbor (Port Everglades), Fla	2,149,570
Miami Harbor (Biscayne Bay), Fla	1,719,654
San Juan Harbor, P. R	1,625,559
Mayaguez Harbor, P. R	205,619
Ponce Harbor, P. R	293,054
St. Thomas Harbor, V. I	193,386
Charlotte Harbor, Fla	730,529
Tampa Harbor, Fla	4,942,836
St. Petersburg Harbor, Fla	237,145
Apalachicola Bay, Fla	136,114
St. Josephs Bay, Fla	1,704,096
St. Andrew Bay, Fla	643,367
Pensacola Harbor, Fla	2,618,371
Mobile, Ala	6,652,571
Pascagoula Harbor, Miss	158,359
Biloxi Harbor, Miss	139,509
Gulfport Harbor & Ship Isl. Pass, Miss	165,808
New Orleans, La	29,889,400
Baton Rouge, La	9,731,831
Lake Charles, La. (Calcasieu River and Pass)	11,052,804
Terrebonne Bay, La	802,320
Orange, Texas (Sabine River)	268,558
Beaumont, Texas (Neches River)	23,919,540
Port Arthur, Texas	23,392,655
Sabine Pass Harbor, Texas	257,709
Galveston, Texas	6,625,987
Texas City, Texas	10,084,460
Houston, Texas	34,323,833
Freeport, Texas	744,565
Port Aransas, Texas	11,491,908
Corpus Christi, Texas	10,826,708
Brazos Island Harbor, Texas	1,504,903
Los Angeles Harbor, Calif	13,678,565
Long Beach Harbor, Calif	5,258,798
San Luis Obispo Harbor, Calif	5,227,187
San Diego, Calif	1,011,075
El Segundo, Santa Monica Bay, Calif	1,605,446
Ventura Harbor, Calif	471,864
Ellwood, Calif	408,877
Estero Bay, Calif	3,115,630
Avalon Bay Harbor, Santa Catalina Island, Calif	1,387,324
San Francisco Bay Area, Calif.:	
San Francisco Harbor	5,150,285
Redwood Creek	1,402,197
Oakland Harbor	2,788,489
Richmond Harbor	8,907,414
San Pablo Bay and Mare Island Strait	4,655,222
Mapa River	143,979
Petaluma Creek	189,417
San Rafael Creek	58,089
Carquinez Strait	5,457,906
Alviso Slough	11,000
Suisun Bay Channel	2,361,492
Suisun Channel	41,214
Coyote Hill Slough	40,752
San Francisco Bay Area, other ports	616,575
Total, San Francisco Bay (2)	**31,824,031**
Monterey Harbor, Calif	211,548
Humboldt Harbor and Bay, Calif	152,829
Stockton, Calif	622,532
Coos Bay, Oreg	3,178,316
Tillamook Bay and Bar, Oreg	215,604
Ports on Columbia and Lower Willamette Rivers:	
Portland, Oreg	11,591,262
Oregon Slough, Oreg	499,583
Astoria, Oreg	164,358
Vancouver, Wash	722,540
St. Helens, Oreg	753,212

Port	Tons
Longview, Wash.	1,389,449
Other ports on the Columbia River	1,362,384
Total, ports on Columbia and Lower Willamette Rivers	**16,482,788**
Willapa River nd Harbor, Wash.	702,423
Grays Harbor & Chehalis River, Wash.	1,861,196
Hammersley Inlet (Shelton Harbor), Wash.	658,075
Port Gamble Harbor, Wash.	303,586
Olympia Harbor, Wash.	1,530,548
Tacoma Harbor, Wash.	4,464,370
Seattle Harbor, Wash.	10,627,198
Anacortes Harbor, Wash.	741,732
Bellingham Bay and Harbor, Wash.	1,076,621
Port Angeles Harbor, Wash.	1,339,096
Port Townsend Harbor, Wash.	768,90
Everett Harbor, Wash.	3,754,11
Neah Bay, Wash.	119,62
Whittier, Alaska	135,41
Ketchikan Harbor, Alaska	276,67
Seward Harbor, Alaska	225,62
Sitka Harbor, Alaska	113,41
Juneau Harbor, Alaska	209,87
Ports in Southeastern Alaska	580,04
Honolulu Harbor, T. H.	2,745,07
Hilo Harbor, T. H.	596,66
Kahului Harbor, Maui, T. H.	468,60
Port Allen Harbor, Kauai, T. H.	229,69
Kaumalapau, Lanai, T. H.	183,71
Total, selected coast and coastal river ports*	**718,710,31**

[1]Represents merchandise loaded and unloaded at U. S. ports during the intransit movement of th merchandise through the U. S. from one foreign country to another. Not allocated to individual proj ects because detailed data not available.

[2]Net traffic after eliminating duplication within the port areas: (In tons)—New York Harbor, 135, 373,128; Philadelphia Port Area, 53,920,111; San Francisco Bay, 26,649,135.

*Total includes Foreign Imports and Exports (In tons of 2,000 pounds) as follows—Imports, 57,258, 353; Exports, 102,514,859. Domestic commerce—Coastwise receipts, 151,579,384; shipments, 161,589,545 Internal receipts, 62,132,005; shipments, 48,736,206. Intraport, 90,862,137. Local, 44,037,528.

GREAT LAKES PORTS

Port	Tons[1]
Two Harbors (Agate Bay), Minn.	19,023,755
Duluth-Superior, Minn. and Wis.	64,457,513
Ashland, Wis.	6,658,031
Keweenaw Waterway, Mich., ports on	469,354
Presque Isle, Mich.	4,680,577
Marquette, Mich.	799,041
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	472,508
Lime Island, Mich.	284,979
Detour, Mich.	1,651,347
Port Inland, Mich.	3,864,879
Manistique, Mich.	369,273
Escanaba, Mich.	4,957,285
Menominee Harbor and River, Mich. and Wis.	886,769
Green Bay Harbor, Wis.	3,491,812
Kewaunee, Wis.	1,011,800
Manitowoc, Wis.	2,109,791
Sheboygan, Wis.	528,711
Port Washington, Wis.	525,242
Milwaukee, Wis.	8,520,940
Racine, Wis.	384,329
Waukegan, Ill.	220,221
Chicago, Ill. (including Chicago Harbor and river, Calumet Harbor and river, Lake Calumet, Calumet-Sag Canal and Chicago Sanitary Ship Canal to Sag Junction)	26,654,087
Indiana Harbor, Ind.	13,151,515
Buffington, Ind.	923,909
Gary, Ind.	8,788,128
St. Joseph, Mich.	378,276
Holland, Mich.	240,927
Grand Haven Harbor and Grand River, Mich.	2,278,391
Muskegon, Mich.	2,493,082
Ludington, Mich.	3,201,813
Manistee, Mich.	929,831
Frankfort, Mich.	1,852,504
Petoskey Portland Cement Co., Michi-	
gan Harbor	254,64
Calcite, Mich.	12,290,05
Rockport, Mich.	1,214,52
Alpena Harbor, Mich. (incl. Bay Shore)	2,348,62
Alabaster, Mich.	425,20
Saginaw River, Mich., ports on	3,072,32
Port Huron (Black and St. Clair Rivers), Mich.	686,92
Marysville, Mich.	740,16
St. Clair, Mich.	113,46
Detroit, Mich., port of	18,262,52
Toledo, Ohio	30,129,81
Marblehead, Ohio	1,156,00
Sandusky, Ohio	12,083,80
Huron, Ohio	2,569,68
Lorain, Ohio	11,355,27
Cleveland, Ohio	19,474,46
Fairport, Ohio	2,587,49
Ashtabula, Ohio	15,198,37
Conneaut, Ohio	15,730,45
Erie, Pa.	7,592,05
Buffalo, N. Y.:	
By lake	18,604,96
By New York Barge Canal	635,63
Local and intraport	764,72
Total	**20,005,37**
Tonawanda, N. Y. (by lake and Niagara River)	550,8
Rochester (Charlotte Harbor), N. Y.	1,869,94
Great Sodus Bay, N. Y.	2,042,79
Oswego, N. Y.:	
By lake	2,071,12
By New York Barge Canal	528,9
Total	**2,600,04**
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	606,40
Total, selected ports on the Great Lakes*	**371,219,96**

[1]Includes car ferry traffic as follows:

Port	Import	Export	Lakewise	
			Receipts	Shipments
Ashtabula, Ohio	17,909	280,706		
Rochester (Charlotte Harbor), N. Y.	236,443	521,649		
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	107,844	277,696		
Manistique, Mich.			78,777	273,854
Menominee, Mich.			97,255	101,497
Kewaunee, Wis.			378,452	632,948
Manitowoc, Wis.			559,399	894,171
Milwaukee, Wis.			1,348,105	1,540,717
Muskegon, Mich.			674,693	451,224
Ludington, Mich.			1,540,622	1,387,291
Frankfort, Mich.			1,227,872	623,473

*Total includes Foreign Imports and Exports (In tons of 2,000 pounds) as follows: Imports, Canadian 4,695,211; Overseas, 18,631. Exports, Canadian, 24,000,612; overseas, 43,611 Domestic commerce—Lake wise receipts, 162,159,542; shipments, 162,846,142. Coastwise receipts, 11,984; shipments, 1,528. Interna 9,060,275. Intraport and local, 8,382,455.

☞ The headless horseman, new style, reported by the United Press from Cordoba, Spain, Jul 28, 1949: "Fernando Barreda stuffed his mouth with explosives and climbed on a horse. The he put a lighted match in his mouth, setting off an explosion that shattered his head."

Merchant Fleets of the World—Pre-War and Post-War

Source: United States Maritime Commission. Number, gross and deadweight tonnage of seagoing team and motor merchant vessels of 1,000 gross tons and more. Data exclude vessels on the Great kes and Inland Waterways and special types, such as channel vessels, ice-breakers, cable ships, c., and merchant vessels owned by any military force. (Tonnage for 1948 figures in thousands.)

Flag	Merchant fleet as of Sept. 1, 1939			Merchant fleet as of Dec. 31, 1948		
	Number	Gross tons	Dwt. tons	Number	Gross tons	Dwt. tons
ited States*	1,379	8,125,756	11,681,700	3,560	26,198.9	37,720.9
itish Empire	3,319	17,770,919	24,053,700	3,134	18,741.1	24,922.9
gentina	45	196,627	267,700	111	608.1	871.5
lgium	72	356,862	494,000	71	364.3	513.2
azil	122	413,646	541,600	175	655.6	907.0
lgaria	8	22,306	29,700	1	4.2	7.2
ile	50	153,959	180,900	44	167.0	215.5
ina	100	204,062	276,000	232	707.5	955.9
lombia				10	28.1	37.5
sta Rica				1	1.1	1.5
iba	12	17,504	21,700	11	25.8	32.1
nzig	4	5,162	7,400	286	980.0	1,457.8
nmark	379	1,041,756	1,575,800			
minican Republic	1	1,973	2,200	1	3.4	2.2
uador				3	11.3	11.3
ypt	23	98,177	128,000	23	92.5	112.6
e				14	33.3	52.7
tonia	94	176,376	274,400	12	19.5	27.3
land	232	530,285	826,000	165	411.3	628.4
ance	555	2,678,435	2,998,800	454	2,493.7	3,209.7
rmany	854	3,915,978	5,177,100	63	148.1	210.9
eece	436	1,697,986	2,791,000	222	1,264.7	1,945.7
nduras	27	82,068	90,500	71	366.8	495.4
ngary	6	22,748	39,900	1	1.0	1.2
land				11	22.6	29.5
n				1	7.1	10.4
ael				3	5.6	5.0
ly	667	3,178,120	3,910,800	329	2,021.4	2,849.2
an	1,180	5,102,346	7,145,400	289	1,135.8	1,652.8
via	73	199,058	325,600	12	27.0	42.3
anon				2	5.9	9.1
huania	3	4,330	6,800			
xico	10	23,815	31,600	19	98.9	153.6
therlands	537	2,670,149	3,424,600	468	2,604.9	3,456.0
raguay	2	3,023	4,200	4	7.6	11.2
rway	1,072	4,499,086	6,931,200	817	4,139.8	6,303.2
stine	2	4,147	7,000			
nama	130	719,041	1,105,600	434	2,739.6	4,149.9
u	7	25,834	31,100	20	78.4	103.5
lippines	33	82,695	105,200	24	86.1	115.1
land	31	113,644	101,200	43	171.2	223.5
tugal	54	197,307	263,200	88	381.5	526.4
mania	25	101,807	129,000	6	27.0	18.9
m (Thailand)	2	2,622	2,000	2	2.9	4.2
in	217	749,681	1,051,700	270	938.6	1,327.9
den	484	1,311,763	2,033,100	532	1,756.7	2,668.3
tzerland				10	41.5	65.0
key	67	173,847	223,800	76	250.7	304.9
guay	5	13,791	14,300	11	69.7	104.5
S.R.	354	1,135,783	1,597,900	423	1,309.2	1,788.2
ezuela	27	70,089	93,200	38	101.2	133.7
oslavia	98	375,811	604,000	41	177.5	284.7
known				5	16.1	19.1
Total all flags	**12,798**	**58,270,374**	**80,600,600**	**12,643**	**71,549.2**	**100,703.3**

Includes United States Maritime Commission-Owned Vessels transferred to the following flags under d-lease or other agreements and still remaining under these registries by subsequent arrangements. r purposes of this table they have been excluded from these registries.

lippines	9	24.5	33.9
S.R.	86	534.8	811.4
otal	95	559.3	845.3

Steamships and Motorships, over 15,000 Gross Tonnage

Source: Lloyd's Regitser of Shipping (Data as of June 1, 1949)

(Note—The length is from the stem to the forepart of the rudder post.)

Name	Reg. ton.	Lgth	Bdth	Dpth	Name	Reg. ton.	Lgth	Bdth	Dpth
		feet	feet	feet			feet	feet	feet
en Elizabeth, Br.	83,673	987.4	118.6	68.4	*Saturnia, It.	24,469	630.1	79.8	29.5
en Mary, Br.	81,235	975.2	118.6	68.5	Conte Grande, It.	23,861	652.2	78.3	27.2
rte, Fr. (I)	49,746	890.2	102.1	48.0	*Geo. Washington, U. S.	23,788	699.1	78.2	50.1
te di Savoia It.	48,502	814.6	96.1	32.4	Stratheden, Br.	23,722	639.5	82.2	33.6
itania, Br.	44,786	868.7	97.0	49.7	Strathmore, Br.	23,428	640.3	82.2	33.7
le France, Fr.	43,450	763.4	91.9	55.8	Orion, Br.	23,696	640.3	82.2	33.7
w Amsterdam, Neth.	36,667	713.7	88.3	50.0	Conte Biancamano, It.	23,255	650.9	76.1	27.5
uretania, Br.	35,677	739.4	89.4	51.7	Washington, U. S.	23,626	668.4	86.3	33.3
onia, Br.	34,000	670.0	91.4	48.7	Queen of Bermuda, Br.	22,575	553.4	76.7	39.0
eur, Br.	29,253	670.7	88.0	52.6	Asturias, Br.	22,445	640.5	78.5	40.5
nburgh Castle, Br.	28,705	717.9	84.0	43.9	Monarch of Bermuda, Br.	22,424	553.2	76.7	39.0
oria Castle, Br.	28,500	717.4	84.0	43.8	Strathnaver, Br.	22,283	638.7	80.2	33.1
alaya, Br.	28,250	681.7	90.8	35.5	Strahaird, Br.	22,281	638.7	80.2	33.1
des, Br.	28,164	681.7	90.8	35.5	Alcantara, Br.	22,209	640.5	78.5	40.5
rgic, Br.	27,268	682.8	82.4	48.6	Empire Victory, Br.	21,846	608.2	80.2	49.1
minion Monarch, Br.	27,155	657.6	84.8	44.4	Empress of Australia, Br.	21,833	589.9	75.2	41.5
oetown Castle, Br.	27,000	702.9	82.5	42.0	Edmund B. Alexander, U. S.	21,329	668.8	74.3	47.8
tannic, Br.	26,943	683.6	82.4	48.6	*Willem Ruys, Neth.	21,119	580.1	82.0	54.9
rica, U. S.	26,314	663.6	93.5	30.4	Mooltan, Br.	21,039	600.8	73.4	48.6
ress of Scotland, Br.	26,032	644.0	83.8	44.5	Maloja, Br.	21,036	600.8	73.4	48.6
s, Br.	25,689	643.3	83.5	43.6	Argentina, U. S.	20,614	586.4	80.3	20.5
lone Castle, Br.	25,567	696.0	82.5	41.4	Brazil, U. S.	20,614	586.4	80.3	20.5
line Castle, Br.	25,554	696.0	82.5	41.4	Empress of France, Br. (5)	20,448	581.9	75.2	41.7
cania, It.	24,469	631.4	79.8	24.4					

Name	Reg. ton.	Lgth	Bdth	Dpth
		feet	feet	feet
Empress of Canada, Br. (2)	20,325	581.9	75.2	41.7
Uruguay, U. S.	20,237	574.4	80.3	20.5
Franconia, Br.	20,175	601.3	73.7	40.6
*Carnarvon Castle, Br.	20,122	661.1	73.5	41.7
Orontes, Br.	20,097	638.7	75.3	33.1
Otranto, Br.	20,026	632.0	75.2	32.9
*Oranje, Neth.	20,017	613.9	83.5	32.4
*Winchester Castle, Br.	20,012	631.6	75.5	37.5
Scythia, Br.	19,761	600.7	73.8	40.7
Samaria, Br.	19,597	601.5	73.7	40.7
*Johan van Oldenbarnevelt, Neth.	19,429	586.2	74.8	36.1
*Thorshovdi, Nor.	19,400	600.0	77.0	41.0
Monticello, U. S.	19,361	684.3	72.3	40.2
Arundel Castle, Br.	19,118	661.3	72.5	41.6
Empire Fowey, Br.	19,047	604.7	74.1	40.7
Conte Verde, It.	18,765	570.2	74.2	35.9
De Grasse, Fr.	18,435	552.1	71.4	42.3
Lurline, U. S.	18,163	604.0	79.3	30.5
Mariposa, U. S.	18,152	604.0	79.3	30.5
*Gripsholm, Swed.	18,134	553.0	74.4	37.7
*Kosmos III, Nor.	18,047	615.4	78.2	41.2
Monterey, U. S.	18,017	604.0	79.3	30.5
Gen. W. P. Richardson, U. S.	17,811	573.5	75.6	28.5
*Reina del Pacifico, Br.	17,702	551.3	76.3	37.8
Imperial Alberta, Br.	17,647	602.2	82.9	42.7
*Aorangi, Br.	17,491	580.1	72.2	43.4
*Durban Castle, Br.	17,382	570.7	76.4	39.5
*Warwick Castle, Br.	17,383	570.7	76.4	39.5
Empire Doon, Br.	17,362	550.0	72.4	40.4
*La Marsellaise, Fr.	17,280	565.9	75.4	44.6
Atlantic, Panama (4)	17,226	554.0	83.2	30.7
*Felix Roussel, Fr.	17,083	575.1	68.3	44.0
Thorshavet, Nor.	17,081	571.1	77.3	39.9
Nea Hellas, Greek	16,991	552.3	70.3	38.6
*Rangitiki, Br.	16,984	531.0	70.2	38.
Ranchi, Br.	16,738	548.5	71.3	43.
*Rangitata, Br.	16,737	531.0	70.2	38.
Rimutaka, Br.	16,576	551.6	72.0	38.
*John Ericsson, U. S.	16,552	594.9	78.2	37.
Orbita, Br.	16,532	550.3	67.3	43.
*Sir James Clark Ross, Nor.	16,370	537.9	74.3	48
Cameronia, Br.	16,297	552.4	70.4	38.
Nairana, Br.	16,205	503.7	68.4	29
Santa Cruz, Panama (3)	16,111	600.0	65.3	23
Kosmos V., Nor.	16,100	646.8	78.1	41
Canton, Br.	16,033	541.6	73.3	41
*Oslofjord, Nor.	16,000	527.2	72.0	37
Ceramic, Br.	15,896	539.8	72.2	40
*C. J. Hambro, Nor.	15,748	569.7	80.3	42
Balaena, Br.	15,715	539.7	77.4	34
Gothic, Br.	15,698	539.4	72.2	40
Veendam, Neth.	15,652	550.2	67.3	41
Chitral, Br.	15,555	526.3	70.3	42
Almanzora, Br.	15,551	570.0	67.3	33
Orduna, Br.	15,507	550.3	67.3	43
Pres. Wilson, U. S.	15,450	573.0	75.5	43
Volendam, Neth.	15,434	550.2	67.3	32
Pres. Cleveland, U. S.	15,359	573.0	75.5	43
Akaroa, Br.	15,320	550.7	67.4	44
*Atlantic Queen, Swed.	15,300	582.5	74.6	42
*Svealand, Swed.	15,300	561.3	72.2	44
Berlin, U.S.S.R.	15,286	549.3	69.2	34
Athos II, Fr.	15,276	543.9	66.2	41
Corinthic, Br.	15,264	538.0	71.2	40
Athenic, Br	15,187	538.0	71.2	40
Atlantis, Br.	15,135	570.3	67.3	33
Southern Harvester Br	15 088	539.7	74.4	34
*Dunnottar Castle, Br.	15,007	540.0	71.9	37

*Motorships. (1) Former Europa, Ger. (2) Former Duchess of Richmond, Br. (3) Former President Johnson, U. S. (4) Former Matsonia, U. S. (5) Former Duchess of Bedford, Br.

Vessel Entrances and Clearances by Customs District in 19

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS WITH CARGO AND IN BALLAST

Source: Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division (In thousands of net registered tons)

Customs district and headquarters port	Entrances	Clearances
	(Tons)	(Tons)
North Atlantic Coast Dists.	**33,454**	**32,425**
Maine and New Hampshire	1,786	1,547
Massachusetts	3,043	1,695
Rhode Island	389	458
Connecticut	147	213
New York	21,795	24,184
Philadelphia	6,296	4,320
South Atlantic Coast Dists	**14,869**	**14,571**
Maryland	6,147	5,197
Virginia	6,691	7,969
North Carolina	106	119
South Carolina	1,170	734
Georgia	755	544
Gulf Coast Dists.	**16,501**	**16,516**
Florida	2,228	2,229
Mobile	2,611	1,505
New Orleans	5,367	5,926
Sabine	1,505	1,736
Galveston	4,793	5,115
Pacific Coast Dists.	**9,301**	**9,049**
San Diego	181	28
Los Angeles	3,122	2,976
San Francisco	2,487	2,905
Oregon	935	785
Washington	2,578	2,348
Canadian Border Dists.	**14,023**	**13,735**
Vermont		
St. Lawrence	150	3
Rochester	1,648	1,58
Buffalo	640	26
Duluth and Superior	3,178	1,21
Wisconsin	262	23
Michigan	1,987	1,81
Chicago	313	95
Ohio	5,849	7,62
Mexican Border Dists.	**388**	**31**
Laredo	388	31
U. S. Territories and Possessions Dists.	**2,382**	**2,83**
Alaska	375	33
Hawaii	817	99
Puerto Rico	717	1,10
Virgin Islands	473	39
Grand total	**90,927**	**89,44**
Dry cargo vessels	72,077	69,97
Tanker vessels	18,850	19,47
Seaports total*	**76,910**	**75,71**
American vessels		
With cargo	28,107	29,84
In ballast	15,163	11,50
Foreign vessels		
With cargo	22,937	26,31
In ballast	10,703	8,04

*Seaports total includes all vessel ports except those in the Canadian Border Customs Distri

Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared at United States Po

Source: Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division

Calendar Year / *Fiscal year	Total American Thousands of Net Tons	Total American Per Cent	Total Foreign Thousands of Net Tons	Total Foreign Per Cent
1900*.....	12,345	22	44,100	78
1910*.....	17,697	22	62,245	78
1920*.....	55,240	51	52,253	49
1925*.....	57,733	42	81.135	58
1929.....	64,168	39	100,777	61
1930.....	63,426	39	99.135	61
1935.....	44,498	34	85,001	66
1936.....	40,751	31	91,287	69
1937.....	39,465	27	104,975	73
1938.....	37,849	27	103,952	73
1939.....	35,925	26	103,373	7
1940.....	39,468	33	81,247	6
1941.....	42,809	35	78,847	6
1942.....	29,964	33	61,683	6
1943.....	62,974	49	64,827	5
1944.....	101,120	60	68,125	4
1945.....	122,988	65	65,754	3
1946.....	102,143	65	55,374	3
1947.....	107,668	56	83,211	4
1948.....	93,501	52	86,866	4

American Railway Statistics

Source: Interstate Commerce Commission

Year	Mileage Owned	Miles Built	Locomotives in Ser.	Freight Cars in Ser.	Pass. Carsin Serv.	Passengers Carried	Freight Carried	Railway Employees	Employees' Wages
	Miles	Miles	No.	No.	No.	No.	Tons	No.	Dollars
935.....	241,822	25	49,541	1,867,381	42,426	448,059,317	1,502,590,185	1,013,654	1,666,228,739
936.....	240,104	38	48,009	1,790,043	41,390	492,493,214	1,805,766,847	1,086,405	1,873,819,393
937.....	238,539	149	47,555	1,776,428	40,949	499,687,875	1,928,444,492	1,136,912	2,013,676,694
938.....	236,842	35	46,544	1,731,096	39,931	454,507,540	1,482,504,121	958,280	1,771,082,762
939.....	235,064	1	45,172	1,680,519	38,977	454,031,928	1,729,537,305	1,006,711	1,889,129,564
940.....	233,670	19	44,333	1,684,171	38,308	456,088,496	1,947,478,587	1,045,738	1,990,630,844
941.....	231,971	22	44,375	1,732,673	38,334	488,667,994	2,404,801,172	1,159,025	2,360,369,994
942.....	229,174	38	44,671	1,773,735	38,446	672,419,792	2,946,469,672	1,290,818	2,966,061,224
943.....	227,999	34	45,406	1,784,472	38,331	887,675,000	3,157,563,000	1,375,000	3,556,189,000
944.....	227,335	46	46,305	1,797,012	38,217	915,718,000	3,156,484,000	1,434,000	3,897,755,000
945.....	226,696	40	46,253	1,787,073	38,633	897,384,000	2,961,789,000	1,439,000	3,900,928,000
946.....	226,438	20	45,511	1,768,400	38,697	794,824,000	2,734,818,000	1,378,000	4,213,530,000
947.....	225,806	79	44,344	1,759,758	39,057	706,551,000	3,039,365,000	1,371,000	4,399,296,000

Railway Passenger and Freight Data

Source: Interstate Commerce Commission

Year	Passenger Revenue	Freight Revenue	Miles Traveled by Passeng's	Rev. per Pas. Mile	Ave. Jo'r. per Pas.	Frt. Rev. aton Mile	Miles Traveled by Pass. Trains	Miles Traveled by Freight Trains	Casualties	
									Kill'd	Inj.
	Dollars	Dollars	Thousands	Cts.	Miles	Cts.	Miles	Miles	No.	No.
35...	358,423,361	2,831,139,271	18,509,497	1.94	41.31	1.00	385,874,136	403,851,169	5,107	28,080
36...	413,189,186	3,356,631,227	22,459,781	1.84	45.60	0.98	409,071,812	496,267,819	5,398	34,706
37...	443,532,407	3,428,420,638	24,695,214	1.80	49.42	0.94	420,318,671	512,200,236	5,350	36,692
38...	406,406,349	2,900,676,475	21,656,918	1.88	47.65	0.99	398,145,009	431,389,779	4,499	27,253
39...	417,716,429	3,297,059,339	22,712,941	1.84	50.02	0.98	395,127,242	461,026,269	4,362	28,119
0...	417,955,185	3,584,201,061	23,815,598	1.75	52.22	0.95	395,410,187	491,126,907	4,612	29,590
1...	515,851,237	4,509,760,088	29,406,250	1.75	60.18	0.94	404,435,236	577,144,176	5,086	37,811
2...	1,030,485,574	6,026,415,903	53,747,029	1.92	79.93	0.94	431,000,999	676,246,978	5,233	48,108
3...	1,655,814,000	6,865,754,000	87,924,994	1.88	99.05	0.94	466,749,000	710,497,000	4,942	60,317
4...	1,793,322,000	7,087,033,000	95,622,501	1.88	104.46	0.96	479,457,000	708,241,000	4,781	61,227
5...	1,719,316,000	6,617,213,000	91,826,353	1.87	102.33	0.97	484,444,000	661,341,000	4,691	61,481
6...	1,261,416,000	5,866,351,000	64,753,699	1.95	81.47	0.99	451,135,000	599,165,000	4,362	52,007
7...	965,005,000	7,140,881,000	45,972,245	2.10	65.07	1.09	417,500,000	625,104,000	4,165	48,797

Railway Revenues, Expenses and Dividends

Source: Interstate Commerce Commission

Year	Total Operating Revenues	Operating Expenses	Tax Accruals	Net Railway Operating Income	Net Income	Dividends Declared	Ratio Op. Exp. to Oper. Rev.
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Pct.
5.....	3,499,125,784	2,630,177,160	240,759,909	505,414,828	52,177,010	202,568,162	75.1
6.....	4,108,658,070	2,973,366,047	324,858,054	675,599,950	221,590,885	231,732,609	72.37
7.....	4,226,325,382	3,165,154,017	331,013,074	597,840,678	146,351,023	227,569,358	74.89
8.....	3,616,071,888	2,762,680,732	346,235,674	376,864,908	87,468,415	136,269,736	76.40
9.....	4,050,047,246	2,959,437,971	361,616,822	595,960,535	141,134,243	179,412,196	73.07
0.....	4,354,712,093	3,131,597,647	402,953,404	690,553,986	243,147,559	216,521,597	71.91
1.....	5,413,971,950	3,709,921,234	555,969,598	1,009,591,849	557,672,057	239,437,696	68.52
2.....	7,547,826,101	4,653,704,515	1,211,775,009	1,499,334,442	992,843,140	254,088,202	61.66
3.....	9,138,419,000	5,714,804,000	1,862,940,000	1,370,568,000	946,150,000	263,919,000	62.54
4.....	9,524,628,000	6,345,035,000	1,861,652,000	1,113,153,000	733,461,000	292,248,000	66.62
5.....	8,986,954,000	7,115,391,000	835,434,000	858,864,000	502,250,000	295,294,000	79.17
6.....	7,709,171,000	6,422,494,000	506,480,000	624,868,000	334,966,000	283,171,000	83.31
7.....	8,784,214,000	6,869,806,000	949,273,000	790,534,000	537,405,000	280,397,000	78.21

ll-face net income figures for 1938 indicate deficit.

Railway Values, Stocks, Bonds, and Capital

Source: Interstate Commerce Commission

(Investment figures, first column, represent book values)

Investment In Road and Equipment	Common Stock Outstand.	Preferred Stock Outstand.	Funded Debt Outstand.	Tot. Railway Capital Outstand.	Net Capitalization	Amount of Stock Pay. Dividends
Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
25,500,465,262	7,986,785,640	2,036,510,297	14,223,572,728	24,246,868,665	18,342,297,429	3,412,967,544
25,432,388,302	7,992,835,168	2,035,453,938	13,974,262,761	24,002,551,867	18,335,886,587	3,594,789,000
25,636,081,713	8,063,946,728	2,050,126,368	14,008,763,824	24,122,836,920	18,319,002,557	3,890,177,357
25,595,739,478	8,040,337,169	2,049,498,093	13,765,622,110	23,855,457,372	17,987,982,640	3,139,486,000
25,538,157,310	8,025,355,714	2,049,675,267	13,534,292,402	23,609,323,383	17,698,158,436	3,190,115,000
25,646,013,606	8,004,987,573	2,064,336,097	13,302,080,418	23,371,404,088	17,629,613,122	3,741,132,000
25,668,983,777	7,832,067,950	1,979,691,614	13,140,358,330	22,952,117,894	17,568,202,916	3,861,658,000
25,838,350,523	7,882,140,091	1,958,805,467	12,901,467,192	22,742,412,750	17,314,558,796	5,355,928,000
26,145,458,000	7,842,000,000	1,936,000,000	12,371,000,000	22,149,000,000	16,755,000,000	5,466,566,000
26,631,654,000	7,790,000,000	2,023,000,000	11,880,000,000	21,693,000,000	16,276,000,000	5,523,271,000
26,967,756,000	7,743,000,000	2,004,000,000	11,144,000,000	20,891,000,000	15,667,000,000	5,383,158,000
27,277,974,000	7,733,000,000	1,980,000,000	10,832,000,000	20,545,000,000	15,509,000,000	5,221,681,000
27,686,103,000	7,539,000,000	2,003,000,000	10,631,000,000	20,173,000,000	15,301,000,000	5,184,182,000

Information on World Railways

Source: The Railway Gazette, London, England

gest tunnel: Simplon No. II, length 12 miles ards, Swiss Federal and Italian State Ry., rland and Italy. **Longest station platform:** ur, B. & N. W. R., India, 2,415 feet. **Highest** ile on world's railways: Height above datum, feet, location of summit, Montt, Antofagasta) & Bolivia Ry. **The longest stretch of** t railway belongs to the Transcontinental Railway, Australia, which is dead straight for 328 miles across the Nullarbor Plain, but not dead-level. Next, probably, comes the Junin and Machenna stretch of the Buenos Aires & Pacific Ry. of Argentina, which is dead straight for 205 miles and level also. The longest stretch of line without a curve in the U. S. is the 79 miles on the Seaboard Airline Railway between Wilmington and Hamlet, N. C.

Development of World's Railway Mileage to 1949

Source: The Railway Gazette, London, England.

While the following mileage totals show approximately the development of public railways in the leading countries, the figures are not strictly comparable by reason of: (a) changes in political boundaries (although progressive figures within the present boundaries are given where possible); (b) divergence in practice as to inclusion of light railways, secondary lines, steam tramways, and interurban electric lines.

Country	Opening of first steam line	Milage 1949§
Europe:		
Albania	1947	26
Austria§	1838	4,450
Belgium§	1835	3,209
Bulgaria§	1866	1,996
Czechoslovakia§	1839	8,383
Denmark	1847	2,263
Estonia§	1870	911
Finland§	1862	3,533
France§	1832	40,348
Germany§	1835	36,256
Great Britain	1825	19,863
Greece§	1869	1,621
Holland§	1839	2,114
Hungary§	1846	4,773
Ireland (Northern)	1842	754
Ireland (Eire)	1834	2,463
Italy§	1839	11,383
Jugoslavia§	1846	6,926
Latvia§	1860	2,102
Lithuania§	1863	1,045
Luxembourg§	1859	332
Norway§	1854	2,484
Poland§	1845	13,375
Portugal	1856	2,102
Roumania§	1869	7,363
Russia (total U.S.S.R.*)	1837	57,487*
Spain	1848	10,563
Sweden	1856	10,518
Switzerland	1844	3,345
Turkey in Europe	1856	210
Total		**262,198**
America (North):		
Canada	1836	42,336
United States†	1830	227,244
Newfoundland**	1881	749
Total		**270,329**
America (Central & South)		
Argentina	1857	26,710
Bolivia	1889	1,608
Brazil	1851	21,251
Chile	1851	5,726
Colombia	1871	2,106
Ecuador	1871	687
Guatemala	1880	537
Guiana (British)	1848	78
Guiana (Dutch)	....	107
Honduras	1869	920
Mexico	1850	14,981
Paraguay	1861	749
Peru	1851	1,947
Uruguay	1869	1,901
Salvador	1882	387
Other railways	....	5,510
Total		**85,267**
Asia:		
Burma	1877	1,777
Ceylon	1865	917
China (excl. Manchuria)	1883	12,960
Formosa	....	2,440
India and Pakistan	1853	40,823
Japan‡§	1872	12,573
Malay Peninsula§	....	1,068
Manchuria	1894	5,243
Siam	1893	1,926
Turkey in Asia	1858	4,673
Other railways§	....	7,478
Total		**91,873**
Australasia:		
Commonwealth Railways	1891	2,201
New South Wales	1855	6,611
Queensland	1865	6,631
South Australia	1856	2,541
Tasmania	1871	643
Victoria	1854	4,743
Western Australia	1871	4,651
New Zealand	1863	3,524
Other railways	....	421
Total		**31,999**
Africa:		
Algeria	....	2,784
Belgian Colonies	1898	2,977
French Colonies	1881	3,943
British Possessions	....	8,633
Egypt	....	3,443
Morocco	....	1,089
Portuguese Possessions	....	2,000
Sudan	1900	2,011
Tunis	1876	1,271
Union of South Africa	1860	13,933
Total		**42,079**
Grand total		**783,675**

* The figures include the whole of the U.S.S.R. in both Europe and Asia, including Siberia and Russian Turkestan.

** Taken over by the Canadian National Railways on March 31, 1949.

† Includes Alaska.

‡ Includes Korea and Karafuto.

§ In view of political and territorial changes, and wartime destruction, it is not possible to include complete comparative figures more up to date than for 1937 in respect of the countries indicated.

Express Service by Rail and Plane

Source: Railway Express Agency

Express service in the United States began operating on March 4, 1839, and is a recognized medium of expedited shipping on the passenger trains and planes coordinated through the Railway Express Agency into a nationwide system, with 23,000 offices and 60,376 men and women employed. Service is from point to point, in most cases providing pick-up at point of origin and delivery at destination. Traffic carried is shown in the following table:

Year	No. of Shipments Handled
1940	160,777,326
1941	172,615,839
1942	165,024,682
1943	179,208,360
1944	200,289,443
1945	209,181,380
1946	234,661,737
1947	189,271,314
1948	141,696,370

On July 1, 1949, 16,846 motor vehicles, one of the largest fleets under commercial management, used in maintaining collection and delivery of express shipments. The Express Agency operates on a total mileage of 312,000, which includes 195,985 on railroad lines.

Air Express service was started on a commercial basis (Sept. 1, 1927) when the express company contracted with the existing airlines to carry express on regularly scheduled flights.

More than 4,000 shipments were handled during the first four months while in the first full year of operation, 17,000 shipments were flown.

Year	Number of Shipments	Gross Weight	Aver. Wt. Per Shipment
1940	1,078,189	7,699,772	7.1
1941	1,306,629	11,240,204	8.60
1942	1,405,320	21,704,323	15.4
1943	1,543,729	30,713,062	19.9
1944	1,773,823	34,276,834	19.3
1945	2,146,650	40,126,755	18.7
1946	3,245,524	55,339,958	16.7
1947	3,825,157	68,707,545	17.8
1948	4,111,435	75,723,209	18.3

Air Express is flown in all certificated passenger and all-cargo flights of domestic airlines of the United States and through connections with International Airline Routes to Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, the West Indies, Alaska, Europe, Africa, the Pacific and the Far East. Domestic planes fly over 90,000 miles of air route.

Automobile Registration, Taxes, Gasoline Consumption, 1948

Source: Bureau of Public Roads

States	Registrations	Tax per gallon	Motor fuel tax collections	Motor fuel consumed		
				Highway	Non-highway	Total*
	Number	Cents	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Gallons	1,000 Gallons	1,000 Gallons
abama	541,993	6	28,238	438,112	36,631	474,743
izona	216,702	5	10,380	196,274	21,020	217,294
kansas	389,410	6.5	19,908	299,218	24,731	323,949
lifornia	3,798,813	4.5	137,403	2,852,507	287,888	3,140,395
olorado	469,545	6	22,821	309,611	75,105	384,716
nnecticut	632,053	4	17,394	425,423	18,839	444,262
elaware	88,316	4	3,263	74,812	7,112	81,924
orida	782,435	7	44,454	590,208	89,745	679,953
orgia	716,287	6	37,876	579,048	50,760	629,808
aho	221,983	6	10,611	154,023	24,142	178,165
inois	2,222,953	3	60,059	1,761,420	252,035	2,013,455
diana	1,304,824	4	40,103	912,431	128,740	1,041,171
wa	897,755	4	33,407	627,731	220,343	848,074
ansas	758,149	4	20,223	455,310	217,178	672,488
ntucky	616,400	7	30,098	465,125	18,895	484,020
ouisiana	518,601	9	33,761	409,767	21,552	431,319
aine	251,870	6	12,462	195,118	13,400	208,518
aryland	574,005	5	21,997	402,834	32,679	435,513
assachusetts	1,111,359	3	25,508	808,570	43,091	851,661
ichigan	2,005,949	3	46,288	1,460,942	243,898	1,704,840
innesota	977,474	4	32,134	648,497	169,706	818,203
ississippi	397,723	6	21,176	338,559	18,136	356,695
issouri	1,112,229	2	19,436	887,085	89,411	976,496
ontana	221,222	5	10,084	152,369	52,765	205,134
braska	509,666	5	19,694	341,551	51,893	393,444
evada	63,223	4	2,719	62,705	6,567	69,272
w Hampshire	160,487	4	4,692	114,311	3,508	117,819
w Jersey	1,331,916	3	31,549	1,011,760	59,245	1,071,005
w Mexico	178,258	5	9,507	171,854	22,948	194,802
w York	3,195,072	4	85,548	2,138,206	153,075	2,291,281
rth Carolina	848,357	6	43,896	709,651	50,858	760,509
rth Dakota	235,743	4	9,875	127,842	120,157	247,999
io	2,423,264	4	74,482	1,777,441	137,139	1,914,580
lahoma	683,465	5.5	27,131	469,100	130,768	599,868
egon	574,331	5	23,907	419,003	54,998	474,001
nnsylvania	2,570,792	4	79,381	1,835,983	127,076	1,963,059
ode Island	224,244	4	6,172	144,025	2,861	146,886
uth Carolina	484,579	6	22,485	350,275	26,179	376,454
uth Dakota	249,659	4	10,033	165,983	88,847	254,830
nnessee	672,522	7	39,197	541,349	36,666	578,015
xas	2,301,638	4	90,194	1,868,288	370,408	2,238,696
ah	208,908	4	7,150	163,926	15,033	178,959
rmont	111,603	4.5	4,124	85,761	4,429	90,190
rginia	769,010	6	39,530	620,279	41,501	661,780
ashington	791,226	5	29,627	562,099	54,205	616,304
est Virginia	406,147	5	16,512	323,957	8,343	332,300
isconsin	1,042,035	4	33,534	744,523	118,793	863,316
yoming	115,943	4	4,748	98,906	22,854	121,760
strict of Columbia	171,188	4	6,582	166,869	2,353	169,222
Totals	41,151,326	4.35	1,461,353	30,460,641	3,868,506	34,329,147

*Losses allowed for evaporation handling, etc., not included in total, 377,812,000 gallons.

Registrations include—Automobiles including taxicabs, 33,261,454; buses, 133,430; trucks and truck tractors, 7,227,380; total for private and commercial vehicles, 40,622,264. Publicly owned, 529,062. Trailers and semitrailers, 2,372,567. Motorcycles, 492,165.

Motor fuel consumed, total above includes (in gallons) for private and commercial use, 33,615,771,000, public use, 713,376,000.

U. S. AND WORLD MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS BY YEARS

Jan. 1	U. S.	World total	Jan. 1	U. S.	World total	Jan. 1	U. S.	World total
35	25,163,789	35,355,310	1940	31,104,118	45,422,411	1945	31,035,420	
36	26,382,321	37,454,809	1941	32,557,954	45,376,891	1946	34,373,002	
37	28,520,559	40,560,167	1942	30,002,606		1947	37,883,265	
38	30,041,292	43,078,630	1943	30,499,608		1948	41,151,326	
39	29,942,316	43,819,929	1944	30,479,306				

Motor Fuel Supply and Demand

Source: American Petroleum Institute (Figures in 42 gallon barrels)

Year	Supply		Demand		Year	Supply		Demand	
	Production*	Daily average	Domestic	Export		Production*	Daily average	Domestic	Export
	(1,000)		(1,000)	(1,000)		(1,000)		(1,000)	(1,000)
20	116,251	317,600	108,945	15,678	1943	592,425	1,623,100	568,238	51,577
25	259,601	711,200	232,745	31,684	1944	722,718	1,974,600	632,482	100,537
30	432,241	1,184,200	397,609	65,575	1945	774,460	2,121,800	696,333	88,059
35	457,842	1,254,400	434,810	30,613	1946	748,411	2,050,400	735,417	45,334
40	597,375	1,632,200	589,490	25,377	1947	814,841	2,432,400	794,807	47,545
41	671,110	1,838,700	667,505	27,083	1948	895,913			
42	586,971	1,608,100	589,110	35,097					

*Production of finished gasoline at refineries.

Petroleum Products—Gasoline; Naphtha solvents; Kerosene (including range oils); Distillate and residual fuel oil; Lubricating oils and greases; Asphalt; Petroleum waxes; Liquefied gases; other finished petroleum products and unfinished oils.

Materials Consumed—Crude petroleum; Natural gasoline, cycle condensate, and benzol; Liquefied petroleum gases (from natural-gasoline plants); Additives used in making lubricants; Crankcase drainings and other used oils consumed for re-refining or reclaiming.

Automobile Touring Mileage in the United States

Source: American Automobile Association

Cities in the East	Albany, N. Y.	Atlantic City	Baltimore, Md.	Boston, Mass.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Burlington, Vt.	Charleston, W. Va.	Chicago, Ill.	Cincinnati, Ohio	Cleveland, Ohio	Columbus, Ohio	Detroit, Mich.	Evansville, Ind.	Gettysburg, Pa.	Hagerstown, Md.	Harrisburg, Pa.
Albany, N. Y.		262	336	175	282	154	694	806	716	467	607	534	947	314	351	27
Atlantic City, N. J.	262		135	345	437	426	555	809	640	489	532	658	874	176	210	16
Baltimore, Md.	336	135		412	375	493	420	697	505	363	397	532	739	54	75	7
Boston, Mass.	175	345	412		464	259	832	990	880	651	772	718	1114	416	452	39
Buffalo, N. Y.	282	437	375	464		386	458	526	435	190	327	254	667	321	306	30
Burlington, Vt.	154	426	493	259	386		844	912	821	573	713	640	1053	468	504	43
Charleston, W. Va.	694	555	420	832	458	844		494	200	271	179	367	393	382	346	41
Chicago, Ill.	806	809	697	990	526	912	494		294	354	315	272	297	639	700	68
Cincinnati, Ohio	716	640	505	880	435	821	200	294		248	108	254	234	459	429	48
Cleveland, Ohio	467	489	363	651	190	573	271	354	248		140	165	480	309	301	33
Columbus, Ohio	607	532	397	772	327	713	179	315	108	140		188	342	347	320	38
Detroit, Mich.	534	658	532	718	254	640	367	272	254	165	188		452	478	470	50
Evansville, Ind.	947	874	739	1114	667	1053	393	297	234	480	342	452		705	662	72
Gettysburg, Pa.	314	176	54	416	321	468	382	639	459	309	347	478	705		36	3
Hagerstown, Md.	351	210	75	452	306	504	346	700	429	301	320	470	662	36		7
Harrisburg, Pa.	278	160	74	394	301	432	418	689	487	335	382	504	724	36	72	
Indianapolis, Ind.	775	707	572	947	495	881	308	186	108	308	175	280	172	522	495	55
Lake George, N. Y.	60	334	401	219	328	94	765	869	778	529	669	596	1009	376	413	34
Louisville, Ky.	822	749	614	989	544	930	268	300	109	357	217	363	125	568	538	59
Montreal, Que.	234	506	573	353	387	93	845	865	822	574	714	593	1045	545	585	50
New York, N. Y.	143	124	191	221	377	301	597	831	660	508	555	631	897	211	236	17
Norfolk, Va.	465	273	228	618	606	721	405	889	605	559	584	728	798	269	261	30
Philadelphia, Pa.	241	62	98	314	369	394	518	757	586	427	481	596	823	118	144	10
Pittsburgh, Pa.	476	357	235	590	222	628	228	462	291	132	186	301	528	177	162	19
Portland, Me.	242	452	519	107	522	203	939	1047	957	708	848	775	1188	523	559	50
Quebec, Que.	399	671	738	387	552	258	1010	1030	987	739	879	758	1210	710	750	67
Richmond, Va.	480	280	145	557	523	638	318	802	518	474	497	643	711	186	178	22
St. Louis, Mo.	1018	953	818	1193	741	1127	533	294	343	554	421	526	172	768	741	80
Toledo, Ohio	579	601	475	763	299	685	310	242	197	112	131	57	395	421	413	48
Toronto, Ont.	382	570	484	573	109	479	567	511	493	298	436	239	691	430	415	44
Washington, D. C.	373	172	37	449	376	530	383	698	497	368	395	537	737	78	70	11
White Mts., N. H.	220	451	518	167	493	107	921	1019	928	680	820	747	1160	532	569	49

Cities in the West	Bismarck, N.D.	Boise, Idaho	Calgary, Alta.	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Chicago, Ill.	Dallas, Texas	Denver, Colo.	Duluth, Minn.	El Paso, Texas	Gd. Canyon, Ariz.	Helena, Mont.	Houston, Texas	KansasCity, Mo.	LosAngeles, Cal.	Memphis, Tenn.	Mexico City
Bismarck, N. D.		1053	884	723	884	1333	827	454	1510	1699	668	1579	863	1849	1387	253
Boise, Idaho	1053		914	797	1784	1686	860	1507	1407	771	582	1932	1505	1086	2080	227
Calgary, Alta.	886	914		1066	1800	2001	1184	1270	1927	1312	422	2247	1750	1657	2274	310
Cheyenne, Wyo.	723	797	1066		994	921	104	1028	847	866	681	1167	692	1211	1190	202
Chicago, Ill.	884	1784	1800	994		968	1052	495	1522	1813	1596	1107	517	2219	542	210
Dallas, Texas	1333	1686	2001	921	968		817	1182	632	1104	1619	246	540	1446	478	120
Denver, Colo.	827	860	1184	104	1052	817		1086	743	872	785	1063	645	1268	1164	178
Duluth, Minn.	454	1507	1270	1028	495	1182	1086		1814	1831	1122	1428	642	2176	999	238
El Paso, Texas	1570	1407	1927	847	1522	632	743	1814		636	1526	757	1094	814	1110	137
Grand Canyon, Ariz.	1699	771	1312	866	1813	1104	872	1831	636		890	1350	1336	526	1459	201
Helena, Mont.	668	582	422	681	1596	1619	785	1122	1526	890		1865	1331	1235	1935	270
Houston, Texas	1579	1932	2247	1167	1107	246	1063	1428	757	1350	1865		786	1571	588	113
Kansas City, Mo.	863	1505	1750	692	517	540	645	642	1094	1336	1331	786		1742	478	174
Los Angeles, Calif.	1849	1086	1657	1211	2219	1446	1268	2176	814	526	1235	1571	1742		1865	219
Memphis, Tenn.	1387	2080	2274	1190	542	478	1164	999	1110	1459	1935	588	478	1865		166
Mexico City, Mexico	2534	2784	3106	2026	2168	1200	1789	2382	1377	2013	2707	1130	1740	2191	1657	
Milwaukee, Wis.	795	1793	1685	1003	91	1057	1061	467	1611	1869	1505	1196	563	2214	631	228
Minneapolis, Minn.	449	1532	1339	874	435	1028	932	154	1569	1677	1159	1274	488	2210	886	222
New Orleans, La.	1820	2237	2505	1425	998	504	1321	1405	1124	1608	2133	367	892	1938	406	140
Omaha, Neb.	658	1297	1545	507	487	705	556	521	1202	1373	1146	951	205	1718	683	190
Portland, Ore.	1382	478	859	1275	2262	2164	1338	1836	1885	1249	714	2410	1983	1026	2558	326
Reno, Nev.	1502	606	1390	1007	2001	1885	1064	1972	1294	659	912	2009	1709	480	2228	267
Salt Lake City, Utah	970	380	921	475	1469	1353	514	1440	1027	391	499	1595	1177	736	1696	234
St. Louis, Mo.	1129	1758	2016	945	294	674	898	692	1228	1589	1677	813	253	1925	307	188
San Antonio, Texas	1608	1884	2181	1101	1243	275	864	1457	566	1202	1782	205	815	1380	732	94
San Francisco, Calif.	1736	840	1571	1241	2235	1850	1298	2206	1252	897	1146	2009	1943	404	2182	264
Santa Fe, N. M.	1237	1322	1594	514	1369	661	410	1494	333	484	1195	907	856	890	1043	171
Seattle, Wash.	1302	547	779	1307	2232	2280	1407	1756	1954	1318	634	2479	1957	1217	2627	333
Spokane, Wash.	993	444	470	998	1923	1939	1102	1447	1851	1215	325	2190	1648	1415	2260	300
Vancouver, B. C.	1418	690	791	1423	2348	2364	1527	1872	2097	1461	750	2615	2073	1360	2685	343
Winnipeg, Man.	448	1751	917	1128	934	1410	1252	430	1907	1809	1116	1656	910	2154	1385	261
Yellowstone Nat'l Pk.	613	440	575	498	1461	1419	602	1067	1345	748	183	1665	1148	1093	1708	254

Parking Meters in United States Cities

Source: The Municipal Year Book 1949, Vehicular Parking, Ltd. (data are as of Jan. 1, 1949).

Population group	Total cities in group	Cities having meters	Gross revenue for September, 1948		
			Cities reporting	Amount collected	Per meter
Over 500,000	14	7	5	$ 85,329	$7.44
250,000 to 500,000	23	17	16	273,154	7.70
100,000 to 250,000	55	46	43	356,647	6.64
50,000 to 100,000	107	82	71	445,880	7.20
25,000 to 50,000	213	152	129	497,417	6.00
10,000 to 25,000	665	382	319	711,760	5.91
5,000 to 10,000	965	429			
Under 5,000	14,710	615			
All cities		1,730	583	$2,370,187	$6.48

Automobile Touring Mileage in the United States

Source: American Automobile Association

Indianapolis	Lake George	Louisville, Ky.	Montreal, Que.	New York, N.Y.	Norfolk, Va.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Pittsburgh	Portland, Me.	Quebec, Que.	Richmond, Va.	St. Louis, Mo.	Toledo, Ohio	Toronto, Ont.	Washington	White Mts.	Cities in the East
75	60	822	234	143	465	241	476	242	399	480	1018	579	382	373	220	Albany, N. Y.
07	334	749	506	124	273	62	357	452	671	280	953	601	570	172	451	Atlantic City, N. J.
72	401	614	573	191	228	98	235	519	738	145	818	475	484	37	518	Baltimore, Md.
47	219	989	353	221	618	314	590	107	387	557	1193	763	573	449	167	Boston, Mass.
95	328	544	387	377	606	369	222	522	552	523	741	299	109	376	493	Buffalo, N. Y.
81	94	930	93	301	721	394	628	203	258	638	1127	685	479	530	107	Burlington, Vt.
08	765	268	845	597	405	518	228	939	1010	318	533	310	567	383	921	Charleston, W. Va.
86	868	300	865	831	889	757	462	1047	1030	802	294	242	511	698	1019	Chicago, Ill.
08	778	109	822	660	605	586	291	957	987	518	343	197	493	497	928	Cincinnati, Ohio
08	529	357	574	508	559	427	132	708	739	474	554	112	296	368	680	Cleveland, Ohio
75	669	217	714	555	584	481	186	848	879	497	421	131	436	395	820	Columbus, Ohio
80	596	363	593	631	728	596	301	775	758	643	526	57	239	537	747	Detroit, Mich.
72	1009	125	1045	897	798	823	528	1188	1210	711	172	395	691	737	1160	Evansville, Ind.
22	376	568	545	211	269	118	177	523	710	186	768	421	430	78	532	Gettysburg, Pa.
95	413	538	585	236	261	144	162	559	750	178	741	413	415	70	569	Hagerstown, Md.
57	340	596	509	173	305	103	196	501	674	222	803	438	410	114	496	Harrisburg, Pa.
	837	114	873	730	713	656	361	1016	1038	626	246	223	519	510	993	Indianapolis, Ind.
37		887	174	209	540	303	538	265	339	546	1083	641	440	438	201	Lake George, N. Y.
14	887		956	769	673	695	403	1096	1121	586	265	306	602	606	1043	Louisville, Ky.
73	176	956		381	699	475	669	282	165	718	1116	650	354	610	186	Montreal, Que.
30	209	769	381		329	93	369	328	546	336	976	620	486	228	327	New York, N. Y.
13	540	673	699	329		237	427	725	864	87	938	671	715	191	656	Norfolk, Va.
56	303	695	475	93	237		295	421	640	243	902	539	478	135	430	Philadelphia, Pa.
61	538	403	609	369	427	295		697	774	344	607	244	331	236	694	Pittsburgh, Pa.
16	265	1096	282	328	725	421	697		280	664	1262	820	624	556	96	Portland, Me.
38	339	1121	165	546	864	640	774	280		883	1248	815	519	775	242	Quebec, Que.
26	546	586	718	336	87	243	344	664	883		851	586	632	108	663	Richmond, Va.
46	1083	265	1119	976	938	902	607	1262	1248	851		469	765	816	1239	St. Louis, Mo.
23	641	306	650	620	671	539	244	820	815	586	469		296	480	792	Toledo, Ohio
19	440	602	354	486	715	478	331	624	519	632	765	296		488	586	Toronto, Ont.
70	438	606	610	228	191	135	236	556	775	108	816	480	488		560	Washington, D. C.
93	201	1043	186	327	656	430	694	96	242	663	1239	792	586	560		White Mts., N. H.

Wis.	Minneapolis	New Orleans, La.	Omaha, Neb.	Portland, Ore.	Reno, Nev.	Salt Lake, Utah	St. Louis, Mo.	San Antonio, Tex.	San Francisco	Santa Fe, N.M.	Seattle, Wash.	Spokane, Wash.	Vancouver, B. C.	Winnipeg, Man.	Yellowstone National Park	Cities in the West
95	449	1820	658	1382	1502	970	1129	1608	1736	1237	1302	993	1418	448	613	Bismarck, N. D.
93	1532	2237	1297	478	606	380	1758	1884	840	1322	547	444	690	1751	440	Boise, Idaho
85	1339	2505	1545	859	1390	921	2016	2181	1571	1594	779	470	791	917	575	Calgary, Alta.
03	874	1425	507	1273	1007	475	945	1101	1241	514	1307	998	1423	1128	498	Cheyenne, Wyo.
91	435	998	487	2262	2001	1469	294	1243	2235	715	2232	1923	2348	934	1461	Chicago, Ill.
57	1028	504	705	2164	1885	1353	674	275	1850	661	2280	1939	2364	1410	1419	Dallas, Texas
51	932	1321	556	1338	1064	898	864	1298	410	1407	1102	1527	1252	602	Denver, Colo.
31	154	1405	521	1836	1972	1440	692	1457	2206	1494	1756	1447	1872	430	1067	Duluth, Minn.
68	1569	1124	1202	1855	1294	1027	1228	566	1252	333	1954	1851	2097	1907	1345	El Paso, Texas
39	1677	1608	1373	1249	659	391	1589	1202	897	484	1318	1215	1461	1809	748	Grand Canyon, Ariz.
05	1159	2123	1146	714	912	499	1677	1782	1146	1195	634	325	750	1116	183	Helena, Mont.
46	1274	367	951	2410	2009	1595	813	205	2009	907	2479	2190	2615	1656	1665	Houston, Texas
53	488	892	205	1983	1709	1177	253	815	1943	856	1957	1648	2073	910	1148	Kansas City, Mo.
14	2210	1938	1718	1026	480	736	1925	1380	404	890	1217	1415	1360	2154	1093	Los Angeles, Calif
31	886	406	683	2558	2228	1696	307	732	2182	1043	2627	2260	2685	1385	1708	Memphis, Tenn.
57	2228	1497	1905	3262	2671	2321	1882	925	2629	1710	3331	3032	3457	2610	2524	Mexico City, Mex.
	346	1087	496	2219	2010	1478	383	1332	2241	1419	2139	1830	2255	845	1416	Milwaukee, Wis.
16		1340	367	1873	1818	1286	579	1303	2050	1342	1793	1484	1909	499	1092	Minneapolis, Minn
87	1340		1097	2668	2389	1857	713	572	2342	1165	2784	2443	2868	1802	1923	New Orleans, La.
06	367	1097		1775	1514	982	458	980	1748	966	1780	1471	1896	705	963	Omaha, Neb.
98	1873	2668	1775		779	858	2236	2362	712	1800	191	389	534	1820	918	Portland, Ore.
10	1818	2389	1514	779		532	1962	1928	234	1704	970	1050	1113	1966	770	Reno, Nev.
78	1286	1857	982	858	532		1430	1396	766	875	927	824	1070	1418	357	Salt Lake C., Utah
83	579	713	458	2236	1962	1430		949	2196	1109	2311	2002	2427	1078	1401	St. Louis, Mo.
82	1303	572	986	2362	1928	1396	949		1784	841	2427	2328	2570	1685	1466	San Antonio, Texas
44	2050	2342	1780	712	234	766	2196	1784		1207	903	1101	1046	2200	1004	San Francisco, Calif
19	1342	1165	966	1800	1104	875	1109	841	1207		1829	1520	1945	1671	1012	Santa Fe, N. M.
19	1793	2784	1780	191	970	927	2311	2427	903	1829		309	143	1740	817	Seattle, Wash.
30	1484	2443	1471	389	1050	824	2002	2328	1101	1520	309		425	1431	508	Spokane, Wash.
55	1909	2868	1896	334	1113	1070	2427	2570	1046	1945	143	425		1747	933	Vancouver, B. C.
15	499	1802	705	1820	1966	1418	1078	1685	2200	1671	1740	1431	1747		1061	Winnipeg, Man.
61	1092	1923	963	918	770	357	1401	1466	1004	1012	817	508	933	1061		Yellowstone Nat. Pk.

51,469,000 Drivers in United States

Source: Estimated by Automobile Manufacturers Association from U. S. Public Roads Administration data on operators' licenses issued in 1948.

	Number		Number		Number		Number
Alabama	775,000	Kansas	965,000	New Hamp.	191,000	Tennessee ..	848,000
Arizona	254,000	Kentucky ..	813,000	New Jersey	1,668,000	Texas	2,336,000
Arkansas ..	510,000	Louisiana ..	652,000	New Mexico	186,000	Utah	288,000
California ..	4,606,000	Maine	318,000	New York ..	3,716,000	Vermont	138,000
Colorado	591,000	Maryland ..	822,000	N. Carolina	1,089,000	Virginia	921,000
Connecticut	766,000	Mass.	1,565,000	North Dakota	280,000	Washington	986,000
Delaware ...	104,000	Michigan ..	2,618,000	Ohio	2,845,000	W. Virginia	661,000
Florida	957,000	Minnesota ..	1,581,000	Oklahoma ..	675,000	Wisconsin ..	1,393,000
Georgia	894,000	Mississippi .	459,000	Oregon	553,000	Wyoming ..	153,000
Idaho	304,000	Missouri	1,387,000	Penn.	3,323,000	D. of C.	295,000
Illinois	2,872,000	Montana	259,000	R. I.	288,000		
Indiana	1,482,000	Nebraska ..	708,000	S. Carolina	682,000		
Iowa	1,278,000	Nevada	73,000	S. Dakota ..	340,000	U. S. Total	51,469,000

Automobile Touring Mileage in the United States

Source: American Automobile Association

Cities in the South.	Asheville, N. C.	Atlanta, Ga.	Birmingham, Ala.	Charleston, S. C.	Columbia, S. C.	Jacksonville, Fla.	Knoxville, Tenn.	Memphis, Tenn.	Miami, Fla.	Nashville, Tenn.	New Orleans, La.	Richmond, Va.	Savannah, Ga.	Tampa, Fla.	Washington, D.C.	W. Palm Beach,
Asheville, N. C.	....	209	365	281	166	436	112	531	791	306	736	389	300	621	487	7
Atlanta, Ga.	209	....	161	306	225	327	194	408	678	258	527	564	273	482	655	6
Birmingham, Ala.	365	161	....	467	386	465	269	251	796	214	404	719	434	566	796	7
Charleston, S. C.	281	306	467	....	122	267	407	730	618	601	776	425	109	466	533	5
Columbia, S. C.	166	225	386	122	....	309	285	649	660	479	749	371	151	508	479	5
Jacksonville, Fla.	436	327	465	267	309	....	528	728	351	585	589	664	158	199	763	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	194	269	407	285	528	....	419	879	194	518	450	418	683	509	o
Memphis, Tenn.	531	408	251	730	649	728	419	....	1059	225	406	869	730	829	928	9
Miami, Fla.	791	678	796	618	660	351	879	1059	....	929	944	1015	509	272	1123	
Nashville, Tenn.	306	258	214	601	479	585	194	225	929	....	576	644	531	780	703	8
New Orleans, La.	736	527	404	776	749	589	518	406	944	576	....	1100	667	672	1203	8
Richmond, Va.	389	564	719	425	371	664	450	869	1015	644	1100	....	506	863	108	9
Savannah, Ga.	300	273	434	109	151	158	418	730	509	531	667	506	....	357	614	4
Tampa, Fla.	621	482	566	466	508	199	683	829	272	780	672	863	357	....	971	2
Washington, D. C.	487	655	796	533	479	763	509	928	1123	703	1203	108	614	971	....	10
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	724	611	792	551	593	284	812	992	67	869	855	948	442	232	1056	..

MILEAGE ON IMPORTANT AUTOMOBILE ROUTES

NEW YORK—SAN FRANCISCO

Miles		Miles
0	New York, N. Y.	3,173
11	Newark, N. J.	3,162
18	Elizabeth	3,155
62	Trenton, N. J.	3,111
94	Philadelphia, Pa.	3,079
159	Lancaster	3,014
183	York	2,990
212	Gettysburg	2,961
258	McConnellsburg	2,915
293	Bedford	2,880
360	Greensburg	2,813
392	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,781
427	Chester, W. Va.	2,746
428	E. Liverpool, O.	2,745
445	Lisbon	2,728
481	Canton	2,692
488	Massillon	2,685
511	Wooster	2,662
543	Mansfield	2,630
568	Bucyrus	2,605
585	Upper Sandusky	2,588
640	Delphos	2,533
653	Van Wert, Ohio	2,520
688	Fort Wayne, Ind.	2,485
756	Plymouth	2,417
798	Valparaiso, Ind.	2,375
822	Dyer, Ind.	2,351
828	Chicago, Heights, Ill.	2,345
852	Joliet	2,321
873	Aurora	2,300
882	Geneva	2,291
923	Rochelle	2,250
950	Dixon	2,223
964	Sterling	2,209
991	Fulton, Ill.	2,182
994	Clinton, Iowa	2,179
1,077	Cedar Rapids	2,096
1,153	Marshalltown	2,020
1,191	Ames	1,982
1,235	Jefferson	1,938
1,360	Council Bluffs, Iowa	1,813
1,365	Omaha, Nebr.	1,808
1,453	Columbus	1,720
1,567	Kearney	1,606
1,675	North Platte	1,4
1,750	Big Spring, Neb.	1,4
1,800	Sidney, Neb.	1,3
1,901	Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,2
1,953	Laramie	1,2
2,073	Rawlins	1,1
2,184	Rock Springs	9
2,199	Green River	9
2,299	Evanston, Wyo.	8
2,384	Salt Lake City, Utah	7
2,579	Wells, Nev.	5
2,633	Elko	5
2,762	Winnemucca	4
2,895	Wadsworth	2
2,933	Reno	2
2,967	Truckee, Calif.	2
3,040	Auburn	1
3,075	Sacramento	
3,144	Vallejo	
3,171	Oakland	
3,173	San Francisco, Calif.	

NEW YORK—BUFFALO

Miles		Miles
0	New York, N. Y.	398
6	Ridgefield, N. J.	392
11	Hackensack	387
20	Hohokus, N. J.	378
28	Suffern, N. Y.	370
35	Tuxedo	363
43	Harriman	355
56	Goshen	342
64	Middletown	334
89	Monticello	309
101	Liberty	297
117	Roscoe	281
144	Hancock	254
158	Deposit	240
189	Binghamton	209
211	Owego	187
230	Waverly	168
246	Elmira	152
264	Corning	134
267	Painted Post	131
285	Bath	11
310	Wayland	
317	Dansville	
332	Mt. Morris	
337	Leicester	
350	Warsaw	
360	Varysburg	
377	East Aurora	
398	Buffalo, N. Y.	

NEW YORK—ERIE

Miles		Miles
0	New York, N. Y.	458
5	Jersey City, N. J.	453
15	Montclair	443
46	Netcong	412
55	Hackettstown, N. J.	403
82	Del. Water Gap, Pa.	376
85	Stroudsburg	373
101	Mt. Pocono	357
133	Scranton	325
153	Osterhout	305
199	Towanda	259
222	Troy	236
239	Mansfield	219
255	Wellsboro	203
278	Galeton	180
300	Coudersport	158
317	Port Allegheny	11
335	Smethport	11
350	Mt. Jewett	11
362	Kane	
391	Warren	
423	Corry	
434	Union City	
458	Erie, Pa.	

BOSTON—MIAMI

Miles		Miles
0	Boston, Mass.	1,639
45	Providence, R. I.	1,594
87	Westerly, R. I.	1,552
107	New London, Conn.	1,532
160	New Haven	1,479
177	Bridgeport	1,462
234	New York, N. Y.	1,405
245	Newark, N. J.	1,394
296	Trenton, N. J.	1,343
327	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,312
340	Chester, Pa.	1,299
353	Wilmington, Del.	1,286
374	Elkton, Md.	1,265
390	Havre de Grace	1,249
426	Baltimore, Md.	1,213
463	Washington, D. C.	1,176
517	Fredericksburg, Va.	1,122
573	Richmond, Va.	1,066
595	Petersburg, Va.	1,044
651	South Hill, Va.	988
733	Raleigh, N. C.	905
836	Rockingham, N. C.	803
946	Columbia, S. C.	693
1,005	Aiken, S. C.	634
1,021	Augusta, Ga.	618
1,205	Waycross, Ga.	434
1,282	Jacksonville, Fla.	367
1,323	St. Augustine	316
1,377	Daytona, Beach	262
1,465	Melbourne	174
1,513	Ft. Pierce	1
1,571	W. Palm Beach	
1,639	Miami	

(Alternate, Petersburg to Jacksonville via Charleston.)

595	Petersburg, Va.	7
698	Rocky Mount, N. C.	6
836	Wilmington, S. C.	5
955	Florence, S. C.	3
1,067	Charleston, S. C.	2
1,193	Savannah, Ga.	1
1,273	Brunswick, Ga.	
1,351	Jacksonville, Fla.	

Motor Bus Operations

Source: Bus Transportation

INTERCITY MOTOR BUS COMPANIES ONLY

	Revenue Passengers in Year	Bus Companies	Buses Owned	Bus-Miles Operated		Revenue Passengers in Year	Bus Companies	Buses Owned	Bus-Miles Operated
	(000)			(000)		(000)			(000)
10....	361,455	2,308	18,000	893,658	1945....	874,013	2,785	29,000	1,609,098
11....	376,833	2,200	18,420	892,955	1946....	966,651	2,911	30,260	1,805,440
12....	617,000	2,637	22,710	1,492,000	1947....	918,232	2,955	31,900	1,731,265
13....	953,000	3,500	28,504	1,195,000	1948(Est)	1,064,935	3,100	31,775	1,799,425
14....	1,083,980	2,600	28,000	1,523,560					

CITY OR LOCAL COMPANIES ONLY (IN CITIES AND TO SUBURBAN POINTS)

35....	2,084,100	800	19,250	690,600	1942....	6,500,600	900	44,111	1,453,000
36....	2,571,000	815	22,000	750,000	1943....	7,377,000	800	45,610	1,425,000
37....	2,737,000	730	24,500	811,200	1944....	8,608,920	1,270	48,525	1,630,000
38....	3,184,500	746	29,200	982,800	1945....	7,799,000	1,435	45,955	1,472,000
39....	3,373,000	736	30,335	980,476	1946....	8,455,756	1,455	47,760	1,586,430
40....	3,820,570	750	33,550	1,066,675	1947....	8,629,868	1,570	54,100	1,747,978
41....	4,544,012	900	37,855	1,209,558	1948(Est)	8,321,485	1,700	57,175	1,642,584

REVENUE PASSENGERS

Year	City & City Suburban	Intercity	Total in Line Haul Service	Sightseeing & Charter Hire Cos.	Total
41	4,544,012,000	376,833,000	4,920,845,000	2,931,000	4,923,776,000
42	6,500,600,000	617,000,000	7,117,600,000	2,000,000	7,119,600,000
43	7,377,000,000	953,000,000	8,330,000,000	25,000,000	8,355,000,000
44	8,608,920,000	1,083,980,000	9,692,900,000	60,000,000	9,752,900,000
45	7,799,000,000	874,013,000	8,673,013,000	18,640,000	8,691,653,000
46	8,455,756,000	966,651,000	9,422,407,000	21,565,000	9,443,972,000
47	8,629,868,000	918,232,000	9,548,100,000	42,000,000	9,590,100,000
48 (Est.)	8,321,485,000	1,064,935,000	9,386,420,000	46,000,000	9,432,420,000

Motor Bus Passenger Carrier Operations

Source: Interstate Commerce Commission

Year Ended December 31	1945	1946	1947	1948
mber of carriers reporting	250	264	254	256
les of line	228,115	238,423	242,179	252,466
ssenger intercity revenue	$389,902,717	$382,707,295	$354,666,532	$371,619,063
cal and suburban revenue	18,691,281	16,281,924	15,436,434	19,440,633
arter or special bus revenue	6,945,831	8,129,270	8,529,483	10,412,581
tal operating revenue	425,181,282	418,100,372	390,450,855	415,542,790
tal expenses	299,056,210	331,174,396	334,278,706	363,649,900
t operating revenue	126,125,072	86,925,976	56,172,149	51,892,890
s-miles in intercity line service	970,347,010	1,071,101,232	1,053,621,688	1,090,451,503
s-miles in intercity local and suburban service	53,278,828	55,108,839	47,743,635	51,821,081
s-miles in intercity, charter or special service	19,512,761	20,725,917	22,219,999	26,388,451
mbination bus-truck vehicle miles	922,837	1,614,963	768,876	296,997
ercity revenue passengers carried (line service)	504,533,730	492,392,134	446,753,838	440,428,453
ercity local and suburban revenue passengers	127,169,583	112,741,228	99,962,517	107,988,550
ercity charter or special revenue passengers	10,457,764	8,466,329	7,711,787	8,402,128

Rural Road Mileage in the United States

Source: Bureau of Public Roads; data are as of end of 1947*

State	Total	Under state control	Under local control	Under federal control	State	Total	Under state control	Under local control	Under federal control
abama	60,042	6,774	52,898	370	Nevada	23,801	5,616	18,185	.....
izona	28,706	3,800	15,754	9,152	New Hamp.	12,522	3,605	8,813	104
kansas	55,535	9,314	46,221	.....	New Jersey	18,340	1,758	16,582	.....
lifornia	97,678	12,899	74,479	10,300	New Mexico	61,865	9,873	48,120	3,872
lorado	75,810	11,818	63,204	788	New York	81,472	14,465	67,007	.....
nnecticut	10,990	2,700	8,290	.....	N. Carolina	62,088	60,819	.....	1,269
laware	3,756	3,756	.....	.....	N. Dakota	114,439	6,764	107,261	414
orida	38,786	7,763	29,897	1,126	Ohio	85,719	16,067	69,652	.....
orgia	89,680	12,971	76,709	.....	Oklahoma	99,607	10,206	88,779	622
aho	36,017	4,966	24,835	6,216	Oregon	54,514	7,503	33,411	13,600
nois	104,634	10,331	94,303	.....	Penn	85,130	38,795	46,255	80
diana	82,712	9,546	73,166	.....	R. I.	2,521	782	1,739	.....
va	101,488	8,770	92,718	.....	S. Carolina	46,242	16,459	29,783	.....
nsas	129,517	9,390	120,112	15	S. Dakota	98,634	6,078	91,609	947
ntucky	58,268	10,069	47,402	797	Tennessee	65,047	7,403	57,066	578
uisiana	38,954	13,875	25,079	.....	Texas	196,434	26,827	169,607	.....
ine	20,705	9,933	10,676	96	Utah	24,039	4,744	15,359	3,936
aryland	17,097	4,449	12,563	85	Vermont	13,403	1,820	11,561	22
ss.	17,358	1,820	15,538	.....	Virginia	48,945	47,503	768	674
chigan	93,201	8,484	84,717	.....	Washington	50,729	5,896	40,073	4,760
nnesota	109,661	10,780	97,730	1,151	W. Virginia	34,254	32,834	1,085	335
ssissippi	61,287	6,266	53,992	1,029	Wisconsin	85,579	9,924	75,161	494
ssouri	116,089	15,909	99,410	770	Wyoming	25,760	4,334	19,321	2,105
ontana	69,949	8,615	55,348	5,986					
braska	100,613	8,848	91,506	259	Totals	3,009,617	553,921	2,383,744	71,952

*Compiled for latest available year from reports of state authorities and planning survey data.

MANUFACTURES

Manufacturing Establishments by Major Industry Groups, 194

Source: Bureau of the Census; Preliminary Report

Industry	Number of estabs.	Employees (average for year)	Value added by manufacture	Inventories at end of year*
Food and kindred products	39,933	1,441,847	$9,024,912,000	$4,078,800,00
Tobacco manufactures	1,086	111,782	641,356,000	1,117,700,00
Textile mill products	8,185	1,233,431	5,340,876,000	1,788,200,00
Apparel and related products	30,960	1,081,844	4,433,373,000	1,257,400,00
Lumber and products (exc. furniture)	26,231	635,708	2,497,192,000	653,600,00
Furniture and fixtures	7,687	322,384	1,377,908,000	401,300,00
Paper and allied products	4,103	449,833	2,874,958,000	714,200,00
Printing and publishing industries	28,986	715,450	4,269,416,000	(N.C.)
Chemicals and allied products	10,073	632,319	5,365,201,000	2,062,700,00
Petroleum and coal products	1,387	212,003	2,015,307,000	888,600,00
Rubber products	875	259,092	1,302,863,000	413,800,00
Leather and leather products	5,308	383,175	1,532,803,000	508,300,00
Stone, clay and glass products	11,650	462,072	2,306,480,000	494,700,00
Primary metal industries	5,363	1,157,124	5,765,434,000	1,968,500,00
Fabricated metal products	16,734	971,461	4,921,476,000	1,500,300,00
Machinery (except electrical)	17,906	1,545,323	7,812,455,000	3,354,200,00
Electrical machinery	3,973	801,359	3,894,115,000	1,489,500,00
Transportation equipment	3,711	1,181,680	5,869,196,000	2,377,500,00
Instrument and related products	2,599	231,997	1,080,336,000	429,000,00
Miscellaneous manufactures	14,131	464,420	2,090,168,000	630,900,00
Total all industries	**240,881**	**14,294,304**	**74,425,825,000**	**26,129,100,00**

N. C.—Data not collected.

*Inventories total include—Finished products $7,808,600,000 and materials, supplies and work in process $18,320,500,000.

Manufactures Statistics by States, 1947 Census

ESTABLISHMENTS, EMPLOYEES, WAGES AND VALUE

Source: Bureau of the Census; Preliminary Report

States	Number of establishments	All employees		Production workers		Value added by manufacture[1]
		Number (average for the year)	Salaries and wages, total	Number (average for the year)	Wages, total	
		(1,000)		(1,000)		(1,000)
Alabama	3,335	206,136	$444,647	185,645	$372,404	$876,933
Arizona	545	14,188	39,372	11,167	29,680	103,958
Arkansas	1,924	65,321	124,167	58,254	101,869	265,144
California	17,648	663,879	2,064,523	530,280	1,519,255	3,994,981
Colorado	1,602	54,071	144,207	44,153	109,734	286,774
Connecticut	3,947	399,586	1,148,794	331,527	881,545	1,896,546
Delaware	482	34,465	92,183	29,014	70,007	181,730
Florida	2,809	78,673	168,828	66,030	128,242	349,981
Georgia	4,752	249,832	484,150	225,717	399,747	1,015,822
Idaho	664	16,907	45,748	14,602	37,904	109,694
Illinois	15,988	1,184,403	3,582,093	954,013	2,625,368	6,680,136
Indiana	5,408	548,366	1,587,518	457,582	1,236,558	2,977,508
Iowa	2,965	140,406	372,339	112,475	275,454	671,070
Kansas	1,946	74,624	204,801	59,363	151,269	461,061
Kentucky	2,244	129,504	307,868	110,602	238,489	745,206
Louisiana	2,389	132,484	309,931	111,553	229,733	693,974
Maine	1,615	100,181	230,994	90,378	199,204	432,123
Maryland	2,824	228,552	612,034	188,638	458,243	1,139,707
Massachusetts	10,524	718,441	1,923,141	601,603	1,464,947	3,370,094
Michigan	9,892	973,675	3,090,668	821,721	2,438,027	5,196,338
Minnesota	4,567	179,986	501,355	145,153	358,863	1,022,586
Mississippi	1,982	76,663	137,705	69,564	114,980	300,184
Missouri	5,725	327,514	827,184	269,711	607,604	1,623,145
Montana	652	16,092	43,481	13,606	35,350	92,258
Nebraska	1,344	47,031	119,923	37,338	87,432	260,658
Nevada	126	2,667	8,409	2,064	6,416	27,777
New Hampshire	1,124	74,752	177,479	66,448	145,324	306,932
New Jersey	10,755	738,229	2,214,159	601,748	1,644,207	4,177,080
New Mexico	432	7,590	18,222	6,349	14,173	55,486
New York	47,819	1,775,975	5,279,686	1,424,705	3,815,374	9,666,588
North Carolina	5,322	381,480	758,895	350,207	641,966	1,646,674
North Dakota	362	5,218	12,341	3,823	8,490	29,461
Ohio	12,303	1,194,603	3,560,075	988,446	2,727,481	6,359,006
Oklahoma	1,741	55,406	143,609	44,305	105,281	341,031
Oregon	3,075	105,591	317,827	92,144	265,837	675,817
Pennsylvania	16,789	1,439,535	3,918,901	1,219,426	3,053,879	6,946,958
Rhode Island	2,214	146,850	374,582	128,130	297,599	658,419
South Carolina	2,137	188,675	376,964	175,724	330,465	794,312
South Dakota	494	10,265	25,796	8,062	19,193	51,398
Tennessee	3,346	221,454	473,211	192,367	369,920	957,539
Texas	7,129	297,052	755,412	242,013	558,420	1,727,464
Utah	772	24,516	63,804	19,973	48,053	128,298
Vermont	830	34,872	83,021	30,239	66,400	149,685
Virginia	3,644	216,637	483,994	190,035	384,441	1,051,629
Washington	3,412	144,305	438,055	123,474	354,615	874,072
West Virginia	1,602	127,353	337,869	108,984	268,469	663,903
Wisconsin	6,979	416,448	1,184,247	343,008	906,112	2,261,174
Wyoming	256	5,607	16,696	4,285	12,291	34,957
Total	**240,881**	**14,294,304**	**39,681,000**	**11,918,000**	**30,248,000**	**74,425,825**

[1]Value added by manufacture is computed by subtracting cost of materials and supplies from value of shipments.

Manufactures Statistics for Major Cities, 1947

Source: Bureau of the Census; Preliminary Report.

City[1]	Number of establishments	All employees		Production workers		Value added by manufacture[2]
		Number (average for the year)	Salaries and wages, total	Number (average for the year)	Wages, total	
		(1,000)	(millions)	(1,000)	(millions)	(millions)
w York, N. Y.	37,819	937.2	2,917.0	738.7	2,023.6	5,509.9
icago, Ill.	10,239	687.2	2,180.2	545.3	1,552.5	3,970.5
iladelphia, Pa.	5,232	328.0	931.8	267.7	682.0	1,758.7
troit, Mich.	3,264	338.2	1,140.7	281.4	881.1	1,830.6
s Angeles, Calif.	5,436	166.7	513.3	131.7	361.1	927.9
eveland, Ohio	2,814	223.6	722.3	181.7	533.2	1,290.0
ltimore, Md.	1,630	120.5	334.8	97.3	242.8	666.4
Louis, Mo.	2,326	172.8	462.4	141.2	335.7	907.5
ston, Mass.	2,824	101.8	279.9	79.5	190.3	546.2
tsburgh, Pa.	1,084	81.8	238.8	65.5	172.4	424.7
shington, D. C.	428	17.8	55.9	10.0	27.7	99.1
Francisco, Calif.	1,985	61.5	201.4	47.7	143.5	410.0
lwaukee, Wis.	1,717	131.3	392.6	106.9	293.4	743.6
ffalo, N. Y.	1,165	87.3	255.6	71.7	195.9	512.0
w Orleans, La.	639	34.8	81.1	28.6	59.0	159.9
nneapolis, Minn.	1,310	62.0	173.7	48.5	118.9	361.5
ncinnati, Ohio	1,319	97.5	270.1	77.4	190.9	493.0
wark, N. J.	1,872	92.3	279.5	73.6	198.8	525.4
nsas City, Mo.	954	46.7	.....	35.9	.....	.....
dianapolis, Ind.	881	79.4	237.4	62.7	167.8	431.0
uston, Texas	779	40.5	118.6	31.2	82.2	256.9
attle, Wash.	1,059	50.1	157.1	40.6	118.0	242.2
chester, N. Y.	814	99.9	294.3	76.3	207.7	486.3
nver, Colo.	772	31.1	63.8	24.3	59.4	165.9
uisville, Ky.	588	55.6	148.1	46.0	110.7	350.7
lumbus, Ohio	583	41.9	115.8	32.5	169.0	230.5
rtland, Oreg.	883	33.7	101.0	27.0	75.5	195.9
lanta, Ga.	586	36.2	85.7	29.4	60.8	188.2
kland, Calif.	700	31.9	100.0	25.5	74.6	206.9
rsey City, N. J.	600	37.3	111.9	29.6	79.5	247.6
llas, Texas	927	33.8	84.2	26.6	57.2	207.7
mphis, Tenn.	458	33.2	81.7	26.9	59.4	189.7
Paul, Minn.	602	40.6	126.3	32.3	82.6	272.3
ledo, Ohio	526	59.5	189.0	49.0	144.6	331.2
rmingham, Ala.	392	26.5	68.2	21.7	49.9	130.0
n Antonio, Texas	442	14.4	28.6	11.7	20.2	62.8
ovidence, R. I.	1,177	60.6	155.7	51.6	119.5	262.2
ron, Ohio	342	76.5	233.1	61.4	146.8	367.8
naha, Nebr.	426	25.4	70.8	19.9	50.4	157.5
yton, Ohio	503	89.4	.....	74.6	.....	.....
racuse N. Y.	393	35.3	100.9	28.3	74.4	167.3
lahoma City, Okla.	289	8.6	22.9	6.2	14.2	49.7
n Diego, Calif.	294	18.6	55.8	13.6	35.0	91.1
rcester, Mass.	574	46.8	136.8	37.8	100.8	215.8
chmond, Va.	335	28.0	65.9	24.1	50.1	204.5
rt Worth, Texas	379	30.4	78.6	25.0	58.4	132.6
cksonville, Fla.	266	12.2	27.1	10.0	19.3	65.2
mi, Fla.	365	7.1	18.6	5.0	12.4	34.5
ungstown, Ohio	191	29.4	90.1	25.2	74.0	136.9
shville, Tenn.	315	22.2	45.7	17.2	31.5	92.2
rtford, Conn.	378	34.5	98.7	29.5	78.6	162.9
nd Rapids, Mich.	574	44.2	132.6	37.6	103.7	227.7
ng Beach, Calif.	262	8.1	24.6	6.3	17.8	76.6
w Haven, Conn.	444	33.5	91.5	27.7	67.9	149.2
s Moines, Iowa	304	14.1	38.8	10.4	26.0	77.2
nt, Mich.	132	53.8	.....	46.7	.....	.....
t Lake City, Utah	310	7.9	.....	6.0	.....	.....
ringfield, Mass.	364	28.2	82.1	22.4	59.1	128.3
dgeport, Conn.	445	54.7	157.1	44.7	120.5	272.8
rfolk, Va.	183	10.3	27.7	8.4	20.2	54.0
nkers, N. Y.	208	15.9	46.5	12.9	25.0	79.5
lsa, Okla.	274	7.9	22.0	5.8	14.4	43.7
anton, Pa.	244	16.5	36.4	14.3	28.5	57.8
terson, N. J.	720	27.7	81.3	23.8	64.1	139.1
bany, N. Y.	187	10.5	28.5	8.1	19.6	63.0
attanooga, Tenn.	275	20.6	68.2	26.1	53.3	117.7
nton, N. J.	296	30.3	84.7	26.0	67.0	153.5
kane, Wash.	218	6.5	19.0	4.9	13.3	36.0
nsas City, Kans.	158	19.2	56.7	15.2	42.8	126.8
rt Wayne, Ind.	211	30.8	.....	23.9	.....	.....
mden, N. J.	224	38.9	116.7	30.2	82.1	196.1
e, Pa.	258	25.0	.....	20.7	.....	.....
ll River, Mass.	312	29.1	63.8	26.9	55.3	171.7
chita, Kans.	288	9.7	26.0	7.5	18.1	51.0
lmington, Del.	161	15.7	46.7	13.1	34.8	70.1
ry, Ind.	82	35.6	.....	30.6	.....	.....
oxville, Tenn.	189	19.3	41.9	16.8	32.6	71.3
mbridge, Mass.	368	27.6	79.0	21.4	52.8	152.8
ading, Pa.	307	27.1	67.4	23.0	53.1	115.4
w Bedford, Mass.	230	31.7	74.5	29.0	63.9	127.7
zabeth, N. J.	226	17.2	50.9	14.2	38.6	100.8
oma, Wash.	269	12.9	40.4	11.1	32.1	83.9
aton, Ohio	189	33.0	94.7	28.6	78.1	164.3
mpa, Fla.	267	14.4	30.3	12.5	24.0	51.9
ramento, Calif.	149	5.7	17.0	4.6	12.8	37.0
oria, Ill.	190	13.7	37.9	11.1	28.5	120.2
nerville, Mass.	151	7.5	21.0	6.1	15.3	45.7
well, Mass.	214	18.1	43.0	16.1	34.6	78.1
uth Bend, Ind.	192	34.8	116.9	29.7	96.8	191.9
luth, Minn.	146	10.4	28.3	8.9	22.4	42.3
arlotte, N. C.	233	13.5	30.8	11.3	22.0	61.1
ca, N. Y.	177	15.8	41.7	14.0	33.8	70.0

[1] 92 cities having 100,000 or more population in 1940.

[2] Value added by manufacture is derived by subtracting cost of materials and supplies from value of ppments

Manufacturing Production Worker Statistics

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Employment Statistics

Year and month	Estimated number of production workers	Indexes (1939 average=100)		Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
		Employment	Pay rolls			
						cents
1939	8,192,000	100.0	100.0	$23.86	37.7	.633
1940	8,811,000	107.5	114.5	25.20	38.1	.661
1941	10,825,000	132.1	167.5	29.58	40.6	.729
1942	12,617,000	154.0	245.2	36.65	42.9	.853
1943	14,560,000	177.7	334.4	43.14	44.9	.961
1944	14,126,000	172.4	345.7	46.08	45.2	1.019
1945	12,437,000	151.8	293.4	44.39	43.4	1.023
1946	11,745,000	143.4	269.6	43.74	40.4	1.084
1947	12,890,000	157.3	332.1	49.25	40.3	1.221
1948	13,102,000	159.9	365.1	53.15	40.1	1.327
1948:						
January	13,150,000	160.5	358.7	52.07	40.5	1.285
February	13,066,000	159.5	354.1	51.75	40.2	1.287
March	13,131,000	160.3	358.4	52.07	40.4	1.289
April	12,791,000	156.1	347.1	51.79	40.1	1.292
May	12,738,000	155.5	346.7	51.86	39.9	1.301
June	12,959,000	158.2	359.0	52.85	40.2	1.316
July	12,987,000	158.5	360.0	52.95	39.8	1.332
August	13,245,000	161.7	374.7	54.05	40.1	1.349
September	13,488,000	164.6	382.2	54.19	39.8	1.362
October	13,375,000	163.3	382.9	54.65	40.0	1.366
November	13,238,000	161.6	379.3	54.56	39.8	1.372
December	13,059,000	159.4	377.6	55.01	40.0	1.376
1949:						
January (Preliminary)	12,673,000	154.7	363.2	54.41	39.4	1.381

Estimated Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing Industries

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

(In cents)

Year and month	All manufacturing		Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
Selected dates:						
January, 1941	$0.683	$0.664	$0.749	$0.722	$0.610	$0.601
January, 1945	1.046	.970	1 144	1.053	.891	.840
July, 1945	1.033	.969	1.127	1.052	.902	.854
June, 1946	1.084	1.053	1.165	1.134	1.003	.972
Annual average:						
1941	.729	.702	.808	.770	.640	.625
1942	.853	.805	.947	.881	.723	.698
1943	.961	.894	1.059	.976	.803	.763
1944	1.019	.947	1.117	1.029	.861	.814
1945	1.023	[1].963	1.111	[1]1.042	.904	[1].858
1946	1.084	1.049	1.156	1.122	1.012	.978
1947	1.221	1.182	1.292	1.250	1.145	1.109
1948	1.327	1.287	1.401	1.357	1.247	1.211
1949:						
January (Preliminary)	1.381	1.344	1.459	1.419	1.294	1.263

[1]Eleven month average; August 1945 excluded because of VJ-day holiday period.

Hosiery Manufacture—Nylons

Report of National Ass'n. of Hosiery Manufacturers for 1948, issued April, 1949. Figures quoted are for dozens of pairs.

A marked rise in the production of nylon hosiery and consequent decrease in silk and rayon hosiery for women and in misses and women's anklets took place in 1948.

The total production of women's full-length hosiery in 1948 was 53,222,936 dozen pairs, of which 44,705,957 were full-fashioned and 8,516,979 were seamless. The total production of misses' and women's anklets was 13,448,712.

The production of nylon hosiery, full-fashioned and seamless, all-nylon and part-nylon, aggregated 46,662,837 dozen pairs in 1948. This compares with a similar total of 37,337,387 in 1947. The nylon production represented 87.6 per cent of the total production of women's hosiery other than anklets. Misses' and women's anklets in 1948 numbered 3,231,750 fewer than in 1947.

The total production of silk hosiery for women in 1948 was 445,652, of which 403,373 were full-fashioned and the balance seamless. This compares with a total of 1,100,683 in 1947. The ratio of silk hosiery to the total production was only 0.9 per cent in 1948, whereas in 1940 silk represented 75.6 per cent. The industry produced in 1948 a total of 2,876,724 of rayon stockings for women, compared to 7,003,255 in 1947, and 33,254,212 in 1942.

GAIN IN SLACK SOCKS

Men's Hosiery—Production of men's seamless half-hose totalled 16,131,435 dozen pairs in 19 as against 24,661,638, in 1947. Men's slack soc totalled 25,938,791, as against 21,911,372 in 19 Heaviest losses in the seamless half-hose catego were in rayon, 6,140,130 in 1948 as against 8,634,2 in 1947, and in cotton, 7,953,436 in 1948 as again 12,156,164 in 1947. The increase occurred in me slack socks, rayon reaching 9,444,260 in 1948 against 8,142,624 in 1947, and cotton 14,608,917 1948 as against 11,656,696 in 1947.

Imports—Of 366,838 dozen pairs of wool hosie imported, 319,546 came from the United Kingdo 35,222 from Canada and 8,844 from Austria. Cott hosiery imports in 1948 totaled 21,317 dozen pai an increase of 8,056 over 1947. These came pri cipally from France (12,764 dozen pairs) and t United Kingdom (8,172 dozen pairs).

Silk hosiery imports in 1948 totaled 3,962 doz pairs, of which the United Kingdom shipped 3,81

Exports—Exports of women's nylon hosiery 1948 were 2,565,477 dozen pairs, compared w 2,840,599 in 1947, a decline of 9.7 per cent.

Exports of all types to Europe were 1,122,4 dozen pairs, a decline of 1,051,369 or 48.4 per ce In large part this reflected the scarcity of Americ dollars and foreign governmental restrictions.

Employment—The peak of employment, in 19 had 157,000 workers; the low point, in 1945, 104,0 In 1948 128,060, were employed.

Cotton, Wool, Rayon Textile Manufacturing Industry

urces: Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and Textile Information Service

Cotton

PRODUCTION

tton broad woven goods, including cotton cord and fabrics.

	Square Yards
	10,863,129,000
(Greatest peace-time peak in S. Woolen Industry)	11,083,383,000
(Greatest war-time peak in S. Woolen Industry)	12,204,611,000

CONSUMPTION

ailability for per capita consumption.

(Population 146,571,000)	67.92
(Population 131,200,000)	67.00

SIZE OF INDUSTRY

e cotton textile manufacturing industry ranks t in employment in the United States. The ber of its employees, men and women, is be- n 450,000 and 500,000 in the 1200 textile mills finishing plants in operation. Approximately of the industry is located in the cotton grow- States of the South, with North Carolina ing first. About 20% of the industry is lo- d in the New England States, with Massa- etts ranking first.

Spindles in place August 31, 1949
he cotton year begins August 1 and runs ough July 31).

n Carolina	5,891,000
h Carolina	5,682,000
gia	3,234,000
ama	1,714,000
achusetts	2,587,000
Rhode Island	700,000
Maine	634,000
Connecticut	488,000
New Hampshire and Vermont	266,000
Total	
Southern States	18,270,000
New England States	4,675,000
Rest of United States	462,000

Looms in place. Assigned to production of cotton broad woven fabrics and tire fabrics.

July 2, 1949	384,000

Spindles active, consuming cotton only.

1948	22,340,617
1947	22,779,743
1942	23,607,508

Number of spindle hours run.

1948	115,772,000,000
1947	116,040,000,000
1942	133,536,052,000

WAGES

The cotton textile manufacturing industry has had the greatest increase in wages in any major manufacturing industry in the United States for the past ten years.

1949 Average hourly earnings	$1.101
1939	.389

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

	square yards
Exports	
1948	940,455,000
1947 (peak in U. S. cotton history)	1,468,009,000
Imports	
1948	31,745,000

Wool

CONSUMPTION

	Pounds scoured basis
-June, 1949	246,000,000
	693,000,000

SIZE OF INDUSTRY

of the industry is located in New England)
olen and Worsted Looms in Place.

2, 1949	37,000

olen and Worsted Spindles in Place.

2, 1949	2,213,000

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

2, 1949	120,000

WAGES

May, 1949	$1.30
May, 1939	.53

PRODUCTION

	Linear Yards
Jan.-June, 1949	193,000,000

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS. Woven wool fabrics.

1948 Imports	Square yards 9,000,000
1948 Exports	Linear yards 3,000,000

Rayon Yarn and Staple Fibre

Source: "Rayon Organon."

CONSUMPTION

	Pounds
through Aug. 1949	573,000,000
	1,100,700,000

PRODUCTION

through Aug. 1949	475,400,000
	1,124,000,000

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

, 1949	54,800

WAGES

, 1949	$1.425
	.646

GREY GOODS PRODUCTION

through March, 1949	513,000,000
	2,192,000,000

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES (silk and rayon)

May 1949	98,000
1948	120,000

WAGES (Average hourly earnings)

April, 1949	$1.18
April, 1939	.429

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

	Square Yards
Exports (woven fabrics in the piece, non-pile)	
Jan.—June, 1949	125,764,000
Value	$64,726,000
1948	208,984,000
Value	$133,011,000
Imports	Pounds
1948	416,000
Value	$1,137,000

. S. and World Cotton, Wool, Silk, and Rayon Production

urce: Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Cotton and wool from reports of Department of Agriculture k from Rayon Organon, June, 1948 issue—Rayon from Rayon Organon, publication of Textile omics Bureau, Inc.

ar	Cotton		Wool		Silk	Rayon[1]	
	United States	World	United States	World	World	United States	World
	Million bales	Million bales	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
...	16.1	28.2	300.0	3,360	104	51.0	185.3
...	13.9	26.2	414.0	3,700	130	127.7	457.4
...	10.6	26.8	427.5	3,620	121	262.2	1,074.3
...	12.6	30.5	434.0	4,210	130	471.2	2,471.0
...	10.7	27.2	453.3	4,240	107	573.2	2,816.9
...	12.8	27.0	455.0	4,150	80	632.6	2,648.3
...	11.4	25.4	444.0	4,130	50	663.1	2,539.9
...	12.2	25.0	411.8	3,920	30	724.0	2,080.0
...	9.0	21.3	378.4	3,790	24	792.0	1,398.0
...	8.6	21.5	341.8	3,800	29	853.9	1,673.5
...	11.9	26.1	309.4	3,730	33	975.1	1,990.7
...	14.9	29.2	280.5	3,830	..	1124.0	2,450.0

ludes staple fiber from 1930 to date.
eliminary.

Retail Sales in 1948

Source: Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Sales at all retail stores in 1948 amounted to 130 billion dollars—10 percent higher than in 1947. While the increase was substantial, the rate of gain was well below the 17 percent advance in 1947 and 32 percent in 1946.

The slackening in upward movement appeared in both durable- and nondurable-goods stores. Durable-goods store sales were up 19 percent and nondurables up 6 percent in 1948, compared to 40 and 11 percent, respectively, in 1947. The rate of gain in each of these groups was approximately halved from 1946 to 1947 also.

Much of the increase in dollar sales in 1948 represented higher prices. The average price of goods sold in retail stores was up about 7 percent for the year, the advances for durable and nondurable goods being roughly the same. Consequently there appeared to be little change from 1947 in the physical quantity of goods sold in non-durable-goods stores, but there was an appreciable gain in volume for the durable-goods stores.

The rise in trade activity in 1948 was not uniform throughout the year. The upward trend evident in the previous years continued through the first half, although at a somewhat slower rate. In the second half, however, gains were small, and sales fluctuated within a narrow range about the June figure.

Sales at Peak in December

There were some indications of hesitancy in retail buying during the fall. In several important categories sales fell below the dollar totals of the previous year. However, sales recovered in December, and on a seasonally adjusted basis exceeded slightly the previous high point reached in September.

Although dollar sales ended the year at a new high, most of the forward impetus characterizing the postwar sellers' market had disappeared.

Many Nondurables Off From Peaks

Until 1948, practically every kind of nondurable-goods business showed a steady advance in sales following the end of the war. However, during this past year a number of trades reported declines. In some lines, a downward movement in prices accompanied the slowing in demand.

Sales tended downward in apparel stores, except for women's wear. For men's clothing and for shoe stores, the latter half of 1947 was the peak 6-month period, and business declined throughout most of 1948. Women's apparel, in contrast, was the strongest of the nondurable-goods lines, and sales continued to rise without any important interruption.

The value of food-store sales pushed upward more slowly as a drop in retail food prices occur in the latter half of the year. Department-st sales also showed narrower year-to-year chan in the last months of 1948. Sales of filling stati leveled off in the fall, after a large gain in first half. Drug stores and eating and drink places reported only small changes from the p ceding year.

Among the durable-goods stores the automot group again registered a strong advance. Sales the year were up about a fourth over 1947. building material and hardware stores also repor a big increase in 1948, but in this group sales the latter part of the year fell below their su mer peaks.

Furniture and Appliances Lower in Final Quar

Sales at stores in the homefurnishings gr were only about 7 percent above 1947. Moreover the last quarter of the year there was actuall decline in sales. This decline occurred in b household appliance and radio stores and furnit and housefurnishings stores. The restoration credit restrictions, which apparently led to so anticipation of fourth-quarter buying in S tember, may have been partly responsible for drop.

The drop in appliance sales showed up stron in the appliance departments of department sto Dollar sales of refrigerators, washing machin vacuum cleaners, and other major appliances the third quarter of 1948 were running 10 perc higher than in the corresponding period of the y before, but in the fourth quarter they fell ab 25 percent behind 1947. The furniture and the ra departments were similarly affected, although so severely. In contrast, sales in the women's w departments—except for furs and some accesso —were well ahead of year-ago figures in b quarters.

There was a phenomenal increase in the num of television sets sold. Nearly a million sets w bought—five times as many as in the previous ye

Jewelry-store sales continued the decline wh had started in 1946. However, activity in this lin still far above prewar. The tendency for downw movement in sales of luxury goods is underlined tax reports, which showed significantly lower turns from excise taxes on furs, jewelry, and ca aret entertainment.

In general, the pattern of retail trade in 1 implied growing restraint on the part of consum Supply had caught up with backlogs in most li and price and quality competition was becom increasingly important. However, the volume activity was still the highest in history.

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

The I. L. G. W. U., of the A. F. of L., of which David Dubinsky is president and general secretary, represents 11,000 employers and 400,352 clothing workers in an annual $4 billion (at wholesale level) industry. A solid supporter of the anti-Communist Left, its 489 locals, in 38 States and 4 Canadian provinces, have jurisdiction over all branches of the women's garment industry including coats, suits, dresses, blouses, corsets, underwear, embroidery, neckwear, artificial flowers, knitwear and children's wear.

The heart of the industry is in the New York metropolitan area, where almost three quarters of all women's garments are designed and marketed. Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Atlanta, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Kansas City and Cleveland are also important centers. I. L. G. W. U. has five buildings in New York and 16 in other cities. It also owns three radio stations in New York, Chattanooga and Los Angeles.

Organized, 1900, by 2,000 workers whose sweatshop wages constituted $5 for an 80-hour week, the I. L. G. W. U. has raised industry earnings to an average $70 for a standard 35-hour week. It has bettered working conditions by market-wide collective agreements, limitation of the number of contractors a jobber may employ, establishment of the jobber's responsibility for wages of workers employed in his contractors' shops, settlement of the same piece rates for the same garment whether produced in manufacturers' or contractors' shops, encouragement of efficiency in production and establishment of impartial chairmen offices to arbitrate industrial disputes.

The I. L. G. W. U. has not had a major strike 15 years.

The union's Health Center, formed 1913 in N York City, provides diagnostic services and a bulatory medical care, including preunion adm sion examinations, and today has a staff of physicians, 33 nurses, 27 technicians and 5 ph macists. Similar health programs are function in Philadelphia, St. Louis, Fall River, Ma Boston and Los Angeles.

In 1941 I. L. G. W. U. established a Mana ment Engineering department, to help garm factories improve production. It has an Edu tional department, which directs educational recreational activities in 61 cities, gives st courses in history of the labor movement, mu dancing, dramatics, etc., and provides schol ships to Harvard and the University of Wisco Unity House, in the Pocono mountains of Pe sylvania, is a non-profit recreation project on acres for members. Rates there begin at weekly. Dues and initiation fees of local uni vary, but universal benefits include free med treatment, sickness insurance, vacation pay, age pensions and $500 to beneficiaries of decea members.

Receipts and Disbursements of General I. L. W. U. Funds (Other than Welfare Funds) J 1 through Dec. 31, 1948: Receipts, $15,029,325 Disbursements, $11,444,886.55.

Employer Contributed Welfare Funds, Jan through Dec. 31, 1948: Receipts, $27,168,812 Disbursements, $17,712,093.73.

Other Welfare Funds, Jan. 1, through Dec. 1948: Receipts, $1,301,982.89; Disbursem $734,458.66.

Automobile Production in the United States

Source: Automobile Manufacturers Association, Detroit, Mich.—Values, Wholesale

Year	Passenger Cars		Motor Trucks		Total	
	Number	Value	Number†	Value†	Number	Value
0	4,192	$4,899,443	.....	.....	4,192	$4,899,443
5	24,250	38,670,000	750	$1,330,000	25,000	40,000,000
0	181,000	215,340,000	6,000	9,660,000	187,000	225,000,000
5	895,930	575,978,000	74,000	125,800,000	969,930	701,778,000
0	1,905,560	1,809,170,963	321,789	423,249,410	2,227,349	2,232,420,373
4	3,185,881	1,970,096,559	416,659	318,580,580	3,602,540	2,288,677,139
5	3,735,171	2,458,370,026	530,659	458,400,277	4,265,830	2,916,770,303
6	3,783,987	2,640,064,519	516,947	452,123,435	4,300,934	3,092,187,954
7	2,936,533	2,164,670,891	464,793	420,130,624	3,401,326	2,584,801,515
8	3,815,417	2,576,489,623	543,342	437,132,258	4,358,759	3,013,621,881
9	4,587,400	2,847,118,562	771,020	566,029,644	5,358,420	3,413,148,206
0	2,784,745	1,645,398,523	571,241	389,436,690	3,355,986	2,034,835,213
1	1,973,090	1,111,273,774	416,648	262,417,542	2,389,738	1,373,691,316
2	1,135,491	618,291,168	235,187	136,193,336	1,370,678	754,484,504
3	1,573,512	762,736,512	346,545	186,069,314	1,920,057	948,805,826
4	2,177,919	1,147,116,195	575,192	320,143,667	2,753,111	1,467,259,862
5	3,252,244	1,709,425,904	694,690	379,407,751	3,946,934	2,088,833,655
6	3,669,528	2,015,646,217	784,587	462,820,474	4,454,115	2,478,466,691
7	3,915,889	2,243,732,380	893,085	534,494,873	4,808,974	2,778,227,253
8	2,000,985	1,236,802,411	488,100	334,147,530	2,289,085	1,570,949,941
9	2,866,796	1,765,189,067	710,496	494,829,231	3,577,292	2,260,018,298
0	3,717,385	2,370,654,083	754,901	567,820,414	4,472,286	2,938,474,497
1	3,779,682	2,567,205,996	1,060,820	1,069,799,855	4,840,502	3,637,005,851
2	222,862	163,813,559	818,662	1,427,456,801	1,041,524	1,591,270,360
3‡	139	101,799	699,689	1,451,794,475	699,828	1,451,896,274
4‡	610	446,704	737,524	1,700,928,939	738,134	1,701,375,643
5	69,532	57,254,655	655,683	1,181,955,532	725,215	1,239,028,360
6	2,148,699	1,979,781,084	940,851	1,043,247,276	3,089,550	3,023,028,360
7	3,558,178	3,963,896,000	1,239,744	1,708,622,000	4,797,922	5,672,518,000
8	3,909,270	N.A.	1,376,155	N.A.	5,285,425	N.A.

†N.A.—Not available.
‡Table above includes sales of military vehicles.
Prior to 1940 station wagons and other vehicles built on passenger car chassis are included with motor trucks. In 1940 and later years such vehicles built on passenger car chassis are included with passenger cars.
Federal excise taxes are excluded in all years.
A substantial part of the trucks reported comprises chassis only, without bodies; hence, the value of bodies for these chassis not included.
Actual values of passenger car factory sales for 1943 and 1944 are not available. Value figures shown are approximations based on the average value per unit in 1942. While production of passenger cars ended in February, 1942, some vehicles remained in factory stocks to be sold under licensing orders in 1942-45.

Fisheries of the United States and Alaska by States, 1945[1]

Source: United States Fish and Wildlife Service

States	1,000 pounds	$1,000	States	1,000 pounds	$1,000	States	1,000 pounds	$1,000
Alabama	16,959	2,476	Maryland	51,677	8,845	Pennsylvania	3,514	586
Arkansas	15,732	411	Massachusetts	625,878	39,643	Rhode Island	20,525	2,377
California	1,159,369	37,032	Michigan	23,960	5,095	S. Carolina	10,856	899
Connecticut	13,094	1,582	Minnesota	9,497	684	S. Dakota	114	11
Delaware	168,997	2,109	Mississippi	73,436	1,834	Tennessee	3,435	104
Florida	243,846	18,836	Missouri	928	77	Texas	22,071	3,116
Georgia	21,398	1,350	Nebraska	145	16	Virginia	252,787	21,518
Illinois	15,883	905	N. Hampshire	1,549	488	Washington	196,136	18,155
Indiana	7,771	164	New Jersey	207,647	11,063	Wisconsin	21,688	3,472
Iowa	7,778	302	New York	119,829	10,407	Alaska	596,052	22,288
Kansas	455	17	N. Carolina	198,169	5,495			
Kentucky	1,622	61	Ohio	22,357	3,278	Total	4,575,509	266,186
Louisiana	183,116	21,480	Oklahoma	40	4			
Maine	184,425	12,499	Oregon	72,774	7,507			

[1]Data are for 1945 except for the Mississippi River and its tributaries which are for 1931.
The 1945 catch for—Marine and coastal rivers, 4,410,385,100 pounds, value $248,962,000. Mississippi River and tributaries, 82,382,500 pounds, value $2,897,000. Lakes, 82,741,400 pounds, value $14,327,000.
The chief catches 1945 (pounds and value in parentheses) were: Fish (4,058,285,000—$183,854,000); shellfish, etc. (517,224,000—$82,332,000).
Canned fishery products (1945) 646,386,111 pounds, value $152,800,571; (1946) 699,377,959 pounds, value $227,629,454; (1947) 754,132,606 pounds, value $310,680,420.
Fish scrap and meal (1945) 200,675 tons, value $14,405,338; (1946) 197,599 tons, value $20,360,943; (1947) 186,445 tons, value $22,380,351.
Oil (not including vitamin oils) (1945) 23,697,564 gallons, value $16,033,515; (1946) 19,135,051 gallons, value $21,223,098; (1947) 15,900,382 gallons, value $20,107,194.
Value of domestic production of vitamin oils (1941) $14,874,586; (1942) $10,061,396; (1943) $14,841,970; (1944) $13,237,435; (1945) $11,202,207; (1946) $13,618,549; (1947) 832,510 gals., value $11,643,468.

FISHERIES—SUMMARY FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ALASKA, By Sections: 1945

Section	Fishermen	Fishing vessels	Fishing boats	Products	
				Quantity	Value
	Number	Number	Number	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
New England States	20,386	828	10,214	845,471	56,589
Middle Atlantic States	10,848	490	5,510	494,193	23,224
Chesapeake Bay States	17,673	299	13,312	304,463	30,363
South Atlantic and Gulf States	[1]29,697	[1]1,735	[1]16,685	746,027	54,330
Pacific Coast States	34,028	2,142	8,460	1,428,278	62,694
Lakes States	[2]5,142	[2]499	[2]1,785	78,643	13,800
Mississippi River States	[3]15,884	.....	[3]14,546	[3]82,382	[3]2,898
Alaska	8,261	936	2,996	596,052	22,288
Total	141,919	6,929	73,508	4,575,509	266,186

[1]Data for 1945 for all states except Florida, which is for 1940. [2]Data for 1940. [3]Data for 1931.

Production of Lumber in the United States

Source: Bureau of the Census; U. S. Forest Service; figures show millions of board feet

1869	12,756	1919	34,552	1933	13,961	1938	21,646	1943[3]	34,2
1879	18,125	1929	36,886	1934	15,494	1939[1]	25,148	1944[3]	32,9
1889	27,038	1930	26,051	1935	19,539	1940	28,934	1945[3]	28,1
1899	35,078	1931	16,523	1936	24,355	1941	33,613	1946[3]	34,1
1909	44,510	1932	10,151	1937	25,997	1942[2]	36,332	1947	35,4

Exports (In thousands board feet)—Average pre-war year, 1,197,003; (1940) 850,046; (1941) 572,6
(1942) 345,260; (1943) 268,253; (1944) 325,424; (1945) 402,213; (1946) 615,178; (1947) 1,158,854.

Imports (In thousands board feet)—Average pre-war year, 604,640; (1940) 724,257; (1941) 1,349,9
(1942) 1,510,206; (1943) 839,270; (1944) 978,043; (1945) 1,046,345; (1946) 1,225,564; (1947) 1,304,990.

LUMBER: PRODUCTION OF SOFTWOOD AND HARDWOOD, BY STATES, 1947

State	Total M ft. b.m.	State	Total M ft. b.m.	State	Total M ft. b.m.	State	Tota M ft. b.m.
U. S. total	**35,404,212**	Indiana	180,266	Nebraska	3,300	Rhode Island	2,5
Alabama	1,794,961	Iowa	45,093	Nevada	[4]	S. Carolina	871,0
Arizona	220,017	Kansas	17,581	N. Hampshire	322,509	S. Dakota	58,3
Arkansas	1,285,315	Kentucky	438,722	New Jersey	32,423	Tennessee	665,4
California & Nevada[4]	3,408,522	Louisiana	1,269,380	New Mexico	126,925	Texas	1,346,7
Colorado	144,966	Maine	459,271	New York	383,271	Utah	38,4
Connecticut	20,306	Maryland	153,809	N. Carolina	1,539,656	Vermont	203,7
Delaware	33,644	Mass.	132,244	N. Dakota	627	Virginia	1,166,0
Florida	533,579	Michigan	580,097	Ohio	265,452	Washington	3,705,4
Georgia	1,687,414	Minnesota	244,363	Oklahoma	82,793	W. Virginia	483,9
Idaho	950,791	Mississippi	1,397,145	Oregon	7,102,410	Wisconsin	485,8
Illinois	99,764	Montana	499,959	Pennsylvania	580,005	Wyoming	80,8
		Missouri	259,380				

[1]Revised to include 172,910 M feet b.m. of timber in New England, salvaged from the hurricane 1938 and sold to the Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration.

[2]Data for Eastern lumber production in 1942 and succeeding years are not strictly comparable w earlier years. This is due to the fact that better coverage of the numerous small mills in the East w obtained.

[3]All known sawmills were enumerated for the years and states specified: 1947, all states; 1946, Weste and Southern States, and New Hampshire and Vermont; 1945, Western States, and Michigan. Minneso New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin; 1944, Western and Northeastern States; 19 Western States and Rhode Island; previous years, all mills. Estimates for other states, 1943 throu 1946, are based on sample surveys and are subject to sampling errors.

[4]Combined to avoid disclosing operations of individual establishments.

Softwood production 1947, 27,937,398 M feet, b.m; hardwood production, 7,466,814.

Western lumber production 1947 by principal species (in M feet b.m.): Douglas fir, 9,042,423; Ponde osa pine, 3,839,058; White fir (including noble), 672,870; Hemlock, 647,968; Redwood (including "I Tree"), 529,921; Sugar pine, 343,173; Larch, 287,366; Spruce, 265,099. Production data for the East the principal species (in M feet, b.m.): Southern yellow pine, 9,473,360; Oak, 3,192,482; White pi 1,118,556; Red gum, 803,043; Yellow poplar, 635,521; Maple, 623,569; Hemlock, 595,606; Tupe 407,973; Cottonwood and aspen, 374,587; Beech, 330,111; Cypress, 240,445.

Production of lath in 1947: 197,078 thousand pieces. Production of shingles in 1946: West, 3,441,(squares; East, 20,796 squares; data for Northern states not available. Data for shingles in 19 not available.

Wood Pulp, Paper and Board Production

Source: Bureau of the Census

(Tons of 2,000 pounds)

Grade of pulp	Production		Consumption in paper and board manufacture	
	1948	1947	1948	1947
All grades, total	**12,872,292**	**11,945,864**	**14,374,586**	**13,285,435**
Sulphite, total	2,811,216	2,795,962	3,332,928	3,229,339
Bleached	1,909,402	1,901,945	1,855,881	1,792,091
Unbleached	901,814	894,017	1,477,047	1,437,248
Sulphate, total	6,013,696	5,356,710	6,663,312	5,860,288
Bleached	1,040,055	908,911	1,305,283	1,067,858
Semi-bleached	224,751	193,156	251,465	198,857
Unbleached	4,748,890	4,254,643	5,106,564	4,593,573
Soda	509,864	491,580	521,278	519,651
Groundwood	2,175,107	2,049,814	2,481,894	2,361,110
Defibrated, exploded, etc.	744,671	693,282	741,533	1,315,047
All other	617,738	558,516	633,641	

Paper and Board Production, By Major Grades

Source: Bureau of the Census

(Tons of 2,000 pounds)

Major grade	1948	1947	Major grade	1948	1947
All grades, total	**22,048,766**	**21,101,833**	Absorbent paper	108,614	100,48
Newsprint	866,235	833,038	Building paper	1,287,675	1,276,94
Groundwood paper	836,576	821,318	Containerboard	5,041,895	4,943,69
Book paper	2,284,245	2,207,923	Folding boxboard	2,153,313	2,249,13
Fine paper	1,156,703	1,171,539	Setup boxboard	597,374	594,75
Coarse paper	3,143,263	2,903,450	Cardboard	79,593	91,85
Special industrial paper	317,858	289,499	All other paperboard	1,568,493	1,307,36
Sanitary paper	963,366	894,032	Wet machine board	139,803	149,80
Tissue paper	230,325	194,624	Building board	1,273,435	1,072,37

Average World Sugar (Raw) Production

Source: Department of Agriculture. Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations

(Includes Cane and Beet Sugar in 1,000 Short Tons)

	1930-34	1935-39	1945	1946	1947	1948*
th America, Central America and						
est Indies	6,675	7,801	8,929	11,446	12,004	11,315
h America	2,197	2,414	2,689	3,166	3,171	2,151
ope excluding U.S.S.R.	7,175	7,408	3,861	5,692	5,038	7,258
excluding U.S.S.R.	9,412	10,813	6,897	7,325	8,398	9,814
S.R.[1] (Europe and Asia)	1,584	2,887	1,200	775	2,050	2,500
ca	998	1,295	1,197	1,300	1,490	1,586
ania	1,878	2,092	1,487	1,614	1,718	2,070
rld total cane and beet	29,919	34,710	26,260	31,318	33,869	37,694
otal cane	19,635	22,685	19,634	23,037	24,663	26,191
otal beet	10,284	12,025	6,625	8,281	9,206	11,503

[1]Includes Latvia and Lithuania

*Preliminary

SUGAR (RAW) PRODUCTION BY COUNTRIES

(In 1,000 short tons, figures in parentheses are estimates)

Country	Average 1930-34	Average 1935-39	1945	1946	1947	1948*
ed States (beet)	1,396	1,520	1,278	1,523	1,832	1,450
ed States (cane)	236	474	475	425	376	430
ada (beet)	66	76	88	115	87	87
ico	268	364	444	578	701	820
a	2,847	3,183	4,476	6,448	6,675	6,000
inican Republic	439	491	504	513	465	490
aica	69	119	199	191	216	255
to Rico	894	974	909	1,088	1,108	1,200
ium	278	259	155	258	155	265
hoslovakia	806	721	493	651	386	700
ce	1,112	1,059	508	842	734	1,070
many	1,838	2,122	860	1,105	862	1,480
y	397	416	21	293	269	490
erlands	262	255	66	273	263	294
nd and Danzig[1]	546	548	216	470	605	675
n[2]	374	209	132	208	180	293
len	252	340	325	320	275	300
ed Kingdom	497	527	605	693	518	630
S.R.[3] (Europe and Asia)	1,584	2,887	1,200	775	2,050	2,500
a	285	438	350	369	380	400
nosa	889	1,202	95	38	328	500
stan[4]	658	799	972	954	915	1,000
a[4]	4,424	5,369	5,094	5,503	5,901	6,500
and Madura[5]	1,731	1,447	22	25	100	300
ippine Islands[6]	1,177	1,127	115	184	498	820
ntina	381	480	495	700	668	600
il	1,105	1,159	1,394	1,606	1,586	1,600
	441	448	438	476	495	515
pt	161	167	198	210	235	250
ritius	236	321	175	320	386	397
n of South Africa	366	498	553	475	512	575
ralia	667	894	746	619	691	940
aiian Islands	1,042	986	680	872	870	985

*Preliminary. [1]Data not comparable with previous years because of boundary changes. [2]Includes a ll quantity of cane sugar. [3]Includes Latvia and Lithuania. [4]Data are in terms of gur, a low grade of n sugar. [5]Data for Java are for the calendar year following the years shown. [6]Includes centrifugal muscovado sugar.

Production of Electric Energy in the U. S.

Source: The Federal Power Commission

Calendar Year	Electric Energy Produced				Fuel Consumed in the Year		
	Total	Hydro	Steam	Internal Comb't'n	Coal	Oil	Gas
	1,000 Kw. hrs.	1,000 Kw. hrs.	1,000 Kw. hrs.	1,000 Kw. hrs.	Short tons	42 Gal. Barrels	1,000 Cu. ft.
	61,451,091	21,797,874	39,367,118	286,099	35,615,365	9,793,922	45,471,839
	91,111,548	31,189,554	59,293,363	628,631	40,277,989	8,804,530	119,552,711
	95,287,390	38,372,154	56,144,412	770,824	32,741,761	11,256,565	124,117,769
	118,912,675	44,012,945	73,890,698	1,009,032	42,929,609	13,829,222	169,127,305
	113,812,371	44,279,309	68,423,122	1,109,940	38,393,533	12,942,387	165,504,219
	127,641,804	43,563,627	82,783,741	1,294,436	44,538,529	17,138,911	188,876,692
	141,837,010	47,321,278	93,001,735	1,531,997	51,473,881	16,325,122	180,096,185
	164,787,878	50,862,952	112,319,000	1,605,926	62,667,734	20,077,128	201,763,432
	185,979,476	63,870,575	120,478,951	1,629,950	66,256,667	15,235,851	235,208,023
	217,758,831	73,632,223	142,380,595	1,746,013	77,300,574	17,985,593	301,936,871
	228,188,844	73,945,184	152,327,495	1,916,165	80,083,539	20,862,171	358,783,574
	222,486,283	79,970,312	140,435,268	2,080,703	74,724,956	20,228,215	326,211,969
	223,177,783	78,405,973	142,412,240	2,359,570	72,196,730	36,315,871	306,941,565
	255,738,984	78,425,492	174,500,274	2,813,218	89,530,590	45,308,932	373,053,905
*	282,594,450	82,431,108	200,163,351		99,660,888	42,699,674	476,729,404

*Preliminary

Preliminary figures on installed capacity of electric generating plants as of December 31, 1948 are watts): hydro 15,652,862, steam 39,234,257, internal combustion 1,576,390, total 56,463,509.

Preliminary data on combined utility and industrial production of electric energy for 1948 show a total 6,335,478,000 kilowatt-hours; combined capacity was 69,485,881 kilowatts.

Electric operating revenues of the larger privately owned utilities were $4,156,461,000 as indicated by preliminary total of 1948.

United States Imports for Consumption of Leading Commodities

Source: Department of Commerce

(Value in millions of dollars. Commodities in each group are listed in order of value in 1948. Group totals are shown on page 636)

Commodity	Unit of quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1936-38 aver.	1947	1948	1936-38 aver.	1947	1948
Crude materials:							
Crude rubber	mil. lb.	1,116	1,587	1,646	179	317	30
Wool, unmanufactured	mil. lb.[1]	229	644	761	57	209	30
Crude petroleum	thous. bbl.	28,772	99,284	128,587	21	162	28
Nonferrous ores and concentrates[2]					32	150	17
Undressed furs					65	122	15
Oilseeds	mil. lb.	1,908	1,702	1,362	46	139	15
Copra	mil. lb.	472	1,385	895	12	107	11
Flaxseed	mil. lb.	1,100	16	60	24	2	
Hides and skins, raw, except furs	mil. lb.	268	179	252	52	86	10
Tobacco, unmanufactured	mil. lb.	70	90	84	34	91	7
Raw silk	thous. lb.	57,791	2,457	5,658	99	16	1
Foodstuffs:							
Coffee	mil. lb.	1,808	2,499	2,774	141	601	69
Cane sugar	mil. lb.	6,092	8,330	6,397	152	411	31
Fruit, edible nuts and vegetables					81	189	22
Cocoa or cacao beans	mil. lb.	568	599	559	36	152	19
Fish, including shellfish	mil. lb.	346	407	472	31	83	11
Wines and spirits					70	64	8
Semimanufactures:							
Nonferrous metals, total[3]					146	368	56
Wood pulp	1,000 s. ton	2,128	2,322	2,176	86	256	27
Gas oil and fuel oil	mil. bbl.	28	63	59	20	85	12
Vegetable oils and fats, expressed	mil. lb.	1,364	353	379	86	109	8
Tung oil	mil. lb.	140	122	133	18	35	2
Lindseed oil	mil. lb.	(x)	117	4	(x)	34	
Diamonds, gems cut but unset	thous. carats	432	348	389	23	53	5
Finished manufactures:							
Paper and manufactures					120	363	43
Newsprint	mil. lb.	5,562	7,916	8,790	107	343	41
Burlaps	mil. lb.	573	542	507	35	109	13
Machinery[4]					18	54	10
Clocks and watches					9	54	6
Wool manufactures					20	33	5
Cotton manufactures					42	24	4
Flax, hemp and ramie manufactures					26	22	3
Passenger automobiles	number	696	1,453	28,047	1	2	3

1) Actual weight.
2) Including those used in manufacture of iron and steel.
3) Including those used in manufacture of iron and steel; also a small value of finished products. Th ore imports included in this total are undervalued for years 1946-1948 inclusive, as shown in note t table on page 636.
4) Includes electrical, industrial, and agricultural machinery.
(x) Less than one-half the unit specified.

Distilled Spirits and Fermented Malt Liquor Produced

Source: Bureau of Internal Revenue; figures show thousands of tax gallons or barrels

Year fiscal	Distilled Spirits					Fer. Malt Liq.	Year fiscal	Distilled Spirits					Fer Malt Liq
	Whky.	Rm.	Bdy.	Alcoh.[1]	Tot.*	Tot.		Whky.	Rm.	Bdy.	Alcoh.[1]	Tot.*	Tot
	1,000 Gals.	1,000 Gals.	1,000 Gals.	1,000 Gals.	1,000 Gals.	1,000 Bbls.		1,000 Gals.	1,000 Gals.	1,000 Gals.	1,000 Gals	1,000 Gals	1,000 Bbl
1900	67,114	1,615	3,760	35,159	109,245	39,331	1938	102,896	2,524	22,544	217,431	482,138	56,3
1905	71,083	1,792	5,449	72,748	153,258	49,522	1939	93,004	2,443	27,446	217,172	346,344	53,87
1910	82,464	2,254	7,656	68,534	163,894	59,545	1940	98,993	2,478	18,427	261,022	387,183	54,8
1915	44,552	2,844	8,522	81,101	140,656	59,808	1941	121,852	2,615	25,364	319,046	474,054	55,21
1920	235	945	1,649	98,436	101,265	9,231	1942	120,257	3,106	29,273	517,500	675,481	63,7
1924	.....	785	847	135,898	137,530	4,891	1943	19,530	2,314	16,624	732,350	772,267	71,01
1925	.....	785	548	166,165	167,497	5,119	1944	.....	2,212	21,592	987,958	1,011,762	81,72
1930	1,999	983	416	193,824	197,222	3,681	1945	41,562	2,888	26,596	1,101,286	1,174,391	86,60
1935	149,113	3,103	9,877	181,771	349,772	45,229	1946	147,465	2,658	34,416	442,418	634,454	84,97
1936	223,660	2,107	20,094	197,904	449,994	51,812	1947	167,995	2,469	40,851	345,282	563,957	87,85
1937	223,458	2,170	12,472	236,485	351,189	58,748	1948	129,597	1,999	21,173	419,950	576,409	91,29

*Includes gin. (1) Prior to fiscal year 1947 spirits-fruit were included with brandy.

Estimated World Production (Shipments) of Natural Rubber

Source: Office of Domestic Commerce, Rubber Division

These statistics represent total world shipments of rubber except for 1948, for which they represe estimated production. Since 1940, shipments have involved estimates to a greater extent than former

(In long tons)

Year	Far East	Tropical America	Africa	Total	Year	Far East	Tropical America	Africa	Total
1910	10,979	62,891	20,143	94,013	1939	974,721	20,712	14,800	1,010,23
1920	305,106	30,486	6,402	341,994	1940	1,355,310	23,555	17,326	1,396,19
1930	802,082	15,781	3,961	821,914	1941	1,491,500	26,000	17,000	1,534,50
1931	782,909	12,343	3,072	798,324	1942	440,500	32,000	29,500	502,00
1932	700,239	6,459	1,751	708,449	1943	303,500	38,500	45,000	387,00
1933	838,836	10,522	2,098	851,456	1944	172,000	43,000	55,000	270,00
1934	1,004,253	9,335	2,921	1,016,509	1945	170,500	47,500	53,500	271,50
1935	855,038	12,344	5,031	872,413	1946	909,500	37,000	46,000	992,50
1936	833,656	16,598	6,122	856,376	1947	1,193,000	29,000	38,500	1,260,50
1937	1,108,717	18,799	7,882	1,135,398	1948P	1,453,000	25,000	42,000	1,520,00
1938	869,544	18,987	11,900	900,431					

P—Preliminary

United States Exports of Leading Commodities

Source: Department of Commerce

ue in millions of dollars. Commodities in each group are listed in order of value in 1948. Group totals are shown on page 636)

Commodity	Unit of quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1936-38 aver.	1947	1948	1936-38 aver.	1947	1948
de materials:							
otton, unmanufactured	mil. lb.	2,880	1,395	1,424	319	427	511
oal	1,000 long tons	12,356	68,999	46,965	56	620	479
obacco, unmanufactured	1,000 long tons	450	507	427	143	271	215
rude petroleum	1,000 bbl.	64,898	46,356	39,737	91	99	117
istuffs:							
heat, including flour	mil. bu.	82	502	508	62	1,294	1,394
uits and vegetables					98	352	269
iry products and eggs					6	366	255
ed grains[1]	1,000 bu.	70,995	198,756	74,473	44	412	139
eats and edible fats	mil. lb.	290	898	465	43	263	129
nufactures, incl. semimanufactures:							
achinery, total[2]					434	2,353	2,253
Electrical apparatus					102	562	491
Industrial machinery, total					224	1,337	1,249
Agricultural implements					65	318	382
Tractors, new	No.	33,180	108,542	124,855	36	146	185
tomobiles, incl. parts and accessories, total					286	1,103	905
Passenger automobiles, new	1,000	190	268	208	113	337	281
Motor trucks and busses, new	1,000	129	274	209	76	443	354
extiles and textile manufactures[3]					87	1,418	844
Cotton cloth, duck and tire fabric	mil. sq. yd.	252	1,480	940	27	528	314
emicals and related products[4]					117	822	758
on and steel-mill products:							
Total, including scrap	1,000 long tons	5,291	6,215	4,284	199	825	650
Total, excluding scrap	1,000 long tons	2,278	6,042	4,068	149	815	638
troleum products					253	543	540
Motor fuel and gasoline	1,000 bbl.	31,176	36,851	27,163	82	135	134
Lubricating oils	1,000 bbl.	9,588	14,064	13,539	74	195	198
erchant vessels	No.	12	1,838	819	2	625	256

Includes corn, oats, barley, rye and grain sorghums.
Includes electrical apparatus, industrial machinery, office appliance, printing machinery and agri-
ural machinery and implements.
Includes finished products, and yarns and other semimanufactures.
Excludes explosives and phosphate rock.

U. S. Production of Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobacco, Snuff

Source: Bureau of Internal Revenue

ar t.)	Cigars		Cigarettes		Tobacco					
	Large	Small	Large	Small	Plug	Twist	Finecut	Smok'g	Snuff	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000 Lbs.	1,000 Lbs.	1,000 Lbs.	1,000 Lbs.	1,000 Lbs.	1,000 Lbs.
...	8,096,759	633,222	28,038	47,430,105	138,563	11,766	8,681	219,270	34,349	412,629
...	6,463,193	447,089	17,429	82,247,100	111,391	9,750	7,151	247,740	37,841	413,873
...	5,893,890	383,070	7,367	123,802,186	86,273	7,624	5,089	232,013	40,766	371,766
...	4,685,370	177,822	2,504	169,969,320	60,588	5,604	4,683	235,757	36,095	342,728
...	5,197,627	156,940	4,369	180,666,824	51,263	5,733	4,701	243,640	37,970	343,306
...	5,235,271	134,738	2,249	189,371,258	48,759	5,605	4,176	248,011	37,872	344,423
...	5,610,176	146,711	1,790	217,934,925	50,230	5,614	5,069	197,689	39,616	342,427
...	5,840,804	133,150	2,503	257,320,863	54,300	6,024	5,084	175,656	41,003	330,412
...	5,363,027	125,480	6,111	296,173,333	58,945	6,257	4,460	162,834	43,179	327,089
...	5,198,679	123,340	26,370	323,583,888	61,655	6,498	4,092	139,861	41,962	306,935
...	5,274,675	98,167	82,416	332,164,670	59,704	6,723	3,970	168,523	43,834	330,502
...	5,617,700	92,262	1,658	350,038,093	51,810	5,773	3,756	106,414	39,361	253,231
...	5,487,656	79,690	537	369,682,769	47,306	5,152	3,793	104,680	39,164	242,284

ginning with 1941 the total figures under "Tobacco" include the following pounds of scrap
ing tobacco: 1941—44,208,645; 1942—48,345,599; 1943—51,414,141; 1944—52,866,763; 1945—47,748,343;
-46,117,134; 1947—42,138,634.
af tobacco used for year 1947 in making the above products totalled 1,355,116,546 pounds, of which
37,838 pounds went into cigars and 1,055,593,977 pounds into cigarettes.

Golden Eagles at Hawk Mountain

Hawk Mountain, near Reading and Hamburg, is the site of Hawk Mountain Bird Sanctuary. ld peak of Tuscarora sandstone that has a r cliff of 1,000 feet to a valley and overlooks counties. Here Maurice Broun, naturalist, who red purchase of the locality, has observed sands of hawks, including the bald eagle and golden eagle, migrating from northern forests inter in the South. In Hawks Aloft (1949) he s: "The majestic golden eagle, king of birds, es over most parts of the northern hemis- e. At Hawk Mountain I have studied eagles very plumage, sailing or sweeping past the ut at every conceivable angle. Once, as I motionless and partially concealed by a great of rock, an adult golden eagle came within 30 feet of me . . . The golden color of the hind head is seen in immatures as well as in adults. The latter show more or less gray on their dark backs and grayish lesser wing-covers are usually distinct. Young birds are readily identified by the conspicuous white areas in their wings and by their white tails, with broad dark terminal bands . . . It has always seemed to me that the tail of the golden eagle is perceptibly longer than and not quite so square as that of the bald eagle . . . It has been my good fortune during 12 fall seasons to see the astonishing number of 1,360 eagles. The drama of this seasonal pageant is all the more heightened when we keep in mind that these symbols of the wilderness are found little more than 100 miles from the Empire State Building."

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Mineral Products of U. S. and Principal Producing States

Source: Bureau of Mines; data are for 1947

Rank in Value	Product	Principal Producing States[1]	
		In Order of Quantity	In Order of Value
14	Aluminum	Wash., Tenn., N. Y., Oreg.	Rank same as for quan
	Antimonial lead [2]	Not separable by states	Not separable by states
50	Antimony ore	Idaho, Nev., Wash., Alas.	Rank same as for quan
76	Aplite (crude)	Va.	Rank same as for quan
58	Arsenious oxide	Mont., Utah	Rank same as for quan
65	Asbestos	Vt., Ariz., N. C., Ga.	Vt., Ariz., Calif., N. C.
	Asphalt:		
41	Native	Tex., Ky., Okla., Utah	Utah, Ky., Tex., Okla.
15	Oil	Not separable by states	Not separable by states
40	Barite (crude)	Ark., Mo., Ga., Nev.	Mo., Ark., Ga., Tenn.
39	Bauxite	Ark., Ala., Ga.	Rank same as for quan
95	Beryllium concentrates	S. Dak., N. H., Conn., Colo.	S. Dak., N. H., Conn.
57	Bismuth	Not separable by states	Not separable by states
31	Boron minerals	Calif.	Rank same as for quan
29	Bromine	Tex., Mich., W. Va., Calif.	Rank same as for quan
30	Cadmium	Not separable by states	Not separable by states
51	Calcium-magnesium chloride	Mich., W. Va., Calif.	Mich., Calif., W. Va.
5	Cement	Pa., Calif., Tex., N. Y.	Rank same as for quan
98	Chromite	Calif.	Rank same as for quan
	Clay:		
12	Products, heavy clay (other than pottery and refractories)		Ohio, Pa., Calif., Ill.
20	Raw (sold or used by producers)	Ohio, Pa., Ill., Calif.	Ga., Pa., Ohio, Mo.
2	Coal:		
	Bituminous	W. Va., Pa., Ky., Ill.	Rank same as for quan
	Pennsylvania anthracite	Pa.	Rank same as for quan
79	Cobalt	Pa., Mo.	Rank same as for quan
4	Coke	Pa., Ohio, Ind., Ala.	Pa., Ind., Ohio, N. Y.
6	Copper	Ariz., Utah, N. Mex., Mont.	Rank same as for quan
43	Diatomite	Calif., Oreg., Nev., Wash.	Rank same as for quan
89	Emery	N. Y.	Rank same as for quan
53	Feldspar (crude)	N. C., S. Dak., Colo., Va.	N. C., S. Dak., Va., Co
11	Ferro-alloys	Pa., N. Y., Ohio, W. Va.	Pa., N. Y., W. Va., Oh
92	Flint lining for tube mills	Minn., Wis., N. C.	Rank same as for quan
34	Fluorspar	Ill., Ky., Colo., N. Mex.	Rank same as for quan
45	Fuller's earth	Ga., Tex., Fla., Ill.	Rank same as for quan
70	Garnet (abrasive)	N. Y., Idaho	Rank same as for quan
	Gem stones [3]	No canvass for 1947	No canvass for 1947
93	Germanium	Not separable by states	Not separable by states
19	Gold	Calif., Utah, S. Dak., Alas.	Rank same as for quan
82	Graphite:		
	Amorphous	R. I.	Rank same as for quan
	Crystalline	Tex., Ala., Pa.	Rank same as for quan
74	Grindstones and pulpstones	Ohio, W. Va., Wash.	Rank same as for quan
27	Gypsum (crude)	Mich., N. Y., Tex., Calif.	Rank same as for quan
71	Helium	Tex.	Rank same as for quan
96	Indium	Not separable by states	Not separable by states
63	Iodine (natural)	Calif.	Rank same as for quan
	Iron:		
7	Ore	Minn., Mich., Ala., Utah	Minn., Mich., Ala., N.
3	Pig	Pa., Ohio, Ind., Ill.	Rank same as for quan
77	Kyanite	Va.	Rank same as for quan
17	Lead	Mo., Idaho, Utah, Ariz.	Rank same as for quan
21	Lime	Ohio, Pa., Mo., W. Va.	Rank same as for quan
83	Lithium minerals	S. Dak., Calif., N. Mex., Colo.	Calif., S. Dak., N. M. Colo.
52	Magnesite (crude)	Wash., Nev., Calif., Tex.	Rank same as for quan
55	Magnesium	Tex.	Rank same as for quan
37	Magnesium compounds (natural)	Nev., Calif., Tex., Mich.	Mich., Nev., Calif., Te
47	Manganese ore	Mont., N. Mex., Ark., Ariz.	Rank same as for quan
49	Manganiferous ore	Minn., N. Mex., Nev., Utah	Rank same as for quan
67	Manganiferous zinc residuum	N. J.	Rank same as for quan
	Marl:		
81	Calcareous	Va., Ind., W. Va., Minn.	Va., Nev., W. Va., Ind
75	Greensand	N. J.	Rank same as for quan
56	Mercury	Calif., Nev., Oreg., Idaho	Rank same as for quan
61	Mica	N. C., Calif., S. Dak., Colo.	N. C., Calif., S. Dak.,
	Scrap	N. C., Calif., S. Dak., Colo.	N. C., Calif., S. Dak.,
	Sheet	N. C., S. Dak., Ga., Maine	Rank same as for quan
97	Millstones		N. C., N. Y., Va.
	Mineral pigments:		
33	Natural pigments and manufactured iron oxide pigments	Pa., Ill., N. J., Va.	Pa., N. J., Ill., Ohio
23	Lead and zinc pigments	Pa., Ill., Kans., Ohio	Rank same as for quan
	Mineral waters [3]	No canvass for 1947	No canvass for 1947
28	Molybdenum	Colo., Utah., N. Mex., Ariz.	Colo., Utah, Ariz., N. M
10	Natural gas[4]	Tex., La., Calif., Okla.	Tex., Calif., W. Va., Pa
9	Natural gasoline and allied products:		
	Natural gasoline and cycle products	Tex., Calif., La., Okla.	Rank same as for quan
	Liquefied petroleum gases	Tex. Calif., Okla., La.	Tex., Calif., La., Okla.
73	Nickel	Not separable by states	Not separable by states
87	Oilstones, etc.	Ark., N. H., Ind., Ohio	Rank same as for quan
84	Olivine	N. C., Wash.	Rank same as for quan
	Ores (crude), etc.:[5]		
	Copper	Ariz., Utah, N. Mex., Nev.	Value not available
	Dry and siliceous (gold and silver)	Colo., S. Dak., Idaho, Nev.	Value not available
	Lead	Mo., Idaho, Calif., Colo.	Value not available
	Lead-copper	Mo., Idaho, Ariz., Colo.	Value not available
	Zinc	Okla., Kans., Tenn., Mo.	Value not available
	Zinc-copper	Wash., Ariz., Calif.	Value not available
	Zinc-lead	Idaho, Okla., Kans., Utah	Value not available
	Zinc-lead-copper	Ariz., Colo., Utah, Nev.	Value not available
66	Peat	Fla., N. J., Ohio, Ill.	Ohio, N. J., Fla., Ill.

Product	Principal Producing States[1]	
	In Order of Quantity	In Order of Value
Pebbles for grinding	Minn., Wis., Tex., N. C.	Rank same as for quantity
Perlite (crude or refined)	Ariz., Oreg., Nev.	Rank same as for quantity
Petroleum	Tex., Calif., La., Okla.	Rank same as for quantity
Phosphate rock	Fla., Tenn., Idaho, Mont.	Rank same as for quantity
Platinum metals	Alas., Calif.	Rank same as for quantity
Potassium salts	N. Mex., Calif., Utah, Mich.	Rank same as for quantity
Pumice	Calif., Idaho, N. Mex., Oreg.	Calif., N. Mex., Idaho, Oreg.
Pyrites	Tenn., Calif., Va., Mont.	Tenn., Calif., Va., N. Y.
Radium	Colo., Utah	Rank same as for quantity
Salt	Mich., Ohio, N. Y., La.	Mich., N. Y., Ohio, La.
Sand or gravel	Calif., Mich., Wis., Ill.	Calif., Ohio, Ill., Pa.
Selenium	Not separable by states	Not separable by states
Silica (quartz)	Wash., Calif., N. C., Wis.	Calif., Wash., N. C., Ariz.
Silica sand and sandstone (ground)	Ill., N. J., Pa., Ohio	Ill., N. J., Ohio, Pa.
Silver	Idaho, Utah, Mont., Ariz.	Rank same as for quantity
Slate		Pa., Vt., N. Y., Ga.
Sodium salts (carbonates and sulfates) (natural)	Calif., Tex., Wyo.	Rank same as for quantity
Stone	Pa., Ohio, Mich., Ill.	Pa., Ohio, Ill., N. Y.
Sulfur	Tex., La.	Rank same as for quantity
Sulfuric acid from copper, lead, and zinc smelters and zinc roasters	Pa., Ill., Utah, Ind.	Pa., Ill., Ind., Utah
Sulfur ore	Tex., Calif., Colo., Nev.	Tex., Colo., Calif., Nev.
Talc, pyrophyllite and ground soapstone[6]	N. Y., N. C., Calif., Vt.	N. Y., Calif., N. C., Vt.
Tantalum concentrates	New Mex.	Rank same as for quantity
Tellurium	Not separable by states	Not separable by states
Thallium	Not separable by states	Not separable by states
Tin	Alas.	Rank same as for quantity
Titanium concentrates:		
Ilmenite	N. Y., Fla., Va., N. C.	N. Y., Va., Fla., N. C.
Rutile	Fla., Va.	Rank same as for quantity
Topaz (industrial)	S. C.	Rank same as for quantity
Tripoli	Mo., Ill., Pa.	Rank same as for quantity
Tungsten concentrates	Nev., N. C., Calif., Colo.	Nev., N. C., Calif., Idaho
Vanadium	Colo., Idaho, Utah, N. Mex.	Rank same as for quantity
Vermiculite	Mont., S. C., Wyo., Colo.	Rank same as for quantity
Wollastonite	N. Y.	Rank same as for quantity
Zinc	Idaho, N. J., Ariz., Okla.	Rank same as for quantity
Zircon	Fla.	Rank same as for quantity

ank of States in metal production (except aluminum, ferro-alloys, and pig iron) arranged according ine reports, not smelter output.
eparate figures for antimonial lead from primary sources not available.
o canvass for 1947.
ne rank of natural gas in this table (in contrast to corresponding tables in earlier editions of rals Yearbook) is based on value at wells rather than value at points of consumption.
alue not available.
xclusive of soapstone used as dimension stone (all from Virginia), which is included in figures tone.

Value of U. S. Mineral Products

Source: Bureau of Mines

Fuels are coal, natural gas, gasoline and allied products, petroleum

ear	Metallic	Nonmetallic		Grand Total	Year	Metallic	Nonmetallic		Grand Total
		Fuels	Total				Fuels	Total	
	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000		$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
	750,027	828,213	1,237,817	**1,987,844**	1935	733,130	2,330,000	2,916,870	**3,650,000**
	993,353	972,617	1,401,291	**2,394,644**	1936	1,081,600	2,759,200	3,475,200	**4,556,800**
	2,156,588	2,736,151	3,384,120	**5,540,708**	1937	1,468,200	3,200,500	3,945,200	**5,413,400**
	1,361,099	2,510,894	3,262,671	**4,623,770**	1938	892,600	2,820,300	3,470,600	**4,363,200**
	1,763,675	4,192,910	5,217,665	**6,981,340**	1939	1,291,700	2,834,300	3,622,500	**4,914,200**
	1,382,155	3,058,680	4,295,475	**5,677,630**	1940	1,678,600	3,116,500	3,935,300	**5,613,900**
	1,220,633	3,060,047	4,309,367	**5,530,000**	1941	2,132,000	3,708,100	4,746,000	**6,878,000**
	1,288,290	2,884,962	4,096,910	**5,385,200**	1942	2,363,900	4,103,400	5,212,400	**7,576,300**
	1,480,390	3,190,527	4,407,210	**5,887,600**	1943	2,488,000	4,608,300	5,583,800	**8,071,800**
	985,790	2,764,500	3,779,010	**4,764,800**	1944	2,340,000	5,178,000	6,077,000	**8,417,000**
	569,790	1,892,400	2,596,810	**3,166,600**	1945	1,975,000	5,212,000	6,166,000	**8,141,000**
	285,875	1,743,400	2,175,825	**2,461,700**	1946	1,825,000	5,760,000	7,071,000	**8,896,000**
	417,065	1,683,400	2,138,035	**2,555,100**	1947	2,915,000	7,843,000	9,478,000	**12,393,000**
	548,934	2,233,300	2,776,466	**3,325,400**	1948 prel.	3,690,000	10,180,000	11,930,000	**15,620,000**

Value of U. S. Mineral Products, 1947, by States[1]

Source: Bureau of Mines

ate	Total value	State	Total value	State	Total value	State	Total value
	$159,788,000	Iowa	$39,378,000	Nev.	$42,639,000	S. Dak.	$23,636,000
	186,751,000	Kans.	267,020,000	N. H.	1,574,000	Tenn.	84,425,000
	90,833,000	Ky.	395,745,000	N. J.	44,250,000	Texas	1,926,699,000
	855,553,000	La.	397,312,000	N. Mex.	156,554,000	Utah	206,639,000
	105,135,000	Maine	6,049,000	N. Y.	130,735,000	Vt.	14,818,000
	5,677,000	Md.	25,604,000	N. C.	23,699,000	Va.	128,700,000
	613,000	Mass.	11,859,000	N. Dak.	7,629,000	Wash.	40,027,000
Col	746,000	Mich.	170,616,000	Ohio	296,147,000	W. Va.	855,150,000
	45,992,000	Minn.	219,685,000	Okla.	351,578,000	Wis.	34,942,000
	37,137,000	Miss.	68,092,000	Oreg.	16,658,000	Wyo.	118,422,000
	67,786,000	Mo.	107,021,000	Pa.	1,266,285,000	Alaska	18,387,000
	423,327,000	Mont.	87,167,000	R. I.	785,000		
	141,086,000	Nebr.	7,383,000	S. C.	10,362,000		

this table iron ore, not pig iron, is taken as the basis of iron valuation; and natural gas is valued ells rather than at points of consumption.

Copper, Lead and Zinc Production in the U. S.

Source: Bureau of Mines

Year	Copper		Lead		Zinc		Year	Copper		Lead		Zinc
	Mil. lbs.	$1,000	Short tons	$1,000	Short tons	Mil. dol.		Mil. lbs.	$1,000	Short tons	$1,000	Short tons
1925....	1,675	237,832	654,921	113,956	555,631	84	1938....	1,125	110,216	331,964	30,541	436,007
1928....	1,826	262,930	626,202	72,639	591,525	72	1939....	1,425	148,236	420,967	39,571	491,058
1929....	2,003	352,504	672,498	84,735	612,136	81	1940....	1,818	205,453	433,065	43,307	589,988
1930....	1,394	181,271	573,740	57,374	489,361	47	1941....	1,932	227,993	470,517	53,639	652,599
1931....	1,043	94,887	390,260	28,879	291,996	22	1942[1] ...	2,176	256,766	467,367	58,888	629,957
1932....	544	34,273	248,917	14,935	207,148	12	1943[1] ...	2,186	257,934	406,544	52,038	594,250
1933....	450	28,800	249,713	18,479	306,010	26	1944[1] ...	2,007	236,797	394,443	50,489	574,453
1934....	488	39,076	299,841	22,188	355,366	31	1945[1] ...	1,565	184,723	356,535	45,636	467,084
1935....	763	63,295	310,505	24,840	412,184	36	1946[1] ...	1,199	172,701	293,309	49,276	459,205
1936....	1,223	112,499	387,698	35,668	491,803	49	1947[1] ...	1,726	360,680	380,757	108,897	510,058
1937....	1,669	201,988	443,142	52,219	551,165	72	1948 (P) .	1,678	367,500	383,000	134,050	549,800

P.–Preliminary.
[1]Value excludes premiums paid to miners by the government. No premium payments in 1948. Lead production figures do not include lead produced from foreign ores and base bullion.

United States Pig Iron and Steel Output

Source: American Iron and Steel Institute; figures show net tons

Years	Total pig iron	Total pig iron and ferro-alloys	Steel	Years	Total pig iron	Total pig iron and ferro-alloys	Steel
1930.....	34,743,416	35,562,429	45,583,421	1942.....	59,075,944	60,903,304	86,031,*
1935.....	23,274,451	23,937,423	38,183,705	1943.....	60,810,670	62,769,947	88,836,
1936.....	33,842,532	34,752,689	53,499,999	1944.....	61,007,439	62,866,198	89,641,*
1937.....	40,465,147	41,582,550	56,636,945	1945.....	53,223,169	54,919,029	79,701,*
1938.....	20,771,598	21,460,164	31,751,990	1946.....	44,778,796	46,514,826	66,602,
1939.....	34,808,682	35,677,097	52,798,714	1947.....	58,328,912	60,117,319	84,894,*
1940.....	46,071,666	47,398,529	66,982,686	1948.....	60,055,216	61,911,559	88,640,
1941.....	55,100,551	56,686,604	82,839,259				

Steel figures for 1934 and subsequent years include only that portion of the capacity and produc of steel for castings used by foundries which were operated by companies producing steel ingots.

PRODUCTION OF INGOTS AND STEEL FOR CASTINGS (Net Tons)

States	Net tons 1948
Mass., Rhode Island, Conn.	454,524
New York, New Jersey	4,397,405
Pennsylvania	26,212,143
Delaware, Maryland, Virginia	4,865,809
West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee	3,251,955
Georgia, Alabama, Texas	4,304,668
Ohio	17,693,616
Indiana	10,806,427
Illinois	7,364,031
Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri	4,515,465
Okla., Col., Utah, Wash., Ore.	2,760,627
California	2,013,800
Total	88,640,470

PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE BY STATE (Gross Tons)

(Compiled by the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior)

States	1948	1947*
Minnesota	68,633,000	62,492,9
Michigan	12,981,000	12,577,4
Alabama	7,914,000	7,224,8
Penn., N. Y.	4,038,000	3,519,2
Wisconsin	1,502,000	1,461,3
New Jersey	434,000	467,9
Other states	5,848,000	5,347,6
Total	101,350,000	93,091,5

*Revised

Coal and Coke Production in the United States

Source: Bureau of Mines

Year	Penn. Anthracite		Bituminous		Year	Penn. Anthracite		Bituminous	
	Production	Value	Production	Value		Production	Value	Production	Val
	Net Tons	$1,000	1,000 Net Tons	$1,000		Net Tons	$1,000	1,000 Net Tons	$1,0
1925...	61,817,149	327,665	520,053	1,060,402	1938...	46,099,027	180,600	348,545	678
1926...	84,437,452	474,164	573,367	1,183,412	1939...	51,487,377	187,175	394,855	728
1927...	80,095,564	420,942	517,763	1,029,657	1940...	51,484,640	205,490	460,772	879
1928...	75,348,069	393,638	500,745	933,774	1941...	56,368,267	240,275	514,149	1,125
1929...	73,828,195	385,643	534,989	952,781	1942...	60,327,729	271,673	582,693	1,373
1930...	69,384,837	354,574	467,526	795,483	1943...	60,643,620	306,816	590,177	1,584
1931...	59,645,652	296,355	382,089	588,895	1944...	63,701,363	354,583	619,576	1,810
1932...	49,855,221	222,375	309,710	406,677	1945...	54,933,909	323,944	577,617	1,768
1933...	49,541,344	206,718	333,631	445,788	1946...	60,506,873	413,417	533,922	1,836
1934...	57,168,291	244,152	359,368	628,383	1947...	57,190,009	413,019	630,624	2,622
1936...	54,579,535	227,004	439,088	770,955	1948...	57,000,000	460,000	596,000	2,902
1937...	51,856,433	197,599	445,531	864,042					

1948 figures subject to revision.

Coke production (net tons) (1923) 56,977,534; (1938) 32,495,815; (1939) 44,326,641; (1940) 57,072, (1941) 65,186,578, $352,967,237; (1942) 70,568,944, $425,613,744; (1943) 71,676,063, $476,117,472; (1 74,037,817; $527,291,506; (1945) 67,308,181; $508,540,042; (1946) 58,497,848; $486,729,382; (1947) 73,445, $776,405,520.

Coke exports (net tons)—(1941) 708,971; (1942) 839,582; (1943) 994,607; (1944) 866,835; (1 1,478,746; (1946) 1,231,327; (1947) 835,059. Imports—(1941) 267,886; (1942) 108,819; (1943) 98, (1944) 63,004; (1945) 51,964; (1946) 52,188; (1947) 104,093.

Anthracite exports (net tons)—(1941) 3,380,000; (1942) 4,439,000; (1943) 4,139,000; (1944) 4,186, (1945) 3,691,000; (1946) 6,497,245; (1947) 8,509,995. Imports—(1941) 75,000; (1942) 140,000; (1943) 166, (1944) 12,000; (1945) 149; (1946) 9,556; (1947) 10,350.

World Production of Crude Petroleum

Source: Bureau of Mines; in thousands of 42-gallon barrels

Country	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
rth America:						
arbadoes	2	2	1	2	1	(1)
anada	10,365	10,052	10,099	8,483	7,586	7,632
uba[2]	151	107	109	149	269	300
lexico	34,815	35,163	38,203	43,547	49,235	56,284
rinidad	22,069	21,385	22,139	21,093	20,173	20,521
nited States	1,386,645	1,505,613	1,677,904	1,713,655	1,733,939	1,856,107
Total North America	**1,454,047**	**1,572,322**	**1,748,455**	**1,786,929**	**1,811,203**	**1,940,844**
th America:						
rgentina	23,704	27,714	24,230	22,881	20,604	21,846
olivia	308	334	314	382	363	375
razil	33	48	58	79	67	97
olombia	10,487	13,261	22,291	22,449	22,518	25,882
cuador	2,278	2,315	2,967	2,664	2,323	2,282
eru	13,629	14,654	14,386	13,744	12,456	12,764
enezuela	147,675	177,631	257,046	323,156	388,486	434,885
Total South America	**198,114**	**235,957**	**321,292**	**385,355**	**446,817**	**498,131**
ope:						
lbania	1,601	1,001	334	267	[31],000	[31],800
ustria	5,899	7,478	8,218	3,074	5,734	6,285
zechoslovakia	271	[32]00	[33]85	91	196	210
rance	463	[32]56	[32]00	197	367	363
ermany	5,191	4,973	6,154	3,935	4,539	4,035
ungary	5,037	6,347	[46],204	[45],018	5,146	4,330
aly	101	[32]75	[32]75	[32]75	82	80
etherlands	.....	(5)	14	41	435	1,478
oland	2,794	[33],500	[33],000	[67]50	866	951
umania	42,094	39,182	26,191	34,772	31,434	28,552
S.S.R.[3 7]	227,470	200,750	275,000	148,953	157,673	187,463
nited Kingdom	605	839	703	532	412	351
ther Europe[3]	10	10	500	450	400	365
Total Europe[7]	**291,536**	**264,711**	**326,878**	**198,155**	**208,284**	**236,263**
a:						
ahrein Island	6,241	6,572	6,714	7,309	8,010	9,411
urma	2,500	1,000	[32]50	[32]25	[32]00	[32]800
hina	340	447	505	484	513	378
ormosa	48	38	40	11	16	18
ndia	2,792	2,735	2,784	2,343	2,193	1,863
an (Persia)	72,256	74,612	102,045	130,526	146,819	154,511
aq	19,726	24,848	30,943	35,112	35,665	35,834
pan	1,652	1,727	1,601	1,519	1,343	1,258
uwait	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,931	16,225
etherlands Indies	24,000	48,294	22,260	7,600	2,100	8,020
akhalin[3]	4,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	7,000
arawak and Brunei	[33],000	[34],500	[36],000	2,100	2,050	12,970
audi Arabia	4,530	4,868	7,794	21,311	59,944	89,852
Total Asia[8]	**141,085**	**174,641**	**186,436**	**215,040**	**271,284**	**338,140**
ca:						
gypt	8,275	8,953	9 416	9,406	9,070	8,627
orocco, French	41	39	32	26	20	23
Total Africa	**8,316**	**8,992**	**9,448**	**9,432**	**9,090**	**8,650**
ania:						
ew Zealand	2	2	2	3	2	2
World total	**2,093,100**	**2,256,625**	**2,592,511**	**2,594,914**	**2,746,680**	**3,022,030**

ess than 500 barrels.
atural naphtha and gas oil.
stimate.
ata represent Trianon Hungary subsequent to October 1944.
ata not available.
eginning in 1945, postwar borders.
ncludes U.S.S.R. fields in Asia, other than Sakhalin.
xclusive of U.S.S.R. fields in Asia (other than Sakhalin), which are included with U.S.S.R. urope.

U. S. PETROLEUM, KEROSENE AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION

Year	Petroleum (Domest.)		Petr'l'm Motor Fuel Prd.	Keros'n	Nat. Gas Gasoline		Natural Gas[1]	
	Product'n	Value			Product'n	Value	Product'n	Value
	1,000 Bbls.	$1,000	1,000Bbls.	1,000Bbls.	1,000 Gals.	$1,000	Mil. Cu. Ft	$1.000
.....	442,929	1,360,745	118,022	55,240	384,744	71,788	798,210	196,194
.....	763,743	1,284,960	262,252	59,689	1,127,470	120,383	1,188,571	265.271
.....	898,011	1,070.200	440.728	49,208	2,210,494	128,160	1,943 421	416,090
.....	996,596	961,440	468,021	55,813	1,651,986	70,940	1,916,595	429,374
.....	1,099,687	1,199,820	516,266	56,082	1,796.340	84,572	2,167,802	476,813
.....	1,279,160	1,513,340	571,727	65,308	2,065,434	97,125	2,407,620	528,354
.....	1,214,355	1,373,060	569,162	64,580	2,156,574	87,266	2,295,562	500,698
.....	1,264,962	1,294,470	611,043	68,521	2,169,300	90,050	2.476,756	534,240
.....	1,353,214	1,385,440	616,695	73,882	2.339.400	68,261	2.660,222	577.939
.....	1,402,228	1,602,000	701,294	72,586	2,688,714	105,815	2,812,658	621,333
.....	1,386,645	1,643,470	608,900	67,474	2,725.968	102,565	3,053.475	692,737
.....	1,505,613	1,809,020	608,180	72,270	2,773.218	122,500	3,414,689	760,950
.....	1,677,904	2,032,960	739.340	78,344	3,031,308	148,200	3,711,039	797,255
.....	1,713,655	2,094,250	798.194	81,024	3,290,949	145,570	3,918,086	837,852
.....	1,733,939	2,442,550	776,583	104,385	3,451,688	146,202	4,030,605	885.878
.....	1,856,987	3,577,890	839,998	110,412	3,654,520	218,800	4,444,693	1,032,200
*.....	2,016,282	5,210,000	921,902	121,853	3,910,000	322,500	4,870,000	1,170,000

reliminary.
alued at point of consumption.

CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCTION BY CHIEF STATES IN UNITED STATES
(Figures represent thousands of 42-gallon barrels)

Year	Ark.	Calif.	Ill.	Kans.	La.	Mich.	Miss.	N. M.	Okla.	Pa.	Texas	Wy
1925	77,398	232,492	7,863	38,357	20,272	4	.....	1,060	176,768	8,097	144,648	29,1
1930	19,702	227,329	5,736	41,638	23,272	3,911	.....	10,189	216,486	12,803	290,457	17,8
1935	11,008	207,832	4,322	54,843	50,330	15,776	.....	20,483	185,288	15,810	392,666	13,7
1938	18,180	249,749	24,075	60,064	95,208	18,745	.....	35,759	174,994	17,426	475,850	19,0
1939	21,238	224,354	94,912	60,703	93,646	23,462	107	37,637	159,913	17,382	483,528	21,4
1940	25,775	223,881	147,647	66,139	103,584	19,753	4,400	39,129	156,164	17,353	493,209	25,7
1941	26,327	230,263	132,393	83,242	115,908	16,359	15,327	39,569	154,702	16,750	505,572	29,8
1942	26,628	248,326	106,391	97,636	115,785	21,754	28,833	31,544	140,690	17,779	483,097	32,8
1943	27,600	284,188	82,260	106,178	123,592	20,768	18,807	38,896	123,152	15,757	594,343	34,2
1944	29,418	311,793	77,413	98,762	129,645	18,490	16,337	39,555	124,616	14,118	746,699	33,3
1945	28,613	326,482	75,094	96,415	131,051	17,267	19,062	37,351	139,299	12,515	754,710	36,2
1946	28,375	314,713	75,297	97,218	143,669	17,074	24,298	36,814	134,794	12,996	760,215	38,9
1947	29,948	333,132	66,459	105,132	160,128	16,215	34,925	40,926	141,019	12,690	820,210	44,7
1948*	31,675	340,089	64,669	110,833	181,181	16,870	45,809	47,969	154,032	12,667	903,318	54,0

*Preliminary.
U. S. Petroleum Production: 1947 (final)—1,856,987,000 barrels: 1948 (prelim.)—2,016,282,000 barre

World Gold Production (Outside U.S.S.R.) Valued in U. S. Mone

Source: Federal Reserve System; figures show thousands of dollars

Year (Cal.)	Esti-mated Produc-tion*	Africa			North and South America					Far East		
		South Africa	Rho-desia	West[1] Africa	Can-ada	United States	Mexico	Col-ombia	Chile	Austra-lia	Brit. India	Japa
		$1=25-8/10 grains of gold 9/10 fine; i. e., an ounce of fine gold=$20.67										
1930	401,088	221,526	11,476	4,995	43,454	47,248	13,813	3,281	428	9,553	6,785	8,02
1933	469,257	227,673	13,335	6,623	60,968	52,842	13,169	6,165	3,009	16,873	6,919	8,96
		$1=15-5/21 grains of gold 9/10 fine; i. e., an ounce of fine gold=$35										
1933	794,493	385,474	22,578	11,214	103,224	87,468	22,297	10,438	5,094	28,568	11,715	15,18
1939	1,219,400	448,753	28,009	28,564	178,303	196,391	29,426	19,951	11,376	57,599	11,078	.....
1940	1,311,450	491,628	29,155	32,163	185,890	210,109	30,878	22,117	11,999	57,540	10,126	.....
1941	1,265,600	504,268	27,765	32,414	187,081	209,175	27,969	22,961	9,259	52,384	10,008	.....
1942	1,130,115	494,439	26,641	29,225	169,446	130,963	28,018	20,882	6,409	40,383	9,111	.....
1943	880,495	448,153	23,009	19,740	127,796	48,808	22,081	19,789	6,081	26,295	8,828	.....
1944	794,080	429,787	20,746	18,445	102,302	35,778	17,793	19,374	7,131	22,990	6,527	.....
1945	745,430	427,362	19,888	18,865	94,385	32,511	17,458	17,734	6,282	23,002	5,893	.....
1946	762,195	417,647	19,061	20,475	99,139	51,182	14,703	15,301	8,068	28,857	4,612	.....
1947	.....	392,004	18,296	19,320	107,432	81,219	16,250	13,406	5,908	32,808	6,055	.....
1948*	.....	405,500	18,000	23,400	123,500	73,500	.....	11,700	5,700	31,100	6,500	.....

*Estimates of United States Bureau of Mines.
[1]Reported by American Bureau of Metal Statistics beginning 1942. From 1944 on they are for Go Coast only.
United States totals include the Philippines through 1945.
Nicaragua (in thousands of dollars)—(1934) 1,166; (1935) 868; (1936) 807; (1937) 848; (1938) 1,55 (1939) 3,506; (1940) 5,429; (1941) 7,525; (1942) 8,623; (1943) 7,715; (1944) 7,865; (1945) 6,985; (1946) 6,35 (1947) 7,403; (1948) 7,800.
World totals exclude estimates for Soviet Russia, as follows, in millions of dollars—(1933) 95; (193 135; (1935) 158; (1936) 187; (1937) 185; (1938) 180.
United States gold production, fine ounces (1940) 6,003,105; (1941) 5,976,419; (1942) 3,741,806; (194 1,394,522; (1944) 1,022,238; (1945) 928,893; (1946) 1,462,354; (1947) 2,165,318; (1948) 2,025,480.
The gold in the United States Treasury on June 30, 1949, amounted to $24,466,324,100.
United States largest gold production year 1940—6,003,105 fine ounces.

U. S. and World Silver Production

Source: Director of the Mint

Yr. (Cal.)	U. S. production		World production Fine ozs.	Yr. (Cal.)	U. S. production		World productio Fine ozs.
	Fine ozs.	Value			Fine ozs.	Value	
1920	55,361,573	60,801,000	173,296,382	1942	55,859,658	21,587,000	218,720,65
1925	66,155,424	45,911,000	245,213,993	1943	40,794,568	18,383,000	193,230,70
1930	50,748,127	19,538,000	248,708,426	1944	35,651,049	25,352,000	169,466,33
1935	45,924,454	33,008,000	220,704,231	1945	29,063,255	20,667,000	142,730,52
1939	65,119,513	44,202,000	220,883,420	1946	21,103,269	19,099,000	.....
1940	69,585,734	49,483,000	228,693,091	1947	38,587,069	34,923,000	.....
1941	71,075,932	24,944,000	228,505,457	1948	39,228,468	35,503,744	.....

World silver production (1939-1945 subject to revision) not comparable due to omission of data f some countries in specified years.
Treasury price for domestic silver mined prior to July 1, 1946, $0.7111 per fine ounce (Act of July 1939); and that mined after July 1, 1946, $0.905 per fine ounce (Act of July 31, 1946).
Largest production of silver in 1915—74,961,075 fine ounces.

Salt Production in the United States

Source: Bureau of Mines (Short Tons)

	1935-1939 average	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Evaporated	2,507,374	3,330,106	3,517,832	3,476,501	3,448,578	3,182,570	3,249,457	3,158,7
In brine	4,205,587	6,771,436	7,373,165	8,478,513	8,820,355	8,705,831	8,470,680	9,225,3
Rock salt	1,947,254	2,619,087	2,802,287	3,259,138	3,448,238	3,505,740	3,412,008	3,754,3
Total	8,660,215	12,720,629	13,693,284	15,214,152	15,717,171	15,394,141	15,132,145	16,138,3

According to the United States Bureau of Mines Minerals Yearbook of 1945, more salt is used in the manufacture of chemicals than any other material. The average American uses about six pounds a year to season food.
DDT, now being produced from salt and salt compounds by more than 10 companies, is being used not only in homes and camps but is being sprayed from airplanes over fields and forests for inse control. Moreover, the material is incorporated paints and wall washes and in use as a sheep dip.
Michigan ranks first in domestic production sodium chloride (NaCl), the chemical nome clature for table salt. New York is second. S is found in 19 states and produced in commerci quantities in 13.

LAW SUMMARIES

Federal Income Tax Law

Source: Bureau of Internal Revenue

ing law governing Federal income tax and nternal revenue taxes is embodied in the al Revenue Code. The most recent amend- to the Code are contained in the Revenue 1945 (approved Nov. 8, 1945) and the Rev- ct of 1948, enacted over the President's veto 2, 1948). The 1945 Act is primarily a tax on measure for 1946 and 1947, with some or 1945 in the form of additional allowances commissioned officers and enlisted men in ned forces and special treatment of war loss ies of corporations for purposes of the de- value excess profits tax. The 1948 Act is tax reduction and tax equalization bill. The luction features, applicable only to individ- nclude a general increase in exemptions, a on in tax rates, and special exemptions for ver 65 and for the blind. The tax-equaliza- atures of the bill apply both to the individual tax and to the estate and gift taxes. They signed to produce uniform treatment for ts of common-law and community property

income tax applies to individuals and to tions. Partnerships, as such, are not taxed, embers reporting the income in their own . Estates and trusts are subject to the same tax rates as individuals, but there are cer- fferences in the computation of tax liability estates and trusts include the interests of ely taxable beneficiaries.

INDIVIDUAL TAXES

ges of Law: The present method of collect- es on individuals is commonly known as the you-go system. Under it, most individ- ay all or a large part of their income ing the year in which they receive their The tax is withheld from their wages or quarterly installments as estimated tax. Since these payments do not exactly equal ual tax liability, it is necessary for each r to file a return at the end of the year his actual tax liability, so that any addi- amount due may be collected or any over- t made may be refunded.

he calendar year 1949, it is not necessary to eparate computations of normal tax and A tentative combined normal tax and sur- computed at variable rates that begin at 20 (3 percent normal tax plus 17 percent sur- nd increase by steps, frequently called s, to successively higher percentages for mounts of income. This tentative combined hen reduced by 17 percent of the first $400 e tax, plus 12 percent of the tentative tax 00 and not in excess of $100,000, plus 9.75 of the tentative tax over $100,000. The im amount of combined normal tax and which may be imposed on any taxpayer is ent of net income.

mputing the combined normal tax and sur- re is a uniform exemption of $600 per tax- whether single or married, an additional on of $600 if he or she was 65 before the close of his or her taxable year, and an additional exemption of $600 if he or she was blind at close of such year. If a taxpayer is married and makes a separate return, and if the wife or husband has no gross income for the calendar year in which the taxable year of the taxpayer begins and is not the dependent of another taxpayer, all of their exemptions can be claimed in the return. There is also an exemption of $600 for each dependent for whom the taxpayer furnishes more than half the support, provided the claimed dependent (1) is closely related to the taxpayer, (2) had less than $500 of gross income, and (3) does not file a joint return with a spouse.

Employers must withhold the tax from wages paid to their employees. Since the purpose of withholding income tax from wages is the collection at the source of approximately full tax liability on at least the first $5,000 of wages, the amount which the employer is required to withhold depends (a) on the amount of wages or salary, and (b) on the number of withholding exemptions claimed by the employee in a statement which he may file with his employer for withholding purposes. If no such statement is filed with the employer, the latter will be required to withhold on the gross wages, thus increasing the credit which the employee may report on his return as tax paid at the source. After the end of each year or at the end of employment, employers must furnish to each employee from whose wages tax has been withheld, or would have been withheld if such employee had claimed no more than one withholding exemption, statements on Form W-2 showing the total amount of wages paid and the amount of tax withheld, if any, during the previous calendar year. The information in these statements may be used by the employee in making his income tax return after the close of the year.

Filing Requirements: An income tax return must be filed for 1949 by every citizen or resident of the United States (including a minor) who had $600 or more of gross income in the taxable year. In computing gross income, all income that is wholly exempt from tax should be omitted.

Form of Return: There are three methods of making an income tax return:

1. Employee's Optional Return, Form 1040A.—A Form 1040A may be used as a return if total income for the year was less than $5,000, consisting wholly of wages shown on Withholding Statements, or of such wages and not more than a total of $100 of other wages, dividends, and interest. All Withholding Statements, Form W-2, should be attached to the return. The tax will be figured by the Government.

2. Short-form Return—If income was less than $5,000 Form 1040 may be used as a short-form return by computing the tax according to the table on page 4. If income was wholly from salaries, wages, dividends, and interest, only page 1 need be filled in; but if other income was received, page 2 should also be filled in with necessary information. Pages 3 and 4 should be torn off and discarded. Forms may be obtained from your Collector, post office or bank.

1949 INCOME TAX RATES

r existing federal income tax law, the income tax is computed on the basis of the tentative hown below, and then reducing the result by various percentages according to the amount of e tax, as indicated in Paragraph Four above. Therefore, all results indicated by this table e reduced to determine the correct tax. The tax as shown will be the combined normal surtax. The tentative rates shown below were made up by adding the normal tax (a flat 3%) surtax (excess over 3% shown below).

he net income is:		
t over $2,000		20%
er $2,000 but not over	$4,000	$400, plus 22% of excess over $2,000
er $4,000 but not over	$6,000	$840, plus 26% of excess over $4,000
er $6,000 but not over	$8,000	$1,360, plus 30% of excess over $6,000
er $8,000 but not over	$10,000	$1,960, plus 34% of excess over $8,000
er $10,000 but not over	$12,000	$2,640, plus 38% of excess over $10,000
er $12,000 but not over	$14,000	$3,400, plus 43% of excess over $12,000
er $14,000 but not over	$16,000	$4,260, plus 47% of excess over $14,000
er $16,000 but not over	$18,000	$5,200, plus 50% of excess over $16,000
er $18,000 but not over	$20,000	$6,200, plus 53% of excess over $18,000
er $20,000 but not over	$22,000	$7,260, plus 56% of excess over $20,000
er $22,000 but not over	$26,000	$8,380, plus 59% of excess over $22,000
er $26,000 but not over	$32,000	$10,740, plus 62% of excess over $26,000
er $32,000 but not over	$38,000	$14,460, plus 65% of excess over $32,000
er $38,000 but not over	$44,000	$18,360, plus 69% of excess over $38,000
er $44,000 but not over	$50,000	$22,500, plus 72% of excess over $44,000
er $50,000 but not over	$60,000	$26,820, plus 75% of excess over $50,000
er $60,000 but not over	$70,000	$34,320, plus 78% of excess over $60,000
er $70,000 but not over	$80,000	$42,120, plus 81% of excess over $70,000
er $80,000 but not over	$90,000	$50,220, plus 84% of excess over $80,000
er $90,000 but not over	$100,000	$58,620, plus 87% of excess over $90,000
er $100,000 but not over	$150,000	$67,320, plus 89% of excess over $100,000
er $150,000 but not over	$200,000	$111,820, plus 90% of excess over $150,000
er $200,000		$156,820, plus 91% of excess over $200,000

3. Long-form Return—If income of $5,000 or more was received, or if any deductions are being claimed on the return, Form 1040 should be used as a long-form return, computing the tax liability on page 3. Instructions accompanying the form should be followed in completing the form.

SOCIAL SECURITY TAXES

The social security tax rates of one percent on the employees were continued for the year 1949.

CORPORATE TAXES

Normal Tax: Rates for income of $50,000, or less, range from 15% on the first $5,000 to 31% on all over $25,000. For corporations with normal-tax net incomes over $50,000, the rate is a flat 24% of the entire amount.

Surtax: Rates for surtax net income of not more than $50,000 are 10% for 1945 (6% for later years) on the first $25,000 and 22% on the balance. Surtax net income of more than $50,000 is taxable at 16% for 1945 (14% for later years) of the entire amount. Affiliated corporations filing consolidated returns are taxed at rates 2% higher.

Excess Profits Tax: The excess profits tax was repealed for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1946; however, for the purpose of a two-year carry-back to 1944 and 1945, the law retains the unused excess profits credit for 1946. A special computation is provided for fiscal-year taxpayers. For fiscal years begun in 1945 and ending in 1946, the unused excess profits credit carry-back is allowed in full, but the excess profits tax is prorated to an amount which bears the same proportion to the total tentative tax for the entire fiscal year as the number of days in the taxable year prior to Jan. 1, 1946, bears to the total number of days in the entire fiscal year. For fiscal years beginning in 1946 and ending in 1947, the unused excess profits credit carry-back is prorated to an amount which bears the same proportion to the total tentative credit for the entire fiscal year as the number of days in the year prior to Jan. 1, 1947, bears to the total number of days in the entire fiscal year. The war credit of 10% of excess profits tax p been repealed by the Tax Adjustment Act o permitting corporations to cash in their p bonds as early as Jan. 1, 1946.

CAPITAL STOCK AND DECLARED VA EXCESS-PROFITS TAX

The capital stock tax and the declared excess-profits tax have been repealed, effect taxable years ending after June 30, 194 June 30, 1946, respectively.

ESTATE AND GIFT TAXES

An estate tax return must be filed for citizen or resident of the United States gross estate, including insurance, exceeds in value at the time of death. In the cas nonresident not a citizen a return must b if his gross estate in the United States at th of his death exceeds $2,000. The return m filed within 15 months after the decedent's The estate tax rates range from 3 percent portion of the net estate not over $5,000 to cent on the portion of the net estate in exc $10,000,000. The rate on the portion b $60,000 and $100,000 is 28 percent; between $ 000 and $1,250,000, 39 percent; and between $ 000 and $6,000,000, 67 percent.

Any citizen or resident who within a ca year makes gifts in excess of $3,000 to an individual, or any gift of a future interest n less of value, must file a gift tax return. donor was a nonresident not a citizen th tax applies only to gifts of property situated United States. The return must be filed before March 15 following the close of the ca year. In the case of a citizen or resident emption of $30,000 is allowable which, at the

TABLE FOR COMPUTATION OF ESTATE TAX

(A)	(B)	(1) For basic estate tax		(2) For total gross taxes (basi additional) (Tentative T	
Net estate equaling—	Net estate not exceeding—	Tax on amount in column (A)	Rate of tax on excess over amount in column (A)	Tax on amount in column (A)	Rate of ta excess o amount column
			Percent		Percen
.....	$5,000	.....	1	.....	3
$5,000	10,000	$50	1	$150	7
10,000	20,000	100	1	500	11
20,000	30,000	200	1	1,600	14
30,000	40,000	300	1	3,000	18
40,000	50,000	400	1	4,800	22
50,000	60,000	500	2	7,000	25
60,000	100,000	700	2	9,500	28
100,000	200,000	1,500	3	20,700	30
200,000	250,000	4,500	4	50,700	30
250,000	400,000	6,500	4	65,700	32
400,000	500,000	12,500	5	113,700	32
500,000	600,000	17,500	5	145,700	35
600,000	750,000	22,500	6	180,700	35
750,000	800,000	31,500	6	233,200	37
800,000	1,000,000	34,500	7	251,700	37
1,000,000	1,250,000	48,500	8	325,700	39
1,250,000	1,500,000	68,500	8	423,200	42
1,500,000	2,000,000	88,500	9	528,200	45
2,000,000	2,500,000	133,500	10	753,200	49
2,500,000	3,000,000	183,500	11	998,200	53
3,000,000	3,500,000	238,500	12	1,263,200	56
3,500,000	4,000,000	298,500	13	1,543,200	59
4,000,000	5,000,000	363,500	14	1,838,200	63
5,000,000	6,000,000	503,500	15	2,468,200	67
6,000,000	7,000,000	653,500	16	3,138,200	70
7,000,000	8,000,000	813,500	17	3,838,200	73
8,000,000	9,000,000	983,500	18	4,568,200	76
9,000,000	10,000,000	1,163,500	19	5,328,200	76
10,000,000	.....	1,353,500	20	6,088,200	77

EXCISE TAXES

The stamp tax on passage tickets was repealed (1947) on trans-Atlantic, trans-Pacific travel and travel to South America. It still applies to travel in or near North America, Central America and the West Indies. The tax on furs applies to articles of which fur is the component material only if the value of the fur is greater than three times the value of the next component material. Other excise tax rates are:

	Wartime Rate
Admissions	1c for each 5c or major fraction
Billiard and Pool Tables	$20 per table
Bowling Alleys	$20 per alley
Cabarets, Roof Gardens, etc.	20%
Dues, Initiation or Membership Fees	20%
Electric Light Bulbs	20%
Jewelry, Furs, Toilet Preparations	20%
Luggage, Handbags, Billfolds, Toilet Kits	A retailer of 20
Local Telephone Service	15%
Long Distance Telephone Service	25%
Telegraph, Cable or Radio Messages within U. S.	25%
Travel Tickets, Seats and Berths	15%
Beers	$8 per ba
Distilled Spirits	$9 per ga
Still Wines:	
Not over 14% alcohol	15c per ga
Not over 21% alcohol	60c per ga
Not over 24% alcohol	$2 per ga

e taxpayer, may be taken all in one year or
d over a number of years. The gift tax rates
from 2¼ percent on the portion of the
gate net gifts not over $5,000 to 57¾ percent
e portion of the aggregate net gifts exceeding
0,000. The rate on the portion between
,000 and $1,250,000 is 29¼ percent.

The estate and gift tax laws were amended by the Revenue Act of 1948 to permit tax-free gifts and bequests between spouses, limited, however, to one-half of the estate or gift. The amendments also provide an option whereby a gift by husband or wife to a third party may be regarded as a gift of which one-half is made by each spouse.

TABLE FOR COMPUTING GIFT TAX

(A)	(B)	(1) In effect for calendar year 1942 and for each calendar year thereafter		(2) In effect for calendar years 1940 and 1941	
ıount of t gifts saling —	Amount of net gifts not exceeding—	Tax on amount in column (A)	Rate of tax on excess over amount in column (A)	Tax on amount in column (A)	Rate of tax on excess over amount in column (A)
			Percent		Percent
.....	$5,000	.....	2¼	.....	1½
$5,000	10,000	$112.50	5¼	$75	1½
10,000	20,000	375.00	8¼	150	3
20,000	30,000	1,200.00	10½	450	4½
30,000	40,000	2,250.00	13½	900	6
40,000	50,000	3,600.00	16½	1,500	7½
50,000	60,000	5,250.00	18¾	2,250	9
60,000	70,000	7,125.00	21	3,150	9
70,000	100,000	9,225.00	21	4,050	10½
100,000	200,000	15,525.00	22½	7,200	12¾
200,000	250,000	38,025.00	22½	19,950	15
250,000	400,000	49,275.00	24	27,450	15
400,000	500,000	85,275.00	24	49,950	17¼
500,000	600,000	109,275.00	26¼	67,200	17¼
600,000	750,000	135,525.00	26¼	84,450	19½
750,000	800,000	174,900.00	27¾	113,700	19½
800,000	1,000,000	188,775.00	27¾	123,450	21¾
,000,000	1,250,000	244,275.00	29¼	166,950	24
250,000	1,500,000	317,400.00	31½	226,950	24
500,000	2,000,000	396,150.00	33¾	286,950	26¼
,000,000	2,500,000	564,900.00	36¾	418,200	28½
500,000	3,000,000	748,650.00	39¾	560,700	30¾
,000,000	3,500,000	947,400.00	42	714,450	33
500,000	4,000,000	1,157,400.00	44¼	879,450	35¼
000,000	4,500,000	1,378,650.00	47¼	1,055,700	37½
500,000	5,000,000	1,614,900.00	47½	1,243,200	39¾
,000,000	6,000,000	1,851,150.00	50¼	1,441,950	42
,000,000	7,000,000	2,353,650.00	52¾	1,861,950	44¼
,000,000	8,000,000	2,878,650.00	54¾	2,304,450	45¾
,000,000	9,000,000	3,426,150.00	57	2,761,950	47¼
,000,000	10,900,000	3,996,150.00	57	3,234,450	48¾
,000,000	20,000,000	4,566,150.00	57¾	3,721,950	50¼
,000,000	50,000,000	10,341,150.00	57¾	8,746,950	51¾
,000,000	.....	27,666,150.00	57¾	24,271,950	52½

How to Become a Citizen of the United States

Source: Department of Justice; Immigration and Naturalization Service

erson who desires to be naturalized as a
of the United States may obtain the neces-
pplication form as well as detailed informa-
om the nearest office of the Immigration
turalization Service or from the clerk of a
handling naturalization cases.

rally, a person cannot be naturalized in the
States unless he has been lawfully admitted
United States for permanent residence.
belonging to the following racial groups
come citizens by naturalization: white per-
egroes, descendants of races native to North
th America or nearby islands, Filipinos,
persons, and persons of races native to
However, these requirements are waived in
es of certain veterans of the United States
forces.

first step of an applicant for citizenship in
al case is to make a declaration of intention
office of the clerk of any naturalization
The declaration may be made at any time
rival in this country. A fee of $3 must be
the clerk. Many persons are exempt from
quirement. The most important classes of
ts so exempt are persons married to citi-
d certain veterans of our armed forces.

son who is required to make a declaration
tion may not apply for his final citizenship
until he has lived in the United States
ously for five years. When he makes his
plication he must show that he has lived
state for at least the last six months. These
e requirements are modified in the cases
us exempt classes of applicants. For exam-
plicants who are married to citizens are
to have lived in the United States for only
, or three years, depending on the date of
e and the date of the spouse's naturaliza-
Similarly, certain veterans of our armed forces are required to establish in lieu of periods of residence that they have served honorably in the armed forces for the periods set forth in special statutory provisions.

Every person who files a petition for naturalization must:

(1) sign the petition in his own handwriting, if physically able to write;

(2) be able to speak English, if physically able to speak;

(3) have been a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States for five years just before filing the petition or for whatever other period of residence is required in his case; and

(4) have a fair knowledge and understanding of our form of government and the fundamental principles of the Constitution.

The petitioner also is obliged to have two witnesses who are persons of good moral character and citizens. These witnesses must have personal knowledge of the applicant's character, residence, loyalty, and other qualifications.

When he files his petition, the applicant must pay the clerk of the court a fee of $8. The cost of the certificate of naturalization is included in this fee.

When the court grants a petition for naturalization, the applicant takes an oath of allegiance to the United States and renounces his former allegiance.

State Individual Income Taxes; Rates, Exemptions

Source: U. S. Treasury, Division of Tax Research; data are as of June 1, 1949.

State	Applicable to	Percentage rates	Applicable to	Percentage rates	Personal Exemp. Single	Personal Exemp. Married or head of family	Cr fo pe e
					and Special rates or features		
Alabama	First $1,000 1,001- 3,000	1.5 3	$3,001-$5,000 Over 5 000	4.5 5	$1,500	$3,000	$
Arizona	First 2,000 2,001- 3,000 3,001- 4,000 4,001- 5,000 5,001- 6,000	1 1.25 1.5 2 2.5	6,001- 7,000 7,001- 8,000 8,001- 9,000 Over 9,000	3 3.5 4 4.5	10[1] (1,000)	20[1] (2,000)	(
Arkansas	First 3,000 3,001- 6,000 6,001-11,000	1 2 3	11,001-25,000 Over 25,000	4 5	2,500	3,500	
California	First 10,000 10,001-15,000 15,001-20,000 20,001-25,000 25,001-30,000 Over 30,000	1 2 3 4 5 6			3,000[3]	4,500[3]	
	The rates shown apply to taxable years begin after December 31, 1942, and before January 1, 19 Permanent rates are: 1st $5,000 1% 5,001-10,000 2% 10,001-15,000 3% 15,001-20,000 4% 20,001-25,000 Over 25,000 An optional simplified tax table is provided.[17]						
Colorado [4-18]	First 2,000 2,001- 4,000 4,001- 6,000	1 2 3	6,001- 8,000 8,001-10,000 Over 10,000	4 5 6	750	1,500	
	For the period May 1, 1947, to December 31, 1948 March 1, 1949, to June 30, 1951, the following ten ary rates are applicable: First $1,000, 1%; $1,00 000, 1½%; $2,001-$3,000, 2%; $3,001-$4,000, 2 $4,001-$5,000, 3%; $5,001-$6,000, 4%; $6,001-$7 5%; $7,001-$8,000, 6%; $8,001-$9,000, 7%; $ $10,000, 8%; $10,001-$11,000, 9%; over $11,000, An optional simplified tax table is provided.[17]						
Delaware [5-21]	First 3,000 3,001-10,000	1 2	Over 10,000	3	1,000	2,000	
Georgia	First 1,000 1,001- 3,000 3,001- 5,000 5,001- 7,000	1 2 3 4	7,001-10,000 10,001-20,000 Over 20,000	5 6 7	1,000	2,500	
Idaho	First 1,000 1,001- 2,000 2,001- 3,000	1.5 3 4	3,001- 4,000 4,001- 5,000 Over 5,000	5 6 8	700	1,500	
Iowa [22]	First 1,000 1,001- 2,000 2,001- 3,000	1 2 3	3,001- 4,000 Over 4,000	4 5	15[1] (1,250)	30[1] (2,000)	
	The amount of tax payable under these rates wa duced by 50 percent for taxable years 1942-1946 percent for 1947-1950.						
Kansas [17]	First 2,000 2,001- 3,000 3,001- 5,000	1 2 2.5	5,001- 7,000 Over 7,000	3 4	600	1,200	
Kentucky	First 3,000 3,001- 4,000	2 3	4,001- 5,000 Over 5,000	4 5	20[1] (1,000)	50[1] (2,500)	
	An optional simplified tax table is provided.[17]						
Louisiana [8-17]	First 10,000 10,001-50,000 Over 50,000	2 4 6			1,000	2,500	
Maryland [9]	Ord'ary income Investment income	2 5			1,000	2,000	
	An optional simplified tax return is provided.[17]						
Massachusetts [10]	Earned income, business income and annuities Capital gains	1.5 3	Interest & dividends	5	2,000	2,500	
	A temporary additional tax equal to 10 percent of tax is applicable to the years 1936 through 1950 second additional tax equal to 3 percent of the ta applicable to 1942 and succeeding years.						
Minnesota [6]	First 1,000 1,001- 2,000 2,001- 3,000 3,001- 4,000 4,001- 5,000	1 2 3 4 5	5,001- 7,000 7,001- 9,000 9,001-12,500 12,501-20,000 Over 20.000	6 7 8 9 10	10[1] (1,000)	30[1] (2,000)	
Mississippi [17]	First 4,000 4,001- 7,000 7,001-10,000	1 2 3	10,001-15,000 15,001-25,000 Over 25,000	4 5 6	1,000	2,500	
Missouri	First 1,000 1,001- 2,000 2,001- 3,000	1 1.5-Less $5 2 -Less 15	3,001- 5,000 5,001- 7,000 7,001- 9,000 Over 9.000	2.5 — $30 3 — 55 3.5 — 90 4 — 135	1,200	2,400	
	An optional simplified tax return is provided.[17]						
Montana	First 2,000 2,001- 4,000	1 2	4,001- 6,000 Over 6,000	3 4	1,000	2,000	
New Hampshire [11]	Income from intangibles	Average property tax rate			200	200	
	Interest from savings deposits are exempt						
New Mexico	First 10,000 10,001-20,000	1 2	20,001-100.000 Over 100.0	3 4	1,500	2,500	

te	Applicable to	Percentage rates	Applicable to	Percentage rates	Personal Exemp. Single	Personal Exemp. Married or head of family	Credit for dependents
					and Special rates for features		
York [19]	First 1,000	2			1,000	2,500	400
	1,001- 3,000	3	The amount of tax payable under these rates was reduced by 25 percent for taxable years 1941-1944 50 percent for 1945 and 1946, 40 percent for 1947, and 10 percent for 1948.				
	3,001- 5,000	4					
	5,001- 7,000	5					
	7,001- 9,000	6					
	Over 9,000	7	An optional simplified tax table is provided. [17]				
Carolina [9]	First 2,000	3	6,001-10,000	6	1,000	2,000 [12]	300
	2,001- 4,000	4	Over 10,000	7			
	4,001- 6,000	5					
Dakota	First 2,000	1	6,001- 8,000	7.5	500	1,500	500
	2,001- 4,000	2	8,001-10,000	10			
	4,001- 5,000	3	10,001-15,000	12.5			
	5,001- 6,000	5	Over 15,000	15			
oma	First 1,500	1	6,001-7,500	5	1,000	2,000	500
	1,501- 3,000	2	Over 7,500	6			
	3,001- 4,500	3	An optional simplified tax table is provided [17]				
	4,501- 6,000	4					
	First 500	2	3,001- 4,000	6	750	1,500	300
	501- 1,000	3	4,001- 8,000	7			
	1,001- 2,000	4	Over 8,000	8			
	2,001- 3,000	5	An optional simplified tax table is provided. [17]				
Carolina	First 2,000	2	4,001- 6,000	4	1,000	1,800	200
	2,001- 4,000	3	Over 6,000	5			
ssee [11]	Interest and dividends	6	The rate applicable to dividends from corporations having at least 75 percent of their property subject to the Tennessee ad valorem tax is 4 percent.				
[3]	First 1,000	1	3,001- 4,000	4	600	1,200	300
	1,001- 2,000	2	Over 4,000	5			
	2,001- 3,000	3					
nt [14]	First 1,000	1.5	Over 5,000	5.5	500	1,000	500
	1,001- 3,000	3	An optional simplified tax table is provided [17]				
	3,001- 5,000	4.5					
la	First 3,000	2	Over 5,000	5	1,000	2,000	200
	3,001- 5,000	3					
sin [15]	First 1,000	1	7,001- 8,000	4	8 [1]	17.50 [1]	4 [2]
	1,001- 2,000	1.25	8,001- 9,000	4.5	(800)	(1,600)	(320)
	2,001- 3,000	1.5	9,001-10,000	5			
	3,001- 4,000	2	10,001-11,000	5.5			
	4,001- 5,000	2.5	11,001-12,000	6			
	5,001- 6,000	3	Over 12,000	7			
	6,001- 7,000	3.5	Surtax: Normal tax less $37.50 divided by 6. An optional simplified tax return is provided. [17]				
f Col. [16-20]	First 5,000	1	15,001-20,000	2.5	1,000	2,000	500
	5,001-10,000	1.5	Over 20,000	3			
	10,001-15,000	2	An optional simplified tax return is provided. [17]				

x credit deductible from amount of tax rather than from net income. Sum in parenthesis ex- s tax credit as income exemption on assumption that latter is always deducted from lowest income t.

x credit deductible from amount of tax rather than from net income. Sum in parenthesis is the t by which the first dependent raises the level at which a married person or head of family will ecome taxable.

emptions shown are applicable to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1944 and before y 1, 1949. Permanent exemptions are $2,000 and $3,500.

emptions shown are applicable to the period May 1, 1947 to December 31, 1948, and March 1, o June 30, 1951. Permanent exemptions are $1,000 and $2,500 and the credit for dependents is An additional exemption of $750 is allowed for taxpayers over 65 years of age or blind, and for xpayer's spouse if separate returns are filed.

r taxable years 1949 and 1950 the exemptions will be $1,040 for a taxpayer and $520 for a de- nt. A spouse dependent upon and receiving his or her chief support from the taxpayer is con- d a dependent.

x credits shown are applicable for the years 1947-1950. Permanent credits are $10 for single per- 20 for married couples, and $5 for dependents.

the case of a dependent father, mother or grandparent, the taxpayer may take a deduction of n lieu of $7.50 tax credit.

e exemptions and credits for dependents are deductible from the lowest income bracket and are ent to tax credits of $20, $50, and $8, respectively.

additional exemption of $1,000 is allowed for blind persons.

e exemptions shown consist of a specific exemption of $2,000 on earned income, in addition to a al exemption on earned income of $500 for husband or wife and a credit for each dependent of A person whose total income from all sources does not exceed $1,000 and whose income together is spouse's does not exceed $1,500 may have an exemption of $1,000 on his property income.

x applies only to interest and dividends.

additional exemption of $1,000 is provided for a married woman with a separate income.

veterans of World War II, the exemptions for the years 1946-49 are $2,700 for a single person, ,300 for a married person or head of family.

additional $500 exemption is allowed to taxpayers over 65 years of age or blind.

purposes of the surtax, an additional tax credit of $37.50 is allowed.

licable to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1949, the exemptions will be $4,000 for a er and $500 for a dependent. A spouse with income of less than $500 is defined as a dependent. combined gross income of husband and wife exceeds $4,000 and each spouse has a gross income ss of $500, a separate return must be filed by each spouse.

[17]An optional simplified tax table which allows a standard deduction is provided in ten States for individuals with incomes below specified levels:

An optional standa
duction, but not a s
fied tax table, is pr
in three States:

State	Applicable to individuals with incomes of	Standard deduction allowed on table
Calif.	Adjusted gross income of $5,000 or less	6%
Colo.	"	10
Ky.	"	10
N. Y.	"	10
Minn.	"	10
Okla.	"	10
Ore.	"	6
Vt.	"	Not indicated
Md.	Gross income of $10,000 or less	10 (approx.)
Mo.	Adjusted gross income of $10,000 or less	5
Wis.	Gross receipts of $3,500 or less	9

State	Deduction
Kans.	10%
La.	10
Miss.	8

The District of Columbia provides for taxable years 1947-1949 an optional simplified tax table app
to individuals with gross income, less allowance for dependents, of $5,000 or less. The table al
standard deduction of 10 percent. For taxable years after 1949, the provision for the optional t
repealed but the 10-percent standard deduction (maximum $500) is retained.

[18]Gross income in excess of $200 derived from dividends, royalties, and interest is subject
2-percent surtax.

[19]Capital gains are taxed at one-half the regular rates. Income from unincorporated busin
taxed at 3 percent through 1948 and 4 percent thereafter.

[20]Applicable to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1949 the rates will be:
First $5,000 (1.5%); $5,001-$10,000 (2); $10,001-$15,000 (2.5%); over $15,000 (3).

[21]For taxable years 1949 and 1950 the net income tax with rates shown here has been replace
tax based on "gross income" (defined to allow deductions in the case of income from business o
estate). The rates to be applied to "gross income" after personal exemptions are:
First $3,000 (1.25%); $3,001-10,000 (2.25); $10,001-20,000 (3.25); $20,001-30,000 (4.25); $3
50,000 (5.25); Over $50,000 (6.25).

[22]For taxable years through 1958, an additional tax equal to 5 percent of the tax is imposed.

Patent Law

Source: United States Patent Office

A patent for an invention gives the inventor, his heirs or assigns, "the exclusive right to make, use and vend" the invention for the term of 17 years throughout the United States and its territories. What is granted is the right to exclude others, but a patent does not give any right to the inventor to make, use or sell his own invention if doing so would violate any Federal or State laws or the prior rights of others.

By law a patent is granted to the inventor of any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement in these classes of subject matter. Patents are also granted for distinct and new varieties of plants. An original and ornamental design for an article of manufacture may be patented, but in this case the duration of the patent is 3½, 7, or 14 years as the inventor may elect.

A patent is not granted upon a mere idea or suggestion, nor upon an invention which lacks utility, nor for machines that will not operate, particularly for alleged perpetual motion machines. Printed matter and methods of doing business are not patentable.

Medicines consisting of mere mixtures of known ingredients, or amounting to physicians' prescriptions can not ordinarily be patented. So-called patent medicines are not patented, the phrase "patent medicine" does not have the meaning that the medicine is patented.

A patent is granted only upon a regularly filed application, complete in all respects and the payment of the fees required by law, and after an examination by the Patent Office.

The application for patent must be made by the inventor. If two or more persons made the invention jointly they must join in the application; a patent issued to more than one person as inventors where only one was actually the inventor is invalid. If the inventor is dead or insane the application may be made by the administrator or executor of the estate, or by the guardian.

An application for patent consists of a petition, specification, oath, drawings if the invention can be illustrated, and the government filing fee. The petition and specification must be signed by the inventor, and the oath must be executed by the inventor. The specification must give a full and complete description of the invention and must contain a claim or claims pointing out the invention. The fee for filing the application is $30 (with $1 additional for each claim in excess of twenty) but is less in the case of design applications.

The application is examined to see if it is complete and proper in form and a search is made to see if the invention is new. The patent or any of the claims may be refused on the ground that the invention claimed is not new or on the ground that the differences between what is claimed and what is known in the prior art are not sufficient to constitute a new invention. A patent cannot be obtained if the invention has been described in a printed publication, or has been in public use or on sale before the date the invention was made or more than one year to the filing of the application. The reasc refusing a patent are communicated in w to the applicant or his attorney and opportu given to ask for reconsideration and p arguments why the patent should be grantec or without amendment of the claims. Or application is filed new matter may not be duced in that application by way of amend

If the examiner persists in the rejectio applicant may appeal to the Board of A in the Patent Office. From an adverse d of the Board of Appeals there is a further to the Court of Customs and Patent Appe in the alternative, the applicant may file action in the United States District Cou the District of Columbia.

When two or more applications are filed ing substantially the same patentable inv or when an application which is otherwise p able claims the same invention as an patent, an interference proceeding is ins by the Patent Office to determine from ev which may be submitted which party is the inventor and should receive the patent. decision of the Patent Office is reviewable courts.

When the examiner finds an application able a notice is sent to the applicant and fee (except in the case of design patents) be due and the patent is issued after the paym this fee. Note: The final fee is not always the as filing fee since the number of claims allowed may differ from the number of claim inally filed. The rights conferred by a patent on the date it is granted; the terms "patent ing" or "patent applied for" have no legal s cance, they merely convey the information someone has been or is attempting to a patent.

The patent or an interest therein may signed, either before or after it is granted

If a patent is infringed the patentee m in the appropriate federal court for the re of damages, and an injunction. The cou then decide the validity of the patent. patentee notifies anyone of infringement person may ask a court to render a jud on the matter.

A patentee may not use his patents to f combination in restraint of trade in violation anti-trust laws, nor may he fix resale pri attempt to exercise control over unpatente terials.

During times of war the Commissioner of P is authorized to withhold the issuance of a and order the invention to be kept secret publication would be detrimental to public or national defense. Likewise during such p a license must be obtained before an appli for patent can be filed in a foreign country.

Pamphlet copies of the Patent Laws, the of Practice of the United States Patent Off General Information Concerning Patents, c obtained from the Patent Office.

State Sales Taxes, Types and Rates

Source: U. S. Treasury, Division of Tax Research, data are as of Jan. 1, 1949.

State	Type of tax[1]	Use tax	Rates on retail sales					Rates on receipts from other specific sources
			Tangible pers. prop.	Automobiles	Amusement places	Restaurants	Public utilities	
labama....	Retail sales	x	2	½[2]	2	2	.....	
rizona....	General sales	....	2	2	2	1	1	Manufacturing, preparation for sale of agricultural and horticultural products, slaughtering animals for food, sales of feed to poultrymen or stockmen for own use, ¼%; extracting, processing, printing and publishing, contractors, advertising, 1%; hotels, apartment houses, office buildings, and garages, credit and coll. agencies, 2%.
rkansas[3]. .	Retail sales	....	2	2[2]	2	2	2[4]	Printing and photography, 2%.
alifornia...	Retail sales	x	2½	2½	.....	2½	.....	
olorado...	Retail sales	x	2	2	.....	2	2[5]	
onnecticut[6]	Retail sales	x	1	1	.....	1	.....	
linois.....	Retail sales	....	2[7]	2[7]	.....	.....	3[5]	
ndiana[19]...	Gross income	....	½	½	1	½	1	All other income, 1%, except that received from wholesales, display advertising, and industrial processing, ¼%; drycleaning and laundering, ½%.
wa.....	Retail sales	x	2	2[8]	2	2	2[4]	
ansas.....	Retail sales	x	2	2	2	2	2[4]	
ouisiana...	Retail sales	x	2[9]	2	.....	2	.....	
aryland...	Retail sales	x	2	.....	.....	2	2[10]	
ichigan...	Retail sales	x	3	3	.....	3	3[10]	
ississippi..	Gross receipts	x	2[11]	1[12]	.....	2	2[13]	Wholesaling, ½%; manufacturing, ½-1%; contractors, 1%; extracting, 2-2½%; all other businesses and professions not specifically exempted, 2%.
issouri....	Retail sales	....	2	2	2	2	2[4]	
ew Mex...	Gross receipts	x	2[9]	1[12]	2	2	2	Wholesaling, ½%; extracting, ½ or 2%; processing and manufacturing, ¼ or ½%; contractors, 2%; real estate commissions, factors, agents, brokers, advertising, personal and professional services, 2%.
o. Car[14]...	General sales	x	3	3	3	3	.....	Wholesaling, 1/20%.
o. Dakota.	Retail sales	x	2	2	2	2	2[4]	
io.....	Retail sales	x	3[9]	3	.....	3	.....	
klahoma..	Retail sales	x	2	2[15]	2	2	2[16]	Printing and publishing, advertising, hotel service, auto storage, 2%.
ode Isl...	Retail sales	x	1	1	.....	1	1[4]	
. Dakota[17]	Retail sales	x	3	3	3	3	3[4]	
nnessee...	Retail sales	x	2	2	.....	2	.....	
ah.....	Retail sales	x	2	2	2	2	2[18]	
ashington.	Retail sales	x	3[9]	3	.....	3	.....	Wholesalers (except wholesalers of wheat, oats and barley, which are 1/100%), extractors, manufacturers, printers and publishers, ¼%; all other businesses and professions not specifically exempted, ½%.
	Gross receipts	....	¼	¼	.....	¼	.....	
. Virginia.	Retail sales	....	2[9]	2	2	2	.....	All services except personal and professional services and public utility services, 2%.
	Gross income	....	½	½	65/100	½	1.3-5.2	Wholesaler, 195/1000%; extracting, 1.3-7.8%; manufacturing, 39/100%; contractors, 2%; industrial loan companies 1%; all other businesses not specifically exempted, 1%.
yoming...	Retail sales	x	2[9]	2	2	2	2	

k—Indicates States imposing a use tax.

Type of tax: (1) Retail Sales—Imposed upon sales of tangible personal property at retail or for nsumption. In most States applies also to admissions and restaurant and public utility sales. General Sales—Applies to wholesaling, extractive industries and manufacturing in addition to sales retail. (3) Gross Receipts—Includes sales of public services and personal and professional services addition to transactions and receipts under (1) and (2). (4) Gross Income—Applies, in addition to transactions and receipts under (1), (2) and (3), to receipts from non-business activities such as ges and salaries of employes, interest, rents and dividends. [2]New automobiles only.

Rates in cities or incorporated towns bordering other States same as that in adjoining State.

Rate applies to all public utilities except transportation, in Missouri, all except transportation of ight.

Telephone and telegraph services, gas and electricity sales. In Illinois the rates on utilities are posed under a separate Act.

The rate is 1% from April 1, 1948 to June 30, 1949 and 2% from July 1, 1949 to June 30, 1951.

The 2% rate is applied to 98% of gross receipts.

Sales of new motor vehicles are taxed under the use tax and are exempt from the sales tax while les of used motor vehicles are taxed under the sales tax.

Tax applies to rentals as well as sales. [10]Applies to gas and electricity only.

The rate on retail sales of pasteurized milk is 1%. [12]Applies to automobiles, trucks and tractors.

The rate on industrial sales of gas and electricity is 1%. [14]Maximum tax of $15 on a single article.

The sales tax specifically exempts sales of motor vehicles but a special excise tax of 2% is levied n the transfer of ownership and the use of a vehicle registered in the State and upon the use of ehicle registered for the first time in the State.

All public utilities except water and transportation of freight. [17]Effective April 1, 1949.

Specifically excluded are street railway fares and intrastate movements of freight and express.

Effective July 1, 1949, an additional veterans' bonus will be imposed at the rate of ½ of one percent gross income subject to the ½ of one percent rate and at the rate of one percent of all other gross ome.

Interest Laws and Small Loan Interest Rates

Source: Department of Consumer Credit Studies, Russell Sage Foundation for data to June 30, 1945; subsequent data by F. B. Hubachek of the Chicago Bar

The regulation of interest rates is a form of police power which is generally exercised by state legislatures. Interest laws may be divided for convenience into four classes.

1. Statutes fixing the legal rate of interest. Every state has established a legal or conventional rate of interest which applies on judgments, on matured obligations, and in loan contracts in which no interest rate is stated. This rate is usually 6 per cent a year, but in some states it is 5 per cent, 7 per cent, or 8 per cent a year.

2. Laws fixing the maximum contract rate of interest. Five states—Arkansas, California, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas—have constitutional provisions restricting the maximum contract rate of interest. All other states, except Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, have statutory restrictions upon the maximum rate of interest which may be contracted for in the absence of specific statutory authorization to the contrary. They are generally known as the usury statutes. The most common maximum contract rates are 6 per cent and 8 per cent a year, but a few states permit rates as high as 12 per cent a year. Penalties for infraction range from forfeiture of excess interest to loss of the entire principal and even to imprisonment. Corporations are usually exempted from the protection of these laws.

3. Regulatory small loan statutes. These statutes apply only to loans of small sums, but within this area they apply to all lenders not specifically exempted. Forty jurisdictions have comprehensive small loan statutes, most of which are modeled after the Uniform Small Loan Law drafted by the Russell Sage Foundation. Nine of these statutes, however, differ substantially from the Uniform Law or are inoperative because the minimum rate is too low. The Uniform Law requires those engaged in the business of lending sums of $300 or less at rates in excess of those fixed by the usury statutes to be licensed, bonded, and supervised by the state banking department.

4. Specific enabling acts. Most states specifically exempt certain types of lending agencies from the regulations of the small loan and usury statutes, and authorize these agencies to make higher charges than those allowed by the usury statutes. Among these are pawnbrokers, whose rates are restricted in some states by statute and in other states by municipal ordinances to charges ranging generally from 2½ to 10 per cent a month; industrial banks or discount companies, which are authorized to make charges ranging generally from 1½ to 2½ per cent a month; credit unions, which are generally authorized to charge 1 per cent a month; and banks and building and loan associations. In a few instances, such statutory authorization has been granted to single institutions.

The states with small loan laws, the dates of the enactment of the laws and the rates of interest, as of Aug. 1, 1949, follow:

State	General History	Maximum Rate (Monthly, unless otherwise stated)
Alabama	1927; new act 1932; new act 1945	8% per annum
Arizona	1919; amended 1935	3½%
Arkansas	1937; amended 1941	10% per annum
California	Enacted 1939; sustained by popular vote in Nov., 1939; frequently amended, earlier imperfect laws from 1905	2½% to $100 (2% if security insured); 2% $100 to $500; ⅚% on remainder to 5,000
Colorado	1943; numerous earlier acts	3½% to $150; 2½% on remainder
Connecticut	1919; frequently amended	3% to $100; 2% $100 to $300; ½% on remainder to $500; 12% per annum after 20 months
District of Columbia	1913; amended 1917	1%
Florida	1925; amended 1939 and 1941	3½%
Georgia	1920; amended 1935	1½%
Hawaii	1937	3½% to $100; 2½ on remainder
Idaho	1943	3%
Illinois	1917; new act 1935; amended 1947	3% to $150; 2% $150-300; 1% on remainder to $500
Indiana	1913; new act of 1917; revised 1933	3% to $150; 1½% on remainder (Commission rate)
Iowa	1921; new act 1934	3% to $150; 2% on remainder (Commission rate)
Kentucky	1934; amended 1940 and 1942	3½% to $150; 2½% on remainder
Louisiana	1928; new act of 1942	3½% to $150; 2½% on remainder; 8% per annum 12 months after maturity
Maine	1917; frequently amended	3% to $150; 2½% on remainder; 25c minimum charge
Maryland	1912; new act 1918; frequently amended	3%
Massachusetts	1911; frequently amended	2% (Commission rate); 6% per annum one year after maturity
Michigan	1915; new act 1921; revised 1925; new act 1939; amended 1947	3% to $50; 2½% $50-300; ¾ of 1% on remainder to $500
Minnesota	1939; amended 1943	3%
Nebraska	1913; new act 1915; amended 1941; new act 1943	36% per annum to $150; 30% per annum $150-300; 9% per annum on remainder to $1,000
Nevada	1943	3½% to $100; 3% on remainder; $5 minimum charge
New Hampshire	1917; amended 1931 and 1933	2% plus small fee
New Jersey	1910; new act 1914; new act 1932; amended 1937	2% to $300; ½ of 1% on remainder to $500
New Mexico	1939; new act 1947	5% on loans of $50 or less; $1 minimum charge. On larger loan 3% to $150; 2% $150-300; 1% on remainder to $500. 10% per annum 12 months after maturity and in certain other cases
New York	1915; new act 1932; frequently amended; earlier acts	2½% to $100; 2% $100 to $300; ½% on remainder to $500
Ohio	1911; new act 1915; new act 1943	3% to $150; 2% on $150-300; 8% per annum on remainder to $1,000
Oklahoma	1941; amended 1943	10% per annum, plus various fees
Oregon	1913; new act 1915; new act 1931; amended 1933, 1935, and 1941	3%
Pennsylvania	1913; new act 1915; amended 1919; revised 1937	3% to $150; 2% on remainder; 6% per annum after 18 months
Rhode Island	1923, new act 1937	3%
Tennessee	1917; new act 1935; amended 1937	6% per annum plus fee of 1% per month
Utah	1917; new act 1945	3%
Vermont	1937; amended 1939	2½% to $125; 2½% on remainder
Virginia	1918; new act 1944; amended 1946	2½% (Commission rate). 6% per annum after 23 months and in certain other cases
Washington	1941	3% up to $300; 1% on remainder to $500; minimum charge of $1
West Virginia	1925; new act 1933	3½% to $150; 2½% on remainder
Wisconsin	1927; new act 1933	2½% to $100; 2% to $200; 1% on remainder (Commission rate)
Wyoming	1945	3½% to $150 plus service fee of $1 on loans of $50 or less and recording fee of $1

Inheritance Tax Laws of the States

It is customary for a person who makes a will to name an executor of the estate; otherwise the court may appoint an administrator. The executor named in a will may be exempted from giving a bond. Not so an administrator.

In the case either of an executor or an administrator, the disposition of the estate is subject to the supervision of the court, be it probate, orphans, or surrogate.

When there is no will, a person is said to have died intestate, and an administrator takes charge. New York and some other states have Public Administrators who are paid regular salaries out of the public funds.

Every estate is subject to one or more obligations before it can be lawfully distributed to the heirs. These obligations consist of debts of one kind or another.

Every debt which is a lien on the property is an obligation.

First among such debts are taxes, federal, state, or local; also mortgages on real estate.

Judgments in civil actions for money owed are liens, and as such are obligations.

Contracts made by the deceased involving contingent or direct money obligations are debts, if acknowledged as proven.

Wages owed are in most of the states a debt and when proven, are a lien.

Money or other property held in trust by the deceased is an obligation.

Costs of administration up to the time of settlement of an estate are obligations.

So also are expenses of the last illness, and burial costs including a tomb at from $100 to $500, according to the State.

Pending settlement of the estate the necessary living expenses of the family are an obligation.

There is a time limit on obligations. Usually, claims on an estate must be submitted within one year, provided the creditors have been given due notice of the debtor's death.

Following is a brief summary of the Inheritance Tax laws of the States.

Alabama—A tax equal to the full amount of state tax (80%) permissible when levied by and paid to Alabama as a credit or deduction in computing any Federal Estate Tax payable by such estate according to Act of Congress of 1926, with respect to the items subject to taxation in Alabama.

Arizona—Estate Tax—On July 1, 1937, the Arizona Estate Tax Law became effective, replacing the Inheritance Tax Law.

Arkansas—Estate Tax—The first $100,000 of the net estate is tax exempt; the remainder 80% of the Federal Basic Tax or Federal Credit allowable to states.

California—Husband ($5,000 exemption); wife ($24,000 exemption); minor child ($12,000 exemption); adult child ($5,000 exemption); lineal ancestor lineal issue ($5,000 exemption), tax then ranges from 2% to 10%.

Brother, sister, or descendant of either, or wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter there- ($2,000 exemption); tax then ranges from 5% 15%.

Uncle or aunt or descendant thereof ($500 exemption) with tax above that 6% to 15%.

Others named as heirs ($50 exemption), tax then varies from 7% to 16%.

One half of the community property passing to the wife is exempt and all thereof passing to the husband.

Colorado—The exemptions are $20,000 for the widow; $10,000 for husband, child, adopted child, any lineal descendant; $2,000 for wife or widow son, widower of daughter, grandparent, brother, sister, mutually acknowledged child; $500 for all others who inherit $500 or less, but if they inherit more than $500 they pay on all they get. The tax ranges from 2 per cent to 16 per cent, according to the degree of relationship and the size of the inheritance. The legislature in 1943 amended the law so that Colorado is reciprocal as far as charitable gifts and legacies are concerned—that is, if the state of decedent's residence exempts property used in Colorado from taxation, that state reciprocates. That taxing property left by a Colorado resident to a charitable organization in a reciprocal state.

Connecticut—The net estate of any resident of this State passing to any parent, grandparent, husband, wife, lineal descendant, adopted child, adoptive parent and lineal descendant of any adopted child, in excess of $10,000 in value to and including $25,000 in value, shall be liable to a tax of 2% thereof; thence up to 9%. The net estate for taxation purposes of a resident decedent shall be ascertained by adding to the appraised value of the inventoried estate all gains made in reducing to possession choses in action, including notes and mortgages but not including corporate or governmental stocks or bonds, nor including income accruing after death; and deducting therefrom losses incurred in the reduction to possession of choses in action, including notes and mortgages, but not including corporate or governmental stocks or bonds, nor including income accrued after death and other items allowed as deductions by the statute.

To the husband or wife of any child, stepchild, brother or sister of the full or half blood and to any descendant of such brother or sister in excess of $3,000 in value to and including $25,000 in value shall be liable to a tax of 3% thereof; thence up to 10%; to any other person, corporation or association not included above in excess of $500 in value to and including $25,000 in value shall be liable to a tax of 6% thereof; thence up to 13%.

Delaware—To grandparents, parents, child or descendant, son- or daughter-in-law, or adopted child, $3,000 exempt; to husband or wife, $20,000 exemption. Rates on excess, 1% up to $30,000; in respect to husband and wife, 1% up to $27,000 to others, thence up to 4%. To brother or sister of the whole or half blood, uncle, aunt, niece or nephew, grandniece or grandnephew, or first cousin, $1,000 exemption. Rates on excess, 2% up to $24,000 thence up to 5%. To others and to non-blood 5% up to $25,000, thence up to 8%. Exemptions—Any property, estate or interest devised or bequeathed for charitable, educational, library, hospital, historical or religious purposes or for purposes of public benefit or improvement.

District of Columbia—The schedule of beneficiaries' exemptions and rates where the decedent died on or after July 27, 1939: Class A, Father, mother, husband, wife, children by blood or legally adopted children, or any other lineal descendants or ancestors of the decedent, an exemption of $5,000, on balance, to $50,000, 1%; to $100,000, 2%; to $500,000, 3%; to $1,000,000, 4%; all over, 5%; Class B, brother and sister of the whole or half blood of the decedent, $2,000 to $25,000, 3%; to $50,000, 4%; to $100,000, 6%; to $500,000, 8%; all over, 10%; Class C, any person other than those included in Classes A and B, and any firm, institution, association or corporation (unless exempt under Class D), $1,000; to $25,000, 5%; to $50,000, 7%; to $100,000, 9%; to $500,000, 12%; all over, 15%. Class D, entirely exempt, is on property transferred exclusively for public or municipal purposes, to the United States or the District, or exclusively for charitable, educational or religious purposes within the District. All property and interest therein which shall pass from a decedent to the same beneficiary and all beneficial interests which shall accrue shall be united and treated as a single interest for determining the tax.

In addition there is a transfer tax on the estate of every decedent who, after Aug. 18, 1937, dies a resident of the District of Columbia, equal to 80% of the Federal Estate tax imposed under the 1926 Federal Revenue Act, less credit for estate inheritance, legacy or succession taxes lawfully imposed by any State or Territory of the United States and inheritance taxes imposed by the District of Columbia. A similar tax is imposed on the estates of non-residents in the proportion that the value of real and tangible personal property located in the District of Columbia bears to the value of the entire estate.

Florida—The Estate Tax Law, Chapter 16015, Laws of Florida, 1933. Approved June 7, 1933, is an estate tax law designed to absorb the credit allowed by the Federal Estate Tax Law. As applied to the estates of decedents of Florida, the amount of the tax is the difference between the credit allowed under the Federal law and the amount of estate or inheritance taxes paid to the States of the United States. The tax upon the estate of non-residents of the State of Florida is an apportioned amount of the allowable credit under the Federal Act based upon the ratio of the property situate in Florida to the entire estate wherever situate. Similar provisions apply to non-residents and aliens. Estates affected by the new law are those whose owners died after Nov. 4, 1930 There is an exemption of $100,000 to residents.

Georgia—Eighty per cent of the amount due as Federal Inheritance Tax (1926 Act) amended (1941) and the Act approved by the Governor (Mar. 18, 1941) whereby tax now applies to estate of a person who may die a non-resident of state, whereas the original Act applied only to the estate of a person who may die a resident of the state. The exemption under that Act is $100,000. If the estate is not subject to the Federal Tax, no tax is assessed by the State.

Idaho—Exemptions: (1) Widow, minor child, $10,000; others, $4,000; (2) brother, sister, descendant of same, daughter-in-law, son-in-law, $1,000; (3) brother or sister of father or mother, or descen-

dant of same, $500. Taxable: (1) 2% up to $25,000 to 15% over $500,000; (2) from 4% to 20%; (3) from 6% to 25%. All others from 8% to 30%. All community property passing to either husband or wife is exempt from inheritance tax.

Illinois—Class 1, father, mother, lineal ancestor, husband, wife, child, wife or widow of son, husband or widower of daughter, legally adopted children and their lineal descendants. All lineal descendants of decedent born in lawful wedlock. Mutually acknowledged children—Exemption $20,000 (brother or sister $10,000); taxable, to $50,000, 2%; $50,000 to $150,000, 4%; to $250,000 6%; to $500,000, 10%; over $500,000, 14%. Class 2, uncles, aunts, nieces, nephews and lineal descendants thereof. Exemptions—$500; taxable, to $20,000, 6%; $20,000 to $70,000, 8%; $70,000 to $170,000, 12%; over $170,000, 16%. Class 3, all others—Exemption $100; taxable, from 10% to $20,000 to 30% over $250,000.

Indiana—Tax is on the excess above exemption, three classes. First includes husband, wife, lineal ancestor, lineal descendant, legally adopted child or child to whom the transfer for not less than ten years stood in the mutually acknowledged relationship of parent. Second, brother, sister or a descendant of a brother or sister, wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter. Third, all others. Amount of tax runs from 1% to 10% on the first class; from 5% to 15% on the second class; from 7% to 20% on the third class. Exemptions are in the first class, wife $15,000, children of decedent under 18 years, $5,000, others $2,000; 2nd class exemption is $500; 3rd class $100. (Shall not apply to transfer of first $25,000 of estate of any decedent who was a member of Armed Forces of United States engaged in World War II and who died while so a member of such armed forces or who being so engaged shall die as the result of injuries received or disease contracted in such service, within one year after termination of World War II; but such taxes shall be remitted by the state. For the purpose of this law the termination of the war shall be evidenced by the proclamation of the President of the United States).

Iowa—Direct inheritance—Over exemption, graduated tax begins at 1% on the first $10,000, and rises to 8% on all sums in excess of $300,000, when the estate goes to wife, husband, children, father, mother or lineal descendant of the decedent. To brother, sister and the like tax ranges from 5% to 10%; 10% to 15% in the case of other heirs. Exemptions—Husband or wife, $40,000; each child, also adopted or illegitimate child entitled to inherit, $15,000; father, mother, $10,000; grandchild or lineal descendant, $5,000.

Kansas—To husband, wife, lineal ancestor, lineal descendant, adopted child or lineal descendant of adopted child, wife or widow of a son, or husband of a daughter, (Class A), on first $25,000, 1%; thence up to 5% (except in case of surviving spouse when rates are one-half those mentioned). To brothers and sisters, (Class B), on first $25,000, 3%; thence up to 12½%. To persons in other degrees of collateral consanguinity, strangers or others not included above, (Class C), on first $25,000, 5%, thence up to 15%. Exemptions to surviving spouse, $75,000; to others of Class A, $15,000; to each member of Class B, $5,000. Members of Class C have no exemption. Rates above named are charged only on amounts in excess of exemptions allowed; when the share is less than $200 in excess of the exemption, and on shares less than $200 in amount, no tax is charged. Exemptions and allowances if only a part of the estate is in Kansas are in proportion to that part. There is a 10-year statute of limitations on the collection of taxes, except when bond is given, then 5 years after the expiration of bond, which must be renewed every 5 years. Taxes are due 18 months after the date of death of decedent, and bear 6% interest per annum from that date until paid. Transfers by grant or gift made one year prior to the death of the donor presumed to be made in contemplation of death; likewise grant or gift made or intended to take effect on or after the death of the donor, although made more than one year prior to death, are taxable. Jointly held property, real or personal, with the right of survivorship, is a transfer incident to death and taxable. All property transferred by a decedent to any person in Class A, providing the transfer thereof to such decedent was made not more than 5 years prior to his death by another decedent such as described in Class A and a normal tax thereon was paid to the State of Kansas, shall be exempt; but this proviso does not apply to a tax paid under the provisions of Sections 79-1501a or 79-1501d. Kansas has reciprocity statute on the subject of intangibles.

Kentucky—Effective June 17, 1948, the inheritance tax law was amended to place the parent, surviving spouse, child by blood, stepchild, child adopted during infancy, or a grandchild who is the issue of a child by blood, of a stepchild or of a child adopted during infancy, in Class A; brother, sister, brother or sister of the half blood, nephew, niece, nephew or niece of the half blood, daughter-in-law, son-in-law, uncle or aunt in Class B, and all other persons not included in either of the other classes, and corporations, except educational, religious or other institutions, societies or associations, whose sole object and purpose are to carry on charitable, educational or religious work within the state, and cities and towns or public institutions in the state when the transfers are to be used for public purposes, which are exempt, are in Class C.

(Amendment effective June 1, 1942. Transfers for or in trust for educational, religious or other institutions, societies or associations whose sole object and purpose are to carry on charitable, educational or religious work and all transfers for or in trust for any city, county, state or other public agency if the said charitable, educational, religious or public activity be in some state other than Kentucky, shall be exempt if the state in which said institutions or public activity is situated levies no inheritance or estate tax on legacies for or in trust for Kentucky charitable, educational, religious or public purposes.)

Amount of tax runs from 2% to 10% on Class A; from 4% to 16% on Class B; from 6% to 16% on Class C. Exemptions—The wife or infant child by blood or a child by blood who has been declared incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction $10,000. All other persons of Class A receive an exemption of $5,000. Those in Class B receive an exemption of $1,000; and those in Class C receive an exemption of $500. If the decedent be not a resident of the State of Kentucky, the exemptions shall be the same proportion of the allowable exemption in the case of residents that the property taxable by Kentucky bears to the whole property transferred by the decedent. The exemptions shall be subtracted from the value of the respective distributive shares before the rates are applied thereto, to determine the tax due thereon.

On the proceeds of insurance policies payable to designated beneficiaries, $20,000 in the aggregate shall be tax free. It is divided among the beneficiaries in proportion to the proceeds payable to each.

When a decedent domiciled in Kentucky at the time of death has a net estate of the fair cash value of $3,000,000 or more, such estate shall not be subject to inheritance tax, but shall be subject to an estate tax only, which shall be equal to the amount of the credit allowable for state death taxes under the applicable federal tax law.

A tax credit is allowed if property was transferred to the immediate decedent within five years, prior to the death of the immediate decedent and a tax paid on the prior transfer.

Louisiana—To direct descendants by blood or affinity, ascendant or surviving spouse in excess of $5,000, $5,000 to $20,000, 2%; over $20,000, 4%. To a collateral relation (including brothers or sisters by affinity), in excess of $1,000, on amount in excess of $1,000, $1,000 to $20,000, 5%; in excess of $20,000, 7%. To a stranger, in excess of $500; on amount in excess of $500, up to $5,000, 5%; in excess of $5,000, 10%. Exemptions—To direct descendants, ascendant or surviving spouse, $5,000; to collateral relations, $1,000; to a stranger, $500. All legacies and donations to charitable, religious or educational institutions located in State entirely exempt.

Maine—Class A. To husband, wife, father, mother, child, adopted child, stepchild, or adoptive parent or child or children of deceased child by representation, $10,000 exemption, then 2% on excess above exemption not over $50,000, thence up 6%. Class Aa, Grandparents and other lineal ancestors of remoter degrees, grandchildren and other lineal descendants of remoter degrees, wife or widow of son, or husband or widower of daughter, $500 exemption, then 2% on excess above exemption not over $50,000, thence up to 6%. Class B, brother, half brother, sister, half sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, grandnephew, grandniece, first cousin, $500 exemption, then 8% on excess above exemption not over $25,000, thence up to 12%. Class C, all others except for purposes specifically exempted such as Maine charities, etc., as set forth under Section 2, $500 exemption, then 10% on excess above exemption not over $50,000, thence up to 16%. In Class B, on excess above exemption 8% on first $50,000. (Rates applicable to estates of decedents who died prior to July 26, 1941, are lower. For information write State Tax Assessor, Augusta, Maine.) The Maine law takes advantage of the 80% credit allowed under the Federal Tax Law.

Maryland—Direct, 1%; collateral, 7½% (law of 1935). The collateral applies to all distributees except parents, spouse, or lineal descendants of decedent, and except the State of Maryland, or any city or county thereof. Bequests up to $500 for perpetual upkeep of graves are also exempt. The tax is payable by the executor or administrator but out of the distributive shares. Legacies or bequests up to $100 are exempt. Effective Oct. 1, 194

s exemption increased to $150, and extends to property passing. Joint accounts in banks, lding associations and property held jointly are ed, the exemption being husband and wife not y as tenants by the entirety but as joint tenas as well. The General Assembly (1943) ended inheritance Tax laws to exclude from ation bequests to religious, charitable or edutional institutions; such exemptions apply to h the Direct tax and to the Collateral tax.

Maryland—Estate Tax—The only other inheri- tax (except the tax on commissions of an cutor or administrator). This is imposed only on ates large enough to be subject to the Federal ate Tax. The tax payable to Maryland equals amount of the credit allowable under the fed- law for taxes paid to the State.

Massachusetts—No inheritance tax on share of band, wife, father, mother, child, adopted child adoptive parent unless they receive in excess $10,000, in which case the rate is 1% on the t $10,000; 2% on next $15,000; 3% on next 000; 4% on next $50,000, 5% on next $150,000, so on up to 9% on excess over $1,000,000. ndchildren are taxable if they receive over 00 at above rates. Anybody may receive $1,000 from State inheritance tax. If brother, sishalf brother, half sister, nephew, niece, step d or step parent receive more than $1,000, enamount subject to inheritance tax: 4% on 000; 6%, next $15,000; 8% next $25,000; 10% t $50,000; 11% next $150,000, and so on to 15% excess over $1,000,000. Rates for other classes of s renge from 2% to 15%. All property subject egacy and succession taxes shall be subject to additional tax of 10% of all the taxes imed by said provisions with respect to propor interests therein passing or accruing upon death of persons who died during the period being January 1, 1935, and ending December 31, except also to an additional tax of 3% of all es beginning January 1, 1942, and continuing manently, proceeds of this tax to be paid to the Age Assistance Fund.

mounts are taxable for the "full" amount at various rates, except that the property can be reduced by taxation below $10,000 or $1,000 ectively. Death Taxes paid to the several states credited against Federal Estate Taxes up to of Federal Estate Taxes under the 1926 Fed- Act.

Michigan—Four rates—1. Beneficiaries, grandher, grandmother, father, mother, husband, child, brother, sister, wife or widow of son or band of daughter, adopted and mutually acknowledged child, provided such relationship beat or before child's 17th birthday and conued until death of such decedent, granter, etc., ny lineal descendant exempt up to $5,000; wife husband up to $30,000, with an additional 00 to the widow for each minor child to whom roperty is transferred. 2. Inheritance tax is d on the total to each beneficiary's interest ein and not to the entire estate of the decedent exemptions, at the rate of 2% on the first 00, thence up to 8% provided that that por- of the property so transferred consisting of Estate shall be taxed at ¾ of the rates speci- 3. In all other cases 10% on the first $50,000, up to 15%. 4. In the event that the total he inheritance taxes imposed by this act do equal or exceed 80% of the amount of the tax osed by the Federal Revenue Act of 1926, an itional amount to equal 80% of said tax shall added.

Minnesota—Rates and exemptions applicable in es of persons dying on or after July 16, 1937 included in 8 classes— (1) Wife, minor or dent child, minor or dependent adopted child; Adult child, adult adopted child, lineal issue of ted child, lineal descendant of decedent; (3) band, mutually acknowledged child or lineal isthereof; (4) Father, mother or other lineal ancors; (5) Brother, sister, or descendant thereof; or widow of a son, husband of a daughter; (6) le or aunt by blood or descendant thereof; (7) other relative or a stranger in blood to decea or a corporation except those included in Class hich includes the State of Minnesota or any poal division for public purposes, religious, chariscientific, educational body, cemeteries, etc., ithin the State of Minnesota, and like institu- in other States on reciprocal basis—totally pt. Other exemptions: Classes (1) $10,000; (2) (3) $5,000; (4) $3,000; (5) $1,000; (6) $250 (7) $100. Primary rates: First $15,000, in- ng exemption, 1%; next $15,000, 2%; then 00, 3%; $50,000, 3½%; next $600,000, 4% to 1% added for each $100,000 thereof); $400,000, and 11% (1% added for each $200,000 thereall over, 12%. Primary rates apply to Classes 2; for Classes 3 and 4, 1½ times the primary Class 5, 3 times; Class 6, 4 times; Class 7, es. Life insured in excess of $32,500 and gifts ntemplation of death are subject to tax.

e and accident insurance, effective April 26, exemptions: Spouse, $35,000; each child, $10,000; dependent parents, $5,000; all other beneficiaries, $1,000.

Homestead of the decedent is exempt to $30,000 when passing to a spouse or to a minor or dependent child.

Property placed in joint tenancy prior to April 29, 1935, between decedent and spouse is taxable at one-half the value of the property at the date of death; after that and to all other relationships the full value of the property is taxed; except insofar as surviving joint tenant furnished consideration.

Reasonable expenses of administration, last sickness, claims against decedent duly allowed as such, family maintenance as allowed by court, not exceeding $5,000, federal and state taxes, taxes which have accrued or are a lien on property in the estate at date of death shall be allowed as deductions in the amount allowed by probate court having jurisdiction before computing the tax. Total tax limited to 35% of property transferred.

Minnesota has an estate tax law which makes up the difference between the inheritance tax and the 80% credit allowed by the Federal Government under the 1926 act.

The state has a gift tax act which became law July 16, 1937, which provides for an annual exclusion of $2,500 for any gift, except future interest, made to any number of donees during the calendar year, in addition to the annual exclusion, the donor has an exemption for gifts made to particular donees equal to those provided for in the inheritance tax law. Gift tax rates are in all cases ¾ of the inheritance tax rates; classifications the same as for inheritance tax, except that donees of the 7th Class have no exemption. Total tax is limited to 35% of value of property in excess of exemption.

Mississippi—by the 1928 law the tax on the net estate of a decedent ranges from four-fifths of 1 per cent for estates not in excess of $50,000, to 16 per cent of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $10,000,000. For the purpose of the tax the value of the taxable estate is determined (law of 1934), in the case of a resident, by deducting $50,000 from the difference between the deductions allowed, and the gross estate.

Missouri—To husband or wife, $20,000; insane and blind lineal descendants, $15,000; lineal ancestor of descendant, adopted child or its descendant, or illegitimate child, $5,000 in exemptions. All over 1% up to 6% on over $400,000. To brother, sister, or their descendants, son- or daughter-in-law, $500; aunt, uncle or their descendants, $250; all over, 3% up to 18%. To brother or sister of grandparents or their descendants, $100; all over 4% up to 24%. To all others, including foreign, charitable and religious bequests; 5% up to 30%. If less than $100 not taxable.

Montana—Widow, exemption $17,500; rate on 1st $25,000, less exemptions, 2%; thence up to 8%. Husband, exemption, $5,000; lineal ancestor or descendant, adopted child or lineal issue of adopted child—exemption, $2,000—rates over exemption same as for widow. Brother or sister or descendant, son's wife or daughter's husband, exempt, $500—rates 4% to 16%. Uncle, aunt or first cousin, no exemption; rates, 6% to 24%, any other degree of relationship, no exemption. 8% to 32%. All property transferred for public or charitable purposes within the State, is exempt.

Nebraska—Father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, lineal descendant, exemption, $10,000, 1% on all excess; to uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, or their lineal descendants, exemption, $2,000, 6% to $60,000 and 9% on all excess. All others, exemption $500; 1st $5,000, 6%; to $10,000, 9%; to $20,000, 12%; to $50,000, 15%; all excess over $50,000, 18%.

In addition, jointly held property is taxable, provided the value of the joint property proportionate to the consideration furnished by the other joint tenant shall be excepted from the tax, and "if any estate includes property received by a deceased person by gift, bequest, devise or inheritance from any other person who died within 5 years prior to the death of such deceased person first mentioned, such property shall be exempt from any inheritance tax and it shall not be subject thereto."

Nevada—The State has no inheritance or tax laws. Same were repealed in 1925.

New Hampshire—All property within the jurisdiction of the state, real or personal, and any interest therein, belonging to domiciliaries of the state, and all real estate within the state, or any interest therein, belonging to persons who are not domiciliaries of the state, which shall pass by will, or by the laws regulating intestate succession, or by deed, grant, bargain, sale or gift made in contemplation of death, or made or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after the death of the grantor or donor, to any person, absolutely or in trust, except to or for the use of the husband, wife, father, mother, lineal descendant, or adopted child of a decedent, or for the care of cemetery lots, or to a city or town in this state for public municipal purposes, shall be subject to a tax of 8½% of its value, for the use of the state.

New Jersey—Effective on and after June 2, 1937. To father, mother, grandparents, husband, wife, child, grandchild, lineal descendant, adopted child and issue, mutually acknowledged child and stepchild, 1% on any amount over $5,000 and up to $50,000, and so on up to 16% on any amount over $3,700,000. To brother or sister or daughter-in-law or son-in-law, 5% on any amount up to $300,000, and so on up to 16% on any amount in excess of $2,200,000. To churches, hospitals, orphan asylums, public libraries, Bible and tract societies, religious, benevolent and charitable institutions, for religious and charitable uses and purposes as well as to institutions, 5% on any amount over $5,000. To every other beneficiary, distributee, or transferee, 8% on any amount up to $900,000, and so on up to 16% in excess of $1,700,000. To State of New Jersey, municipal corporation within State or other political division thereof, entirely exempt. The act also exempts property derived by a deceased soldier's estate from the Federal Government by reason of military service, and deems all persons to have been born in lawful wedlock.

The exemption to the widow, husband, child, lineal issue, is $5,000. A legacy of less than $500 to anyone is not taxable. By the 1929 law exemption from the inheritance tax is granted to the proceeds of life insurance policies transferred under trust deeds or agreements. All the debts and expenses are first deducted from estate before calculation of tax, so the tax would be payable out of the balance of the estate after payment of obligations.

New Jersey also has an Estate Tax Act, applying to estate of deceased residents on and after June 22, 1934, in certain cases in addition to any inheritance, succession or legacy taxes imposed by the State of New Jersey under authority of any other act or acts of that State in order to obtain the benefit of the credit allowed under the federal revenue acts pertaining to federal estate taxes.

It also applies prior to said date in those estates of descendants dying subsequent to Feb. 26, 1926, which are still in process of settlement and subject to jurisdiction of courts of probate in state and in which inheritance taxes remain unpaid.

New Mexico—To father, mother, husband, wife, lineal descendant, legally adopted child, on amount over exemption, 1%; and an additional tax of 1½% on grantee or donee on conveyances made in contemplation of death or to take effect upon death. To wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, lineal descendant, legally adopted child, brother or sister, on amount over exemption, 5%, and an additional 3% on grantee or donee on conveyances made in contemplation of death or to take effect upon death. To other kindred, strangers to the blood, corporations, volunteer associations or societies, in amount over exemption, 5%, and on additional tax on grantee or donee on conveyances made in contemplation of death or to take effect upon death. The exemptions are $10,000 in the first two classes of heirs, and $500 to the last class. Only one exemption is allowed upon the entire estate, and where passing to different classes of heirs, the exemption is prorated. Gifts of paintings, pictures, books, engravings, etc., for free exhibition within the State, and property passing to the State of subdivision thereof for public purposes, or to persons organized for charitable, etc., purposes if used within the State, entirely exempt.

New York—Resident—Under the new law, in effect Sept. 1, 1930, an exemption of $20,000 is allowed on property inherited by a husband or wife. To a lineal ancestor or descendant, adopted child, stepchild, or lineal descendant of adopted child, or stepchild, or to a brother or sister, or to the wife or widow of son, or to the husband or widower of a daughter, or to any child to whom the decedent for not less than 10 years prior to such transfer stood in the mutually acknowledged relation of a parent; provided however, such relationship began at or before the child's 15th birthday and was continuous for 10 years thereafter, the exemption is $5,000. All net estates not to exceed $2,000 after deduction of the foregoing exemptions, are exempt after March 21, 1932.

The inheritance tax on the net estate, after allowing for the exemptions is 1% on a valuation up to $150,000; 2% up to $200,000; 3% up to $300,000; 4% up to $500,000; 5% up to $700,000; and so on up to 20% of the amount by which the net estate exceeds $10,100,000.

The tax to be paid by the executor, who collects from the heirs, pro rata. Though due to death a discount of 5% is allowed if paid within 6 months.

A 1929 law, effective on Sept. 1, 1930, eliminates all distinction between the sexes and between real and personal property in so far as the descent and distribution of property are involved; abolishes dower and courtesy; prohibits a man or woman from disinheriting the surviving spouse; limits to one-half the amount of the estate (as of the date of testator's death) which may be given to charity; and gives an executor the right to sell real estate unless that right is expressly withheld in the w (does not affect wills made prior to Sept. 1, 1930

After Sept. 1, 1930, executors and trustees we able to compromise and finally pay any transf tax, the final payment of which had been awaitin the happening of some contingent event. Th privilege, of course, applies only to those estat where the contingent tax had not been finally d termined and paid, prior to Sept. 1, 1930, or wi respect to which the contingency shall not ha happened, prior to that date.

In 1931, the Legislature, on the recommend tion of the Decedent Estate Commission, shorten the period for administration and distribution estates from one year to 7 months. It made ce tain other changes in the law of estates.

North Carolina—To husband or wife, lineal iss or lineal ancestors, adopted child, also stepchil Exempt, $10,000 to widow, $5,000 to minor chil $2,000 to others of this class. Rates on excess, 1 up to 12%. To brothers, sisters, aunts and uncl of the decedent, and descendants of brothers ar sisters, but not descendants of aunts and uncle 4% up to 16%. To other inheritors more remo the rates range from 8% to 17%.

North Dakota—Estate Tax—On the net estate t tax is 2% up to $25,000 and rises gradually to 23 of the amount over $1,500,000. All insurance excess of $25,000 is included in gross estate. determining net estate deductions from gross a allowed on account of exemptions to husband wife of the amount received, not exceeding $20,00 and to each lineal ancestor or descendant th amount received, not exceeding $2,000 (if a mino $5,000). Deductions are allowed for devises or be quests to or for the use of any public institution fi exclusively public purposes, or to or for the u of any corporation, institution, society or associ tion whose sole object and purpose is to car on charitable, educational or religious work, al Federal estate taxes paid and not refunded. Stat and Federal income taxes on the income of t decedent to the date of his death.

Ohio—To wife or minor child, $5,000 exemptio on $25,000 or part thereof, over exemptions, 1% thence up to 4%. To father, mother, husban adult child, adopted child or person recognized as an adopted child and made a legal heir under th provisions of a statute of this or any other state country, or the lineal descendants thereof, or lineal descendant of an adopted child, $3,500 e emption; on $25,000 or part thereof, over exem tion, 1%, thence up to 4%. To brother, siste niece, nephew, wife or widow of a son, husba of a daughter of the decedent, or any child whom the decedent, for not less than ten yea prior to the succession stood in the mutual ac nowledged relation of a parent, $500 exemption; $25,000 or part thereof, over exemption, 5%, then up to 8%. To other persons, institutions or co porations not named in above classes, no exem tion; on $25,000 or part thereof, 7%, thence up 10%.

Oklahoma—The value of the estate shall in clude the homestead in excess of a value of $5,0 which shall pass to a surviving spouse or min child, and shall also include excess over $20,0 of the amount receivable directly, in trust, or annuities by all beneficiaries of the proceeds of li insurance by virtue of policies under which the i sured has the right to change the beneficiary e cept as to proceeds of war risk insurance, polic issued pursuant to the World War Veterans A justed Compensation Act and proceeds from pa ment of any Federal gratuity to the veteran of a War in which the United States was engaged. $15,000 personal exemption is granted an esta receivable by father, mother, wife, husband, chil adopted child or any lineal descendant of decede or such adopted child.

As amended in 1947—To the extent of the val of any interest of the decedent in any prope owned by the decedent and any other person joint tenants, tenants in common or tenants by t entirety, including funds or securities deposit with any person, corporation, bank or tru company or held in any safety box kept the beneficiary or joint survivor, except such po of said property or deposit as may be shown to ha originally belonged to such other person and ne to have been acquired by the latter from the d cedent for less than an adequate and full consider tion in money or money's worth; provided that surviving spouse's share in community prope shall not be included in the taxable estate of deceased spouse, but a full accounting pertaini to any properties claimed as community interes shall be submitted to the Oklahoma Tax Comm sion.

The rate of taxes upon the net estate and tra fers shall be at the following rates: 1% to $10,00 thence up to 10%.

In the event the State estate tax shall not equ 80% of the 1926 Federal Estate Tax, then there levied an additional tax equal to the differen

An Act amending sections of Oklahoma Statut 1941, relating to reciprocity with other States a

erritories of the United States in exempting tangible personal property from taxation for tate tax purposes; and declaring an emergency, as passed in April, 1945.

Oregon—To grandfather, grandmother, father, other, husband, wife, child, or stepchild, any eal descendant of deceased; also any person lated to the decedent by a chain of relationship. y step or steps of which are created by legal option, shall, for the purpose of this section, be nsidered as related in the same degree as ough all steps in the relationship were by nat- al blood (exemption $10,000) thereafter $10,000 $25,000, 1%; thence up to 15%. To brother, ter, uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, or lineal de- endant (exemption $1,000), additional tax, ,000 to $3,000, 1%; thence up to 20%. Additional x in all other cases, exemption $500; $500 to 00, 4%, thence up to 25%. Effective on and ter June 8, 1943.

Pennsylvania—Transfer, Inheritance Tax Act of 19, imposing a tax on the clear value of estate ssing to direct and collateral heirs. To father, other, husband, wife, children, lineal descend- ts, legally adopted children, step-children or the fe or widow of a deceased son, or from the other of an illegitimate child, 2% to all others, %; the only exemption allowed is the widow's emption of $500.

In ascertaining the clear value of such estates, e only deductions to be allowed from the gross lues of such estates shall be the debts of the cedent, reasonable and customary funeral ex- nses, bequests or devises in trust, in reasonable mounts, the entire interest or income from which to be perpetually applied to the care and preser- tion of the family burial lot or lots, their en- sures and structures erected thereon, reasonable penses for the erection of monuments or grave nes, grave and lot markers and the expenses the administration of such estates.

Rhode Island—Estates under $10,000 tax exempt ove said sum a general tax of 1% is imposed addition to the rates specified below, with an ditional tax of 2% on such portion as it may necessary to postpone the assessment of taxes posed until the beneficiaries come into posses- n of their inheritance). Tax on legacy or share distribution—To grandparent, parent, adoptive rent, husband, wife, child, son- and daughter- -law, adopted child, mutually acknowledged ild, lineal descendant, $10,000 is exempt. Rates excess are: 1% below $25,000; 2%, $25,000 to 0,000; 3%, $50,000 to $250,000; 4%, $250,000 to 00,000, 5%; $500,000 to $750,000; 6%, $750,000 $1,000,000, then 7% on all over $1,000,000. To pchild, stepparent, brother, sister, whole or half od, nephew, niece, $5,000 is exempt. Rates on ess are: 2% below $25,000 3%, $25,000 to $50,- 0; 4%, $50,000 to $250,000; 5%, $250,000 to $500,- 0; 6%, $500,000 to $750,000; 7%, $750,000 to $1,- 0,000; thence 8% on all over $1,000,000. To others re remote, $1,000 is exempt and rates on excess 5% up to $25,000; 6%, $25,000 to $50,000; 7%, 0,000 to $250,000; 8%, $250,000 to $500,000; 9%, 00,000 to $750,000; 10%, $750,000 to $1,000,000; % above $1,000,000. Bequests to corporations ex- pt by charter or by general laws are exempt un- r inheritance tax law.

An additional tax is imposed on the transfer of estates, conformably with the Federal Estate x credit provision, at classified rates, beginning th 1.04% on estates over $250,000 and ranging 14.92% on estates over $10,000,000.

South Carolina—To husband, wife, minor child, nor grandchild, adult child, adult grandchildren, ther or mother, on amount in excess of exemp- n, up to $20,000, 1%; thence up to 6%. To eal ancestor, lineal descendant (other than ove), brother, sister, uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, e or widow of son, or husband of daughter, on ount in excess of exemption, up to $20,000, 2%; ence up to 7%. To any other beneficiary, double ove rates, viz., 4% to 14%. Exemptions—Hus- d or wife, $10,000; minor child, $7,500; adult ld, father or mother, $5,000; lineal ancestor or scendant, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, grand- ld, etc., $500; any other beneficiary, $200. De- es or bequests for educational, religious or pub- charities in this State, or for city or town for blic purposes, entirely exempt.

South Dakota—Primary rates: To (1) Wife or eal issue and adopted or mutually acknowl- ged child; $10,000 exemptions, then tax from 1% 4% for over $100,000; (2) husband, lineal an- tors, husband $10,000, others $3,000 exemptions, en tax from 2% to 8%; (3) brothers, sisters and scendants of either; wife or widow of a son or sband of a daughter; $500 exemptions, then tax m 3% to 12% for over $100,000; (4) brother or ter of father or mother, or descendant of ther or sister of father or mother of descendant; 0 exemptions, then tax from 4% to 16%; (5) sons in other degrees of collateral consangui- strangers in blood and bodies politic or cor- ate; $100 exemptions, then tax from 5% to 20%. ll property transferred to public corporations hin the state for strictly county, town or munici- pal purposes, is exempt. All property transferred to South Dakota charitable, educational or religious institutions is exempt. Transfers to fraternal or benevolent institutions are taxable.

Tennessee—To husband, wife, son, daughter, lineal ancestor or lineal descendant, legally adopted child and lineal descendant of such adopted child, from $10,000 to $25,000, 1%, thence up to 7%. (A maximum single exemption of $10,000 against that portion of the net estate distributable to one or more of the beneficiaries of this class is allowed.) To any other relative, person, association or corporation, from $1,000 to $50,000, 5%, thence up to 15%. (A Maximum single exemption of $1,000 against that portion of estate distributable to one or more beneficiaries of this class is allowed, provided no exemption is allowed against the estate of a non-resident decedent and no exemption or deduction shall be made on account of dower or courtesy.) In the case of estates of non-residents, the exemption shall be apportioned in the ratio that the value of the property included in the gross estate, to-wit, property, the transfer of which is subject to the tax imposed hereby, bears to the value of all the property that would have been included in the gross estate if the decedent had been a resident of this State; provided that, in any event, such proportionate part of the exemption shall not be less than is permitted by the Constitution of the United States.

Texas—To husband or wife direct, or any direct lineal descendant of husband, or any direct lineal descendant of husband or wife, or any direct lineal descendant or ascendant of the decedent, or to any adopted child of decedent or to husband of daughter, or wife of son, an exemption of $25,000, and a graduated tax of 1% to 6%. If to religious, educational or charitable organizations in State, bequest to be used within State, all is exempt. If to a governmental unit, National or State, it is the same as to husband or wife, provided any bequest to the U. S. be spent in the State of Texas. To brother or sister of decedent or lineal descendant of such, in excess of $10,000, tax from 3% to 10%. To uncle or aunt of decedent or descendant of such, in excess of $1,000, tax from 4% to 15%. To any other person or organization tax of from 5% to 20%, beginning at $500. Bequests to persons not related to the deceased are subject to the tax even if the bequest is to be used in the State (1931 Amendment). The Legislature in 1933 passed an act effective August 31, 1933, taxing estates to the extent of 80% of the Federal Estate Tax (1926 Federal Revenue Act) which are exempt on account of the net estate not exceeding in amount the total exemptions allowed. This new statute also provides for an additional tax on estates previously taxed in an amount equal to the difference between the sum of such taxes due or paid the State and 80% of the total sum of the Federal Estate Tax.

Utah—A tax equal to the sum of the following percentages of the market value of the net estate shall be imposed upon the transfer of the net estate of every decedent, whether a resident or nonresident of the state:

(1) 3% of amount by which net estate exceeds $10,000 and not to exceed $25,000, except where property not exceeding in value the sum of $40,000 goes to husband, wife and/or children of deceased or any or all of them by descent, devise, bequest or transfer directly or through a trustee, then in such case the exemptions shall be the amount so going not to exceed $40,000;

(2) 5% of amount by which net estate exceeds $25,000 and does not exceed $75,000 except where property not exceeding in value the sum of $40,000 goes to the husband, wife and/or children of deceased or any or all of them by descent, devise, bequest or transfer directly or through a trustee, then in such case the exemptions shall be the amount so going not to exceed $40,000, but on the excess of $40,000 the rate shall be as herein provided: 8% of the amount by which net estate exceeds $75,000 and does not exceed $125,000, 10% of amount by which net estate exceeds $125,000; provided, at the discretion of the Tax Commission, the taxpayer may choose to pay in kind on an estate or any portion thereof which is not liquid.

Vermont—To husband, wife, child, father, mother or grandchild, wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter, child adopted during minority, child of a stepchild or of such adopted child, or other lineal descendant, no tax unless legacy or share exceeds $10,000; between $10,000 and $25,000, 1%; thence up to 5%. To all others 5% of the value in money of such legacy or distribution share. Exemptions: a bishop in his ecclesiastical capacity for religious uses, or a city, town or other municipal corporation for public, charitable, educational or cemetery purposes, or a charitable or religious society or institution that shall receive in trust or otherwise a legacy or distributive share consisting of or arising from real estate or personal, or any interest therein, owned by such decedent at the date of his death.

Virginia—The State inheritance tax law was amended in 1926 to correspond to the rates in the

Federal Revenue Act of 1926, by providing that the minimum inheritance tax imposed shall, in no case be less than 80% of the tax imposed by the act of Congress.

The rates of inheritance tax to father, mother, grandfathers, grandmothers, husband, wife, children by blood or by legal adoption, grandchildren, and all other lineal ancestors and lineal descendants of the decedent (exemption, $5,000) is 1% on up to $50,000 of the devise, and rises to 5% on the excess over $1,000,000. Brothers, sisters, nephews, nieces of the whole or half blood of decedent, get $2,000 exemption and the rates vary from 2% to 10%. Other beneficiaries get $1,000 exemption each, and the rates vary from 5% to 15%.

Washington—This is a community-property state, and hence one-half of the estate, after debts and expenses are paid, is set over to the surviving spouse without tax. There is also a class exemption of $5,000 in the net value of an estate passing to grandfather, grandmother, father, mother, husband, wife, child, or step-child, adopted child, or a lineal descendant of any adopted child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, or lineal descendant of decedent, plus an additional exemption of $5,000 for surviving spouse and $5,000 for each living child born prior to death of decedent, stepchild or adopted child. The rate of tax from 1% to 10%; $1,000 class exemption in an estate passing to any brother or sister of decedent. Rate from 3% to 20%; all others without exemption, with rate from 10% to 25%. Estate passing to certain charitable and religious organizations are exempt.

West Virginia—The tax rates on amounts not exceeding $50,000 to each beneficiary, wife, husband, child, stepchild, descendants of child, father or mother of decedent, 3%; to brother or sister including those of half blood, 4%; to those further removed in relationship from decedent than brother or sister, 7%; to those of no blood relationship, stranger, institutions, corporate or otherwise, 10% of net market value of property received. The tax rates range from 3% to 30%, according to the degree of relationship and the size of inheritance. Exemptions—Property transferred to State, County, school district or municipality thereof for public purposes; property transferred in trust for use solely for educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes if used exclusively within the State. Under the law as amended a widow or widower (effective June 7, 1945) receives a flat $15,000 exemption; a child, step-child, father or mother each receives $5,000 exemption, descendants of any child together receive a flat $5,000 exemption. Exemptions are individual and no beneficiary may claim any benefit of the exemption of another.

Wisconsin—Tax of 2% to husband, wife, lineal descendants, lineal ancestors, adopted child, and lineal issue thereof; to brothers, sisters and their descendants, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter. To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 6%. To all others, 8%. When the estate is above $25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, 2 times on excess; $50,000 to $100,000, 3 times on excess; $100,000 to $500,000, 4 times on excess; above $500,000, 5 times on excess. But no such tax, however, shall exceed 15% of the property transferred to any beneficiary. Moreover, the figures as to multiplication of tax refer to each separate beneficiary and not to the estate as a whole. Under an Emergency Relief Act, applicable from March 27, 1935, to July 1, 1937, a tax was imposed equal to 25% of the excess of $100 of the normal inheritance tax on each transfer. This Relief Tax was extended to July 1, 1939, but was amended by the special session of the legislature for 1937, which amendment became effective as to the estates of all decedents who may die on or after Oct. 21, 1937, and prior to July 1, 1941. This amendment eliminated the $100 and changed the rate from 25% to 30%. The emergency tax, now 30% of the normal tax, has been extended to July 1, 1949. Exemptions—$5,000 to husband, $15,000 to widow, $2,000 to brothers, sisters and descendants, husband of daughter, wife or widow of son, lineal descendants or ancestors, and lesser amounts to other relatives, down to $100 exemptions to strangers in blood.

Wyoming—Husband, wife, parent, child, adopted child or adopted parent, brother or sister—exempt, $10,000; over exemption 2%; grandparents, grandchild, half-brother, half-sister, exemption $5,000; over exemptions, 4%. All other excepting charitable, etc.—no exemptions, 6%. Gifts for state, municipal, charitable, educational or religious purposes or to any institution for use in the preservation of wild fowls or game or proceeds of insurance policies payable to named beneficiaries other than insured's estate, entirely exempt.

Trade-Mark Law

Source: United States Patent Office

Trade-marks may be protected in the United States in one of the following four ways: (1) The owner may rely on common law protection regardless of any registration of his mark either under the various state laws or under the Federal law. Common law rights are acquired by priority of adoption and use of a mark and will be protected against infringement and unfair competition even in the absence of registration. (2) In addition to relying on common law protection, the owner of a trade-mark may seek registration in the so-called "principal register" of the Federal Trade-Mark Act of July 5, 1946 (hereinafter referred to as the "Lanham Act") which became effective on July 5, 1947. The text of this Act and the Rules and Regulations of the Patent Office with regard thereto may be obtained from the Government Printing Office or the Patent Office. Under this recently enacted law, numerous important benefits will be secured which are not available to trade-marks not registered under this Act. Under the Lanham Act, a mark registered on the principal register may, after five years of continuous use, become "incontestable" (subject to certain limitations and exceptions) thereby establishing the registrant's exclusive right and title to the mark conclusively. Furthermore, such registration constitutes "constructive notice," so that no one may in good faith acquire a right to the same or a similar mark subsequent to the date of registration.

In order to be registrable on the principal register of the Lanham Act, the following requirements must be met: (a) The mark must be used "in commerce," that is, commerce within the control of Congress. Marks used on a purely local basis may be protected under state laws but do not come within the scope of Federal legislation. (b) The mark must be in actual use at the time of application, either on merchandise or on displays associated with merchandise. Use in advertising alone is not sufficient. (c) The mark must not come within certain enumerated statutory prohibitions. It must not contain immoral or scandalous matter, it must not be primarily merely geographical or primarily merely a surname, and it must not be descriptive or misdescriptive of the goods of the applicant. The name or portrait of a living individual is registrable only with such person's written consent. Special legislation prohibits registration of the Red Cross, the White Cross, the Boy Scouts and other emblems; national insignia also cannot be registered.

The new Act in one of its most important provisions (2(f)) makes registrable on the principals register even geographical or descriptive words or surnames provided they have acquired distinctiveness or a so-called "secondary meaning." The new law also for the first time provides for registration of so-called "service marks," i.e., marks used by dry cleaners, railroads, insurance companies, etc., to indicate their services rather than merchandise made by them. So-called "certification marks" and "collective marks" are also registrable under the new Act.

(3) If registration on the principal register of the Lanham Act is not available, registration may be secured on the "supplemental register" which is a continuation of a register first created by an Act of 1920. Registration on this register is intended to serve as a basis for registration abroad and has little domestic value. Under the new Act labels, packages and configurations of goods may be registered on the supplemental register. (Commercial labels and advertisements are copyrightable as such at the Library of Congress.) (4) In addition to Federal registration laws, there exist trade-mark registration statutes in almost all of the forty-eight states. These laws cover a wider variety of business devices and usually provide for criminal remedies for willful infringement. Many of these state laws permit registration of marks before they are actually in use, while Federal registration may not be applied for before the mark is used in commerce.

The United States is a member to two International Conventions: The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property as last revised in London in 1934 and the Washington Pan-American Convention of 1929. Under these two Conventions, the contracting countries committed themselves to grant broad protection against unfair competition and trade-mark infringement to their respective citizens and residents. The Lanham Trade-Mark Act of 1946 carries out these commitments and greatly enlarges the protection of trade-marks and trade names in the international sphere.

The United States Immigration Law

Source: The Federal Statutes, Regulations prescribed thereunder, and Executive Orders

President Roosevelt on June 3, 1941, signed an ecutive order in connection with the Passport t of May 22, 1918. The order provides that nimmigrants must present unexpired passports official documents in the nature of passports ued by the governments of the countries to ich they owe allegiance or other travel docu- nts showing their origin and identity as pre- ibed in regulations issued by the Secretary of te, and valid passport or other nonimmigrant as.

mmigrants must present unexpired passports, or icial documents in the nature of passports, issued the governments of the countries to which they e allegiance, or other travel documents showing eir origin and identity, prescribed in regulations ued by the Secretary of State, and valid immi- ation visas granted by the consular officers of the ited States in accordance with the requirements the Immigration Act of 1924 and the regulations ued thereunder.

The Secretary of State is authorized to define es of emergency in which the passport and a requirements may be waived for both immi- nt and nonimmigrant aliens.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The general provisions of the Federal immigra- n laws, applicable to documents and quotas, are, brief, as follows:

Applications for visas are made to American nsuls abroad. The consuls must reject applica- ns presented by aliens who, because of moral, ntal, physical, or other unfitness are within the sses excluded from the United States under the migration laws.

t is the duty of United States consular officers each foreign country to see that the quota is exceeded. The Consular service is under the partment of State.

y the President's Proclamations of April 28, 8, February 8, 1944, September 28, 1945, and y 4, 1946, issued under the Immigration Act of 4, as amended, quotas were fixed that specify the mber of aliens who may enter the United States m each of the foreign countries. These quotas mit 153,929 immigrants to enter the United tes yearly.

The quota does not apply to Canada, Mexico, or dependent countries of Central and South erica. Natives of those countries can come hout quota restriction.

f an alien obtains a quota immigration visa d later changes his mind about emigrating, his ce cannot be taken by another.

Members of races ineligible to citizenship are luded from entering the United States as im- grants, unless they come as returning lawful idents, ministers, or professors (including the ves and children under 18 years of age of minis- s and professors). Students are also admitted immigrants, but only for limited periods. The ial restrictions are not applicable to nonimmi- nts who seek to come to the United States for temporary purpose, and they may be permitted enter under certain conditions.

Possession of the required documents is not a arantee that the holder will be allowed to enter United States. The question of admissibility not finally be determined until the alien actu- applies for admission at a port of entry to the ited States and is inspected by officers of the ited States Immigration and Naturalization vice. That organization is in the Department Justice.

IMMIGRANTS AND NONIMMIGRANTS

Aliens entering the United States are divided o three classes, quota immigrants, nonquota migrants, and nonimmigrants. Only quota im- grants are subject to the quota restrictions.

A nonquota immigrant is:

(a) An immigrant who is the unmarried child er 21 years of age, or the wife, of a citizen, or husband of a citizen of the United States by arriage occurring prior to Jan. 1, 1948.

(b) An immigrant who was born in Canada, wfoundland, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican public, Canal Zone, or an independent country Central or South America, and his wife, and unmarried children under 18 years of age, if ompanying or following to join him.

The nonquota status described in paragraph or paragraph (b) next above, is not applicable an alien who is ineligible to citizenship, nor to sons of a race indigenous to India, nor to nese persons who are not Chinese wives of erican citizens.

(c) An immigrant previously lawfully admitted the United States, who is returning from a porary visit abroad.

(d) An immigrant who continuously for at least years immediately preceding the time of his application for admission to the United States has been, and who seeks to enter the United States for the purpose of, carrying on the vocation of minister of any religious denomination or professor in any college, academy, seminary, or university, and his wife and unmarried children under 18 years of age, accompanying or following to join him;

(e) A woman who was a citizen of the United States and lost her citizenship by reason of her marriage to an alien, or the loss of United States citizenship by her husband, or by marriage to an alien and residence in a foreign country, and who has acquired no other nationality by affirmative act other than by such marriage;

(f) An immigrant who is a bona fide student within the meaning of Sec. 4(e) of the Immigration Act of 1924, at least 15 years of age, and who seeks to enter the United States solely for the purpose of study;

(g) An immigrant, who was a citizen of the United States and also a national of a foreign state, who lost his citizenship of the United States under section 401(c) of the Nationality Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1169; 8 U. S. C. 801(c)) and who claims that he is entering the United States for the purpose of reacquiring his citizenship.

(h) Any citizen of the Philippines who actually resided in the United States for a continuous period of 3 years during the period of forty-two months ending Nov. 30, 1941, if entering the United States during the period from July 4, 1946, to July 3, 1951, both dates inclusive, for the purpose of resuming residence in the United States; and his wife, if a citizen of the Philippines or eligible to United States citizenship, and his unmarried children under 18 years of age, if such wife or children are accompanying or following to join him during such period.

(Paragraphs (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) apply to an immigrant regardless of his race.)

A nonimmigrant is:

(1) An accredited official of a foreign government recognized by the Government of the United States, his family, attendants, servants, and employees;

(2) An alien visiting the United States temporarily as a tourist or temporarily for business or pleasure;

(3) An alien in continuous transit through the United States;

(4) An alien lawfully admitted to the United States who later goes in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory.

(5) A bona fide alien seaman serving as such on a vessel arriving at a port of the United States and seeking to enter temporarily the United States solely in the pursuit of his calling as a seaman;

(6) An alien entitled to enter the United States solely to carry on trade between the United States and the foreign state of which he is a national under and in pursuance of the provisions of a treaty of commerce and navigation, and his wife, and his unmarried children under twenty-one years of age, if accompanying or following to join him; and

(7) A representative of a foreign government in or to an international organization entitled to enjoy privileges, exemptions and immunities as an international organization under the International Organizations Immunities Act, or an alien officer or employee of such an international organization, and the family, attendants, servants and employees of such a representative, officer, or employee.

A quota immigrant is any other than a nonquota immigrant or a non-immigrant.

EXCLUDED CLASSES

The following are among the classes of aliens excluded from admission into the United States:

(1) All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons; persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority; persons with chronic alcoholism; paupers; professional beggars, vagrants, persons likely to become a public charge, persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or dangerous, contagious disease; persons who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally defective or physically defective to an extent affecting ability to earn a living; persons who have departed from the jurisdiction of the United States for the purpose of evading or avoiding training or service in the armed forces of the United States during time of war or during a period declared by the President to be a period of national emergency; persons who have been convicted of or admit the commission of offenses involving moral turpitude; polygamists.

(2) Anarchists; aliens who the Attorney General knows or has reason to believe seek to enter the

United States for the purpose of engaging in activities which will endanger the public safety of the United States; aliens who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, or who advocate the assassination of public officials, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; prostitutes, or persons coming for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose.

Applying for Re-admission

(3) Contract laborers who have been induced, assisted, encouraged, or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises or employment, skilled or unskilled; persons who have been excluded from admission and deported in pursuance of law, and who may again seek admission within one year from the date of such deportation, unless prior to their re-embarkation at a foreign port or their attempt to be admitted from foreign contiguous territory the Attorney General shall have consented to their reapplying for admission.

Persons whose ticket or passage is paid for with the mony of another, unless such persons do not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government; stowaways, except that any such stowaway, if otherwise admissible, may be admitted in the discretion of the Attorney General; all children under sixteen years of age unaccompanied by or not coming to one or both of their parents, except that any such children may be admitted if they are not likely to become a public charge and are otherwise eligible.

(4) With certain exceptions (see "GENERAL PROVISIONS"), Asiatics, Pacific Islanders and other aliens ineligible to United States citizenship. Included in such ineligible classes, regardless of race, are certain deserters from the armed forces of the United States, and certain nationals of neutral countries who applied for relief from liability for training and service under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. (Persons of a race indigenous to the Philippine Islands or India and Chinese persons are not racially ineligible to citizenship.)

(5) Aliens who have been arrested and deported in pursuance of law, as distinguished from persons excluded and deported, regardless of when such deportation occurred. They cannot land even as seamen, except to go to a hospital. Such aliens, however, may be given permission by the Attorney General to reapply for admission after they have remained out of the United States for at least one year from the date of deportation.

(6) Persons who previously resided in the United States and fell into distress or needed public a and who were removed from the United States to foreign country at the expense of the Feder Government after May 13, 1937. Such aliens, how ever, may be admitted if their readmission h been approved by the Secretary of State and A torney General.

(7) All aliens over 16 years of age who canno read the English language or some other langua or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish, with t following exceptions:

(a) Persons who are physically incapable reading.

(b) Any admissible alien or any alien heretofo or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of t United States may bring in or send for his fathe or grandfather, over 55 years of age, his wife mother, his grandmother, or his unmarried widowed daughter, who, if otherwise admissibl may be admitted whether such relative can rea or not.

Asylum for Persecuted

(c) Persons seeking admission to avoid religio persecution in the country of their last permane residence.

(d) Persons previously residing here who we lawfully admitted, resided continuously herein f 5 years, and return hereto, within 6 months fro the date of their departure.

(e) Persons in transit through the United State

(f) Persons lawfully admitted and who later in transit through foreign contiguous territo (the period an alien may remain in foreign co tiguous territory while in transit under this ex emption shall be limited to 60 days; an alien ma leave and enter at the same port and still be transit within the meaning hereof).

(g) Exhibitors and employees of fairs and ex positions authorized by Congress.

(h) Persons whose legal domicile or bona fi residence was in Canada, Newfoundland, Cub or Mexico for at least one year immediately pre ceding entry and who enter the United States tem porarily for business or pleasure for a period n exceeding one year.

Skilled labor, if otherwise admissible, may b imported if labor of like kind unemployed canno be found in this country.

The provisions of law applicable to contra labor shall not be held to exclude professiona actors, artists, lecturers, singers, nurses, ministers professors, persons belonging to any recognize learned profession, or domestic servants.

Violations of an immoral-women clause a punishable, on conviction, by imprisonment up ten years and a fine up to $5,000. Violations of contract-labor clause are punishable, on conviction by $1,000 fine in each case and (or) imprisonmen up to two years. Violations of an Anarchist clau are punishable by imprisonment up to five year

Passport Regulations

Source: United States Department of State

A person applying for a passport, or for the renewal or amendment of a passport, should name the countries he intends to visit and the object of his visit to each country. Passports may be issued in foreign countries by American consular officers and in an outlying possession of the United States by the chief executive.

As provided by reciprocal agreements, nonimmigrant visa fees have been waived as between the United States and Argentina, the Bahama Islands, Barbados, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Bermuda, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iran (Persia), Italy, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Newfoundland, Norway, Panama, Peru, Siam, Sweden, and Switzerland.

A person who is entitled to receive a passport, if within the United States, must submit a written application made before a clerk of the Federal court or a State court authorized to naturalize aliens, or before a passport agent.

(a) Photographs—The application must be accompanied by duplicate photographs not more than 3 by 3 inches and not less than 2½ by 2½ inches in size, unmounted, printed on thin paper on a light background, showing the full front view of the features of the applicant, and taken within six months of the date they are submitted. Snapshot, newspaper, magazine or full-length photographs will not be accepted.

(b) Witness—The application must be supported by an affidavit of at least one credible witness, who has known the applicant at least two years. In cases of persons who have not previously obtained passports, the applicant or the witness must be known to the clerk of court or passport agent, or must be able to establish identity by documentary evidence, otherwise the applicant must be required to obtain as a witness an American citizen having his place of business within the jurisdiction of th court or the passport agency.

The witness, in signing the application, shou state the nature of his profession or business an his professional or business address.

Native-Born Americans

A person born in the United States in a pla where official records of birth were kept at th time of his birth must submit with the applicatio a birth certificate under the seal of the offici custodian of birth records. A certificate must sho the date and place of birth and that the recor was made at the time of birth or shortly thereafte If a birth certificate is not obtainable, that fa should be shown, and the application should b supported by a baptismal certificate or a certifie copy of the record of baptism under the seal of th church in which the applicant was baptized, giv ing the date and place of birth, the date of bap tism, and the date on which the record of baptis was made. A baptismal certificate must show tha the baptism occurred within a short time aft the date of birth. If birth and baptismal cer tificates are not obtainable, an affidavit of th parent or of the physician, nurse, or midwife wh attended the birth, or the affidavit of a reputabl person having sufficient knowledge to be able t testify as to the place and date of the applicant birth may be accepted.

In the case of a person born abroad prior to noo E.S.T. May 24, 1934, whose father was at the tim a citizen and had previously resided here before the birth of his child, his application should b accompanied by evidence of his father's America citizenship.

Persons born abroad after May 24, 1934, and prio to Jan. 13, 1941, of an American mother or father who had previously resided here may submit evi dence of the citizenship of either of their parents A child born abroad after Jan. 13, 1941 of parent one of whom is a citizen of the United States an the other of whom is an alien must show that hi

merican parent has had ten years' residence in
e United States or one of its outlying possessions,
least five of which were after attaining the age
16 years. Such child, whether born between May
1934 and Jan. 13, 1941, or on and after the
ter date, must reside in the United States or its
lying possessions for a period or periods total-
five years between the ages of 13 and 21 years.

Naturalized Citizens

naturalized citizen must transmit his certificate
naturalization, with his application. It will be
urned to him after inspection. He must state in
application when he emigrated, where he has
ed since his arrival, when and before what
rt he was naturalized, and that he is the iden-
al person described in the certificate.
woman applicant should state whether she
ever been married. A married woman should
her own given name with the family name
her husband.
a person who is a national of the United States,
not a citizen thereof, must state that he owes
egiance to the United States and that he does not
nowledge allegiance to any other government,
must submit evidence in support of his claim.
nder the Act of May 16, 1932, passports are
id for two years from date of issue unless limited
to a shorter period, but may be renewed for a period of two years upon payment of a fee of $5.

Passports will be issued by consuls abroad to the classes of persons mentioned below:

(a) To native citizens, to whom departmental passports have been issued or who have been included in departmental passports subsequent to Jan 3, 1918, and to native citizens who are identified by service passports.

(b) To native and naturalized citizens, whose registration at a consulate is valid at the time when the application for a passport is filed.

(c) To citizens not included in the classes named above, in certain emergency cases.

There are certain instances, such as those mentioned below, in which consuls are not allowed to issue passports, unless specifically authorized by the Department of State:

(d) Persons who claim American citizenship, but who have never established their claims or whose claims are open to doubt. This class will include, among others:

1. Those persons who claim citizenship by birth in the U. S. and who adduce evidence in proof of their claims, which requires verification.

2. Those who claim citizenship by birth but who possess dual nationality and whose claims are of doubtful validity.

Law Defining United States Nationals and Citizens

Source: United States Department of Justice

nder the Act approved Oct. 14, 1940, effec-
e January 13, 1941, as amended, the following
sons are considered nationals and citizens of the
ited States.

ec. 201. The following shall be nationals and
zens of the United States at birth:

a) A person born in the United States and sub-
to the jurisdiction thereof:

b) A person born in the United States to a
mber of an Indian, Eskimo, Aleutian, or other
riginal tribe: Provided, That the granting of
zenship under this subsection shall not in any
ner impair or otherwise affect the right of such
son to tribal or other property;

c) A person born outside of the United States
l its outlying possessions of parents both of
om are citizens of the United States and one of
om has resided in the United States or one of
outlying possessions, prior to the birth of such
son:

d) A person born outside of the United States
l its outlying possessions of parents one of whom
citizen of the United States who resided in the
ited States or one of its outlying possessions
or to the birth of such person, and the other of
om is a national, but not a citizen of the United
tes:

e) A person born in an outlying possession of
United States of parents one of whom is a
zen of the United States who resided in the
ited States or one of its outlying possessions
or to the birth of such person:

f) A child of unknown parentage found in the
ted States, until shown not to have been born
the United States:

g) A person born outside the United States and
outlying possessions of parents one of whom is
citizen of the United States who, prior to the
h of such person, has had ten years' residence
the United States or one of its outlying posses-
s, at least five of which were after attaining
age of sixteen years, the other being an alien:
vided, That, in order to retain such citizenship,
child must reside in the United States or its
ying possessions for a period or periods totaling
years between the ages of thirteen and twenty-
years: Provided further, That, if the child has
taken up a residence in the United States or
outlying possessions by the time he reaches the
of sixteen years, or if he resides abroad for
h a time that it becomes impossible for him to
plete the five years' residence in the United
es or its outlying possessions before reaching
age of twenty-one years, his American citizen-
shall thereupon cease.

Citizen Born Abroad

he preceding provisos shall not apply to a child
abroad whose American parent is at the time
he child's birth residing abroad solely or prin-
lly in the employment of the Government of
United States or a bona fide American, educa-
al, scientific, philanthropic, religious, commer-
or financial organization, having its principal
e or place of business in the United States, or
international agency of an official character in
h the United States participates, for which he
ives a substantial compensation:

h) The foregoing provisions of subsection (g)
erning retention of citizenship shall apply to
child born abroad subsequent to May 24, 1934.

i) A person born outside the United States and
outlying possessions of parents one of whom is
citizen of the United States who has served or
ll serve honorably in the armed forces of the United States after December 7, 1941, and before the date of the termination of hostilities in the present war as proclaimed by the President or determined by a joint resolution by the Congress and who, prior to the birth of such person, has had 10 years' residence in the United States or one of its outlying possessions, at least five of which were after attaining the age of 12 years, the other being an alien: Provided, That in order to retain such citizenship, the child must reside in the United States or its outlying possessions for a period or periods totaling 5 years between the ages of 13 and 21 years: Provided further, That, if the child has not taken up a residence in the United States or its outlying possessions by the time he reaches the age of 16 years, or if he resides abroad for such a time that it becomes impossible for him to complete the 5 years' residence in the United States or its outlying possessions before reaching the age of 21 years, his American citizenship shall thereupon cease.

Puerto Rico and Panama

Sec. 202. All persons born in Puerto Rico on or after April 11, 1899, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, residing on the effective date of this Act in Puerto Rico or other territory over which the United States exercises rights of sovereignty and not citizens of the United States under any other Act, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States.

Sec. 203. (a) Any person born in the Canal Zone on or after February 26, 1904, and whether before or after the effective date of this Act, whose father or mother or both at the time of the birth of such person was or is a citizen of the United States, is declared to be a citizen of the United States.

(b) Any person born in the Republic of Panama on or after February 26, 1904, and whether before or after the effective date of this Act, whose father or mother or both at the time of the birth of such person was or is a citizen of the United States employed by the Government of the United States or by the Panama Railroad Company, is declared to be a citizen of the United States.

Sec. 204. Unless otherwise provided in Section 201, the following shall be nationals, but not citizens, of the United States at birth:

(a) A person born in an outlying possession of the United States of parents one of whom is a national, but not a citizen, of the United States;

(b) A person born outside the United States and its outlying possessions of parents both of whom are nationals, but not citizens, of the United States, and have resided in the United States or one of its outlying possessions prior to the birth of such person;

(c) A child of unknown parentage found in an outlying possession of the United States, until shown not to have been born in such outlying possession.

Sec. 205. The provisions of Section 201, subsections (c), (d), (e), and (g), and section 204, subsections (a) and (b), hereof apply, as of the date of birth, to a child born out of wedlock, provided the paternity is established during minority, by legitimation, or adjudication of a competent court.

In the absence of such legitimation or adjudication, the child, whether born before or after the effective date of this Act, if the mother had the nationality of the United States at the time of the child's birth, and had previously resided in the United States or one of its outlying possessions, shall be held to have acquired at birth her nationality status.

Copyright Law of the United States

Source: U S. Copyright Office

The copyright law provides that the application for registration of any work "shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs":

(a) Books including composite and cyclopaedic works, directories, gazetteers and other compilations; **(b)** periodicals, including newspapers; **(c)** lectures, sermons, addresses, prepared for oral delivery; **(d)** dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions; **(e)** musical compositions; **(f)** maps; **(g)** works of art, models or designs for works of art; **(h)** reproductions of a work of art; **(i)** drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character; **(j)** photographs; **(k)** prints and pictorial illustrations including prints or labels used for articles of merchandise; **(l)** motion picture photoplays; **(m)** motion pictures other than photoplays.

Works reproduced in copies for sale or public distribution. 1. Publish the work with the copyright notice. The notice may be in the form "Copyright, 19.... (year date of publication), by .....(name of copyright proprietor)," or in the case of works specified above (f) to (k) the notice may consist of the letter C inclosed in a circle © accompanied by the initials, monogram, mark or symbol of the proprietor—provided that his name shall appear on some accessible part of the copies. 2. Promptly after publication send to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., two copies (or if the work is by a foreign citizen and is first published in a foreign country, one copy only) of the best edition of the work, with an application for registration and $4 registration fee.

Books by American authors, or permanent residents of the United States. The copies deposited must be accompanied by an affidavit, under the official seal of an officer authorized to administer oaths, stating that the typesetting, printing and binding of the book have been performed within the United States. Affidavit and application forms will be supplied by the Copyright Office on request.

Works published outside of the United States. Public Law 84, effective as of June 3, 1949, contains the following provisions: 1. It offers an alternative to the requirement of the deposit of one copy of the work, an application for registration and a $4 fee. The alternative is the deposit of two copies of the book, musical composition or other work, an application and a catalog card, but no fee. Regulations relating to the catalog card will be issued. The alternative can be availed of only if the required items reach the Copyright Office in acceptable form within 6 months after first publication. 2. It extends the period for ad interim registration of a book or periodical in the English language from 60 days to 6 months after first publication abroad. It extends the period for the manufacture of such a book or periodical in the United States from 4 months after registration to 5 years after first publication abroad. 3. It permits the importation into the United States of 1500 copies, in one or more shipments, of a book or periodical of foreign origin in the English language during the 5 years after first publication abroad. This privilege applies only to works that have already been registered under the new law for ad interim copyright within six months of publication and is in addition to the copies allowed to be imported by other provisions of the copyright law. The Copyright Office is working on regulations to facilitate such importations. Books or periodicals so imported must bear a valid United States copyright notice.

Works not reproduced in copies for sale. Copyright may also be had of certain classes of works (see a, b, c, below) of which copies are not reproduced for sale, by filing in the Copyright Office an application for registration, with the statutory fee of $4, sending therewith: (a) In the case of lectures or other oral addresses or of dramatic or musical compositions, one complete copy of the work: (b) In the case of photographs not intended for general circulation, one photographic print. (c) In the case of works of art (paintings, drawings, sculptures), or of drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character, one photograph or other identifying reproduction of the work.

Fees—The Register of Copyrights shall receive and the persons to whom the services designated are rendered shall pay, the following fees:

For the registration of a claim to copyright in any work, except a print or label used for articles of merchandise, $4; for the registration of a claim to copyright in a print or label used for articles of merchandise, $6; which fees shall include a certificate of registration under seal for each work registered: Provided, That only one registration fee shall be required in the case of several volumes of the same book published and deposited at the same time.

For recording the renewal of copyright and issuance of certificate therefor, $2.

For every additional certificate of registration, $1.

For certifying a copy of an application for registration of copyright, and for all other certifications, $2.

For recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney, or other paper not exceeding six pages, $3; for each additional page or less, 50 cents; for each title over one in the paper recorded, 50 cents additional.

For recording a notice of use, $2, for each notice of not more than five titles; and 50 cents for each additional title.

For any requested search of Copyright Office records, or works deposited, or services rendered in connection therewith, $3 for each hour of time consumed."

Copyright notices in books must be placed on the title page or on the page immediately following.

The original term of copyright under existing U. S. law runs for 28 years. Within one year prior to the expiration of the original term, the author or his widow or children, executor or the next of kin, may secure a renewal for a further term of 28 years. In case of composite works, posthumous works or works made for hire, the proprietor may secure the renewal.

Copyright in the United States may be secured for works of authors of the foreign countries with which copyright relations have been established, on compliance with the American copyright law.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

F.B.I.—Federal Bureau of Investigation. J. Edgar Hoover, director. Address, F.B.I., Ninth and Pennsylvania Avenues, N.W., Washington 25, D. C.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation was created (1908) upon an order of the then Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte. Special Agents of this Bureau are charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States, collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest, and performing other duties imposed upon them by law.

Agents of the F.B.I. are college trained. To enter this service a man must be a graduate of an accredited law school, or he must be a graduate of an accredited accounting school. Agents get thirteen weeks of preliminary training at the F.B.I. training base located at Quantico, Va. During this time they must learn to shoot all of the various firearms used by the F.B.I. and become adept in handling them. They must learn the various Federal violations over which the F.B.I. has jurisdiction. They must study the techniques and mechanics of arrest and the search of crime scenes for evidence. To apply for the position of Special Agent in the F.B.I. a man must be at least 25 years old but must not have reached his 41st birthday.

When J. Edgar Hoover took office in 1924 there was no centralized fingerprint collection in the United States. One of his first moves was a bring together the collection housed at Fort Leavenworth by the Federal Government and the fingerprints being maintained by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Washington, D. C. Starting with a nucleus of 810,188 fingerprints this file had grown in ten years to more than 5,000,000 prints. During the next five-year period (by 1939) the file had grown to 10,000,000 prints. As of June 1, 1949, 111,838,490 fingerprint cards were on file in the F.B.I. Identification Division.

On June 11, 1930, Congress passed an Act authorizing the F.B.I. to collect criminal statistics from police agencies throughout the country and to compile and publish such statistics in the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin.

The Laboratory of the F.B.I. was established in 1932 and for a while only one man was designated to carry out the scientific studies of evidence in criminal cases. The scientists and technicians of the F.B.I. Laboratory examine evidence involved in all types of criminal cases handled by the F.B.I. and other Federal law enforcement agencies. A great deal of work also is done for local, county and state law enforcement agencies.

In July, 1935, there was established in the Federal Bureau of Investigation the F.B.I. National Academy. Since that time selected police officers from every state in the Union and many foreign countries have attended this school.

Wills

Source: General Provisions of the Laws on the Subject

A Will or Testament is a final disposition of a erson's property, to take effect after his death.

A codicil is an addition or alteration in such dis- osition.

A will, or codicil, may be signed any day, includ- ng Sundays and legal holidays.

All persons are competent to make a will except iots, persons of unsound mind, and infants. In vil law, a minor is an infant. In the State of ew York a person 18 years old or over can devise ersonal property, but realty can not be devised nless the person is 21 years old or over.

In many States a will of an unmarried woman is eemed revoked by her subsequent marriage.

A nuncupative or unwritten will is one made rally by a soldier in active service, or by a mariner hile at sea.

In most of the States a will must be in writing, gned by the testator, or by some person in his resence, and by his direction, and attested by wo (in some states three) witnesses who must sub- ribe their names thereto in the presence of the stator.

Wills are of two general types.

The first provides for outright distribution of an tate.

The second provides for deferred distribution of rt or all of an estate until conditions are more vorable.

The first type should provide for the appointment an executor; the second, for an executor and a ustee.

An executor serves only long enough to close out n estate by legal process and turn it over to the neficiaries or the trustees as directed in the will.

A trustee, after receiving part or all of an estate from the executor, holds and manages it until such time as the will directs final distribution.

The same person, or trust company, can act both as trustee and executor.

Funds may be left to charity outright, or in trust.

It is the duty of an executor to tally and appraise the estate, pay all taxes and legal claims, sell or liquidate if the will so provides, distribute the property, and make a final report to the court.

If personal effects—clothing, furniture, paintings, books, heirlooms, jewelry, automobiles, etc.—are not disposed of by will, they become part of the general estate and may have to be sold in liquidation.

Real estate given outright in a will does not pass through the executor's hands, the will in such a case operating as a deed.

It should be stated in the will whether inheritance taxes are to be paid out of the general estate or deducted from the individual legacies.

An executor and trustee can be given, in the will, the right to join in any agreement of merger, readjustment, exchange, or consolidation affecting the securities of the estate.

An executor and a trustee can be given, in the will, specific authority to sell, lease, and mortgage real estate; he can be instructed to continue as well as to liquidate a business.

A dower right is a widow's right to receive during her lifetime one-third of all the rents and revenues of the husband's lands.

Dower and courtesy rights were abolished in New York State under a law of 1929. Husband and wife now have equal inheritance rights. Not over one-half of an estate can be devised by the owner to charity.

Debts are a prior lien on the estate under the law of New York and most of the states.

Impeachments in United States History

Source: Official Government Records

Under the Constitution, the President, Vice resident, and all civil officers of the United States e liable to impeachment for "treason, bribery, or her high crimes and misdemeanors," and, on nviction, shall be removed from office.

The House of Representatives has the sole power impeachment. The Senate has the sole power try all impeachments. When sitting for that rpose the members are on oath or affirmation. oncurrence of two-thirds of members present quired for conviction.

Judgment in cases of impeachment does not ex- nd further than to removal from office, and dis- alification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, ust, or profit under the United States:

Impeachments to date have been:

(1) William Blount, one of the first two Senators m Tennessee, accused of treason and sedition; having plotted to aid Great Britain in wresting lorida and the Louisiana territory from Spain. he Senate, 25 to 1, expelled Blount, July 8, 1797. he House, Dec. 4, 1797, impeached him, and the peachment trial began Dec. 17, 1798. His unsel said the Senate had lost jurisdiction when expelled Blount. The Senate, agreed to that w of the case, and dismissed the impeachment.

(2) John Pickering, Judge of the District Court New Hampshire; impeached 1803 for drunken- ss and disregard of the terms of the statutes; al March 3, 1803, to March 12, 1804; vote 19 lty, 7 not guilty; verdict, guilty; punishment, noval from office.

(3) Samuel Chase, Associate Justice of the preme Court of the United States; impeached 4 for misconduct at trials of persons charged h breach of the Sedition Law; trial Nov. 30, 4, to March 1, 1805; verdict acquittal.

(4) James Peck, Judge of the District Court for ssouri; impeached for tyrannous treatment of nsel, 1830; tried April 26, 1830, to Jan. 31, 1831; e, 21 guilty, 22 not guilty, verdict, acquittal.

(5) West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District rt for Tennessee, impeached 1862 for support- the secession movement and unlawfully acting as Judge of the Confederate District Court; trial May 7 to June 26, 1862; verdict, guilty; punishment, removal from office.

(6) Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, impeached for usurpation of the law, corrupt use of the veto power, interference at elections and high crimes and misdemeanors; trial, Feb. 25 to May 26, 1868; vote, guilty, 35, not guilty, 19; verdict, acquittal.

(7) William W. Belknap, Secretary of War, impeached for accepting bribes; trial, March 3 to Aug. 1, 1876. A question as to jurisdiction was raised; verdict, acquittal.

(8) Charles Swayne, Judge of the District Court for the Northern District of Florida; impeached 1905 for misconduct in office; trial Dec. 14, 1904 to Feb. 27, 1905; vote, 55 guilty, 37 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

(9) Robert W. Archbald, Associate Judge of the Commerce Court, was impeached July 11, 1912, on articles charging him with corrupt collusion with coal mine owners and railroad officials while in office. Tried July 13, 1912, to Jan. 13, 1913. Verdict, guilty; removal from office.

(10) George W. English, U. S. District Judge, Eastern District, Ill. The House, April 1, 1926, voted his impeachment. He resigned.

(11) Harold Louderback, U. S. District Judge, at San Francisco, was impeached Feb. 27, 1933. It was charged that he had profited pecuniarily by the appointment of receivers and had shown favoritism. The Senate, on May 24, 1933, voted on the indictment, and he was acquitted.

(12) Halsted L. Ritter, U. S. District Judge in Southern District of Florida. He was impeached on March 2, 1936, on charges as to financial transaction growing out of or associated with fees allowed to lawyers. There were 7 counts, on 6 he was acquitted, on the seventh he was voted guilty, 56 to 28, and the Senate on April 17, 1936, removed him from office, after having, by 76 to 0, voted not to extend the punishment to disqualification to hold office.

Mississippi River Lore

Collected by Ben Lucien Burman, author of Steamboat Round the Bend.

Diesel boats on the Mississippi are known to roustabouts as "Deef-and-Dumb" boats, be- se they don't sigh like old-time steamboats. he roustabouts will tell you that the boss of Mississippi is Big Al, a huge alligator that is posed to lord it over the river. Occasionally and, worn out loading or unloading a steam- t, will toss some tobacco over the side. This to make Old Al smoke his pipe, which will ate a fog and prevent the vessel from moving, s giving the roustabout a much needed rest.

When a hand loading cotton lets a bale slip and it starts rolling toward the river, the other men shout: "Look out! Old Al's going to get it!"

River people like to test a stranger's knowledge of geography. A favorite question is: Which of these states lies partly or wholly west of the Mississippi river—Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa? The visitor will answer quickly: Missouri and Iowa. However, Illinois should be included, for a small sliver of the state near old Kaskaskia was left west of the Mississippi when the river changed its course during a flood.

Marriage Information

The following table shows, by States, the marriageable age for both males and females with and without consent of parents or guardians. But in almost every State the court has the authority to marry young couples below the ordinary age of consent, in an emergency, where due regard for their morals and welfare so requires.

	With consent		Without consent		Blood test	Wait for license	Wait after license	License fee
	Men	Women	Men	Women				
Alabama	17	14	21	18	Required	None	None	1.50
Arizona	18	16	21	18	None	None	None	2.50
Arkansas	18	16	21	18	None	3 days	None	3.60
California	18	16	21	18	Required	None	None	2.00
Colorado	16	16	21	18	Required	None	None	3.00
Connecticut	16	16	21	21	Required	5 days	None	2.00
Delaware	18	16	21	18	Required	(1)	(1)	2.50
District of Columbia	18	16	21	18	None	(2)	None	(6)
Florida	18	16	21	21	Required	3 days	None	3.00
Georgia	17	14	21	18	None	(3)	None	4.00
Idaho	15	15	18	18	Required	None	None	3.00
Illinois	18	16	21	18	Required	None	None	(*)
Indiana	18	16	21	18	Required	None	None	5.00
Iowa	16	14	21	18	Required	None	None	1.50
Kansas	18	16	21	18	Required	3 days	None	2.50
Kentucky	16	14	21	21	Required	3 days	None	5.00
Louisiana	18	16	21	(a)		None	None	(**)
Maine	16	16	21	18	Required	5 days	None	2.00
Maryland	18	16	21	18	None	48 hours	None	1.00
Massachusetts	18	16	21	18	Required	5 days	None	2.00
Michigan	Note		18	18	Required	5 days	None	0.50
Minnesota	18	16	21	18	None	5 days	None	3.00
Mississippi	Note		21	18	None	(4)	None	3.00
Missouri	15	15	21	18	Required	3 days	None	1.00
Montana	18	16	21	18	Required	None	None	2.00
Nebraska	18	16	21	21	Required	None	None	2.00
Nevada	18	16	21	18	None	None	None	5.00
New Hampshire	14	13	20	18	Required	5 days	None	2.00
New Jersey	18	16	21	18	Required	72 hours	None	3.00
New Mexico	18	16	21	18	None	None	None	2.50
New York	16	14	21	18	Required	24 hours	None	2.00
North Carolina	16	14	18	18	Required	None	None	5.00
North Dakota	18	15	21	18	Required	None	None	1.00
Ohio	18	16	21	21	Required	5 days	None	2.50
Oklahoma	18	15	21	18	Required	None	None	3.00
Oregon	18	15	21	18	Required	3 days	None	3.00
Pennsylvania	16	16	21	21	Required	3 days	None	2.50
Rhode Island	18	16	21	21	Required	(5)	(5)	2.00
South Carolina	17	14	18	18	None	24 hours	None	2.00
South Dakota	18	15	21	18	Required	None	None	2.25
Tennessee	16	16	21	21	Required	3 days	None	5.50
Texas	16	14	21	18	(a)	None	None	2.50
Utah	16	14	21	18	Required	None	None	2.50
Vermont	18	16	21	18	Required	None	5 days	2.00
Virginia	18	16	21	21	Required	None	None	4.00
Washington	Unstated	15	21	18	None	3 days	None	2.00
West Virginia	18	16	21	21	Required	3 days	None	2.00
Wisconsin	18	15	21	18	Required	5 days	None	0.50
Wyoming	18	16	21	21	Required	None	None	2.00

Note—Common law prevails; 14 years for male, 12 years for female.

(a)For male only, examination for venereal disease, at any time within 15 days prior to application for license.

(*)Cook County $5.00; balance of state, $1.00.

(1)For non-residents 96 hours; when one party is a resident 24 hours. No wait after obtaining license.

(2)Three clear days (not counting either day of application or day of issuance).

(3)No wait unless female is under 18, then must have written consent of parent or guardian unless application is posted publicly for 5 days.

(4)Five days if under age and without consent.

(5)There is a 5-day wait after the license is issued, in the case of non-resident women.

(6)50c to file application and $2 for license.

Penalties for Murder in the United States

State	Penalty	State	Penalty	State	Penalty
Alabama	Electrocution	Mass.	Electrocution	So. Carolina	Electrocution
Arizona	Lethal Gas	Michigan	Life Imprisonment	So. Dakota	Electrocution
Arkansas	Electrocution	Minnesota	Life Imprisonment	Tennessee	Electrocution
California	Lethal Gas	Mississippi	Electrocution	Texas	Electrocution
Colorado	Lethal Gas	Missouri	Lethal Gas	Utah	Hanging or Shooting
Connecticut	Electrocution	Montana	Hanging	Vermont	Electrocution
Delaware	Hanging	Nebraska	Electrocution	Virginia	Electrocution
Dist. of Col.	Electrocution	Nevada	Lethal Gas	Washington	(1) Life imprisonment or Hanging
Florida	Electrocution	New Hamp.	Hanging		
Georgia	Electrocution	New Jersey	Electrocution	W. Virginia	Hanging
Idaho	Hanging	New Mexico	Electrocution	Wisconsin	Life Imprisonment
Illinois	Electrocution	New York	Electrocution	Wyoming	Lethal Gas
Indiana	Electrocution	N. Carolina	Lethal Gas	U. S. (Fed. Gov't.)	(2) Death Penalty
Iowa	Hanging	No. Dakota	Life Imprisonment		
Kansas	Hanging	Ohio	Electrocution	Alaska	Hanging
Kentucky	Electrocution	Oklahoma	Electrocution	Canal Zone	Hanging
Louisiana	Electrocution	Oregon	Lethal Gas	Hawaii	Hanging
Maine	Life Imprisonment	Pennsylvania	Electrocution	Puerto Rico	Life Imprisonment
Maryland	Hanging	Rhode Island	Life Imprisonment	Virgin Islands	Hanging

In many States the jury can recommend life imprisonment.

(1) The jury decides upon the penalty.

(2) If State within which sentence is imposed does not have death penalty the Court shall designate some other State in which sentence shall be executed by manner prescribed in that State.

Grounds for Divorce

Source: Compiled by John H. Mariano; Council on Marriage Relations, Inc., 110 East 42nd Street, New York, 3, N. Y. Persons contemplating divorce should study latest decisions or secure legal advice before initiating proceedings since different interpretations or exceptions in each case can change the conclusion reached. Some States apply statutes strictly, others are more lenient.

States	Adultery	Cruelty	Desertion	Non-support	Alcoholism	Felony	Impotency	Pregnancy at marriage	Drug addiction	Fraudulent contract	Other causes	Residence time	Time between interlocutory and final decrees.
Alabama	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	....	A-Q	1 year*	None-R
Arizona	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	....	....	B-X	1 year	None-S
Arkansas	X	X	X	....	X	X	X	....	....	....	B-Y	3 months	None
California	X	X	X	X	X	X	....	....	....	....	.....	1 year	1 year
Colorado	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	....	X	....	.....	1 year	6 months
Connecticut	X	X	X	X	X	X	....	....	....	X	.....	3 years	None
Delaware	X	X	X	X	X	X	....	....	....	....	.....	2 years*	1 year
Dist. of Columbia	X	....	X	....	....	X	....	....	....	....	X-Z	2 years*	6 months
Florida	X	X	X	....	X	....	X	....	....	....	A	90 days*	None
Georgia	X	X	X	....	X	X	X	X	....	X	.....	1 year	**
Idaho	X	X	X	X	X	X	....	....	....	....	X	6 weeks	None
Illinois	X	X	X	....	X	X	X	....	....	....	A-C	1 year	None
Indiana	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	....	....	....	.....	1 year	None
Iowa	X	X	X	....	X	X	....	X	....	....	.....	1 year	None-S
Kansas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	....	X	.....	1 year	None-T
Kentucky	X	X	X	....	X	X	X	X	....	X	C-D-E-X	1 year	None
Louisiana	X	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	F-P	1 year	K
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	....	X	....	X	....	A	1 year	None
Maryland	X	....	X	....	....	....	X	....	....	....	Y	1 year*	None
Massachusetts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	....	X	....	.....	5 years*	6 mos.-L
Michigan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	....	....	....	.....	1 year	None
Minnesota	X	X	X	....	X	X	X	....	....	....	X	1 year	None-T
Mississippi	X	X	X	....	X	X	X	X	X	....	.....	1 year	None
Missouri	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	....	....	B-J	1 year	None
Montana	X	X	X	X	X	X	....	....	....	....	.....	1 year	None
Nebraska	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	....	....	....	.....	2 years*	6 months
Nevada	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	....	....	....	Y	6 weeks	None
New Hampshire	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	....	....	....	D	1 year*	None
New Jersey	X	X	X	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2 years	3 months
New Mexico	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	....	....	.....	1 year*	None
New York	X	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1 year*	3 mos.-M
North Carolina	X	....	....	....	....	....	X	X	....	....	Q	6 months	None
North Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X	....	....	....	....	.....	1 year	**
Ohio	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	....	....	X	.....	1 year	None
Oklahoma	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	....	X	.....	1 year	6 months
Oregon	X	X	X	....	X	X	X	....	....	....	B	1 year	None-T
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	....	....	X	X	....	....	X	B	1 year	None
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	....	X	....	H	2 years	6 months
South Carolina	X	X	X	....	X	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1 year	
South Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X	....	....	....	....	.....	1 year*	None
Tennessee	X	X	X	....	X	X	X	X	....	....	A-B	2 years	None
Texas	X	X	X	....	....	X	....	....	....	....	.....	1 year	None-N
Utah	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	....	....	....	W	3 months	6 months
Vermont	X	X	X	X	....	X	....	....	....	....	Y	1 year*	6 mos.-O
Virginia	X	....	....	....	....	X	X	X	....	....	I	1 year	None-V
Washington	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	....	X	B-X	1 year	6 months
West Virginia	X	X	X	....	X	X	....	....	X	....	.....	2 years*	None-R
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	....	....	....	X	2 years	1 year
Wyoming	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	....	....	B-J	60 days	None

*Exceptions are to be noted. **Determined by court order. Georgia, period of 30 days to elapse before right to remarry.

A—Violence.
B—Indignities.
C—Loathsome disease.
D—Joining religious order disbelieving in marriage.
E—Unchaste behavior after marriage.
F—No reconciliation for one year after judgment of separation.
G—Unchastity of wife prior to marriage.
H—Any gross misbehavior or wickedness.
I—Wife being a prostitute.
J—Husband being a vagrant.
K—Plaintiff husband, one year; plaintiff wife, 22 months; defendant husband, 14 months; defendant wife, two years.
L—Defendant must wait two years to remarry.
M—Plaintiff, three months; defendant may not remarry before three years without consent of court. So-called Enoch Arden law provides for annulment of marriage for absence of either party for five successive years if unknown to be alive.
N—Except in cruelty cases, one year to remarry.
O—Plaintiff, six months; defendant, two years to remarry.
P—If guilty spouse is sentenced to infamous punishment.
Q—Crime against nature.
R—Sixty days to remarry.
S—One year to remarry.
T—Six months to remarry.
U—Adultery cases, discretion of Court.
V—Four months to remarry.
W—Separation for three years after decree for same.
X—Separation no cohabitation—five years.
Y—Separation no cohabitation—three years.
Z—Separation for two years after decree for same.

Notes—The plaintiff can invariably remarry in the State where he or she procured a decree of divorce or annulment. Not so the defendant, who is barred, except in certain States. After a period of time has elapsed even the offender can apply for special permission.

The U. S. Supreme Court in a 5 to 4 opinion, ruled April 18, 1949, that one-sided quick divorces could be challenged as illegal if notice of the action was not served on the divorced partner within the divorcing State, excepting where the partner was represented at the proceedings.

RELIGIOUS INFORMATION

Census of Religious Bodies in United States

Source: Year Book of American Churches and The World Almanac Questionnaire

There were in continental United States in 1948, 242 Religious Bodies with 265,583 churches and an inclusive membership of 81,777,874 (July 1, 1949). Data is latest available. Jewish congregations total is the 1948 estimate from the American Jewish Year Book, 1948-49. The Roman Catholic total is from The Official Catholic Directory, 1949.

Denomination	Membership, 1949
Adventist bodies:	**262,296**
Advent Christian Church	30,635
Church of God (Adventist)	5,295
Life and Advent Union	350
Seventh-day Adventist Denomination	225,527
Primitive Advent Christian Church	489
African Orthodox Church	**5,200**
Amana Church Society	**810**
American Ethical Union	**2,875**
American Rescue Workers	**300**
Apostolic Overcoming Holy Church of God	**8,000**
Armenian Orthodox Church of Am.	**59,830**
Assemblies of God, General Council	**241,782**
Assyrian Jacobite Apostolic Church	**3,100**
Baha'is	**4,489**
Baptist bodies:	**15,464,718**
Northern Baptist Convention	1,610,576
Southern Baptist Convention	6,491,981
National Baptist Convention, U.S.A.	4,000,000
National Baptist Conv. of America	2,575,621
American Baptist Association	115,022
Christian Unity Baptist Association	466
Colored Primitive Baptists	43,897
Duck River (and Kindred) Associations of Baptists	7,951
Evangelical Baptist Church	400
Free Will Baptists	221,317
General Baptists	39,600
General Six Principle Baptists	280
Independent Baptist Church of America	129
National Baptist Evangelical Life and Soul Saving Assembly of U. S. A.	70,843
Primitive Baptists	69,157
Regular Baptists	17,186
General Association of Regular Baptist Churches, North	85,000
Separate Baptists	6,490
Seventh Day Baptists	6,476
Seventh Day Baptists (German, 1728)	125
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists	201
United American Free Will Baptist	75,000
United Baptists	27,000
Bible Protestant Church	**2,227**
Brethren German Baptist (Dunkers)	**203,963**
Brethren Church (Progressive Dunkers)	17,669
Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers)	182,497
Church of God (New Dunkers)	526
Old German Baptist Brethren	3,271
Brethren in Christ Church	**6,298**
Brethren, Plymouth (8 bodies)	**25,806**
Brethren River:	**6,487**
Old Order or Yorker Brethren	291
Brethren in Christ	5,171
United Zion's Children	1,025
Buddhist Churches of America	**70,000**
Catholic Apostolic Church	**2,577**
Catholic Churches (other than Roman, See Eastern Orthodox Churches)	
Christadelphians	**2,755**
Christian and Missionary Alliance	**52,799**
Christian Nation Church	**112**
Christian Scientists (see Church of Christ, Scientist)	
Christian Union	**15,400**
Christ's Sanctified Holy Church	**831**
Church of Christ Holiness U. S. A.	**11,751**
Church of Christ, Scientist	**(*)**
Church of Eternal Life	**113**
Churchs of God:	**219,470**
Church of God	77,926
Church of God (Anderson, Ind.)	95,325
Church of God, Seventh Day	1,154
The (Original) Church of God	5,000
The Church of God	20,065
The Church of God	20,000
Church of God and Saints of Christ	**37,084**
Church of God in Christ	**300,000**
Church of Illumination	**5,000**
Church of Jesus Christ	**1,593**
Church of the Gospel	**47**
Church of the Nazarene	**217,106**
Church of Revelation	**879**
Churches of Christ	**309,551**
Churches of Christ in Christian Union	**4,860**
Churches of God, Holiness	**10,000**
Churches of God in N. A. (General Eldership)	**31,817**
General Eldership of the Churches of God in North America	**33,56**
Church of the Living God, (Christian Workers for Fellowship)	**12**
Church of the Living God, The Pillar and Ground of Truth	**4,83**
Church of the New Jerusalem:	**6,76**
General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the U. S. A.	5,26
General Church of the New Jerusalem	1,49
Congregational Christian Church	**1,184,66**
Congregational Holiness Church	**2,84**
David Spiritual Temple of Christ, National	**40,36**
Disciples of Christ	**1,872,04**
Divine Science College and Church	**4,08**
Eastern Orthodox Churches:	**711,28**
Albanian Orthodox Church	3,12
American Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Eastern Church	1,32
Apostolic Episcopal Church	6,38
Bulgarian Orthodox Church	1,32
Greek Orthodox Church (Hellenic)	275,00
Holy Orthodox Church in America (Eastern Catholic and Apostolic)	1,30
Roumanian Orthodox Church	21,00
Russian Orthodox Church	300,00
Serbian Orthodox Church	42,00
Syrian Antiochian Orthodox Church	20,30
Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America	39,50
Erieside Church	**6**
Evangelical and Reformed Church	**714,58**
Evangelical Congregational Church	**25,95**
Evangelical Free Church Association	**10,00**
Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America	**50,00**
Evangelical United Brethren	**786,84**
Evangelistic associations:	**30,14**
The Apostolic Christian Church Nazarean	1,66
Apostolic Christian Church of America	6,42
Apostolic Faith Mission	2,28
The Christian Congregation	3,82
Church of Daniel's Band	1
Church of God (Apostolic)	3,08
Church of God As Organized By Christ	2,15
Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association	3
Metropolitan Church Association	96
Missionary Bands of the World	19
Missionary Church Association	5,00
Pillar of Fire	4,04
Faith Tabernacle (consolidated with the General Council of the Assemblies of God)	
Federated Churches	**88,41**
Fire Baptized Holiness Church	**6,00**
Free Christian Zion Church of Christ	**2,47**
Friends:	**158,51**
Primitive Friends	1
Religious Society of Friends (Conservative)	1,04
Religious Society of Friends (General Conference)	18,80
Religious Society of Friends (Five Years Meeting)	115,00
Religious Society of Friends (Philadelphia and Vicinity)	5,21
Religious Society of Friends (Kansas Yearly Meeting)	8,20
Oregon Yearly Meeting of the Friends Church	3,69
Ohio Yearly Meeting of the Friends Church	5,7
Religious Society of Friends (Central Yearly Meeting)	77
Greek Orthodox (see Eastern Orthodox Churches)	
Holiness Church	**4**
Holiness Church of God, Inc.	**5**
House of David	**1**
House of God, Holy Church of the Living God, The Pillar and Ground of the Truth, House of Prayer for All People	**2**
House of the Lord	**3**
Independent Churches	**40,2**
Independent Fundamental Churches of America	**65,0**
Independent Negro Churches	**12,3**

*The By-laws of the Church of Christ, Scientist, are that membership figures are not for publicatio

Denomination	Membership, 1949
nternational Church of the Four Square Gospel	**68,611**
alian bodies:	**11,114**
General Council of the Italian Pentecostal Assemblies of God	1,547
Unorganized Italian Christian Churches	9,567
ewish Congregations	**5,000,000**
odesh Church of Immanuel	**562**
atter-day Saints:	**1,184,595**
Church of Christ (Temple Lot)	2,179
Church of Jesus Christ (Bickertonites)	1,550
Church of Jesus Christ (Cuttlerites)	24
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon)	1,041,970
Church of Jesus Christ (Strangites)	123
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	138,720
The Latter House of the Lord (Apostolic Faith)	29
beral Catholic Church	**2,002**
thuanian National Catholic Church	**3,325**
utheran bodies:	**5,715,687**
American Lutheran Conference:	
American Lutheran Church	646,700
Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America	396,999
Evangelical Lutheran Church	661,355
Lutheran Free Church	55,225
United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	34,628
utheran Synodical Conference of North America:	
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and Other States	1,649,024
Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States	259,097
Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Church	22,186
Norwegian Synod of the American Evangelical Lutheran Church	9,513
Negro Missions	14,979
United Lutheran Church in America	1,880,628
Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America	2,250
Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	20,146
Evangelical Lutheran Church of America (Eielsen Synod)	1,420
Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Church	14,511
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church (Suomi Synod)	28,365
Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North America	1,386
The Protestant Conference (Lutheran)	3,253
Independent Lutheran Churches	2,423
National Evangelical Lutheran Church (formerly Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Church)	7,746
Protestant Conference (Lutheran)	3,253
ayan Temple	**2,916**
ennonite bodies:	**157,623**
Central Conference of Mennonites	3,216
Church of God in Christ (Mennonite)	3,000
Conference of the Defenseless Mennonites of North America	1,626
Evangelical Mennonite Brethren	2,079
Conservative Amish Mennonite Church	3,360
General Conference of the Mennonite Church of North America	45,200
Hutterian Brethren	265
Krimmer Mennonite Brethren Conference	1,558
Mennonite Brethren in Christ	10,061
Mennonite Brethren Church of North America	16,125
Mennonite Church	52,596
Old Order Amish Mennonite Church	13,873
Old Order Mennonite Church (Wisler)	2,975
Reformed Mennonite Church	1,160
Stauffer Mennonite Church	167
Unaffiliated Mennonite Congregations	422
ethodist bodies:	**10,492,029**
African Methodist Episcopal Church	868,735
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	529,010
African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant Church	2,597
Apostolic Methodist Church	31
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church	381,000
Congregational Methodist Church	16,163
Congregational Methodist Church of America	15,000
Free Methodist Church of N.A.	52,028
Holiness Methodist Church	578
Independent A.M.E. Denomination	1,000
The Methodist Church	8,567,772
New Congregational Methodist Church	1,449
Primitive Methodist Church	10,500
Reformed Methodist Church	326
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church	3,000
Reformed New Congregational Methodist Church	329
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church	3,000
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church	9,369
Wesleyan Methodist Church of America	30,142
Missionary Bands of the World	**200**
Missionary Church Association	**5,518**
Moravian bodies:	**45,904**
Bohemian and Moravian Brethren	250
Evangelical Unity of the Czech-Moravian Brethern in N.A	4,890
Moravian Church (Uniteas Fratrum)	40,764
Mormon (see Latter Day Saints)	
National David Spiritual Temple of Christ Church Union (Inc.) U. S. A.	**15,898**
New Apostolic Church of N.A.	**6,332**
Old Catholic Churches of America:	**10,836**
American Catholic Church, Archdiocese of N. Y.	1,400
American Catholic Church (Syro-Antiochean)	3,162
Old Catholic Church in America	6,274
Pentecostal assemblies:	**169,433**
Calvary Pentecostal Church	20,000
Church of God in Christ (Pentecostal)	210
Pentecostal Assemblies of Jesus Chrits	17,000
International Pentecostal Assemblies	10,000
Pentecostal Assemblies of the World	5,713
Pentecostal Church of God of America	68,000
Pentecostal Church, Incorporated	20,000
Pentecostal Fire-Baptized Holiness Church	1,300
Pentecostal Holiness Church	24,910
United Pentecostal Church	2,300
Pilgrim Holiness Church	**28,013**
Polish National Catholic Church	**250,000**
Presbyterian bodies:	**3,349,073**
Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church (General Synod)	25,779
Associate Presbyterian Church of N.A.	250
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church	30,000
Cumberland Presbyterian Church	78,009
Presbyterian Church in the U. S.	653,594
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.	2,340,000
Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod	5,446
Orthodox Presbyterian Church	7,084
Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America (Old School)	1,602
United Presbyterian Church of North America	207,309
Protestant Episcopal Church	**2,160,207**
Reformed bodies:	**319,734**
Christian Reformed Church	134,608
Free Magyar Reformed Church in America	6,126
Reformed Church in America	179,000
Reformed Episcopal Church	**8,571**
Roman Catholic Church	**26,718,343**
Russian Orthodox (see Eastern Orthodox Churches)	
Salvation Army	**205,881**
Scandinavian Evangelical bodies:	**69,085**
Norwegian and Danish Evangelical Free Church Association of N.A.	10,033
Evangelical Free Church of America	11,052
Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America	48,000
Schwenkfelders	**2,350**
Seventh day Adventists (see under Adventist bodies)	
Social Brethren	**521**
Spiritualists:	**126,834**
International General Assembly of Spiritualists	100,000
National Christian Spiritual Alliance	5,487
National Spiritualist Association	10,000
Progressive Spiritualist Church	11,347
Triumph the Church and Kingdom of God in Christ	**30,000**
Unitarian Churches	**75,000**
United Brethren bodies:	**16,077**
United Christian Church	676
Church of the United Brethren in Christ	15,401
United Holy Church of America, Inc.	**11,029**
United Israel World Union	**1,736**
Universal Emancipation Church	**18**
Universalist Church of America	**44,599**
Vedanta Society	**30**
Volunteers of America	**23,595**
Total	**79,777,480**

Headquarters of Religious Denominations

Adventists, Seventh-day, General Conference of—Takoma Park, Washington 12, D. C. President, J. L. McElhany; Secretary, E. D. Dick.

African M. E. Church (see M. E. Church, African).

African M. E. Zion Church (see M. E. Zion Church, African).

Apostolic Episcopal—9148 193d St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Presiding Bishop, Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Brooks; Secretary, William G. Harriott.

Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc., National—President, Rev. D. V. Jemison, D.D., 1605 Lapsley St., Selma, Ala.; Secretary, Dr. U. J. Robinson, 256 No. Franklin St., Mobile, Ala.; Treasurer, Dr. Benjamin J. Perkins, 7803 Cedar St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Baptist Convention Northern—President, Mrs. Howard G. Colwell, Loveland, Colo.; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Rev. J. C. Huzen, D.D., 152 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; Treasurer, Harold J. Manson, 177 Montague St., Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

Baptist Convention, Southern—President, Dr. Robert G. Lee, Memphis, Tenn.; Recording Secretary, Mr. Porter Routh, 127 Ninth Ave. N., Nashville 3, Tenn.; Executive Secretary, Dr. Duke K. McCall, 127 North Ave. No., Nashville 3, Tenn.

Baptist, Free, General Conference of—(United with the Northern Baptist Convention).

Christian Science (see Church of Christ, Scientist).

Christian Reformed Church—Stated Clerk of Synod, Rev. John De Haan, Jr., 825 N. Otillia S.E., Grand Rapids 7, Mich.

Church of Christ, Scientist—Christian Science Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass. Clerk, Gordon V. Comer; Administrative Board, The Christian Science Board of Directors. Address: 107 Falmouth St., Boston 15, Mass.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, (Mormon), Salt Lake City 1, Utah. President, George Albert Smith; Counsellors, J. Reuben Clark, Jr. and David O. McKay. President of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, George F. Richards. Presiding Bishop of the Church, Le Grande Richards. Secretary to the First Presidency, Joseph Anderson.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Reorganized—President, Israel A. Smith, Secretary, O. W. Newton, Independence, Mo.

Church of the Nazarene—2923 Troost Ave., Box 527, Kansas City 10, Mo.; General Church Secretary, Dr. S. T. Ludwin; Treasurer, John Stockton.

Churches of God in North America (General Eldership). Headquarters: 13th and Walnut Sts., Harrisburg, Pa. President, Rev. C. H. Heiges, 800 Hanover St., Carlisle, Pa.; Clerk, Rev. Cyrus W. Pollard, R.F.D. No. 4, Mt. Carroll, Ill.; Treasurer, Mr. M. A. Hoff, New Cumberland, Pa.; Executive Secretaries; Eastern Area, Rev. Elza Beery, Plainfield, Pa.; Tri-State Area, Rev. Arthur Eakin, Findlay College, Findlay, Ohio; Central Area, Rev. T. M. Tucker, Columbia City, Ind.; Western Area, Rev. R. A. Kruzan, Decatur, Ill.

Congregational Christian Churches of the U. S. of A., General Council of—287 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y. Moderator, Miss Helen Kenyon; Minister, and Secretary, Rev. Douglas Horton; Associate Minister, Rev. Fred S. Bushmeyer. The Board of Home Missions of the Congregational Christian Churches, New York City; 14 Beacon St., Boston 8, Mass.; 19 South La Salle St., Chicago 3, Ill.; The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 14 Beacon St., Boston 8, Mass. The Council for Social Action, New York City; Mid-West Regional Office, 19 South La Salle St., Chicago 3, Ill.

Disciples of Christ, International Convention—516-519 K or P Building, Indianapolis 4, Ind. President, F. E. Davison; Executive Secretary, Dr. Gaines M. Cook; Business Manager, H. B. Holloway.

Evangelical and Reformed Church, The, General Synod of—President, Rev. L. W. Goebel, D.D., LL.D., 77 W. Washington St., Chicago 2, Ill.; Secretary, Rev. William E. Lampe, PhD., LL.D, D.D., 1505 Race St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.; Treasurer, F. A. Keck, Synod Bldg., 1720 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis 3, Mo. Board Centers; Philadelphia, Pa. and St. Louis, Mo.

Evangelical Church, (On November 16, 1946, at Johnstown, Penn., the Evangelical Church and the Church of the United Brethren in Christ merged, to be known as The Evangelical United Brethren Church).

Evangelical Lutheran Church, American, Norwegian Synod of—President, Rev. Harstad, Princeton, Minn.; Secretary, Rev. George O. Lillegard, 323 Harvard St., Cambridge 39, Mass.

Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America—President, Dr. P. O. Bersell, 2445 Park Ave., Minneapolis 4, Minn.; Secretary, Dr. D. Verner Swanson, 328 Hamilton St., Geneva, Ill.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of America (Eielsen's Synod)—President, Rev. J. O. Blaness, South Haven, Minn.; Vice President, Rev. L. O. Bystol, 126 Chestnut St., Lodi, Wis.; Secretary, Rev. J. E. Stensether, 3032 17th Ave. So., Minneapolis 7, Minn.

Evangelican United Brethren Church, The—Board of Bishops; President, Arthur R. Clippinger, 1602 Grand Ave., Dayton 7, Ohio; Secretary, George E. Epp, 104 So. Ellsworth St., Naperville, Ill. General Council of Administration: Bishop, Charles H. Stauffacher, president, 6342 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City 5, Mo. Headquarters and Executive Secretary: David T. Gregory, 1444 U. B. Building, Dayton 2, Ohio.

Free Methodist Church of North America—Senior Bishop, L. R. Marston, President, Board of Administration, Greenville, Illinois. Secretary of General Conference, Board of Administration, Dr. C. Adam Kress, 73 Park St., Palmer, Mass. Treasurer, Rev. A. S. Hill, Church Headquarters, Winona Lake, Ind.

Friends' General Conference of the Religious Society of Friends—Chairman, Bliss Forbush, 511 No. Charles St., Baltimore 10, Md.; Secretary, Barnard Walton, 1515 Cherry St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Friends Religious Society of (Five Years Meeting)—101 So. 8th St., Richmond, Ind. Secretary, Errol T. Elliott. Friends' General Conference Secretary, J. Barnard Walton, 1515 Cherry St., Philadelphia 2, Pa. American Friends Service Committee (a cooperative committee of all Friends in America). Secretary, Clarence E. Pickett, 20 So. 12th St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Friends, The Religious Society of, of Philadelphia and Vicinity—304 Arch St., Philadelphia 6, Pa.; Clerk of Yearly Meeting, Harold Evans; Secretary, Howard G. Taylor, Jr.

Hebrew Congregations, Union of American—34 West 6th St., Cincinnati 2, O.; President, Rabbi Maurice N. Eisendrath; Chairman of the Executive Board, Jacob Aronson; Adm. Sec., Rabbi Louis I. Egelson.

Holy Orthodox Church in America—Eastern Catholic and Apostolic—Primate, Archbishop James; Secretary of the Holy Synod, Bishop Irenaeus; Cathedral, 221 West 69th St., New York 23, N. Y.

Jewish Congregations of America, Union of Orthodox—305 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y. President, Dr. William B. Herlands; Secretary, Joseph Schlang; Treasurer, S. Bendheim; Executive Director, Leo S. Hilsenrad.

Latter-day Saints (see Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Reorganized).

Lutheran Church, American—President, Dr. Emil Poppen, 57 East Main St., Columbus 15, Ohio; Secretary, Prof. E. J. Braulick, Seguin, Texas.

Lutheran Church in America, The United—231 Madison Ave., N. Y. 16, N. Y. President Rev. Franklin Clark Fry. D.D.; Treasurer, Mr. Henry Beisley, LL.D.; Secretary, Rev. F. Eppling Reinartz.

Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, The—President, Dr. J. W. Behnken, 533 So. Kenilworth Ave., Oak Park, Ill.; Secretary, Dr. M. F. Kretzmann, 309 So. Oak St., Kendallville, Ind. Department of Public Relations, Oswald C. J. Hoffman; Washington office, 736 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; New York Headquarters, 1819 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y.

Lutheran Conference, American—President, Rev. Lawrence M. Stavig, D.D., 625 West 26th St., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; Secretary, Rev. Norman A. Menter, D.D., 4835 Three Mile Drive, Detroit 24, Mich.

Lutheran Council, National—231 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y. Executive Director, Dr. Paul C. Empie. Division of Public Relations—Executive Director, Carl E. Lund-Quist.

Lutheran Free Church—President, Dr. T. O. Burntvedt, Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis, Minn. Secretary, Rev. Sverre Torgerson, Minneapolis, Minn.

Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America—President, The Rev. E. Benj. Schlueter, 90 Nebraska St., Oshkosh, Wisc.; Sec., Prof. George V. Schick, Ph. D., 801 DeMun Ave., St. Louis 5, Mo.

Lutheran Synod of New York, United—231 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y. President, Rev. Frederick R. Knubel, D.D., LL.D.; Treasurer, Edmund F. Wagner, LL.D.: Secretary, Rev. Paul C. White, Ph.D., D.D., Ed.D.

Lutheran World Federation—U. S. A. Committee; President, Dr. William G. Sodt; Executive Director, Dr. Paul C. Empie, 231 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y. Geneva, Switzerland Office: Dr. S. C. Michelfelder.

Lutheran World Federation—American Section, Executive Committee—President, Dr. Abdel Ross Wentz; Sec.-Treas., Dr. Ralph H. Long, 231 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

Methodist Church, The—Council of Bishops: esident, Bishop Ivan Lee Holt, 506 Olive St., St. uis 1, Mo.; Secretary, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnm, 150 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.

Methodist Episcopal Church, African—Senior shop, William Alfred Fountain, 242 Boulevard E., Atlanta, Ga. Secretary of Bishops Council, shop Monroe Hortensius Davis, 1226 Druid Hill e., Baltimore 17, Md.

Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, African—Gen-l Secretary, Rev. Robert Farley Fisher, A.M., D., 1421 U Street, N.W., Washington 9, D. C.

Moravian Church, Northern Province—President, e F. P. Stocker, D.D., 69 W. Church St., Bethlen, Pa., Vice-Presidents: (Eastern), The Rt. Rev. G. Hamilton. 69 W. Church St., Bethlehem, Pa.; estern), The Rt. Rev. I. R. Mewaldt, D. D., 5 Cherokee Drive, Madison 5, Wis; Treasurer. lliam G. Miller; Secretary, The Rt. Rev. K. G. milton, both 69 W. Church St., Bethlehem, Pa.

Moravian, Southern Province—President, The Rev. J. Kenneth Pfohl, 459 So. Church St., nston-Salem, N. C.

Mormon Church—(see Church of Jesus Christ of ter-day Saints, Mormon).

Nazarene, Church of (see Church of the Nazae).

New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian or New Church), neral Convention of the—President, Rev. Leon-I. Tafel, 8008 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia 36, Recording Secretary, Horace B. Blackmer, 62 l St., Malden 48, Mass.; Treasurer, Albert P. ter, 511 Barristers Hall, Boston 8, Mass.

Norwegian Synod of the American Evangelical heran Church (see American Evangelical Luthn Church, Norwegian Synod).

Old Catholic Church in America—Presiding hop, Archbishop William Henry Francis, D.D., odstock, N. Y.; Secretary, The Most Rev. Bishop eph Zielonka, D.D., 48 Charles St., South River, J. For Central America—The Most Rev. A. Steer, P. O. Box 331, Ancon, Canal Zone.

Patriarchal Synod, American Orthodox—Administrator and Superior, Society of St. Basil, The Rt. . Alexander Turner, 340 East 55th St., New k 22, N. Y. Chancelior, The Very Rev. H. Boris ov.

Pentecostal Church of God of America—1100 spect Ave., Kansas City 1, Mo. General Superndent, Rev. H. T. Owens; General Secretary, . K. R. Camp.

Pentecostal Holiness Church—Chairman, Bishop T. Muse, P. O. Box 762, Oklahoma City, a.; General Secretary, Rev. Oscar Moore, 1125 t Main St., Shawnee, Okla.

Polish National Catholic Church of America d Lithuanian National Catholic Church)—Preing Bishop, M. Rev. Francis Hodur, 529 E. ust St., Scranton 5, Pa.; Bishop Coadjutor, n A. Misiaszek, 529 E. Locust St., Scranton Pa. Diocesan Bishops: Rt. Rev. John Zenon nski, Buffalo, N. Y.; Rt. Rev. Joseph Lesniak. ngfield, Mass.; Rt. Rev. Leon Grochowski, Chi-. Ill.; Rt. Rev. Francis Bonczak, Milwaukee, c.

Presbyterian Church, Cumberland—Moderator, . Paul F. Brown, 104 E. Grand St., Marshall, as; Stated Clerk, Financial Agent, and Travel-Secretary, Rev. Wayne Wiman, 258 East Mor-n Ave., Nashville 11, Tenn.

Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (The Southern rch)—Moderator, Rev. C. Darby Fulton, D.D., 330, Nashville 1, Tenn. Stated Clerk and asurer, Rev. E. C. Scott, D.D., 1120 Liberty k Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas.

Presbyterian Church in the U. S. of A.—Modera-Rev. Clifford Edward Barbour, Ph.D., Knox-, Tenn.; Stated Clerk, Rev. William Barrow Ch, D.D., National Headquarters, Witherspoon ding, Philadelphia 7, Pa. The Christian Edu-n and Pension Boards are at Witherspoon ding, Philadelphia 7, Pa.; National and For-Mission Boards at 156 Fifth Ave., New York N. Y.

Presbyterian Church of North America, Asso-—Moderator, Rev. Basil G. McBee, 721 Har-n St., Washington, Iowa; Clerk, Rev. R. K. ilson, D.D., Rimersburg, Pa.

Presbyterian Church, United—Moderator, Elder J. Campbell, LL.D., Newton, Iowa. Principal k, Rev. O. H. Milligan, D.D., LL.D., Broadhead i, R.D. 2, Aliquippa, Pa.

Protestant Episcopal Church, National Council of -281 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y. Presi-The Right Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, D.D. retary, the Rev. C. Rankin Barnes, D.D. The wing Departments and Divisions are located the National Council; Home Department, Inng the Divisions of Domestic Missions, College k Town and Country Work, and Armed Forces; stian Education, Including Children's Youth and Audio-Visual Education Divisions; Overseas Department; Department of Christian Social Relations; Department of Promotion; Department of Finance. The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America is at 281 Fourth Ave, New York 10, N. Y.

Rabbinical Assembly of America, 3080 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y. President, Rabbi David Aronson, Minneapolis, Minn.; Vice-President, Rabbi Max D. Davidson, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Treasurer, Rabbi Ira Eisenstein, New York, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, Rabbi Theodore Friedman, Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.; Corr. Secretary, Rabbi Lewis Grossman, Chester, Pa.; Executive Vice Presidents, Rabbis Max J. Routtenberg and Bernard Segal, both New York, N. Y.

Rabbis, Central Conference of American—President, Dr. Jacob R. Marcus, 401 McAlpine Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio; Administrative Secretary, Dr. Isaac E. Marcuson, 204 Buford Place, Macon, Ga.

Rabbis of United States and Canada, Union of Orthodox—132 Nassau St., New York 7, N. Y. Presidium: Rabbis I. Rosenberg, Chairman, Ei Silver and B. L. Leventhal; Executive Director, Rabbi L. Seltzer.

Reformed Church in America, General Synod—New York City Offices, 156 Fifth Avenue, where all Boards meet. President, Rev. Henry Rynbrandt, 882 Caufield Ave., Grand Rapids 9, Mich.; Stated Clerk, Rev. James E. Hoffman, D.D., 156 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

Reformed Episcopal Church, General Council of the—25 South 43d St., Philadelphia 4, Pa. Presiding Bishop, Frank V. C. Cloak, D.D.; Secretary, Rev. Theophilus J. Herter.

Reformed Presbyterian Church, Associate, General Synod of—Moderator, M. R. Plaxco, D.D., 724 S. 39th St., Louisville 11, Ky.; Principal Clerk, P. L. Grier, D. D., Route 2, Charlotte 3, N. C.

Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, Synod of the—Moderator, Rev. T. C. McKnight. 810 South Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Clerk, Rev. R. C. Fullerton, New Alexandria, Pa.; Stated Clerk, James S. Tibby, 209 Ninth St., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Religious Society of Friends of Philadelphia and Vicinity (see Friends, The Religious Society of).

Salvation Army, The—International Headquarters, London, England. National Headquarters, 120-130 West 14th St., New York 11, N. Y. National Commander, Brigadier William J. Parkins; National Secretary, Colonel George Darby; Commissioner Donald McMillan, Eastern Territorial Commander; Commissioner Norman S. Marshall, Central Territorial Commander; Lt. Commissioner Albert E. Chesham, Southern Territorial Commander; Lt. Commissioner, Claude E. Bates, Western Territorial Commander, National Headquarters, 120-130 West 14th St., New York 11, N. Y.

Scientists (see Church of Christ, Scientist).

Seventh-day Adventists (see Adventists, Seventh-day).

Seventh Day Baptist General Conference—President, Rev. Loyal F. Hurley, Salem, W. Va.; Corresponding Secretary, Courtland V. Davis, 510 Watchung Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

Synagogue Council of America, 3785 Broadway, New York 32, N. Y.; President, Dr. Bernard J. Bamberger; 1st Vice-President, Rabbi Simon G. Kramer; Treasurer, Mr. Samuel Rothstein; Corr. Sec., Mr. William Weiss; Honorary Secretary, Mr. Charles P. Kramer.

Synagogue of America, United—3080 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y. President, Samuel Rothstein; Executive Director, Dr. Albert I. Gordon; Recording Secretary, Marvin Berger.

Unitarian Church—American Unitarian Association, 25 Beacon St. 8, Boston, Mass. President, Rev. Frederick May Elliot; Treasurer, George Davis; Secretary, Rev. Dana McLean Greeley.

United Brethren in Christ (On November 16, 1946, at Johnstown, Penn., the United Brethren in Christ and the Evangelical Church merged, to be known as The Evangelical United Brethren Church).

United Israel World Union—507 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y. President and Chairman of The Board, David Horowitz.

Universalist Church of America—16 Beacon St., Boston 6, Mass.; President, Mr. Harold S. Latham; General Superintendent, Rev. Robert Cummins, D.D.; Secretary, Miss Esther A. Richardson.

Volunteers of America—National Headquarters, 34 West 28th St., New York 1, N. Y. President and Commander in Chief, General Charles Brandon Booth; National Secretary, Colonel John F. McMahon.

Wesleyan Methodist Church of America—President, Roy S. Nicholson; Secretary, David A. Rees, 330 East Onondaga St., Syracuse 2, N. Y.

Roman Catholic Hierarchy

Source: Apostolic Delegation, Washington

At the head of the Roman Catholic Church is the Supreme Pontiff, Pius XII, Eugenio Pacelli, born at Rome, March 2, 1876, ordained priest April 2, 1899, consecrated bishop by Benedict XV, May 13, 1917, proclaimed cardinal, December 16, 1929, and Secretary of State, February 7, 1930; elected Pope as successor of Pius XI, March 2, 1939; crowned March 12, 1939.

The Pontiff is, in orders, a Bishop. His ecclesiastical title is: His Holiness, the Pope; Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Jesus Christ; Successor of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles; Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church; Patriarch of the West; Primate of Italy; Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province; Sovereign of the State of the Vatican City.

The College of Cardinals, when complete, is made up of 70 members, of whom 6 are Cardinal-Bishops, 50 are Cardinal-Priests, and 14 are Cardinal-Deacons. The College is the Senate of the Roman Church. The Cardinals advise the Pope and elect his successor. The Cardinal-Bishops take their titles from the Suburban Sees of Rome.

Name	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Creat.
CARDINAL BISHOPS				
Francesco Marchetti-Selvaggiani	Bishop of Ostia and Frascati; Vicar General of Rome; Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office	Italian	1871	1933
Eugene Tisserant	Bishop of Porto and Santa Rufina	French	1884	1936
Clemente Micara	Bishop of Velletri; Prefect of the S. Congregation of Rites	Italian	1879	1946
Giuseppe Pizzardo	Bishop of Albano; Prefect of the S. Congregation of Seminaries	Italian	1877	1937
Benedetto Aloisi Masella	Bishop of Palestrina; Pro-Prefect of the S. Congregation of Sacraments	Italian	1879	1946
Adeodato G. Piazza	Bishop of Sabina and Poggio Mirteto, Secretary of the S. Consistorial Congregation	Italian	1884	1937
CARDINAL PRIESTS				
Alessio Ascalesi	Archbishop of Naples	Italian	1872	1916
Michael Faulhaber	Archbishop of Munich and Freising	German	1869	1921
Dennis J. Dougherty	Archbishop of Philadelphia	American	1865	1921
Giovanni B. Nasalli-Rocca	Archbishop of Bologna	Italian	1872	1923
Alessandro Verde	Archpriest of the Basilica of St. Mary Major	Italian	1865	1925
Joseph Ernest van Roey	Archbishop of Malines	Belgian	1874	1927
Pedro Segura y Saenz	Archbishop of Seville	Spanish	1880	1927
Ildefonso Schuster	Archbishop of Milan	Italian	1880	1929
Emanuele Goncalves Cerejeira	Patriarch of Lisbon	Portuguese	1888	1929
Luigi Lavitrano	Prefect of the S. Congregation of Religious	Italian	1874	1929
Achilles Lienart	Bishop of Lille	French	1884	1930
Pietro Fumasoni-Biondi	Prefect of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith	Italian	1872	1933
Federico Tedeschini	Datary of the Pope; Archpriest and Prefect of the Basilica of Saint Peter	Italian	1873	1933
Maurilio Fossati	Archbishop of Turin	Italian	1876	1933
Elia della Costa	Archbishop of Florence	Italian	1872	1933
Theodore Innitzer	Archbishop of Vienna	Austrian	1875	1933
Ignatius Gabriel Tappouni	Patriarch of Antioch	Syrian	1879	1935
Francesco Marmaggi	Prefect of the Congregation of the Council	Italian	1876	1935
Giacomo Luigi Copello	Archbishop of Buenos Aires	Argentinian	1880	1935
Domenico Jorio	Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Sacraments	Italian	1867	1935
Massimo Massimi		Italian	1877	1935
Pierre Gerlier	Archbishop of Lyons	French	1880	1937
Gregory Peter XV Agagianian	Patriarch of Cilicia of the Armenians	Armenian	1894	1946
Adam S. Sapieha	Archbishop of Krakow	Polish	1867	1946
Edward A. Mooney	Archbishop of Detroit	American	1882	1946
Jules Saliège	Archbishop of Toulouse	French	1870	1946
James C. McGuigan	Archbishop of Toronto	Canadian	1894	1946
Samuel A. Stritch	Archbishop of Chicago	American	1887	1946
Emile Roques	Archbishop of Rennes	French	1880	1946
John de Jong	Archbishop of Utrecht	Dutch	1885	1946
Carlos Carmelo de Vasconcellos Motta	Archbishop of Sao Paolo	Brazilian	1890	1946
Norman Gilroy	Archbishop of Sydney	Australian	1896	1946
Francis J. Spellman	Archbishop of New York	American	1889	1946
Jose M. Caro Rodriguez	Archbishop of Santiago	Chilean	1866	1946
Teodosio C. de Gouveia	Archbishop of Laurencao Marques	Portuguese	1889	1946
Giacomo de Barros Camara	Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro	Brazilian	1894	1946
Enrique Pla y Deniel	Archbishop of Toledo	Spanish	1876	1946
Emanuel Arteaga y Betancourt	Archbishop of Havana	Cuban	1879	1946
Josef Frings	Archbishop of Cologne	German	1887	1946
Juan G. Guevara	Archbishop of Lima	Peruvian	1882	1946
Bernard Griffin	Archbishop of Westminster	English	1899	1946
Joseph Mindszenty	Archbishop of Esztergom	Hungarian	1892	1946
Ernesto Ruffini	Archbishop of Palermo	Italian	1888	1946
Conrad von Preysing	Bishop of Berlin	German	1880	1946
Antonio Caggiano	Bishop of Rosario	Argentinian	1889	1946
Thomas Tien	Archbishop of Peking	Chinese	1890	1946
CARDINAL DEACONS				
Nicola Canali	President of the Pontifical Commission for the Government of the Vatican City	Italian	1874	1935
Giovanni Mercati	Librarian and Archivist of the Church	Italian	1866	1936
Giuseppe Bruno		Italian	1875	1946

Former Apostolic Delegates to the United States

His Eminence Francesco Cardinal Satolli, 1893—1896.

His Eminence Sebastianni Cardinal Martinelli, 1896—1902.

His Eminence Diomede Cardinal Falconio, 1902—1911.

His Eminence Giovanni Cardinal Bonzano, 1911—1922.

His Eminence Pietro Cardinal Fumasoni-Biondi, 1922—1933.

Roman Catholic Hierarchy of the United States

Source: Apostolic Delegation, Washington

Apostolic Delegate to the United States—Archbishop Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, S.T.D., Ph. D., U.D. Secretaries—Msgrs. Antonio Samoré, Bruno Vittori, Joseph M. McShea, Donald M. Carroll, Gerold Kaiser and Rev. Thomas R. Gallagher, O. P. The office of the Apostolic Delegate is at No. 3399 Massachusetts Ave., Washington 8, D. C.

ARCHDIOCESES

See	Archbishops	Cons.
Baltimore, Md.	Francis P. Keough	1934
	Lawrence J. Shehan (Aux.)	1945
Boston, Mass.	Richard J. Cushing	1939
	John J. Wright	1947
Chicago, Ill.	Samuel A. Stritch, Card.	1921
	Bernard J. Sheil (Aux.)	1928
	William D. O'Brien (Aux.)	1934
	William E. Cousins (Aux.)	1949
Cincinnati, Ohio	John T. McNicholas, O. P.	1918
	George J. Rehring (Aux.)	1937
Denver, Colo.	Urban J. Vehr	1931
Detroit, Mich.	Edward A. Mooney, Card.	1926
	Stephen Woznicki (Aux.)	1938
	Allan J. Babcock (Aux.)	1947
Dubuque, Iowa	Henry P. Rohlman	1927
	Edward A. Fitzgerald	1946
Indianapolis, Ind.	Paul C. Schulte	1937
Los Angeles, Calif.	J. Francis A. McIntyre	1941
	Joseph T. McGucken (Aux.)	1941
	Timothy Manning (Aux.)	1946
Louisville, Ky.	John A. Floersh	1923
Milwaukee, Wis.	Moses E. Kiley	1934
	Roman Atkielski (Aux.)	1947
New Orleans, La.	Joseph F. Rummel	1928
	Louis A. Caillouet (Aux)	1947
Newark, N. J.	Thomas J. Walsh	1919
	James A. McNulty (Aux.)	1947
New York, N. Y.	Francis J. Spellman, Card.	1932
	Stephen J. Donohue (Aux.)	1934
	Joseph P. Donahue (Aux.)	1945
	Thomas J. Mc Donnell (Aux.)	1947
	Joseph F. Flannelly (Aux.)	1948
Omaha, Nebr.	Gerald T. Bergan	1934
Philadelphia, Pa.	D. J. Dougherty, Cardinal	1903
	Hugh L. Lamb (Aux.)	1936
	J. Carroll McCormick (Aux.)	1947
Portland, Oreg.	Edward D. Howard	1926
St. Louis, Mo.	Joseph E. Ritter	1934
	John P. Cody (Aux.)	1947
	Charles H. Helmsing (Aux.)	1949
St. Paul, Minn.	John G. Murray	1920
	James J. Byrne (Aux.)	1947
San Antonio, Tex.	Robert E. Lucey	1934
San Francisco, Calif.	John J. Mitty	1926
	Hugh Donohoe (Aux.)	1947
	James T. O'Dowd (Aux.)	1948
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Edwin V. Byrne	1925
Washington, D. C.	Patrick A. O'Boyle	1948
	John McNamara (Aux.)	1928

DIOCESES

See	Bishops	Cons.
Alaska	Francis D. Gleeson	1948
Albany, N. Y.	Edmund F. Gibbons	1919
	William A. Scully (Co-ad)	1945
Alexandria, La.	Charles P. Greco	1946
Altoona, Pa.	R. T. Guilfoyle	1936
Amarillo, Tex.	Lawrence J. FitzSimon	1941
Baker City, Oreg.	J. F. McGrath	1903
	Leo F. Fahey (Co-ad)	1948
Belleville, Ill.	A. R. Zurowestе	1948
Belmont Abbey, N.C.	Vincent G. Taylor, Abbot	1925
Bismarck, N. Dak.	Vincent J. Ryan	1940
Boise, Idaho	Edward Kelly	1928
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Thomas E. Molloy	1920
	Raymond A. Kearney (Aux.)	1935
Buffalo, N. Y.	John F. O'Hara	1940
	Joseph H. Burke (Aux.)	1943
Burlington, Vt.	Edward F. Ryan	1945
Camden, N. J.	B. J. Eustace	1938
Charleston, S. C.		
Cheyenne, Wyo.	P. A. McGovern	1912
	Hubert M. Newell (Co-ad)	1947
Cleveland, Ohio	Edward F. Hoban	1921
	Floyd L. Begin (Aux.)	1947
Columbus, Ohio	Michael J. Ready	1944
	Edw. G. Hettler (Aux.)	1942
Corpus Christi, Tex.	Mariano S. Garriga	1936
Covington, Ky.	William T. Mulloy	1945
Crookston, Minn.	Francis J. Schenk	1945
Dallas, Tex.	Joseph P. Lynch	1911
	A. Danglmayr (Aux.)	1942
Davenport, Iowa	Ralph L. Hayes	1933
Des Moines, Iowa	Edward C. Daly	1948
Duluth, Minn.	Thomas A. Welch	1926
El Paso, Tex.	S. M. Metzger	1940
Evansville, Ind.	Henry J. Grimmelsman	1944
Erie, Pa.	J. M. Gannon	1918
	Edward P. McManaman (Aux.)	1948
Fall River, Mass.	James E. Cassidy	1934
	James Louis Connolly (Co-ad)	1945
Fargo, N. Dak.	Aloysius J. Muench	1935
	Leo F. Dworschak (Aux.)	1946
Fort Wayne, Ind.	John F. Noll	1925
Gallup, N. Mex.	Bernard Espelage	1940
Galveston, Tex.	C. E. Byrne	1918
	Wendelin J. Nold (Co-ad)	1948
Grand Island, Nebr.	Edward J. Hunkeler	1945
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Francis J. Haas	1943
Great Falls, Mont.	William J. Condon	1939
Green Bay, Wis.	Stanislaus V. Bona	1932
	John B. Grellinger (Aux.)	1949
Harrisburg, Pa.	George L. Leech	1935
Hartford, Conn.	Henry J. O'Brien	1940
Helena, Mont.	Joseph M. Gilmore	1936
Honolulu, Hawaii	James J. Sweeney	1941
Joliet, Ill.	Martin D. McNamara	1949
Kansas City, Kans.	George Joseph Donnelly	1940
Kansas City, Mo.	Edwin V. O'Hara	1930
	Joseph M. Marling (Aux.)	1947
La Crosse, Wis.	John P. Treacy	1945
Lafayette, Ind.	John G. Bennett	1945
Lafayette, La.	J. B. Jeanmard	1918
Lansing, Mich.	Joseph H. Albers	1931
Lincoln, Nebr.	Louis B. Kucera	1930
Little Rock, Ark.	A. L. Fletcher	1940
Madison, Wis.	William P. O'Connor	1942
Manchester, N. H.	Mathew F. Brady	1938
Marquette, Mich.	Thomas L. Noa	1946
Monterey-Fresno, Calif.	Philip G. Scher	1933
	Aloysius J. Willinger (Co-ad)	1929
Mobile, Ala.	Thomas Toolen	1927
Nashville, Tenn.	William L. Adrian	1936
Natchez, Miss.	Richard O. Gerow	1924
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Bryan J. McEntegart	1943
Oklahoma, Okla.	Eugene J. McGuinness	1937
Owensboro, Ky.	Francis R. Cotton	1938
Paterson, N. J.	Thomas A. Boland	1940
Peoria, Ill.	Joseph H. Schlarman	1930
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Hugh C. Boyle	1921
	John F. Dearden (Co-ad)	1948
Ponce, P. R.	James Edward McManus	1947
Portland, Maine	Joseph E. McCarthy	193
	Daniel J. Feeney (Aux.)	1946
Providence, R. I.	Russell R. McVinney	1918
Pueblo, Colo.	J. C. Willging	1942
Raleigh, N. C.	Vincent S. Waters	1945
Rapid City, S. Dak.	William T. McCarty	1943
Reno, Nev.	Thomas K. Gorman	1931
Richmond, Va.	Peter L. Ireton	1935
Rochester, N. Y.	James E. Kearney	1932
Rockford, Ill.	John C. Man	1943
St. Augustine, Fla.	Joseph Hurley, Archbishop	1940
	Thomas J. McDonough (Aux.)	1947
St. Cloud, Minn.	J. F. Busch	1910
	P. W. Bartholome (Co-ad.)	1942
St. Joseph, Mo.	Charles H. LeBlond	1933
Sacramento, Calif.	Robert J. Armstrong	1929
Saginaw, Mich.	William F. Murphy	1938
Salt Lake C., Utah	Duane G. Hunt	1937
	Leo J. Steck (Aux.)	1948
San Diego	Charles F. Buddy	1936
San Juan, P. R.	James Davis	1943
Savannah, Ga.	G. P. O'Hara	1929
Scranton, Pa.	William J. Hafey	1925
	Henry Klonowski (Aux.)	1943
Seattle, Wash.	Gerald Shaughnessy, S. M.	1939
	Thomas A. Connolly (Co-ad)	1939
Sioux City, Iowa	Joseph M. Mueller	1947
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	William O. Brady	1939
Spokane, Wash.	Charles White	1924
Springfield, Ill.	William A. O'Connor	1949
Springfield, Mass.	Thomas M. O'Leary	1928
Steubenville, Ohio	John K. Mussio	1945
Superior, Wis.	Albert G. Meyer	1946
Syracuse, N. Y.	Walter A. Foery	1937
Toledo, Ohio	Karl J. Alter	1931
Trenton, N. J.	William A. Griffin	1938
Tucson, Ariz.	D. J. Gercke	1933
Wheeling, W. Va.	John J. Swint	1923
Wichita, Kans.	Mark K. Carroll	1947
Wilmington, Del.	Edmond J. Fitzmaurice	1925
Winona, Minn.	Francis M. Kelly	1925
	Leo Binz (Co-ad.)	1942
Youngstown, Ohio	James A. McFadden	1937
	Emmet M. Walsh (co-ad.)	1927
Military Vicar	Francis J. Spellman	1932
	William R. Arnold	1945
Ruthenian diocese	(1) Daniel Ivancho (Pittsburgh)	1946
" "	(2) Const'tine Bohachevsky	1928
	A. Senyshyn (Aux.)	1942

Roman Catholic Statistics for the United States, 1949

Source: Official Catholic Directory, copyright 1949, by P. J. Kenedy & Sons

Archdioceses Dioceses, Vicariates Apostolic	Clergy	Churches	Children Attend.	Catholic Pop.*
Baltimore	679	117	55,021	271,526
Boston	1,813	355	123,492	1,283,232
Chicago	2,304	396	284,103	1,657,669
Cincinnati	832	215	65,409	283,963
Denver	248	88	21,997	96,699
Detroit	893	240	174,985	900,000
Dubuque	394	201	31,893	146,537
Indianapolis	474	117	23,784	115,233
Los Angeles	697	232	127,418	690,000
Louisville	299	110	29,512	123,922
Milwaukee	852	260	76,901	413,314
Newark	823	208	126,389	905,621
New Orleans	457	145	86,446	456,100
New York	2,097	384	220,194	1,256,269
Omaha	304	162	28,495	124,500
Philadelphia	1,761	398	189,777	1,031,866
Portl'd, Oreg.	279	94	16,718	90,108
St. Louis	954	275	88,711	429,479
St. Paul	547	282	72,669	337,208
San Antonio	302	106	47,337	259,458
San Francisco	850	190	83,718	650,000
Santa Fe	185	71	10,205	205,000
Washington	194	81	40,731	168,341
Albany	611	189	63,384	285,198
Alexandria	125	65	7,695	56,251
Altoona	228	111	24,105	132,731
Amarillo	72	31	6,799	40,048
Austin	91	55	7,361	76,371
Baker City	39	23	3,053	12,174
Belleville	181	136	17,012	81,577
Bismarck	114	84	10,088	50,231
Boise	89	50	5,930	26,093
Brooklyn	1,352	304	241,166	1,203,915
Buffalo	889	246	111,417	645,632
Burlington	192	84	22,088	99,599
Camden	144	64	24,849	146,687
Charleston	105	70	3,526	15,160
Cheyenne	51	26	3,867	48,263
Cleveland	719	201	87,789	496,109
Columbus	280	87	18,810	105,000
Corpus Christi	142	68	21,288	248,500
Covington	144	70	14,493	66,901
Crookston	79	54	7,533	31,230
Dallas	155	102	12,517	73,837
Davenport	221	126	15,437	70,259
Des Moines	133	66	9,243	47,400
Duluth	123	70	8,426	89,397
El Paso	119	51	14,660	139,860
Erie	305	123	36,841	153,691
Evansville	101	66	13,161	56,464
Fall River	309	97	32,688	219,360
Fargo	161	116	13,479	73,236
Fort Wayne	473	149	33,312	188,399
Gallup	58	20	1,948	39,883
Galveston	210	90	27,213	198,176
Grand Island	85	53	5,702	29,753
Grand Rapids	198	104	24,076	108,129
Great Falls	98	57	8,504	48,500
Green Bay	378	173	39,922	206,508
Harrisburg	186	84	21,958	110,673
Hartford	857	325	53,538	670,000
Helena	109	53	9,735	60,000
Honolulu	118	50	12,456	145,000
Joliet	215	72	17,939	90,544
Kan. City, Kan.	313	133	14,631	80,600
Kansas City	247	100	18,484	85,000
LaCrosse	284	149	31,546	141,728
Lafayette, Ind.	124	56	5,147	36,130
Lafayette, La.	225	97	31,465	292,500
Lansing	143	68	21,326	90,000
Lincoln	158	141	7,011	38,350
Little Rock	155	101	8,106	36,520
Madison	160	129	18,245	88,620
Manchester	288	96	31,542	179,350
Marquette	163	91	17,342	90,950
Mobile	271	97	15,539	68,200
Monterey-Fresno	188	72	26,529	180,920
Nashville	109	55	10,527	36,750
Natchez	153	63	12,189	48,100
Ogdensburg	220	114	27,682	118,680
Oklahoma City and Tulsa	201	100	13,081	73,180
Owensboro	59	57	8,305	30,250
Paterson	251	73	23,017	150,250
Peoria	371	155	27,839	159,040
Pittsburgh	1,024	384	94,034	787,470
Portland, Me.	340	132	40,232	223,280
Providence	509	131	61,701	420,750
Pueblo	120	42	11,009	89,350
Raleigh	163	86	4,865	17,600
Rapid City	106	80	5,015	43,360
Reno	48	26	3,550	22,810
Richmond	203	78	14,415	71,340
Rochester	441	166	41,654	320,700
Rockford	233	87	15,349	78,420
Sacramento	138	65	12,189	130,400
Saginaw	145	85	20,972	107,900
St. Augustine	196	80	26,421	71,000
St. Cloud	198	124	19,354	88,610
St. Joseph	125	64	5,928	30,590
Salina	116	97	9,741	39,380
Salt Lake	54	25	4,559	23,230
San Diego	244	115	25,433	149,000
Savannah-Atlanta	133	41	8,252	28,710
Scranton	567	230	60,571	348,990
Seattle	319	111	27,372	183,000
Sioux City	193	147	17,862	75,540
Sioux Falls	169	113	15,094	71,800
Spokane	154	47	10,380	42,590
Springfield, Ill.	361	133	18,315	105,170
Springfield, Mass.	791	217	45,938	515,300
Steubenville	88	56	7,645	61,450
Superior	116	77	12,893	65,300
Syracuse	347	177	62,337	265,000
Toledo	334	154	39,968	209,000
Trenton	364	149	49,672	278,550
Tucson	112	50	14,010	115,000
Wheeling	140	83	13,864	84,720
Wichita	214	119	13,541	65,290
Wilmington	126	40	7,701	36,740
Winona	158	92	17,035	72,470
Youngstown	221	102	22,506	154,970
Belmont Abbey	51	2	707	640
Byzantine Rite Pittsburgh (Greek Rite)	190	131	6,811	302,100
V-A of Alaska	165	187	1,276	299,300
	38	48	789	14,000
Totals 1949	42,334	15,112	4,401,524	26,718,340
1943	36,970	18,976	2,048,723	22,945,240
1933	29,782	18,260	2,170,102	20,268,400
1923	22,545	17,062	1,922,429	18,260,790

*Cities and dioceses of the same name do not have the same areas and in some cases the population of the diocese is greater than that of the city of the same name because of its greater area. All of the data in the tables, including population, are for the archdioceses and the dioceses named.

The first 23 dioceses listed above are archdioceses.

Cardinals 4 (Chicago), (Detroit), (New York), and (Philadelphia); Archbishops number 20; Bishops, 157; Abbots, 36. There are 337 seminaries with 26,215 students; 228 colleges with 240,048 students; 1,596 high schools, diocesan and parochial with 319,599 students; 7,777 elementary schools, parochial, with 2,351,604 students; teachers in dioceses, 104,962; orphan asylum, 348 with 64,460 dependent children; 731 general hospitals; 110 special hospitals, 4,315,806 patients treated annually; 244 homes for the aged. Converts in the last year numbered 117,130.

1950, a Holy Year of Pilgrimage for Roman Catholics

Pope Pius XII, supreme pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church, has proclaimed 1950 a Holy Year of Jubilee during which the faithful may gain special indulgence by meeting the conditions prescribed by the church. One of these is that the faithful shall come to Rome during the year and pray devoutly at the four principal basilicas—St. Peter's, St. Paul's Outside the Walls, St. John Lateran and St. Maria Maggiore. All these prayers must be said in one day. The faithful also must pray for the Pope's four principal intentions: "(1) Santification of souls through prayer and penance and unshakable fidelity to Christ and the Church; (2) Action for peace and defense of the holy places; (3) Defense of the church against renewed attacks of her enemies and beseeching of the true faith for those wandering in error, infidels and those without God; (4) Actual realization of social justice and work of assistance in favor of the humble and needy."

Four Roman churches are associated with the names of four American cardinals: Dennis Cardinal Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia, is the titular head of SS. Nereus and Achilleus; Frances Cardinal Spellman Archbishop of New York, is the titular head of SS. John and Paul; Samuel Cardinal Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago, is the titular head of the Basilica of St. Agnes Outside-the-Walls; Edward Cardinal Mooney, Archbishop of Detroit, is titular head of St. Susanna, the American Church in Rome.

Chronological List of Popes

Source: Annuario Pontificio (As revised in 1948)

Anti-Popes are in bold face. (Anti-Popes were illegitimate claimants of or pretenders to the papal throne.)

The Pope's temporal title now is: Sovereign of the State of Vatican City. Formerly it was Sovereign of the Temporal Domains of the Holy Roman Church.

The Pope's spiritual titles are: Vicar of Christ, Successor of St. Peter, Bishop of Rome, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province, Primate of Italy, Patriarch of the West, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church.

Date Cons.	Name of Pope	Date Cons.	Name of Pope	Date Cons.	Name of Pope	Date Cons.	Name of Pope
64	St. Petrus	615	St. Deusdedit I.	974	**Bonifacius VII.**	1303	Benedictus XI.
67	St. Linus	619	Bonifacius V.	974	Benedictus VII.	1305	Clement V.
76	St. Cletus	625	Honorius I.	983	Joannes XIV.	1316	Joannes XXII.
88	St. Clement	640	Severinus	985	Joannes XV.	1328	**Nicolaus V.**
97	St. Evaristus	640	Joannes IV	996	Gregorius V.	1334	Benedictus XI.
105	St. Alexander I.	642	Theodorus I.	997	**Joannes XVI**	1342	Clement VI.
115	St. Sixtus I.	649	St. Martinus I.	999	Sylvester II.	1352	Innocentius VI.
125	St. Telesphorus	654	St. Eugenius I.	1003	Joannes XVII.	1362	Urbanus V.
136	St. Hyginus	657	St. Vitalianus	1004	Joannes XVIII.	1370	Gregorius XI.
140	St. Pius I.	672	Deusdedit II.	1009	Sergius IV.	1378	Urbanus VI.
155	St. Anicetus	676	Donus I.	1012	Benedictus VIII.	1378	**Clement VII.**
166	St. Soterus	678	St. Agatho	1024	Joannes XIX.	1389	Bonifacius IX.
175	St. Eleutherus	682	St. Leo II.	1032	Benedictus IX.	1394	**Benedictus XIII.**
189	St. Victor I.	684	St. Benedictus II.	1045	Sylvester III.	1404	Innocentius VII.
199	St. Zephyrinus	685	Joannes V.	1045	Benedictus IX.	1406	Gregorius XII.
217	St. Calixtus I.	686	Conon	1045	Gregorius VI.	1409	**Alexander V.**
217	S. **Ippolito**	687	**Theodorus**	1046	Clement II.	1410	**Joannes XXIII.**
222	St. Urbanus I.	687	**Pasquale**	1047	Benedictus IX	1417	Martinus V.
230	St. Pontianus	687	St. Sergius I.	1048	Damasus II.	1431	Eugenius IV.
235	St. Anterus	701	Joannes VI.	1049	St. Leo IX.	1440	**Felix V.**
236	St. Fabianus	705	Joannes VII.	1055	Victor II.	1447	Nicolaus V.
251	St. Cornelius	708	Sisinnius	1057	Stephanus X.	1455	Calixtus III.
251	**Novaziano**	708	Constantinus	1058	**Benedictus X.**	1458	Pius II.
253	St. Lucius I.	715	St. Gregorius II.	1059	Nicolaus II.	1464	Paulus II.
254	St. Stephanus I.	731	St. Gregorius III.	1061	Alexander II.	1471	Sixtus IV.
257	St. Sixtus II.	741	St. Zacharius	1061	**Honorius II.**	1484	Innocentius VIII
259	St. Dionysius	752	Stephanus II.	1073	St. Gregorius VII.	1492	Alexander VI.
269	St. Felix I.	752	Stephanus III.	1080	**Clement III.**	1503	Pius III.
275	St. Eutychianus	757	St. Paulus I.	1086	Victor III.	1503	Julius II.
283	St. Caius	767	**Constantinus**	1088	Urbanus II.	1513	Leo X.
296	St. Marcellinus	768	**Filippo**	1099	Paschalis II.	1522	Hadrianus VI.
308	St. Marcellus I.	768	Stephanus IV.	1100	**Teoderico**	1523	Clement VII.
309	St. Eusebius	772	Hadrianus I.	1102	**Alberto**	1534	Paulus III.
311	St. Melchiades	795	St. Leo III.	1105	**Sylvester IV.**	1550	Julius III.
314	St. Sylvester I.	816	Stephanus V.	1118	Gelasius II.	1555	Marcellus II.
336	St. Marcus	817	St. Paschalis I.	1118	**Gregorius VIII.**	1555	Paulus IV.
337	St. Julius I.	824	Eugenius II.	1119	Calixtus II.	1559	Pius IV.
352	Liberius	827	Valentinus	1124	Honorius II.	1566	St. Pius V.
355	**Felix II**	827	Gregorius IV.	1124	**Celestinus II.**	1572	Gregorius XIII.
366	St. Damasus I.	844	**Joannes**	1130	Innocentius II.	1585	Sixtus V.
366	**Ursinus**	844	Sergius II.	1130	**Anacletus II.**	1590	Urbanus VII.
384	St. Siricius	847	St. Leo IV.	1138	**Victor IV.**	1590	Gregorius XIV.
399	St. Anastasius I.	855	Benedictus III.	1143	Celestinus II.	1591	Innocentius IX.
401	St. Innocentius I.	855	**Anastasius**	1144	Lucius II.	1592	Clement VIII.
417	St. Zosimus	858	St. Nicolaus I.	1145	Eugenius III.	1605	Leo XI.
418	St. Bonifacius I.	867	Hadrianus II.	1153	Anastasius IV.	1605	Paulus V.
418	**Eulalio**	871	Joannes VIII.	1154	Hadrianus IV.	1621	Gregorius XV.
422	St. Celestinus I.	882	Marinus I.	1159	Alexander III.	1623	Urbanus VIII.
432	St. Sixtus III.	884	St. Hadrianus III.	1159	**Victor IV.**	1644	Innocentius X.
440	St. Leo I.	885	Stephanus VI.	1164	**Paschalis III.**	1655	Alexander VII.
461	St. Hilarus	891	Formosus	1168	**Calixtus III.**	1667	Clement IX.
468	St. Simplicius	896	Bonifacius VI.	1179	**Innocentius III.**	1670	Clement X.
483	St. Felix III. (II)	896	Stephanus VII.	1181	Lucius III.	1676	Innocentius XI.
492	St. Gelasius I.	897	Romanus	1185	Urbanus III.	1689	Alexander VIII.
496	Anastasius II.	897	Theodorus II.	1187	Gregorius VIII.	1691	Innocentius XII.
498	St. Symmachus	898	Joannes IX.	1187	Clement III.	1700	Clement XI.
498	**Lorenzo** (501-505)	900	Benedictus IV.	1191	Celestinus III.	1721	Innocentius XIII.
		903	Leo V.	1198	Innocentius III.	1724	Benedictus XIII.
514	St. Hormisdas	903	**Christophorus**	1216	Honorius III.	1730	Clement XII.
523	St. Joannes I.	904	Sergius III.	1227	Gregorius IX.	1740	Benedictus XIV.
526	St. Felix IV.	911	Anastasius III.	1241	Celestinus IV.	1758	Clement XIII.
530	Bonifacius II.	913	Landonius	1243	Innocentius IV.	1769	Clement XIV.
530	**Dioscoro**	914	Joannes X.	1254	Alexander IV.	1775	Pius VI.
533	Joannes II.	928	Leo VI.	1261	Urbanus IV.	1800	Pius VII.
535	St. Agapetus I.	928	Stephanus VIII.	1265	Clement IV.	1823	Leo XII.
536	St. Silverius	931	Joannes XI.	1271	Gregorius X.	1829	Pius VIII.
537	Vigilius	936	Leo VII.	1276	Innocentius V.	1831	Gregorius XVI.
556	Pelagius I.	939	Stephanus IX.	1276	Hadrianus V.	1846	Pius IX.
561	Joannes III.	942	Martinus II.	1276	Joannes XXI.	1878	Leo XIII.
575	Benedictus I.	946	Agapetus II.	1277	Nicolaus III.	1903	Pius X.
579	Pelagius II.	955	Joannes XII.	1281	Martinus IV.	1914	Benedictus XV.
590	St. Georgorius I.	963	Leo VIII.	1285	Honorius IV.	1922	Pius XI.
604	Sabinianus	964	Benedictus V.	1288	Nicolaus IV.	1939	Pius XII.
607	Bonifacius III.	965	Joannes XIII.	1294	St. Celestinus V.		
608	St. Bonifacius IV.	973	Benedictus VI.	1294	Bonifacius VIII.		

Vatican Radio Announces 1949 Catholic Membership

Official figures of membership in the Roman Catholic Church were broadcast by the Vatican Radio Oct. 3, 1949, according to the Associated Press. Total number of Catholics in the world was placed at 423,000,000, an increase of 119,000,000 from 1929 to 1949. In the same time the population of the world increased 600,000,000, an increase of one-sixth, whereas the Catholics increased by one-third. The number of Catholics in Africa tripled. Large increases were noted in Latin America, India and other parts of Asia. The growth was attributed to missionary activity.

Leading Protestant Bodies in the United States

Baptists

The first Baptist Church in America was founded in 1638 in Providence, R. I., by Roger Williams. General organization began in 1814, and a General Missionary Convention was formed to permit followers to express themselves in terms of missionary activities.

In 1845 the Southern Baptists withdrew and formed the Southern Baptist Convention. Churches, 26,822; membership, 6,491,981. General Organization, 127 Ninth Ave., N., Nashville 3, Tenn. General boards include Sunday School Board, Nashville, Tenn.; Foreign Mission Board, Richmond, Va.; Home Mission Board, Atlanta, Ga.; Relief and Annuity Board, Dallas, Texas.

The Northern Baptist Convention was organized in 1907 under whose direction the many agencies of the Baptists in the North and West now operate. Churches, 7,180; membership, 1,610,576. General Organization, 152 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y. Sixteen others, including the American Baptist Foreign Missions Society, Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, American Baptist Home Mission Society, Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, and the Baptist Youth Fellowship.

The National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc., is a constituent member of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. It is the older and parent Convention of Negro Baptists Churches, 24,953, membership, approximately 4,385,206. The General Organization and nine others, including the Foreign Mission Board, Home Missions and Evangelism Board, and the B. T. U. Board.

The National Baptist Convention of America, organized in 1895, is frequently referred to as the "unincorporated" body. Churches, 8,993; membership 2,580,921. The General Organization and seven others, including the Foreign Mission Board, and the Home Mission Board.

General offices of Baptist World Alliance, the Baptist world organization, are at 1628 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. U. S. Baptists number 15,464,718.

Congregational Christians

Congregationalism dates back to the Pilgrim Fathers. The denomination was founded in the United States, in 1620, in Plymouth, Mass., under the leadership of William Brewster, William Bradford, and Edward Winslow. The Christian churches date back to Wesleyan and revival movements at the end of the 18th Century. These two groups were merged at Seattle, Wash., in 1931. Churches, 5,715; membership, 1,184,661. The General Council (national organization), 287 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y. Also the Mission's Council, the Board of Home Missions, the Annuity Fund, and the Council for Social Action. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Pilgrim Press are at 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Disciples of Christ

An American movement for Christian unity founded in 1809 by Thomas Campbell and his son, Alexander. An association was formed at Washington, Pa., and the first church was built in 1811 at Brush Run. Churches, 8,739; membership, 1,872,049. The International Convention of Disciples of Christ, 516 K of P Bldg., Indianapolis 4, Ind., and nine others, including the United Christian Missionary Society.

Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod

Lutheranism was introduced into the United States by Dutch colonists on Manhattan, and later by Swedes on the Delaware, by Palatines in Pennsylvania and New York, and by Salzburgers in Georgia. The Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America was organized in 1872, of which the Missouri Synod is the largest constituent part. The Missouri Synod holds to an unwavering confessionalism and is the leader in the conservative group among the Lutherans. Churches, 4,906; membership, 1,649,024. The General Organization, 3558 Jefferson Ave., St. Louis 18, Mo., and sixteen others, including Board for Young People's Work, Lutheran Women's Missionary League, the Walther League, Home Missions in North and South America, Home Missions in Europe, Foreign Missions, and Deaf-Mute Missions.

United Lutheran Church in America

Organized in 1748, this body dates back to the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, and beyond that to early colonial days. It represents the union of the General Synod, the General Council and the United Synod of the South in 1918. Churches, 4,124; membership, 1,914,018. The General Organization, 231 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y., and twelve others, including the Board of Foreign Missions, Board of American Missions, Board of Social Missions, Women's Missionary Society, and the Luther League of America.

Lutheran bodies throughout the United States have a membership of 5,787,925.

The Methodist Church

The name Methodist was originally given to Charles and John Wesley and several other Oxford students, in 1729. It is thought that the term was selected due to the exact and "methodical" manner in which they performed various engagements which a sense of Christian duty induced them to undertake. The Methodist movement was carried to America in 1760 by Methodist emigrants from Ireland. The present organization of the Methodist Church began in May 1939, with the unification of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the Methodist Protestant Church. Churches, 40,397; membership, 8,651,062. The supreme policy-making body is the quadrennial General Conference. The U. S. church is administered by 36 bishops. The Board of Missions is at 150 Fifth Ave., New York; Board of Education and Methodist Youth Fellowship, Nashville, Tenn.; Board of Evangelism, Chicago, Ill.; Commission on World Peace and on World Service and Finance, Washington, D. C.

Methodist bodies throughout the United States have a membership of 10,492,029.

Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

Presbyterianism is a system of church government by presbyters, or elders, which distinguishes it from other forms of church government—Papal, Episcopal, and Congregational. John Calvin has been regarded as the founder of Presbyterianism. The body known as the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America appeared among the earliest colonists of America. Its first church was established about 1640 and its first presbytery in 1706. Churches, 8,522; membership, 2,330,136. The General Organization, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia 7 Pa. together with Board of Christian Education and Board of Pensions, Board of National Missions, and the Board of Foreign Missions, 156 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

Presbyterian bodies throughout the United States have a membership of 3,349,073.

Protestant Episcopal Church

A religious denomination representing the Anglican communion in the United States, of which the Church of England is the parent church. It was brought to America with the Jamestown colonists in 1607, and became autonomous and adopted its present name in 1789. Churches, 6,985; membership, 2,160,207. The General Organization, 281 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y., and fifteen others, including Domestic Missions, Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the Girls' Friendly Society, and the American Church Institute for Negroes.

American Bible Society Book Distribution

According to the report of the American Bible Society, 450 Park Ave., New York, made public in 1949, the organization distributed, in 1948, a total of 9,716,251 books in 151 languages and dialects, in the following categories: Bibles, 846,319; testaments, 1,388,441; portions, 7,481,491. In 1947 the total was 9,310,439; in 1946 it reached 11,394,200. The greater number of the books is printed in the United States, but some Scriptures are printed in Siam, Istanbul, Beirut, Japan, China and Mexico. The Society works in more than 40 countries. Distribution is made by the most convenient way—by oxcarts, bicycles, muleback, motor launches, airplanes, trucks, and, in the South Pacific, by sailboats. In China Scriptures are distributed by plane and truck and in the interior colporteurs distribute books on foot. The Society was formed in 1816.

Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church

Source: Secretary of the House of Bishops

Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, 281 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y., Presiding Bishop; Rt. Rev. Boyd Bentley, Vice-President of the National Council; Secretary of the House of Bishops, Rev. H. Fitzgerald, 7301 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn 9, N. Y.

ama—Charles C. J. Carpenter, Birmingham; ndolph R. Claiborne, Suffragan, Birmingham.
ka—William J. Gordon, Jr., Nenana, Alaska.
na—Arthur B. Kinsolving II (miss.), Phoenix.
nsas—R. Bland Mitchell, Little Rock.
ornia—Karl M. Block, San Francisco, Sacramento; A. W. Noel Porter, Sacramento, Los geles; Francis E. I. Bloy, Los Angeles, San quin; Donald J. Campbell, Suffragan, Los geles; Sumner F. D. Walters, Stockton.
ado—Fred Ingley, Denver; Harold L. Bowen, adjutor, Denver.
ecticut—Frederick G. Budlong, Hartford; lter H. Gray, Coadjutor, Hartford.
ta, North—D. H. Atwill (miss.), Fargo.
ta, South—W. B. Roberts, Sioux Falls; Conn H. Gesner, Coadjutor, Sioux Falls.
ware—A. R. McKinstry, Wilmington.
ict of Columbia—Angus Dun, Washington.
da—F. A. Juhan, Jacksonville; Hamilton st, Coadjutor, Jacksonville.
da, South—John D. Wing, Orlando; Henry I. ttit, Coadjutor, West Palm Beach.
gia—Middleton S. Barnwell, Savannah. Atta; John M. Walker, Atlanta.
o—Frank A. Rhea (miss.), Boise.
is—Wallace E. Conkling, Bishop of Chicago. cago; Quincy: W. L. Essex, Peoria; Springd, Charles A. Clough, Springfield.
na—R. A. Kirchhoffer, Indianapolis, Northern iana; Reginald Mallett, South Bend.
a—Edward L. Haines, Davenport.
sas—Goodrich R. Fenner, Topeka, Salina; rley H. Nichols (miss.), Salina.
cky—Charles Clingman, Louisville. Lexing- William R. Moody, Lexington.
iana—Girault M. Jones, New Orleans.
e—Oliver L. Loring, Portland.
land—Noble C. Powell, Baltimore, Easton: McClelland, Easton.
achusetts—Norman B. Nash, Boston; Raymd A. Heron, Suffragan, Boston. Western: liam A. Lawrence, Springfield.
gan—Richard S. Emrich, Detroit; Russell L. bard, Suffragan, Detroit; Herman R. Page, rquette. Western: L. B. Whittmore, Grand ids.
esota—Stephen Edwards Keeler, Minnellis.
ssippi—Duncan M. Gray, Jackson.
uri—William Scarlett, St. Louis. West: Robert Spencer, Kansas City.
ana—H. H. Daniels, Helena.
aska—Howard R. Brinker, Omaha.
da—William F. Lewis (miss.), Reno.
Hampshire—Charles F. Hall, Concord.
ersey—Wallace J. Gardner, Trenton, Alfred Banyard, Suffragan, Trenton, Newark; njamin M. Washburn, Newark; Theodore R. low, Suffragan, Newark.
Mexico—James Moss Stoney, Albuquerque.
York—Charles K. Gilbert, New York City. ace W. B. Donegan, Suffragan, Larchmont. tral: Malcolm E. Peabody, Syracuse; Walter Higley, Suffragan, Syracuse. Rochester: Bartel H. Rheinheimer, Rochester. Western: Lauriston L. Scaife, Buffalo. Albany: G. A. Oldham, Albany. Frederick L. Barry, Coadjutor, Albany. Long Island: James P. DeWolfe, Garden City. Jonathan G. Sherman, Suffragan.
North Carolina—Edwin A. Penick, Raleigh. East Carolina: Thomas H. Wright, Wilmington. Western North Carolina, H. George Henry, Asheville.
Ohio—Beverly D. Tucker, Cleveland. Southern: H. W. Hobson, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—Thomas Casady, Oklahoma City.
Oregon—Benjamin D. Dagwell, Portland; Lane W. Barton, Eastern Oregon.
Pennsylvania—Oliver J. Hart, Philadelphia. William P. Remington, Suffragan, Philadelphia. Pittsburgh: Austin Pardue. Pittsburgh. Bethlehem: Frank W. Sterrett, Bethlehem, Harrisburg: J. Thos. Heistand, Harrisburg; Harold Everett Sawyer, Erie.
Rhode Island—Granville G. Bennett, Providence
South Carolina—Thomas N. Carruthers, Charleston. Upper South Carolina: J. J. Gravatt, Columbia.
Tennessee—Edmund P. Dandridge, Nashville; Theodore N. Barth, Coadjutor, Memphis.
Texas—Clinton S. Quin, Houston. John E. Hines, Coadjutor, Austin, Dallas; C. Avery Mason, Dallas, West Texas: Everett H. Jones, San Antonio. North Texas: George H. Quarterman, Amarillo.
Utah—Stephen C. Clark (miss.), Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Vedder Van Dyck, Burlington.
Virginia—F. D. Goodwin, Richmond; Suffragan, Wiley R. Mason, Charlottesville. Southern: William A. Brown, Norfolk; George P. Gunn, Coadjutor, Norfolk. Southwestern: H. D. Phillips, Roanoke.
Washington—Olympia: Stephen Bayne, Jr., Seattle. Spokane: Edward M. Cross, (miss.), Spokane.
West Virginia—Robert E. L. Strider, Wheeling.
Wisconsin—Benjamin F. P. Ivins, Milwaukee. Fond du Lac: Harwood Sturtevant, Fond du Lac. Eau Claire: William W. Horstick, Eau Claire.
Wyoming—Winfred H. Ziegler (miss.), Laramie; James W. Hunter, Coadjutor, Laramie.
Africa—Liberia: Bravid W. Harris (miss.), Monrovia.
Brazil—Southern: William M. M. Thomas (miss.), Porto Alegre; Louis C. Melcher, Coadjutor, Porto Alegre; A. T. Pitham, Suffragan, Porto Alegre.
China—Shanghai: William P. Roberts (miss.), Shanghai, Hankow; Anking: Lloyd R. Craighill, Wuhu.
Europe: J. I. Blair Larned, in charge, Rome.
Haiti—C. Alfred Voegeli (miss.), Port au Prince.
Panama Canal Zone—Reginald H. Gooden, Ancon.
Cuba—Alexander H. Blankingship, Havana.
Dominican Republic—C. Alfred Voegeli in charge, Port au Prince, Haiti.
Hawaiian Islands—Honolulu: Harry S. Kennedy (miss.) Honolulu.
Mexico—Efrain Salinas (miss.), Mexico D. F.
Philippines—Norman S. Binsted, Manila; Robert F. Wilner (suffr.), Manila.
Puerto Rico—Charles F. Boynton, San Juan and Virgin Islands.

Bishops of the Methodist Church

Source: Commission on Public Information of The Methodist Church

son, Theodor	Stockholm, Sweden
, James C.	Los Angeles, Calif.
h, Enrique C.	Santiago, Chile
eri, Santi Uberto	Buenos Aires, Argentina
, Newell S.	Congo Belge, Africa
n, J. W. E.	Atlanta, Ga.
ares, Chas. W.	Des Moines, Iowa
s, Robert N.	New Orleans, La.
W. Y.	Chunking, China
n, Fred P.	Philadelphia, Pa.
man, Ralph S.	St. Paul, Minn.
on, Dana	Topeka, Kans.
Charles W.	Washington, D. C.
lin, Marvin A.	Jackson, Miss.
er, Paul N.	Geneva, Switzerland
ll, Coston J.	Charlotte, N. C.
livan Lee	St. Louis, Mo.
g, Z. T.	Peiping, China
Edward W.	St. Louis, Mo.
dy, Gerald	Portland, Oreg.
Paul B.	Nashville, Tenn.
Willis J.	Liberia, W. Africa
G. Carleton	Foochow, China
n, W. Earl	Syracuse, N. Y.
John Wesley	Boston, Mass.
, J. Ralph	Chicago, Ill.
Martin, Paul E.	Little Rock, Ark.
Martin, William C.	Dallas, Tex.
Mondoi, Shot K.	Hyderabad, India
Moore, Arthur J.	Atlanta, Ga.
Northcott, H. Clifford	Madison, Wis.
Oxnam, G. Bromley	New York, N. Y.
Peele, W. Walter	Richmond, Va.
Phillips, Glenn R.	Denver, Colo.
Pickett, J. Waskom	Delhi, India
Purcell, Clare	Birmingham, Ala.
Raines, Richard C.	Indianapolis, Ind.
Reed, Marshall	Detroit, Mich.
Rockey, Clement K.	Lucknow, India
Shaw, A. P.	Baltimore, Md.
Short, Roy H.	Jacksonville, Fla.
Smith, Angie Frank	Houston, Tex.
Smith, W. Angie	Oklahoma City, Okla
Sommer, J. W. E.	Frankfurt, Germany
Subhan, John A.	Bombay, India
Tippett, Donald H.	San Francisco, Calif.
Valencia, Jose	Manila, P.I.
Ward, Ralph A.	Shanghai, China
Watkins, William T.	Louisville, Ky.
Werner, Hazen G.	Columbus, Ohio
Wicke, Lloyd C.	Pittsburgh, Pa.

Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America is made up of 27 national denominations with a membership of more than 29,000,000. It was created (1908) by the denominations. Through it these denominations cooperate in tasks which have to do not only with those in church but in home, in college, in workshop, in store, in office, in hospital, in government; in fact, they cover the whole range of human welfare.

Officers of the Federal Council

President, Bishop John S. Stamm; Vice-President, Mrs. Douglas Horton; Recording Secretary, Rev. W. Glenn Roberts; Treasurer, Mr. Harper Sibley; General Secretary, Rev. Samuel McCrea Cavert; Associate General Secretary, Rev. Roswell P. Barnes; Associate General Secretary, Rev. J. Quinter Miller.

Constituent Bodies

National Baptist Convention, Northern Baptist Convention, Church of the Brethren, General Council of Congregational Christian Churches, Czech-Moravian Brethren, International Convention of Disciples of Christ, Evangelical and Reformed Church, Evangelical United Brethren Church, Five Years Meeting of the Friends of America, Religious Society of Friends of Philadelphia and Vicinity, The Methodist Church, African Methodist Episcopal Church, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, Moravian Church, Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., Presbyterian Church in the U.S., Protestant Episcopal Church, Reformed Church in America, Romanian Orthodox Church of America, Russian Orthodox Church of North America, Seventh Day Baptist General Conference, Syrian Antiochian Orthodox Church of North America, Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America, United Church of Canada, United Lutheran Church (Consultative), United Presbyte Church.

The Council's first concern is the spiritual of the churches. It maintains an evangelistic gram, stressing the witness of Christian lay and women. It places a strong emphasis on devotional life through the promotion of W Wide Communion and simultaneous period prayer and intercession. It assists the church recruiting for the ministry and other forms of service in the church and holds conferences ministers on the conduct of public worship, fosters the observance of a common Christian

The Council holds it a Christian duty to the influence of Christ effective in all human tions. It carries on an educational campaign Christian standards in marriage and the hom draws Christian representatives of managem labor, and agriculture together to consider light is shed upon their problems by their com Christian commitment. It seeks to prevent spread of Communism and Fascism in our cou by working constantly for equal opportunity justice for all people.

Since the Council includes four large Negro nominations it is in an exceptional positio develop a program of interracial cooper through the churches.

The Council mobilizes a united Christian p opinion for a world order of justice and peace.

The Council joined in establishing Church W Service, Inc. to coordinate the program of churches for Christian reconstruction and reli those parts of the world suffering from the a math of the war. More than $40,000,000 of seas aid was provided by Church World Se during the period since the end of the war.

As a result of the Federal Council's polic assisting local communities there is today a work of 700 local and state councils of church America, each of which is advancing inter-chi cooperation in its own community.

Seamen's Church Institute of New York

The Seamen's Church Institute of New York at 25 South St., New York City, is the largest and most comprehensive shore organization for merchant seamen in the world, providing for the needs of these men, who are of every age, race, rating and creed. About 80% are American born or naturalized citizens. Food and lodging are provided at reasonable rates and recreational and welfare, chapel and clinic facilities are available without charge. Special club rooms have been established at the Institute by the Dutch, Danish, Belgian and Swedish Shipping Committees for seamen of those nations; also Janet Roper Club for seamen of all nationalities and Alumni Club for U. S. Merchant Marine Academy.

Figureheads, ship models, and paintings by Gordon Grant, Charles Robert Patterson and Frederick Waugh are displayed. A fine view of New York Harbor is afforded from its Titanic Li house Memorial Tower. Guided Tours arrang call BO 9-2710.

The Merchant Marine School (establishe 1916) trained thousands of men during World II. Classes in navigation (engineering and manship) are open to yachtsmen and seamen st ing for raises in grade. Its Joseph Conrad Lib has 10,000 volumes. It maintains an Artists Writers Club and Camera Club for the Merc Marine.

During 1948 1,124,311 meals were serve merchant seamen, and 335,799 lodgings were vided. Also during 1948 the Institute che 133,136 units of baggage, gave 16,350 credit in addition to filling 49,701 social service ne entertainments were attended by 102,013 sea

The Institute publishes "The Lookout," monthly magazine.

Date of Paschal Full Moon, 1900-2199

Golden Number	Date	Golden Number	Date	Golden Number	Date	Golden Number	Date
1	April 14	6	April 18	11	Mar. 25	16	Mar.
2	April 3	7	April 8	12	April 13	17	April
3	Mar. 23	8	Mar. 28	13	April 2	18	April
4	April 11	9	April 16	14	Mar. 22	19	Mar.
5	Mar. 31	10	April 5	15	April 10		

The Golden Number, used in the table above, is greater by unity than the remainder obtained dividing the given year by 19; for example: 13 is the Golden Number for the year 1950; from the the date of Paschal Full Moon is April 2, and this being Sunday, Easter Sunday is on April 9, 1950.

Philosophy of Gandhi

Mohandus K. Gandhi, called Mahatma, the great-souled, by his followers, was the greatest single influence for political and social reform in India in the 20th century. Born Oct. 2, 1869, he was assassinated by a fanatical Hindu at New Delhi, Jan. 30, 1948. A Hindu by birth, he opposed the untouchability observed by Hindus, because it degraded millions of innocent human beings. Because of his teaching untouchability was outlawed by the Constituent Assembly of the new Dominion.

Gandhi fought British rule with his doctrine of Ashima, or non-violence, and non-cooperation. "I believe non-violence is infinitely superior to violence, forgiveness is more manly than punishment," said he. "Abstinence is forgiveness only when there is the power to punish. Impatience is a form of violence. Non-cooperation with evi as much a duty as cooperation with good." marched with Henry D. Thoreau in saying " disobedience is the only civilizing and effec substitute for an armed rebellion."

In religion Gandhi was not dogmatic. found good in Christianity, Mohammedanism Hindu, but denied any was the sole path to vation. He declared animals, no less than have souls. He saw in non-Christians "just same reformation I had heard of among Chr ians." Tolstoy's "The Kingdom of God is Wi You" made a powerful impression on him. reestablish the crafts he advocated a spin wheel in every home. He wanted Hindu-Mos unity—in which he failed; condemned thei and special advantages and advocated abstin from drugs and liquors.

The National Catholic Welfare Conference

he National Catholic Welfare Conference was anized (1919) as a common agency acting under bishops to promote the welfare of the Catholics he United States. The Conference has for its orporated purposes "unifying, coordinating and anizing the Catholic people of the United States works of education, social welfare, immigrant and other activities." The Conference comes the following departments and bureaus:

xecutive — Bureaus maintained: Information, nigration, National Center Confraternity of istian Doctrine; Publications, Business and iting and Catholic Action, monthly publica-, N. C. W. C.

outh—Facilitates exchange of information reing the philosophy, organization, and programcent of Catholic youth organizations; promotes National Catholic Youth Council, the federating cy for all existing, approved Catholic youth ups; contacts and evaluates national governtal and non-governmental youth organizations youth servicing organizations.

ducation—Divisions: Statistics and Informa-, Teachers' Registration, Library.

ress—Serves the Catholic press in the United es and abroad with regular news, features, orial and pictorial services.

ocial Action—Covers the fields of Industrial tions, International Affairs, Family Life, Civic cation, Social Welfare, and Rural Life.

egal—Serves as a clearing house of information Federal, State and local legislation, and when ested represents Catholic interests before ral executive offices.

ty Organizations—Includes the National Coun- of Catholic Men and the National Council of olic Women, which maintain at N. C. W. C. lquarters permanent representations in the inests of the Catholic laity. These councils func- through some 7,500 affiliated societies— onal, State, diocesan, district, local and parish; through units of the councils in many of the ese.

The N. C. C. M. maintains at its national headquarters a Catholic Evidence Bureau and a Catholic Radio Bureau; sponsors the weekly nationwide radio Catholic Hour over the NBC network, The Hour of Faith over the ABC Network and the Catholic program on Faith in Our Time (MBS).

Catholic Action Study—Devoted to research and reports as to pronouncements, methods, programs and achievements in the work of Catholic Action at home and abroad.

Administrative Board, National Catholic Welfare Conference—Most Rev. John T. McNicholas, O. P., Archbishop of Cincinnati, Chairman; Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, Vice Chairman and Chairman of the Youth Department, Most Rev. John Mark Gannon, Bishop of Erie, Treasurer; Most Rev. John F. Noll, Bishop of Ft. Wayne, Secretary; Most Rev. Joseph E. Ritter, Archbishop of St. Louis, Episcopal Chairman of the Department of Catholic Action Study; Most Rev. Emmet M. Walsh, Bishop of Charleston, Episcopal Chairman of the Legal Department; Most Rev. Robert E. Lucey, Archbishop of San Antonio, Episcopal Chairman, Department of Lay Organizations; Most Rev. Francis P. Keough, Archbishop of Baltimore, Episcopal Chairman, Department of Education; Most Rev. Patrick A. O'Boyle, Archbishop of Washington, Episcopal Chairman, Department of Social Action.

Officer at National Headquarters: 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest Washington 5, D. C.—Rt. Rev. Msgr. Howard J. Carroll, General Secretary.

In addition to the above named departments, the general body of bishops maintains the following special committees: American Board of Catholic Missions; Confraternity of Christian Doctrine; Motion Pictures; and the National Legion of Decency; Propagation of the Faith; Obscene Literature; North American College in Rome; Seminaries; War Emergency and Relief; Refugees; Pope's Peace Points; Spanish Speaking; and Montezuma Seminary.

The Young Men's Christian Associations

he Young Men's Christian Associations was ded in London in 1844 by George Williams a group of associates who were employed by hcock & Company, a drapery firm. Unlike er religious societies of young men in Great ain, in America, and on the Continent, this l group of apprentices was unusual because ving on the premises among scores of fellow- entices and because of their deep concern to nate the environment for good by friendly con- s and religious association. The movement soon ad into other countries and by its semi-cenial in 1894 had spread around the world. By time, George Williams had become an outding business leader, and on this occasion he knighted by Queen Victoria. Today the move- t has more than 10,000 branches in 68 countries a membership of at least 2,000,000.

he first North American Associations appeared Montreal and Boston late in 1851 and were t outgrowths of the London beginnings. The nization spread rapidly throughout North rica and today there are in the United States Associations with 1,769,312 members; while anada there are 86 Associations with 80,845 bers. About two-thirds of the members are r 25 years of age. These Associations are d in cities, rural areas, colleges, railroad and strial centers, while more than 9,189 Hi-Y and Tri-Hi-Y clubs extend the movement into sands of North American high schools.

World War I, the YMCA supplied 25,926 al workers, half of whom served overseas with rican, French and other Allied armies, while American people supplied $170,673,914 for this . From united financial effort in the final aign of World War I grose the proposals for collaboration among the cooperating agencies World War II and the origin of the United ce Organization, recently reactivated at the st of the government, of which the YMCA constituent organization. In World War carried responsibility for work in 519 cen- 63 of which were overburdened communi- where essential war production was underway. e services, by government policy, were limited ly to Continental United States and offshore . However, the Canadian YMCA was in- ly related to the overseas service of the dian army. The YMCA is actively associated the recently re-activated USO, operating g the younger service recruits along lines ily similar to those of World War II.

the regular civilian Association the past years notable for work on behalf of veterans and asis upon the basic methods of work proven century's experience, such as, self-governing organization among school and non-school groups of all age levels; training for citizenship through democratic procedures in inter-club residence, sports, student, young adult and other types of councils on both local and national levels; leadership training through activity in over 141,302 regularly scheduled, enrolled groups; national assemblies of high school, young men's, student, transportation, industrial, foremen and other constituencies. Centennial emphasis continued upon citizenship and public affairs education as an official priority; health and physical education as a fundamental peacetime need; religious education and Christian emphasis as a long-time feature; formal and informal education through some 22 curricular schools and more than 950 local informal educational programs; visual education through extensive motion picture educational service; publication and distribution of timely materials for young people; more intensive individual services, particularly in vocational guidance and counseling; through continued extensive camping programs; and through special concern for postwar needs of younger boys. In such activities in recent years, young women and girls have had an increasing part, representing perhaps ten per cent of the total volume. Association residence accommodations, which aggregate over 73,500 beds, have been inadequate. An extensive service among Negroes, operating for more than 50 years, now shows a stronger recent emphasis upon inter-racial collaboration and integrated service.

Services among prisoners of war were extensive in World War II. Extensive operations among displaced persons continues in Western Germany. Since 1889 North American Associations have helped in all movements in the Orient, Near East and Latin America by supplying trained leaders for advisory purposes. These services continued in war time except in certain occupied areas. More than five million of our $8,650,000 objective has been raised, to help restoration work among these areas.

In 1948 Canadian YMCAs expended $4,657,900 and had a capital investment of $9,329,700. In the United States the 1948 current expenditure exceeded any previous year at $102,180,100 while the investment in plant and equipment was $246,682,300. These resources are available for services among youth in the second century, and official local, national and international bodies have held significant meetings during 1948 related to long-time policies of development in Canada and the United States, as well as the international mission of Christian character education and international understanding. Preparations are now under way for the celebration of the centennial of the founding of YMCAs in North America at Montreal and Boston in 1851.

The Salvation Army

The Salvation Army in the United States is part of an international organization operating places of worship and social rehabilitation centers in 94 countries and territories of the world. It was established here in 1880 and has 1,378 corps and outposts and more than 5,000 officers.

The major part of Salvation Army activities is its evangelical work. Founded originally for the religious enlightenment of the masses, its primary aim is still to proclaim the message of the Scriptures. All of its operations are incidental to that end.

In this country, The Salvation Army's social service work covers a wide scope, taking in family welfare services, missing persons and inquiry bureaus, shelters for transients, homes and hospitals for unmarried mothers, settlements, children's homes and nurseries, "Harbor Light" centers to aid the recovery of alcoholics; men's rehabilitation centers, employment and vocational guidance bureaus, clinics and dispensaries, disaster emergency service, rural service welfare committees, overseas relief bureaus and shipp and collection centers, USO and Red Shield Clu summer camps for mothers and children.

When, at the request of President Truman, U was re-activated to care for the spiritual, rec ational and educational needs of the arm forces of the Post-war period, The Salvation Ar recalled some of its veteran officers who ser with USO during the war and set up a ba USO organization which can readily be expand

As a religious organization The Salvation Ar has a distinct ecclesiastical identity, with cardinal principles of doctrinal belief; its offic are empowered to perform all the functions the clergy.

It is a phenomenon of the post-war period th more and more men and women, realizing th the ministrations of The Salvation Army are no means exclusively confined to the "Skid Ro sections, are turning to Salvation Army Offic with their problems, in their search for spiritu clarity.

The Volunteers of America

The Volunteers of America is a religious and philanthropic organization incorporated Nov. 6, 1896 under the laws of the State of New York. It is democratic in constitution and semi-military in administration. The organization has a commissioned officer list of over 1,500 and a membership of more than 22,000, and operates 367 missions and service programs in the major cities of the United States.

The work is religious and philanthropic. The religious work includes meetings for adults for worship embracing the rituals of the Lord's Supper, baptism and marriage. Missions of the organization are established where they can most effectively reach the unchurched. Sunday Schools for less privileged children are conducted in addition to a young people's society known as the Christian Companionship League.

The philanthropic work includes various institutions and social work programs, maintained in accordance with standards and techniques of social service. There are departments of family welfare, health camps, day nurseries, hospices for worki girls, maternity homes, homes for mothers a children, clubs and homes for the aged, shelte workshops and rehabilitation departments, and hospital.

One of the principal departments deals w work among prisoners, families of prisoners a persons discharged or paroled from federal a state penal institutions. The organization has be exceptionally successful in this latter branch work. The Volunteer Prison League has been ganized within the various prisons with an aggr gate membership of more than 300,000 men a women. Membership involves the voluntary pro ise on the part of the prisoner to maintain dis pline and otherwise live uprightly while under co finement. Aid has been extended and positio found for thousands of those released from pe institutions. General Maud Ballington Booth voted a major portion of her time to this activi which has made a marked contribution to the be tering of prison conditions nationally.

The American National Red Cross

The American National Red Cross, traditional agent of the American people in times of disaster, is one of 68 similar societies throughout the world. The society operates under a charter granted by Congress (Jan. 5, 1905) in accordance with the Treaty of Geneva, which the United States signed (1882). In addition to providing for volunteer aid to the sick and wounded, the charter requires the organization to act as a link between the people of the United States and the armed forces, and to give relief in times of suffering or calamity, providing food, clothing and medical care.

The American Red Cross was organized (1881), with Clara Barton as its first president. By act of Congress (1905) it was reincorporated under government supervision.

Following charter amendments passed by Congress in 1947, the new governing body of the Red Cross is a 50-member Board of Governors, which replaced the Central Committee and Board of Incorporators. The president is Gen. George E. Marshall, appointed for three years in Sept., 1949. The President of the United States is national Honorary Chairman.

The society is supported by popular subscription to annual fund campaigns. In 1949 contributions totalled approximately $68,200,000.

American Red Cross national headquarters is in Washington, D. C. Area offices are in New York City, Alexandria, Va., Atlanta, St. Louis and San Francisco. There are 3,745 local chapters and more than 4,600 branches. Red Cross College Units were authorized in 1942. Junior Red Cross enrollment of boys and girls in schools throughout the country is nearly 19,400,000.

During the fiscal year 1947-48 the Red Cross gave assistance in 303 disaster relief operations in 46 States and Alaska, aiding 312,355 persons. During the fiscal year 1947-48, Red Cross disaster expenditures totaled $12,533,000.

Through wartime experience and necessity the American Red Cross expanded many of its familiar welfare and educational programs and has since added new activities to meet peacetime needs. Mo outstanding of these is the National Blood pr gram, inaugurated in Jan., 1948, and operati through 30 regional programs.

Red Cross field directors served at 1,300 milita installations, 123 military hospitals and 84 Vetera Administration offices to assist veterans in securi benefits for which they may be eligible.

The Home Nursing program instructs hom makers in simple nursing skills required for ho care of the sick. The objective of the home nursi instruction (begun 1908) is to equip one member every family to meet daily emergencies and saf guard family health.

A First Aid Accident Prevention and Wat Safety Service is maintained to help curtail t tremendous death toll from highway and home a cidents, and drowning. The Society has approx mately 10,000 mobile first aid units and 2,000 hig way first aid stations.

Volunteer Services of the Red Cross include t following: Canteen, Motor, Nurse's Aide, Gra Lady, Staff Aide, Social Welfare Aide, Arts an Skills, Entertainment and Instruction, and Pr duction and Supply.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

There are two international Red Cross organiza tions: The International Committee of the Re Cross—a committee of 25 Swiss citizens (founde 1863) serving as a neutral intermediary and t League of Red Cross Societies—a federation of t national societies (founded 1919), which provide technical and advisory assistance in health nursing, relief, and Junior Red Cross.

Under the Geneva and Prisoner of War treati the Red Cross is able to help the ill and wounde and prisoners of war. The International Committe during World War II supervised distribution millions of food parcels to prisoners of war an transmittal of mail between prisoners of war an their families. The League coordinated Red Cr relief of civilian populations.

LD MISSIONS OF THE SOUTHWEST AND PACIFIC COAST

Their Origin, Location and Present Condition in New Mexico, Arizona, Texas and California

ounting national interest in American begins, accelerated by tourist travel, has brought t the restoration of many of the ancient ish-Mexican Missions in the Southwest and he Pacific Coast. These outposts of Spanish ization, some founded before any English ies were planted on the eastern seaboard, intended to convert the Indians and extend Spanish domain. Church and State worked her in these efforts; garrisons were often ed in presidios near the Missions and soldiers called out to pursue escaping neophytes no than to suppress Indian marauders.

e Mission period was one of tremendous hard-. The Missions were established as self-con-d, independent communities, using Indian to erect their buildings, raise wheat and corn levelop huge herds of cattle. The friars showed ordinary courage. They entered hostile pueb-condemned Indian tribal gods and died in up-gs. Earthquakes shook down their towers and ; the military levied on them for supplies and er. Eventually the young Mexican republic arized them, dispersed their Indians, appro-ed their cattle and ruined them.

e Jesuits established themselves in Baja, or r California, and a Jesuit was among the er missionaries in what became Arizona. The iscans entered Texas and most of New Mexico, were ordered to colonize Alta (Upper) Calif-, now the State, when the Jesuits were ex-d by Spain in 1768. When Mexico became a blic Spanish friars were harassed by the Mex-and some of the northern Missions in Calif-were taken over by friars of the native ecan order.

e Mission style is an adaptation of Spanish tecture of the late 16th century, showing ish influences and elements of the flamboyant called *churrigueresque*. Native materials and dictated compromises. The interiors are usual-g and narrow, width being determined by the h of roof-beams. In New Mexico, where hes often look like walled fortresses, adobe are thick, roofs are low and the open bell- or campanario, is found more often than tall belfry. Out of this solid, rectangular modern builders have designed an impressive tecture suitable to the countryside. In Texas s were sometimes built of tufa and domes ell-towers were favored. Brick and tile were on the grounds. Primitive wall paintings and carvings by Indian pupils add to the charm of Missions.

s report deals only with edifices recognized issions, seats of monastic groups devoted to rting the Indians, educating them in farm-nd handicrafts as members of the religious unity. Many other ancient parish churches d in this region.

MISSIONS OF NEW MEXICO

e oldest Mission churches are located in New o. Fr. Marcos de Niza, a Franciscan who had panied Pizzaro in Peru, was sent into the lored lands north of the Rio Grande by y de Mendoza in 1536, on a mission more al than religious. This was only 15 years after z conquered Mexico. In 1540 Niza acted as a for Coronado, with three other friars. He was d because the Seven Cities of Cibola, re-ly paved with emeralds, turned out to be pueblos. When Coronado retraced his steps 2 he left three friars behind; they were later by Indians. Forty years later more mission-entered the region with Rodriguez, but no anent church was built until 1598, when established the first Spanish capital at a village on the Rio Grande. This church was uan Bautista. Church and capital disappeared Onate, who had bloody fights with the In-was replaced. In 1609-10 his successor es-hed the capital in the royal city of Santa Fe. s reported that 11 Mission churches had been ized by 1617, three years before the May-reached Plymouth. By 1680 the Indians had ny grievances against friars, soldiers and sts that the Apache led them in a great that wrecked all but one church. Numerous friars were killed and their records destroyed. The Spaniards fled to the border and did not return for 13 years. In 1690-92 Diego de Vargas subdued the Indians, restored Spanish authority and re-established the Missions.

Thee ancient Missions of New Mexico, as distinguished from old parish churches, are:

San Miguel de Santa Fe, established 1621; wrecked by Pueblo revolt, 1680; rebuilt under Spanish governor Vargas, 1692; extensively repaired, 1830. Triple tower destroyed by storm, 1872, when single tower and stone buttresses were erected.

San Lorenzo de Picuris, 20 mi. south of Taos, 1630. Destroyed in Pueblo revolt, 1680, when Father Ascension Zarate was killed. Rebuilt. Fiesta de San Lorenzo Aug. 10.

Santo Domingo, 25 mi. south of Santa Fe on Rio Grande. Original church swept away in flood, but its records, going back to 1605 missionary work, were preserved. Present church built after 1886.

San Felipe Pueblo, 35 mi. north of Santa Fe; earliest missionaries here 1605, church later. Destroyed 1680, re-erected 1700-1725.

Zia Pueblo, 7 mi. beyond San Ysidro, 37 mi. from Albuquerque, founded before Pueblo revolt. Present adobe church on mesa of black lava built 1692. Zia Pueblo was visited by Coronado.

Santa Ana Pueblo. First preaching here, 1598; first church 1626-29; destroyed, 1680, marked by mound. Church of 1760-70 fell down 1809. Smaller church occupies site.

San Lorenzo de Tesuque, 5 mi. from Santa Fe; early 17th century. Pueblo visited by Coronado, 1540. Church destroyed 1680, rebuilt after 1692 and called **San Diego de Tesuque**. Original fell into ruins; sacristy rebuilt as church.

San Antonio de Isleta, 12 mi. southeast of Albuquerque, 1621-30. Destroyed 1680. Restored and in use ever since.

San Jose de Laguna, 41 mi. west of Albuquerque, built 1699. Stone, 105 by 23 feet, flat roof, two bells in facade; known for Indian paintings.

Acoma Mission, in "City in the Sky" near the Enchanted Mesa, 400 ft. above the plain. Reached by steep, rock-cut trail. Established 1629, is 150 by 40, of adobe brick, walls 60 ft. high, 10 ft. thick. Rebuilt 1699; restored 1923 by Museum of New Mexico. Original brick, beams and even earth for cemetery carried to top of rock by human labor.

San Miguel de Socorro, estab. 1599, built 1615-1620. In 1780 walls and beams of Mission were used to restore old church. In use ever since.

St. Francis of Assisi Mission, Ranchos de Taos, near the Sangie de Christo mountains, seat of Penitente worship. Built by Franciscans, rebuilt 1772. Has fine Mission architecture, though not regularly classified as a Mission.

Missions in ruins include **San Jose de Jemez**, 1617, 10 mi. from San Ysidro; **Quarai**, 1629, destroyed by Apaches 1674; **Gran Quivira**, 1620-1649, now a national monument; **Abo**, 1646, excavated by the Museum of New Mexico; **San Geronimo de Taos**, 1617, rebuilt 1704, used by Mexican troops, 1847. Present adobe Mission built 1848.

ARIZONA MISSIONS

Arizona was a part of the unexplored lands visited by Franciscan fathers. Their earliest attempts at converting the Indians were wiped out in the Pueblo revolt of 1680. Fr. Eusebio Francisco Kino, S. J., is said to have planted seven missions in present Arizona, but only three were known to be in use at the time of his death in 1711. Only four are traceable.

The finest of these, in which services are held regularly, is **San Xavier del Bac**, 9 mi. south of Tuscon, on the Papago Indian Reservation in the Santa Cruz valley. Established 1700, it was in the hands of the Jesuits when the Apache Indians, incensed by mistreatment from the military, attacked the settlers and caused the abandonment of the Mission from 1751 to 1754. After the Jesuits were expelled the Franciscans finished the present church in 1797. It is of burnt brick, with arches supporting the roof and a dome over the crossing, and because it is cruciform may have been built on Jesuit foundations. Secularized 1827 by Mexico, it remained unused until 1857, after the Gadsden

Purchase made it part of the United States. Restored 1906.

Tumacacori Mission, 8 mi. northwest of Nogales, was estab. among the Pima Indians about 1696 by Fr. Kino. Suffered from Apache raids. Present church, 50 by 100 feet, completed 1822, abandoned 1827. Now a national monument.

Guevavi Mission, estab. 1692 by Fr. Kino, is a complete ruin, 8 mi. north of Nogales. Almost obliterated are the ruins of **Quiburi** on the San Pedro river, 3 miles from Fairbank.

MISSIONS OF TEXAS

Texas history names Fr. Juan de Padilla, Franciscan, who came with Coronado, 1541, as its first missionary. The first Mission was **San Francisco de los Tejas,** built 1690 in a village of the Tejas tribe, from which Texas takes its name. Burned 1693, it was rebuilt 5 miles distant, near Alto, Tex., 1716-1719. Reproduced in the Davy Crockett division of the Texas National Forests.

Texas Missions in the 18th century had a short and dangerous life. The French threatened them on the East. Hostile Indians and undisciplined soldiers rioted around them. Many did not survive the century and only 9 exist today. The finest examples are in the environs of San Antonio.

THE ALAMO

Of the five Missions in or near San Antonio, the greatest renown attaches, for patriotic reasons, to the Alamo, now preserved as the Cradle of Texas Liberty. This was the **Mission de San Antonio de Valero,** founded 1718 and named for St. Anthony of Padua and the Marquis of Valero, Spanish viceroy. Alamo is Spanish for cottonwood. Church and convent were surrounded by a wall 8 ft. high, 2½ ft. wide. In February, 1836, Santa Anna and 1,000 Mexicans besieged 144 Texans under Col. William Barrett Travis in the Alamo. They fought to the last man. Davy Crockett and Col. James Bowie dying with them, Mar. 6, 1836. The bodies were burned on the site. The church, in ruins, was bought about 40 years ago from the Catholic church by the State of Texas. The building has been restored, the Plaza cleared and the whole is a memorial to Texas' defenders.

Mission Concepcion (Mission de Nuestra Sonora de la Concepcion de la Purisime de Acuna), founded 1716, moved to its present site, 1730-31, and is located on San Antonio river 2 miles outside the city. Has a cruciform design, dome and cupola, two towers with a triangular facade, and Moorish characteristics. Sunday services.

Mission San Juan Capistrano, founded 1731 on San Antonio river, 6 miles below city. Rebuilt 1907. Has a campanario. Sunday services.

Mission San Francisco de la Espada (St. Francis of the Sword) on San Antonio river, 9 miles from city, built in the 1730s. Has Moorish type doorway, fortified tower with portholes, campanario. Services daily.

Mission San Jose (San Jose y San Miguel de Aguayo) built after 1720, has been called Queen of the Missions. Restored 1933. Shows Moorish influence. Has a remarkable carved window, circular stairs to the belfry, cloisters, old mill and granary. In 1768 it had 300 inmates; its walls were 600 ft. long, 500 ft. wide. Was used as barracks by Santa Anna's Mexicans, Texan patriots and the U. S. Army. It is maintained by the Texas State Parks and supervised by church and state cooperatively. Has regular services. (Near San Antonio.)

Corpus Christi de la Isleta del Sur, 1681; 13 mi. from El Paso. Fire destroyed church, 1907. Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel reproduces original building. Irrigation ditch. Four mission acres in constant use since 1682.

Zuniga (Nuestra Senora del Espiritu Santo de Zuniga). First site, 1722; second, 1726. Moved to present site in Goliad State Park, 1749. Restored. Museum opened 1934.

Purisima Concepcion del Socorro, 18 mi. from El Paso. First, 1683 (?) abandoned; second, flooded; present built in 19th century.

Nuestra Sonora del Refugio, 1790, 43 mi. from Victoria. Attacked in Comanche war; bombarded by Mexicans, 1836; used as hospital after battle of San Jacinto. Chapel on ruins, 1840, removed, 1860. Modern church on site.

Vanished Texas Missions indicated by sites, mounds or ruins—Candelaria, near Thorndale, 1749-1755; Candelaria del Canon, 21 mi. from Uvalde, 1760; Dolores de los Ais, San Augustin, 1721-1773; Guadalupe, North St. Nacogdoches; Guadalupe de El Paso, 1659, now in Juarez, Mexico; Orcoquisac, near Devers, 1756-1771; Concepcion, on San Antonio-Nacogdoches road, 1716-1730; Lujanes, 4 mi. southwest of Goliad State Park, 1754; San Antonio de Senecut, 2 mi. from Yslete, 1680; Neches, near Alto, 1721; San Idefonso, near Thorndale, 1749-55; Nazonis, near Cushing, 1716-30; San Lorenzo de la Santa Cruz, near Barksdale, 1762; Santa Cruz, Menard, 1758; Santissima Nombre de Maria, near Alto, 1691; San Vicente, now on Mexican side of Rio Grande.

CALIFORNIA MISSIONS

The 21 Missions built 1768-1823 by the Franciscans in California are located on or near El Camino Real, the Royal Highway (U. S. 101) from San Diego to Sonora. They were erected as a result of the zeal of Fr. Junipero Serra, a native of Majorca and member of the Franciscan College of San Fernando in Mexico City. He was made leader (Father President) of the missionary expedition into Alta (Upper) California, today's State, after the Jesuits were expelled by Spain in 1768. With Crespi, Lasuen, Palou and their successors he built Missions, converted and educated thousands of Indians, develcped farming communities.

Mission San Luis Rey de Francia had 2,869 inmates in 1826. Mission San Juan Bautista had 10,800 cattle in 1821, while San Gabriel Arcangel had 16,500 head in 1834. The republic of Mexico secularized the Missions in the 1830s, and Pio Pico, corrupt governor, sold them for petty sums in 1846 to individuals, including Yankees.

Title to the Missions was restored to the Church by Presidents Buchanan, Lincoln and Grant. The Act of Congress, after the Mexican war. The United States also obtained two legal judgments against Mexico ordering that nation to repay the Franciscans for confiscated funds, the last from the Tribunal at The Hague in 1902. Mexico made several payments and then stopped.

San Diego de Alcala, San Diego, 1769; moved 6 miles, 1774-75; burned by natives and rebuilt 1776-80. Secularized 1834, sold by Pico, 1846, occupied as barracks by John C. Fremont, 1846. Returned to church by Pres. Lincoln, 1862; restored 1931; now a museum.

San Luis Rey de Francia, near Oceanside, 1798; new church, 1811-15; secularized, 1835; sold, 1844; returned 1865. Restored. School for girls since 1913.

San Juan Capistrano, about 30 mi. from San Luis Rey. Adobe chapel, 1776, oldest building in California, used until 1891; restored. Stone church, 1806; destroyed by earthquake, 1812, partially rebuilt 1814, looted by Argentines, 1818, sold 1844. Returned by Pres. Lincoln, 1865. Restoration begun 1895. Damaged by earthquake, 1918. Parochial school, 1928. Tradition that swallows arrive on St. Joseph's day, Mar. 19, depart on St. John's day, Oct. 23, verified with few exceptions, has aroused national interest and led to radio attempts to broadcast sound of swallows' flight.

San Buenaventura, in Ventura, 1782. New church, 1809, damaged 1812, restored, 1815. Confiscated and sold 1846, returned by Pres. Lincoln, 1862. Restoration attempted 1861-1877. Parish school since 1925. Museum opened 1929.

Santa Barbara, on Los Olivos St., Santa Barbara, 1786. Third church destroyed by earthquake 1812, fourth erected 1815-20. Confiscated and sold by Pico 1846; U. S. troops nullified sale one month later. College for priests, 1853; College of Our Lady of Sorrows, 1856. Enlarged 1896-1905. Damaged by earthquake, 1925, restored.

San Gabriel Arcangel, near Los Angeles, 1771; removed to present site, 1776; church of stone and brick, 1800-1805; damaged by earthquake, 1812; confiscated 1834; sold 1846; returned to church by U. S., 1859; parish church until 1908 when taken over by Missionary Sons of the Immaculate Heart of Mary. Restored.

San Fernando Rey de Espana, San Fernando, 1797. New church 1799-1804 damaged by earthquake, 1812; confiscated, 1846; occupied by John C. Fremont's troops 1847; returned by Pres. Lincoln. Restored, 1896. Oblate Fathers built chapel for Mexicans and school, 1925.

Santa Ines, Solvang, 1804. After earthquake of 1812 present church built, 1817; center of riots between Indian neophytes and troops, 1824; secularized 1836; confiscated 1846; returned to Picpus fathers 1850, continued as parish church; restored; church opened on centenary, July 4, 1917.

La Purisima Concepcion, near Lompoc, 1787; moved four miles; new church 1813, collapsed 1818, restored. Confiscated, 1846, returned to church by

Grant, 1874. Sold by bishop, 1883. Deeded to a Barbara county by Church and Union Oil developed by County and State as State Monu- and entirely rebuilt by Civilian Conservation s, 1935.

n Luis Obispo de Tolosa, San Luis Obispo, Confiscated 1845, returned 1859 by Pres. anan. Convent school opened, 1876, burned rebuilt. Restored.

n Miguel Arcangel, San Miguel, 1797. New ch, 1816-1818. Confiscated and sold by Pico 3 before U. S. troops arrived. Returned by Buchanan, 1859. Pastor began restoration,

n Antonio de Padua, near Bradley, 1771; ch built, 1779-80; secularized 1834; confiscated returned 1862 by Pres. Lincoln; deserted damaged in earthquake, 1906. In ruins.

estra Senora de la Soledad, at Soledad, 1791 S. 101). First church collapsed from floods, Confiscated 1846, returned by Pres. Buchanan, Complete ruin.

n Carlos Borromeo de Carmelo, near Carmel te Highway 1), 1770. Started at Monterey, re- ed at Carmel, 1771. Harassed by Gov. de Neve, Fr. Serra died here Aug. 28, 1784, aged 70, making final tour of Missions, 1783. New ch, 1793. Confiscated 1845, returned by Pres. anan 1859. Restored. Has tombs of Serra, oi, Lasuen, Lopez.

n Juan Bautista, 18 mi. north of Salinas, never entirely closed to date. Hurt by earth- e, 1800; new church, 1803-12, with three naves. ked by Indians, 1815; robbed by Pico, 1846. rned by Pres. Buchanan. Orphanage estab. Damaged, 1906, restored, 1907. Taken over aryknoll Fathers, 1928.

ta Cruz, at Santa Cruz (State Highway 1). New site, 1794. Indians murdered priest, 1812. Confiscated by Mexico; returned by Pres. Buchanan. Earthquake 1857, new church built 1858.

Santa Clara de Assisi, 1777. Removed from Alviso to Santa Clara, 1780. Wrecked in earthquake, 1818, moved to present site, (U. S. 101). Secularized 1837. Ruined by Pico, 1845. Mission remodeled for college 1851.

San Jose de Guadalupe, 15 mi. north of San Jose, 1797. New church, 1809. Center of Indian raids. Confiscated, 1846, returned 1858. Chapel destroyed by earthquake, 1868; Orphanage opened 1884, rebuilt 1891. Wooden church of Norman architecture occupies site.

Mission Dolores (San Francisco de Assisi) 1776; 16th and Dolores Sts., San Francisco. New church. 1791-92 Confiscated, but not sold by Pico; returned by Pres. Buchanan, 1858. Only restored chapel remains beside a modern church.

San Rafael Arcangel, A and Fifth Sts., San Rafael, 1817. Originally hospital adjunct to Dolores. Confiscated, 1845; returned by U. S. John C. Fremont's troops occupied it one week, June, 1846. Church built on site, 1869, burned; new church, 1917.

San Francisco de Solano, Sonoma, estab. 1823 by Fr. Jose Altamira without authority because he wished to abandon Rafael and Dolores. Pillaged 1826, secularized 1834. Chapel used occasionally until 1881, then sold to provide funds for another church. Warehouse until 1903, then acquired by State. Restored. Chapel now museum. Stands on Plaza where Bear flag of California Republic was raised June 14, 1846. John A. Berger, historian of Missions (*The Franciscan Missions of California*) says: "Here California's remarkable Franciscans bowed to civilian dominance; here, indeed, the Mission sun went down."

Calendar Revision: the World Calendar

orts to bring about a revision of the calendar doption by all nations Dec. 31, 1950, progressed g 1949 under the sponsorship of the World dar Association, Rockefeller Center, New . N. Y. Senator Estes Kefauer (Dem., Tenn.) duced a bill in support of the project March 28. s also placed on the agenda of the 32nd con- ce of the International Labor Organization, g in June in Geneva; before the economic ocial council meeting of the United Nations in va in July and the economic meeting of the nization of American States at Buenos Aires ptember. The object was to promote early ac- ly the General Assembly of the United Nations. w has official support of 17 governments: anistan, Brazil, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, e, Hungary, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Peru, , Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Uruguay, and stonian S. S. R.

e World Calendar rearranges the length of familiar 12 months, equalizes the quarters and ears and makes the calendar perpetual, every the same. Equalization of the quarters and ears is accomplished by giving the first ths of every quarter 31 days and each of the ning two months 30 days. Thus the 12- h year has four months of 31 days and eight ths of 30 days. Every month has exactly 26 weekdays in addition to Sundays; the quarters begin on Sunday and end with Saturday; and every year begins with Sunday, January 1st. Symmetry, balance, order, and stability are achieved without difficult transitional changes.

To conform to the necessary 365 days in ordinary years and 366 days in leap years, vitally essential if any calendar is to harmonize with the solar year and make it comparable from year to year, the World Calendar adds World's Day as an extra holiday at the end of every year after the completion of the fourth quarter, and adds a Leap year-Day, another extra holiday in leap years, after the completed second quarter, at the end of June.

Among the advantages of the World Calendar are these: Exact statistical comparisons could be made between corresponding periods of different years without having to weigh the results because of a different number of Saturdays or Sundays; days and dates always agree; many holidays could be set so that they always come on Monday and so make a long weekend; any holiday with a fixed month date, like Independence Day, would always come on the same day of the week; any date that is now fixed by the day of the week, such as "the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November" would always have the same date.

Greek Church Calendar, 1950

	Holy Days	Date	Holy Days	Date	Holy Days
1	Circumcision	May 18	Ascension	Aug. 30	St. Alexander Nevsky*
6	Theophany (Epiphany)	May 28	Pentecost	Sept. 8	Nativity of Theotokos
2	Hypapante (Purification)	May 29	Holy Ghost	Sept. 14	Exaltation of Cross
22	Great Lent Begins	June 24	St. John Baptist	Oct. 1	Patronage of Theotokos
25	Annunciation	June 29	Peter and Paul (Chief Apostles)	Nov. 15	First Day of Fast of Theotokos
2	Palm Sunday				
7	Great Friday	June 30	Twelve Apostles	Nov. 21	Entrance of Theotokos
9	Holy Pasch (Easter)	Aug. 6	Transfiguration	Dec. 9	Concept of Theotokos
23	St. George	Aug. 15	Repose of Theotokos	Dec. 25	Nativity (Christmas)

uliar to Russia. The dates above are accord- the Gregorian calendar, which was adopted e Greek Church in 1923; September 30 Old for that year is followed by October 14 New To change from the Julian calendar to the Gregorian calendar, add 10 days for the years 1582 to 1700; 11 days from 1700 to 1800; 12 days from 1800 to 1900; 13 days since 1900.

In 1950 the Greek Orthodox Church will observe all Holy Days on the dates given above.

Mohammedan Calendar, 1950

r	Name of the Month	Month Begins	Year	Name of the Month	Month Begins
9	Muharram (New Year)	Oct. 24, 1949	1369	Ramadan	June 17, 1950
9	Safar	Nov. 23, 1949	1369	Shawal	July 17, 1950
9	Rabia I	Dec. 22, 1949	1369	Zul'kadah	Aug. 15, 1950
9	Rabia II	Jan. 21, 1950	1369	Zul'khijah	Sept. 14, 1950
9	Jumada I	Feb. 19, 1950	1370	Muharram (New Year)	Oct. 13, 1950
9	Jumada II	Mar. 21, 1950	1370	Safar	Nov. 12, 1950
9	Rajab	Apr. 19, 1950	1370	Rabia I	Dec. 11, 1950
9	Shaban	May 19, 1950	1370	Rabia II	Jan. 10, 1951

Ash Wednesday and Easter Sunday

Source: Observatory and Ecclesiastical Computations

Year	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday	Year	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday	Year	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday	Year	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday
1801	Feb. 18	April 5	1851	Mar. 5	April 20	1901	Feb. 20	April 7	1951	Feb. 7	Mar.
1802	Mar. 3	April 18	1852	Feb. 25	April 11	1902	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	1952	Feb. 27	April
1803	Feb. 23	April 10	1853	Feb. 9	Mar. 27	1903	Feb. 25	April 12	1953	Feb. 18	April
1804	Feb. 15	April 1	1854	Mar. 1	April 16	1904	Feb. 17	April 3	1954	Mar. 3	April
1805	Feb. 27	April 14	1855	Feb. 21	April 8	1905	Mar. 8	April 23	1955	Feb. 23	April
1806	Feb. 19	April 6	1856	Feb. 6	Mar. 23	1906	Feb. 28	April 15	1956	Feb. 15	April
1807	Feb. 11	Mar. 29	1857	Feb. 25	April 12	1907	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1957	Mar. 6	April
1808	Mar. 2	April 17	1858	Feb. 17	April 4	1908	Mar. 4	April 19	1958	Feb. 19	April
1809	Feb. 15	April 2	1859	Mar. 9	April 24	1909	Feb. 24	April 11	1959	Feb. 11	Mar.
1810	Mar. 7	April 22	1860	Feb. 22	April 8	1910	Feb. 9	Mar. 27	1960	Mar. 2	April
1811	Feb. 27	April 14	1861	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1911	Mar. 1	April 16	1961	Feb. 15	April
1812	Feb. 12	Mar. 29	1862	Mar. 5	April 20	1912	Feb. 21	April 7	1962	Mar. 7	April
1813	Mar. 3	April 18	1863	Feb. 18	April 5	1913	Feb. 5	Mar. 23	1963	Feb. 27	April
1814	Feb. 23	April 10	1864	Feb. 10	Mar. 27	1914	Feb. 25	April 12	1964	Feb. 12	Mar.
1815	Feb. 8	Mar. 26	1865	Mar. 1	April 16	1915	Feb. 17	April 4	1965	Mar. 3	April
1816	Feb. 28	April 14	1866	Feb. 14	April 1	1916	Mar. 8	April 23	1966	Feb. 23	April
1817	Feb. 19	April 6	1867	Mar. 6	April 21	1917	Feb. 21	April 8	1967	Feb. 8	Mar.
1818	Feb. 4	Mar. 22	1868	Feb. 26	April 12	1918	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1968	Feb. 28	April
1819	Feb. 24	April 11	1869	Feb. 10	Mar. 28	1919	Mar. 5	April 20	1969	Feb. 19	April
1820	Feb. 16	April 2	1870	Mar. 2	April 17	1920	Feb. 18	April 4	1970	Feb. 11	Mar.
1821	Mar. 7	April 22	1871	Feb. 22	April 9	1921	Feb. 9	Mar. 27	1971	Feb. 24	April
1822	Feb. 20	April 7	1872	Feb. 14	Mar. 31	1922	Mar. 1	April 16	1972	Feb. 16	April
1823	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	1873	Feb. 26	April 13	1923	Feb. 14	April 1	1973	Mar. 7	April
1824	Mar. 3	April 18	1874	Feb. 18	April 5	1924	Mar. 5	April 20	1974	Feb. 27	April
1825	Feb. 16	April 3	1875	Feb. 10	Mar. 28	1925	Feb. 25	April 12	1975	Feb. 12	Mar.
1826	Feb. 8	Mar. 26	1876	Mar. 1	April 16	1926	Feb. 17	April 4	1976	Mar. 3	April
1827	Feb. 28	April 15	1877	Feb. 14	April 1	1927	Mar. 2	April 17	1977	Feb. 23	April
1828	Feb. 20	April 6	1878	Mar. 6	April 21	1928	Feb. 22	April 8	1978	Feb. 8	Mar.
1829	Mar. 4	April 19	1879	Feb. 26	April 13	1929	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1979	Feb. 28	April
1830	Feb. 24	April 11	1880	Feb. 11	Mar. 28	1930	Mar. 5	April 20	1980	Feb. 20	April
1831	Feb. 16	April 3	1881	Mar.	April 17	1931	Feb. 18	April 5	1981	Mar. 4	April
1832	Mar. 7	April 22	1882	Feb. 22	April 9	1932	Feb. 10	Mar. 27	1982	Feb. 24	April
1833	Feb. 20	April 7	1883	Feb. 7	Mar. 25	1933	Mar. 1	April 16	1983	Feb. 16	April
1834	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	1884	Feb. 27	April 13	1934	Feb. 14	April 1	1984	Mar. 7	April
1835	Mar. 4	April 19	1885	Feb. 18	April 5	1935	Mar. 6	April 21	1985	Feb. 20	April
1836	Feb. 17	April 3	1886	Mar. 10	April 25	1936	Feb. 26	April 12	1986	Feb. 12	Mar.
1837	Feb. 8	Mar. 26	1887	Feb. 23	April 10	1937	Feb. 10	Mar. 28	1987	Mar. 4	April
1838	Feb. 28	April 15	1888	Feb. 15	April 1	1938	Mar. 2	April 17	1988	Feb. 17	April
1839	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1889	Mar. 6	April 21	1939	Feb. 22	April 9	1989	Feb. 8	Mar.
1840	Mar. 4	April 19	1890	Feb. 19	April 6	1940	Feb. 7	Mar. 24	1990	Feb. 28	April
1841	Feb. 24	April 11	1891	Feb. 11	Mar. 29	1941	Feb. 26	April 13	1991	Feb. 13	Mar.
1842	Feb. 9	Mar. 27	1892	Mar. 2	April 17	1942	Feb. 18	April 5	1992	Mar. 4	April
1843	Mar. 1	April 16	1893	Feb. 15	April 2	1943	Mar. 10	April 25	1993	Feb. 24	April
1844	Feb. 21	April 7	1894	Feb. 7	Mar. 25	1944	Feb. 23	April 9	1994	Feb. 16	April
1845	Feb. 5	Mar. 23	1895	Feb. 27	April 14	1945	Feb. 14	April 1	1995	Mar. 1	April
1846	Feb. 25	April 12	1896	Feb. 19	April 5	1946	Mar. 6	April 21	1996	Feb. 21	April
1847	Feb. 17	April 4	1897	Mar. 3	April 18	1947	Feb. 19	April 6	1997	Feb. 12	Mar.
1848	Mar. 8	April 23	1898	Feb. 23	April 10	1948	Feb. 11	Mar. 28	1998	Feb. 25	April
1849	Feb. 21	April 8	1899	Feb. 15	April 2	1949	Mar. 2	April 17	1999	Feb. 17	April
1850	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1900	Feb. 28	April 15	1950	Feb. 22	April 9	2000	Mar. 8	April

In A. D. 325 the Council of the Christian Churches at Nicea in Asia Minor (present-day Nice or Isnik, in Asiatic Turkey) drew up the Nicene Creed, and also decided that Easter shall be on the first Sunday following the Paschal Full Moon which happens upon or next after the 21st of March. The principal reason was that the pilgrims needed moonlight to travel on their way to the great yearly Easter festivities. The date of Easter thus may vary between March 22 and April 25, over a period of 35 days.

Because of this wide fluctuation the British Parliament in 1928 passed a permissive statute with the purpose of bringing Easter within the "orderly scope of a solar measurement of time," determining provisionally that it should be "the first Sunday after the second Saturday in April." This reduces the range of variation less than a week. But the change was to await international consent and that has so far not been obtained.

If Paschal Full Moon falls on a Sunday, then Easter Day is the next Sunday. The Paschal Full Moon is the Fourteenth day of a Lunar month reckoned according to an ancient ecclesiastical computation and not the real or astronomical full moon.

Lent, the great period of fasting in the Christian Church, begins on Ash Wednesday, which comes 40 days previous to Easter Sunday, not counting Sundays.

Lent originally was a period of but 40 hours. Later it comprised 30 days of fasting, omitting the Sundays and also all the Saturdays except one. Pope Gregory added Ash Wednesday to the list, together with the remainder of that week.

The last seven days of Lent constitute Holy Week, beginning with Palm Sunday. Passion Week precedes Holy Week. The last Thursday—Maundy Thursday—commemorates the Institution of the Eucharist.

The following day, Good Friday, commemorates the day of the crucifixion. Mohammedans celebrate Friday as the day of Adam's creation. Among Germans Friday was sacred to the goddess-mother wife of Odin.

Easter is the chief festival of the Christian year, commemorating the resurrection of Christ. It occurs about the same time as the ancient heathen Roman celebration of the Vernal Equinox, the arrival of Spring. In the second century, A. D., Easter Day was, among Christians in Asia Minor, the 14th of Nisan, the seventh month of the Jewish calendar. The Christians in Europe observed the nearest Sunday.

The Jewish calendar is based on days reckoned from evening to evening.

Church Fasts

The Roman Catholic Days of obligation are Jan. 1 (Circumcision of Christ); Ascension Day (forty days after Easter Sunday); Aug. 15 (Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary); Nov. 1 (All Saints' Day); Dec. 8 (Immaculate Conception); Dec. 25 (Christmas), and all the Sundays of the year.

The Roman Catholic canon law prescribes abstinence for every Friday of the year. Abstinence and fast together are to be observed on Ash Wednesday, the Wednesdays and Fridays of Lent (in the United States), the Ember Days, the Vigils of Pentecost, the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the feast of All Saints, and the Nativity of Our Lord. The law of fast alone is prescribed for all the remaining days of Lent except Sundays.

In the American Episcopal Church the days of fasting or abstinence to be observed, according to the Book of Common Prayer, are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, and all the Fridays of the year except Christmas Day and the Epiphany. The three Rogation Days are days of Solemn Supplication. In the Greek Church the four principal fasts are those in Lent, the week succeeding Whitsuntide, the fortnight before the Assumption, and forty days before Christmas.

Ember and Rogation Days are certain periods of the year devoted to prayer and fasting. Ember Days (twelve annually), about the beginnings of the four seasons, are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, in Spring; after the feast of the Pentecost (Whitsunday) in Summer; after the festival of the Holy Cross, Sept. 14, Autumn, and after the festival of St. Lucia, Dec. 13, Winter, Ember Weeks are the weeks in which the Ember Days appear.

Ember Days in 1950 are March 1, 3, 4; May 31, June 2, 3; September 20, 22, 23; December 20, 22, 23.

Rogation Days occur on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday immediately preceding Ascension Day, and in 1950 fall on May 15, 16, 17.

Church Memoranda for 1950

JANUARY
rcumcision (Sun.)
Sun. aft. Christmas
piphany
Sun. aft. Epiphany
Sun. aft. Epiphany
Sun. aft. Epiphany
nversion of St. Paul
Sun. aft. Epiphany

FEBRUARY
ednesday
rification
ptuagesima
xagesima
inquagesima
h Wednesday
Matthias
Sun. in Lent

MARCH
dnesday
Sun. in Lent
Sun. in Lent
Sun. in Lent
nunciation
Sun. in Lent

APRIL
turday
lm Sunday
7. Good Friday
9. Easter Sunday
16. I Sun. aft. Easter
23. II Sun. aft. Easter
25. St. Mark
30. III Sun. aft. Easter

MAY
1. Monday
1. St. Philip & St. Jas.
7. IV Sun. aft. Easter
14. Rogation Sunday
18. Ascension Day
21. Sun. aft. Ascension
28. Whitsunday

JUNE
1. Thursday
4. Trinity Sunday
8. Corpus Christi
11. I Sun. aft. Trinity
11. St. Barnabas
18. II Sun. aft. Trinity
24. St. John Baptist
25. III Sun. aft. Trinity
29. St. Peter

JULY
1. Saturday
2. IV Sun. aft. Trinity
9. V Sun. aft. Trinity
16. VI Sun. aft. Trinity
23. VII Sun. aft. Trinity
25. St. James
30. VIII Sun. aft. Trinity

AUGUST
1. Tuesday
6. IX Sun. aft. Trinity
6. Transfiguration
13. X Sun. aft. Trinity
20. XI Sun. aft. Trinity
24. St. Bartholomew
27. XII Sun. aft. Trinity

SEPTEMBER
1. Friday
3. XIII Sun. aft. Trinity
10. XIV Sun. aft. Trinity
17. XV Sun. aft. Trinity
21. St. Matthew
24. XVI Sun. aft. Trinity
29. St. Michael and All Angels

OCTOBER
1. XVII Sun. aft. Trinity
8. XVIII Sun. aft. Trinity
15. XIX Sun. aft. Trinity
18. St. Luke
22. XX Sun. aft. Trinity
28. St. Simon & St. Jud
29. XXI Sun. aft. Trinity

NOVEMBER
1. Wednesday
1. All Saints
5. XXII Sun. aft. Trinity
12. XXIII Sun. aft. Trinity
19. XXIV Sun. aft. Trinity
23. Thanksgiving Day
26. XXV Sun. aft. Trinity
30. St. Andrew

DECEMBER
1. Friday
3. I Sun. in Advent
10. II Sun. in Advent
17. III Sun. in Advent
21. St. Thomas
24. IV Sun. in Advent
25. Christmas
26. St. Stephen
27. St. John Evangelist
28. Holy Innocents
31. Sun. aft. Christmas

Protestant Episcopal Calendar, 1950, with Altar Colors

te—From the First Service (First Vespers) of mas Day to the Octave of Epiphany, inclusive t on the Feasts of Martyrs); on Maundy day (for the celebration); from the First e of Easter Day to the Vigil of Pentecost t on Feasts of Martyrs and Rogation Days); rinity Sunday, Conversion of St. Paul, Purifi- Annunciation, St. John Baptist, St. el, St. Luke, All Saints, Saints not Martyrs, nitron Saints (Transfiguration and Dedication urch)

Red—From First Vespers of Pentecost to the First Vespers of Trinity Sunday (which includes Ember Days); Holy Innocents (if on a Sunday), and Feasts of all Martyrs.

Violet—From Septuagesima to Maundy Thursday (Easter Eve); Advent Sunday to Christmas Eve, Vigils, Ember Days (except in Whitsun Week); and Rogation Days; Holy Innocents (unless Sunday).

Black—Good Friday and at funerals.

Green—All other days.

Days, Etc.	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Number	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Letter	G	F	E	D, C	B	A	G
s after Epiphany	3	5	3	2	5	4	2
gesima	Jan. 28	Feb. 17	Feb. 2	Jan. 25	Feb. 13	Feb. 5	Jan. 21
ednesday	Feb. 14	Mar. 6	Feb. 19	Feb. 11	Mar. 2	Feb. 22	Feb. 7
unday in Lent	Feb. 18	Mar. 10	Feb. 23	Feb. 15	Mar. 6	Feb. 26	Feb. 11
n Day	Mar. 18	Apr. 7	Mar. 23	Mar. 14	Apr. 3	Mar 26	Mar. 11
Sunday	Mar. 25	Apr. 14	Mar. 30	Mar. 21	Apr. 10	Apr. 2	Mar. 18
riday	Mar. 30	Apr. 19	Apr. 4	Mar. 26	Apr. 15	Apr. 7	Mar. 23
day	Apr. 1	Apr. 21	Apr. 6	Mar. 28	Apr. 17	Apr. 9	Mar. 25
on Sunday	May 6	May 26	May 11	May 2	May 22	May 14	Apr. 29
on Day	May 10	May 30	May 15	May 6	May 26	May 18	May 3
nday	May 20	June 9	May 25	May 16	June 5	May 28	May 13
Sunday	May 27	June 16	June 1	May 23	June 12	June 4	May 20
s after Trinity	26	23	25	28	25	25	27
nday in Advent	Dec 2	Dec. 1	Nov. 30	Nov. 28	Nov. 27.	Dec. 3	Dec. 2

Jewish Holidays, Festivals and Fasts

als and Fasts	Hebrew Date	1948-1949 (5709)	1949-1950 (5710)	1950-1951 (5711)	1951-1952 (5712)	1952-1953 (5713)
ear	Tishri 1	Oct. 4 M.	Sept. 24 S.	Sept. 12 Tu.	Oct. 1 M	Sept. 20 S.
Gueddlia*	Tishri 3	Oct. 6 W.	Sept. 26 M.	Sept. 14 Th	Oct. 3 W	Sept. 22 M.
Atonement†	Tishri 10	Oct. 13 W.	Oct. 3 M.	Sept. 21 Th.	Oct. 10 W	Sept. 29 M.
acles, 1st Day	Tishri 15	Oct. 18 M.	Oct. 8 S.	Sept. 26 Tu.	Oct. 15 M	Oct. 4 S.
acles, 8th Day	Tishri 22	Oct. 25 M.	Oct. 15 S.	Oct. 3 Tu.	Oct. 22 M	Oct. 11 S.
g of the Law	Tishri 23	Oct. 26 Tu	Oct. 16 Su.	Oct. 4 W.	Oct. 23 Tu	Oct. 12 Su.
kah	Kisley 25	Dec. 27 M.	Dec. 16 F.	Dec. 4 M.	Dec. 24 M.	Dec. 13 S.
Tebet*	Tebet 10	Jan. 11 Tu	Dec. 30 F.	Dec. 19 Tu.	Jan. 8 Tu.	Dec. 28 Su.
	Adar 14	Mar. 15 Tu	Mar. 3 F.		Mar. 11 Tu	Mar. 1 Su.
Leap Year	Adar Sheni 14			Mar. 22 Th.		
r, 1st Day	Nisan 15	April 14 Th	April 2 Su.	April 21 S.	April 10 Th	Mar. 31 Tu.
r, 7th Day	Nisan 21	April 20 W.	April 8 S.	April 27 F.	April 16 W	Apr. 6 M.
r, Last Day	Nisan 22	April 21 Th	April 9 Su.	April 28 S.	April 17 Th	Apr. 7 Tu.
th Feast of Weeks	Sivan 6	June 3 F.	May 22 M.	June 10 Su.	May 30 F	May 20 W.
Tammuz*	Tammuz 17	July 14 Th	July 2 Su.	July 21 S	July 10 Th	June 30 Tu.
Abh*	Abh 9	Aug. 4 Th	July 23 Su.	Aug. 11 S.	July 31 Th.	July 21 Tu.

aturday, substitute Sunday immediately fol- †Yom Kippur. All Jewish holidays, etc., t sunset on the day previous to that given table.

The months of the Jewish year are: 1 Tishri; 2 Chesvan (Also Marcheshvan); 3 Kisley; 4 Tebet (Also Tebeth); 5 Sebat (Also Shebhat); 6 Adar; 6a, added month some years, Adar Sheni; 7 Nisan; 8 Iyar; 9 Sivan; 10 Tammuz; 11 Abh; 12 Elul.

A New Bible Designed by Bruce Rogers

Rogers, famous American designer in the arts, designed the new folio Bible published 1949, by the World Publishing Co. as The Bible. Mr. Rogers was 79 year old at the had nearly 500 other designs to his credit, ng the Oxford Lectern Bible, issued in 1935. Bible contains nearly 1,000 pages, 13¼ by hes, printed in two columns wide in 18- oudy Bible type, modified by Mr. Rogers from Frederic Goudy's Newstyle. The pages carry initial letters and ornaments. The King James version is used, including the introductory article by the translators. Binding is in boards with crimson-maroon buckram, stamped in gold, showing emblems of the four apostles and other scriptural symbols. The printer was A. Colish, New York. The edition was limited to 975 numbered copies.

FINANCE

United States Budget Receipts and Expenditures—1948-19

Source: Treasury Department; fiscal year ends June 30 of designated years

Classification	Fiscal year 1949	Fiscal year 19
RECEIPTS:		
Internal revenue:		
Income tax:		
Withheld by employers	$9,841,541,180.09	$11,436,102,89
Other	19,640,742,578.56	19,734,865,50
Miscellaneous internal revenue	8,348,022,991.46	8,301,375,36
Social security taxes:		
Employment taxes	1,690,295,704.58	1,616,162,04
Tax on employers of 8 or more	222,849,695.27	207,918,63
Taxes upon carriers and their employees	563,832,724.48	557,060,78
Railroad unemployment insurance contributions	9,739,295.34	14,514,66
Customs	384,484,795.66	421,723,02
Surplus property (act Oct. 3, 1944)	c589,078,103.37	1,928,770,19
Other miscellaneous receipts	1,482,918,451.60	1,880,314,16
Total budget receipts	**42,773,505,520.41**	**46,098,807,31**
Deduct:		
Appropriation to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund[1]	1,690,295,704.58	1,616,162,04
Refunds of receipts[2]	2,837,542,005.72	2,271,874,77
Net budget receipts[2]	**38,245,667,810.11**	**42,210,770,49**
EXPENDITURES:[3]		
Legislative establishment	46,344,587.84	43,390,62
The Judiciary	20,751,049.32	19,546,07
Agriculture Department:		
Farmers' Home Administration	124,786,059.19	114,286,35
Production and Marketing Administration:		
Commodity Credit Corporation	1,627,919,484.02	a161,025,14
Other	403,213,545.69	432,795,26
Rural Electrification Administration	330,935,495.47	251,082,22
Other	276,570,277.45	724,732,68
Atomic Energy Commission[4]	647,331,951.17	455,769,30
Civil Service Commission:		
Employees' retirement funds (U. S. share)	225,394,000.00	245,394,00
Other	18,650,021.25	16,013,71
Commerce Department:		
Civil aeronautics	154,158,204.27	102,877,07
Other	84,555,861.38	69,408,23
Economic Cooperation Administration	1,174,985,110.64	134,231,69
Executive Office of the President	103,204,146.71	322,112,35
Export-Import Bank of Washington	a60,371,519.39	465,068,00
Federal Security Agency:		
Social Security Administration	1,100,529,110.39	832,939,41
Other	219,562,862.00	190,491,70
Federal Works Agency:		
Public Buildings Administration	79,161,345.46	71,640,24
Public Roads Administration	436,901,549.49	325,233,10
Other	28,435,223.98	79,594,32
Housing and Home Finance Agency:		
Federal Housing Administration	7,669,055.79	a19,760,33
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	a117,495,370.70	a151,643,09
Public Housing Administration	52,278,376.34	101,996,83
Other	1,546,678.36	1,218,15
Interior Department:		
Bureau of Reclamation	247,445,580.18	178,752,77
Other	243,384,710.32	170,776,29
Justice Department	128,480,395.57	117,431,83
Labor Department	15,016,739.49	86,624,08
Maritime Commission:		
Liquidation War Shipping Administration obligations[5]	37,254,720.42	24,930,21
Other	106,255,884.26	275,501,09
National Military Establishment:		
Office of the Secretary of Defense	4,937,692.98	396,86
Department of the Air Force[6]	1,690,460,724.36	
Department of the Army	7,743,675,849.67	7,698,556,40
Department of the Navy	4,436,838,153.51	4,284,619,12
Post Office Department (deficiency) (current year)	526,000,000.00	310,000,00
Post Office Department (deficiency) (prior years)	a1,702,737.90	213,45
Railroad Retirement Board:		
Railroad retirement account	574,459,000.00	758,488,49
Other	19,173,785.44	20,154,68
Reconstruction Finance Corporation[7]	314,388,065.57	217,720,28
State Department	331,882,372.06	667,865,42
Tennessee Valley Authority	29,274,390.51	32,270,25
Treasury Department:		
Credit to United Kingdom		1,700,000,00
Interest on the public debt	5,339,396,335.81	5,211,101,86
Other	1,057,112,500.83	696,075,24
Veterans' Administration:		
National service life insurance fund	86,978,987.20	152,955,37
Other	6,791,293,083.59	6,316,502,77
Other agencies	354,384,519.80	202,971,27
Total budget expenditures (excluding transfer to F. E. C. Trust Fund)[2]	**37,057,107,857 79**	**33,791,300,64**
Transfer to F. E. C. Trust Fund		3,000,000,00
Total budget expenditures (including transfer to F. E. C. Trust Fund)[2]	**37,057,107,857.79**	**36,791,300,64**
Budget surplus (+) or deficit (−), excluding transfer to F. E. C. Trust Fund (see note)	+1,188,559,952.32	+8,419,469,84
Budget surplus (+) or deficit (−), including transfer to F. E. C. Trust Fund	+1,188,559,952.32	+5,419,469,84

EFFECT OF OPERATIONS ON THE PUBLIC DEBT

Classification	Fiscal year 1949	Fiscal year 1948
t surplus (−) or deficit (+) including		
nsfer to F. E. C. Trust Fund	−$1,188,559,952.32	−$5,419,469,843.81
accounts, etc., excess of receipts (−) or expenditures (+),	+3,494,733,365.27	−2,705,657,338.39
uding transfer from general fund to F. E. C. Trust Fund		
ng account for outstanding checks, etc., excess	−366,441,900.21	+507,106,038.81
eceipts (−) or expenditures (+)		
otal excess of receipts (−) or expenditures (+)	+1,939,731,512.74	−7,618,021,143.39
se (+) or decrease (−) in general fund balance	−1,461,618,165.40	+1,623,884,547.71
se (+) or decrease (−) in the gross public debt	+478,113,347.34	−5,994,136,595.68
public debt at beginning of month or year	252,292,246,512.99	258,286,383,108.67
public debt this date[8]	252,770,359,860.33	252,292,246,512.99
nteed obligations not owned by the Treasury	27,275,407.58	73,460,818.47
al gross public debt and guaranteed obligations	252,797,635,267.91	252,365,707,331.46

cess of credits (deduct). See footnote 3.

cludes $56,138,203.60 for the month and $145,763,868.65 for the fiscal year representing proceeds p sales finally allocable to surplus-property receipts which have been carried in trust accounts on 3 pending final determination.

presents appropriations equal to "Social security—employment taxes" collected and deposited as ied under sec. 201.(a) of the Social Security Act amendments of 1939.

ective January 3, 1949, amounts refunded by the Government principally for the overpayment es, are being reported as deductions from total receipts rather than as expenditures. Also, effective 1, 1948, payments to the Treasury, principally by wholly owned Government corporations for ment of capital stock and for disposition of earnings, have been excluded in reporting both t receipts and expenditures. Neither of these changes affects the size of the budget surplus or . Prior year figures in each case have been adjusted accordingly for comparative purposes.

penditures are "net," after allowance, for reimbursements to appropriations, receipts of revolv- nd appropriations, and receipts credited to disbursing accounts of corporations and agencies g authority to use collections without formal covering into the Treasury. When such credits d expenditures the items are indicated by the prefix "*a*." Sales and redemptions in the market igations of Government corporations are excluded.

ily comparative figures are not available on account of changes in classifications. Adjustment for changes is made on the last day of each month by reducing the expenditures included during onth in "Other agencies."

ligations of War Shipping Administration, incurred prior to Jan. 1, 1947, are paid by the sury of the Treasury pursuant to Public Law 299, approved July 31, 1947.

penditures on behalf of the Department of the Air Force which are made out of appropriations e Department of the Army are included in the expenditures of the latter department.

ludes transactions on account of Federal National Mortgage Association, War Damage Corpora- n liquidation, and merged war affiliates.

ludes $6,851,062,450.28 as of this date and $2,788,924,354.98 for corresponding period last year ced to Government agencies for which their obligations are owned by the Treasury.

e—Expenditures in the fiscal year 1949 exclude $3,000,000,000 expended from Foreign Economic ration Trust Fund. If this amount were included in budget expenditures for the fiscal year 1949, tal of such expenditures would be $40,057,107,857.79 and there would be a budget deficit of ,440,047.68.

Per Capita Income Payments (Dollars)

Source: Department of Commerce (State estimates)

ion and tate	Per capita income payments to all individuals						Region and State	Per capita income payments to all individuals					
	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948		1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
nental S	1,059	1,161	1,192	1,215	1,319	1,410	Continental U. S.	1,059	1,161	1,192	1,215	1,319	1,410
England	1,236	1,306	1,313	1,331	1,416	1,501	Southwest	835	951	960	961	1,112	1,153
ecticut	1,502	1,545	1,490	1,471	1,618	1,700	Arizona	871	991	1,063	1,067	1,135	1,168
e	1,087	1,111	1,086	1,068	1,151	1,219	New Mexico	701	817	899	918	1,048	1,125
achusetts	1,223	1,307	1,340	1,369	1,421	1,509	Oklahoma	717	890	839	834	959	1,029
mpshire	825	915	994	1,078	1,156	1,261	Texas	880	977	996	997	1,164	1,192
e Island	1,260	1,342	1,324	1,343	1,491	1,564	Central	1,128	1,213	1,247	1,279	1,382	1,534
ont	891	964	1,022	1,072	1,142	1,229	Illinois	1,235	1,356	1,441	1,507	1,602	1,817
							Indiana	1,067	1,141	1,182	1,153	1,274	1,403
e East	1,236	1,355	1,404	1,433	1,532	1,647	Iowa	993	982	1,024	1,166	1,133	1,491
ware	1,415	1,475	1,467	1,543	1,622	1,741	Michigan	1,286	1,352	1,274	1,272	1,425	1,484
of Col	1,296	1,309	1,376	1,548	1,632	1,691	Minnesota	875	941	1,029	1,119	1,215	1,353
land	1,305	1,356	1,351	1,353	1,454	1,546	Missouri	895	1,005	1,065	1,136	1,190	1,356
Jersey	1,345	1,455	1,452	1,457	1,540	1,605	Ohio	1,245	1,310	1,327	1,300	1,426	1,548
York	1,362	1,514	1,600	1,642	1,747	1,891	Wisconsin	1,008	1,133	1,189	1,213	1,340	1,443
sylvania	1,090	1,194	1,228	1,238	1,333	1,444	Northwest	978	1,085	1,132	1,159	1,361	1,413
Virginia	705	804	883	905	1,042	1,133	Colorado	981	1,054	1,103	1,211	1,447	1,429
							Idaho	910	990	1,069	1,162	1,306	1,252
east	676	771	815	822	899	957	Kansas	1,005	1,102	1,083	1,058	1,285	1,291
ama	644	723	764	749	844	891	Montana	1,088	1,230	1,299	1,405	1,677	1,791
sas	536	628	684	715	751	863	Nebraska	960	1,086	1,115	1,155	1,233	1,473
a	929	1,053	1,103	1,107	1,140	1,137	N. Dakota	953	1,101	1,137	1,164	1,654	1,473
gia	684	781	826	826	925	971	S. Dakota	842	1,071	1,171	1,232	1,367	1,577
cky	619	698	764	781	847	909	Utah	1,078	1,072	1,093	1,073	1,208	1,231
iana	745	830	844	814	910	1,002	Wyoming	913	1,047	1,143	1,259	1,458	1,494
ssippi	470	557	577	582	681	758	Far West	1,455	1,545	1,486	1,500	1,577	1,579
arolina	615	703	758	812	896	930	California	1,486	1,589	1,533	1,576	1,657	1,651
rolina	586	667	696	739	789	865	Nevada	1,511	1,448	1,566	1,753	1,860	1,679
essee	679	816	887	851	911	955	Oregon	1,272	1,279	1,265	1,236	1,284	1,302
ia	881	962	983	982	1,083	1,159	Washington	1,435	1,539	1,419	1,339	1,419	1,453

United States Receipts and Expenditures, 1789-1949

Source: Treasury Department; annual statements for year ending June 30.

Yearly average	Receipts	Expenditures	Yearly average	Receipts	Expenditures	Yearly average	Receipts	Expenditu
	$1,000	$1,000		$1,000	$1,000		$1,000	$1,0
1789-1800[1]	5,717	5,776	1871-1875	336,830	287,460	1908	601,862	659,
1801-1810[2]	13,056	9,086	1876-1880	288,124	255,598	1909	604,320	693,
1811-1820[2]	21,032	23,943	1881-1885	366,961	257,691	1910	675,512	693,
1821-1830[2]	21,923	16,162	1886-1890	375,448	279,134	1911	701,833	691,
1831-1840[2]	30,461	24,495	1891-1895	352,891	363,599	1912	692,609	689,
1841-1850[2]	28,545	34,097	1896-1900	434,877	457,451	1913	724,111	724,
1851-1860	60,237	60,163	1901-1905	559,481	535,559	1914	734,673	735,
1861-1865	160,907	683,785	1906	594,984	570,202			
1866-1870	447,301	377,642	1907	665,860	579,129			

Yearly Average	Receipts	Expenditures	Yearly Average	Receipts [4]	Expenditu
1915	$697,910,827	$760,586,802	1933	$2,021,212,943	$4,622,865,
1916	782,534,548	734,056,202	1934	3,064,267,912	6,693,899,
1917	1,124,324,795	1,977,681,751	1935	3,729,913,845	6,520,965,
1918	3,664,582,865	[6]12,696,702,471	1936	4,068,936,689	8,493,485,
1919	5,152,257,136	18,514,879,955	1937	[34],978,600,695	7,756,021,
1920	6,694,565,389	6,403,343,841	1938	5,802,185,636	6,978,802,
1921	5,624,932,961	5,115,927,690	1939	5,103,396,943	8,965,554,
1922	4,109,104,151	3,372,607,900	1940	5,264,663,044	9,182,682,
1923	4,007,135,481	3,294,627,529	1941	7,227,281,383	13,386,553,
1924	4,012,044,702	3,048,677,965	1942	12,696,286,084	34,186,528,
1925	3,780,148,685	3,063,105,332	1943	22,201,501,787	79,621,932,
1926	3,962,755,690	3,097,611,823	1944	43,891,672,699	95,315,065,
1927	4,129,394,441	2,974,029,674	1945	44,761,609,047	98,702,525,
1928	4,042,348,156	3,103,264,555	1946	40,026,888,964	60,703,059,
1929	4,033,250,225	3,298,859,486	1947	40,042,606,290	39,288,818,
1930	4,177,941,702	3,440,268,884	1948	42,210,770,493	[7]33,791,300,
1931	[5]3,115,556,923	[5]3,577,434,003	1949	38,245,667,810	[8]40,057,107,
1932	1,923,913,117	[4],659,202,825			

(1) Average for period March 4, 1789, to Dec. 1, 1800.

(2) Years ended Dec. 31, 1801, to 1842; average for 1841-1850 is for the period Jan. 1, 1841, to J 30, 1950.

(3) Receipts from 1937 on have deducted, appropriations to Federal old-age and survivors insura trust fund.

(4) Expenditures for years 1932 through 1946 have been revised to include Government Corporat (wholly owned), etc. (net).

(5) Effective January 3, 1949, amounts refunded by the Government, principally for the o payment of taxes, are being reported as deductions from total receipts rather than as expenditu Also, effective July 1, 1948, payments to the Treasury, principally by wholly owned Governm corporations for retirement of capital stock and for disposition of earnings, are excluded in repor both budget receipts and expenditures. Neither of these changes affects the size of the budget sur or deficit. Beginning 1931 figures in each case have been adjusted accordingly for comparative purpo

(6) Figures for 1918 through 1946 are revised to exclude statutory debt retirements (sinking fund, ex

(7) Excludes $3 billions transferred to Foreign Economics Cooperation Trust Fund.

(8) Includes $3 billions representing expenditures made from the Foreign Economics Cooperat Trust Fund.

Appropriations by the Federal Government

Source: Treasury Department

The figures include postal appropriations chargeable to the postal revenues and estimated amou under indefinite appropriations and under permanent appropriations (those which recur automatic each year without annual action by Congress).

Fiscal Year	Appropriations	Fiscal Year	Appropriations	Fiscal Year	Appropriations	Fiscal Year	Appropriatic
	Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars.
1880	338,865,031.29	1920	6,454,596,649.56	1930	4,665,236,678.04	1940	13,349,202,68
1885	306,077,469.58	1921	4,780,829,510.35	1931	5,071,711,693.56	1941	19,072,003,45
1890	395,430,284.26	1922	3,909,282,209.46	1932	5,178,524,967.95	1942	60,294,585,34
1895	492,477,759.97	1923	4,248,140,569.99	1933	5,785,252,641.95	1943	150,766,672,72
1900	698,912,982.83	1924	4,092,544,312.04	1934	7,692,447,339.17	1944	118,411,173,96
1905	781,288,214.95	1925	3,748,651,750.35	1935	7,527,559,327.66	1945	73,067,712,07
1910	1,044,433,622.64	1926	4,151,682,049.91	1936	9,306,520,504.31	1946	76,597,999,66
1915	1,122,471,919.12	1927	4,409,463,389.81	1937	10,380,975,796.61	1947	40,823,734,06
1918	18,881,940,243.79	1928	4,211,011,352.58	1938	10,192,826,025.92	1948	41,184,322,32
1919	27,065,148,933.02	1929	4,633,577,973.85	1939	12,118,036,335.68	1949	48,272,280,45

Appropriations in this table are by sessions of Congress. Fiscal year noted is principal fiscal year for which appropriations are made during a session.

Each session also makes appropriations for prior years to the one stated.

For example, appropriations shown for fiscal y 1949 are those for the first and second session the eightieth Congress and include $44,779,0 466.45 for the fiscal year 1949 and the remain is for 1948 and prior years.

Public Debt of the United States

Source: Treasury Department

Fiscal Year	Gross Debt	Per Cap.	Fiscal Year	Gross Debt	Per Cap.	Fiscal Year	Gross Debt	Per Cap
	Dollars	Dollrs.		Dollars	Dollrs.		Dollars	Dollar
1870	2,436,453,269	61.06	1922	22,963,381,708	208.65	1936	33,778,543,494	263
1880	2,090,908,872	41.60	1923	22,349,707,365	199.64	1937	36,424,613,732	282
1885	1,578,551,169	27.86	1924	21,250,812,989	186.23	1938	37,164,740,315	286
1890	1,122,396,584	17.80	1925	20,516,193,888	177.12	1939	40,439,532,411	309
1895	1,096,913,120	15.76	1926	19,643,216,315	167.32	1940	42,967,531,038	325
1900	1,263,416,913	16.60	1927	18,511,906,932	155.51	1941	48,961,443,536	367
1905	1,132,357,095	13.51	1928	17,604,293,201	146.09	1942	72,422,445,116	537
1906	1,142,522,970	13.37	1929	16,931,088,484	139.04	1943	136,696,090,330	1,001
1910	1,146,939,969	12.41	1930	16,185,309,831	131.51	1944	201,003,387,221	1,455
1915	1,191,264,068	11.85	1931	16,801,281,492	135.45	1945	258,682,187,410	1,853
1918	12,243,628,719	117.11	1932	19,487,002,444	156.10	1946	269,422,099,173	1,907
1919	25,482,034,419	242.54	1933	22,538,672,560	179.48	1947	258,286,383,109	1,794
1920	24,299,321,467	228.23	1934	27,053,141,414	214.07	1948	252,292,246,513	1,721
1921	23,977,450,553	220.91	1935	28,700,892,625	225.55	1949	252,770,359,860	p 1,695

p Preliminary subject to revision.

Net Public and Private Debt

urces: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of the Census Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce.

(Billions of dollars)

en- r [1]	Public				Private								
						Corporate			Individual and noncorporate				
										Mortgage		Non-mortgage	
	Public and private, total	Total	Federal	State and local	Total	Total	Long-term	Short-term	Total	Farm	Non-farm[2]	Farm[3]	Non-farm[4]
..	94.4	12.0	7.3	4.7	82.4	43.7	29.7	14.0	38.7	6.5	9.4	2.5	20.3
..	117.4	25.9	20.9	5.0	91.5	47.0	30.2	16.8	44.5	7.1	9.8	2.7	24.9
..	128.0	30.8	25.6	5.2	97.2	53.3	31.0	22.3	43.9	8.4	10.3	3.5	21.7
..	135.4	29.6	23.7	5.9	105.8	57.7	32.6	25.1	48.1	10.2	11.9	3.9	22.1
..	135.8	29.6	23.1	6.5	106.2	57.0	33.8	23.2	49.2	10.7	13.0	3.3	22.2
..	140.0	30.5	22.8	7.7	109.5	58.6	34.4	24.2	50.9	10.8	14.3	3.1	22.7
..	146.4	30.0	21.8	8.2	116.4	62.6	36.2	26.4	53.8	10.7	16.6	3.0	23.5
..	153.1	30.0	21.0	9.0	123.1	67.2	38.5	28.7	55.9	9.9	18.9	2.7	24.4
..	162.7	30.3	20.3	10.0	132.4	72.7	39.7	33.0	59.7	9.7	21.6	2.8	25.6
..	169.0	29.9	19.2	10.7	139.1	76.2	41.7	34.5	62.9	9.7	24.4	2.6	26.2
..	177.5	29.7	18.2	11.5	147.8	81.2	44.4	36.8	66.6	9.8	27.3	2.6	26.9
..	186.2	29.8	17.5	12.3	156.4	86.1	46.1	40.0	70.3	9.8	30.1	2.7	27.7
..	191.1	29.7	16.5	13.2	161.5	88.9	47.3	41.6	72.6	9.6	31.7	2.6	28.7
..	191.4	30.6	16.5	14.1	160.8	89.3	51.1	38.2	71.6	9.4	32.7	2.4	27.1
..	182.6	34.0	18.5	15.5	148.6	83.5	50.3	33.2	65.1	9.1	31.7	2.0	22.3
..	175.7	37.9	21.3	16.6	137.8	80.0	49.2	30.8	57.7	8.5	30.1	1.6	17.5
..	169.7	41.0	24.3	16.7	128.8	76.9	47.9	29.1	51.8	7.7	27.6	1.4	15.2
..	172.6	46.3	30.4	15.9	126.3	75.5	44.6	30.9	50.8	7.6	26.8	1.3	15.1
..	175.9	50.5	34.4	16.0	125.4	74.8	43.6	31.2	50.6	7.4	26.1	1.5	15.6
..	181.4	53.9	37.7	16.2	127.5	76.1	42.5	33.5	51.4	7.2	25.7	1.4	17.1
..	183.3	55.3	39.2	16.1	128.0	75.8	43.5	32.3	52.1	7.0	25.7	1.7	17.8
..	180.9	56.5	40.5	16.0	124.4	73.3	44.8	28.4	51.1	6.8	25.9	2.2	16.2
..	184.5	58.3	42.6	16.3	126.2	73.5	44.4	29.2	52.0	6.6	26.3	2.3	16.8
..	190.9	61.3	44.8	16.5	129.6	75.6	43.7	31.9	54.0	6.5	27.2	2.6	17.7
..	212.6	72.6	56.3	16.3	139.9	83.4	43.6	39.8	56.5	6.4	28.4	2.9	18.8
..	260.6	117.5	101.7	15.8	143.1	91.6	42.7	49.0	51.5	6.0	27.9	2.9	14.7
..	314.3	169.3	154.4	14.9	144.9	95.5	41.0	54.5	49.4	5.4	27.2	2.8	14.1
..	371.6	226.0	211.9	14.1	145.7	94.1	39.8	54.3	51.5	4.9	27.0	2.8	16.8
..	407.2	266.5	252.7	13.7	140.7	85.3	38.3	47.0	55.4	4.7	27.8	2.5	20.5
..	398.7	243.3	229.7	13.6	155.4	93.5	41.3	52.2	61.8	4.8	33.4	2.8	20.9
..	415.1	237.7	223.3	14.4	177.4	104.7	44.8	59.9	72.7	4.9	39.9	3.6	24.4
..	429.4	232.7	216.5	16.2	196.7	112.1	49.6	62.5	84.6	5.1	46.4	5.4	27.7

ta for State and local governments are for June 30 of each year.
ta are for noncorporate borrowers only.
nprises nonreal estate farm debt contracted for productive purposes.
nprises debt incurred for commercial (nonfarm), financial and consumer purposes, including owed by farmers for financial and consumer purposes.

mers' Marketing and Purchasing Cooperatives in the U. S.

Source: Farm Credit Administration (Marketing Season, 1947-48)

ading states	Associations	Membership	Business	Group	Associations	Membership	Business
t:	No.	No.	$1,000	Marketing:	No.	No.	$1,000
nesota	1,309	601,800	771,080	Cotton and products	514	285,000	298,000
ifornia	483	107,140	681,940	Dairy products	2,091	788,000	1,956,000
ois	598	541,870	656,860	Fruits & vegetables	929	176,000	742,000
a	733	318,400	520,420	Grain, dry beans, rice	2,233	682,000	2,390,000
)	307	271,820	473,900	Livestock	552	905,000	1,180,000
York	392	181,340	457,990	Nuts	40	98,000	100,600
consin	934	334,200	425,670	Poultry and eggs	143	131,000	275,000
iana	170	258,520	354,030	Tobacco	16	298,000	121,000
as	523	169,100	334,960	Wool	123	108,000	35,000
souri	281	300,630	324,400	Miscellaneous	518	159,000	97,400
others	4,405	2,805,180	3,633,750				
				Tot. marketing	7,159	3,630,000	7,195,000
otal	10,135	5,890,000	8,635,000	Purchasing	2,976	2,260,000	1,440,000
				Tot. marketing and purchasing	10,135	5,890,000	8,635,000

mated membership and estimated business for each association is credited to the State in the association has its headquarters.
list includes independent local associations, federations, large-scale centralized associations and gencies.
membership estimates include members, contract members, and shareholders, but do not include s not in these categories.
e is some duplication in these membership figures, due to the fact that some farmers belong re than one association.

OPERATIONS OF COOPERATIVES BY YEARS

ting son	Number	Estimated Membership	Business in Dollars	Marketing Season	Number	Estimated Membership	Business in Dollars
....	10,803	2,700,000	2,400,000,000	1938-39....	10,700	3,300,000	2,100,000,000
....	12,000	3,100,000	2,500,000,000	1939-40....	10,700	3,200,000	2,087,000,000
....	11,950	3,000,000	2,400,000,000	1940-41....	10,600	3,400,000	2,280,000,000
....	11,900	3,200,000	1,925,000,000	1941-42....	10,550	3,600,000	2,840,000,000
....	11,000	3,000,000	1,340,000,000	1942-43....	10,450	3,850,000	3,780,000,000
....	10,900	3,156,000	1,365,000,000	1943-44....	10,300	4,390,000	5,160,000,000
....	10,700	3,280,000	1,530,000,000	1944-45....	10,150	4,505,000	5,645,000,000
....	10,500	3,660,000	1,840,000,000	1945-46....	10,150	5,010,000	6,070,000,000
....	10,743	3,270,000	2,196,000,000	1946-47....	10,125	5,436,000	7,116,000,000
....	10,900	3,400,000	2,400,000,000	1947-48....	10,135	5,890,000	8,635,000,000

rketing season includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved e channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

National Income

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce

NATIONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN[1] (in millions of dollars)

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	19
Agricul., forest., fisheries	6,120	6,599	8,880	12,875	14,561	14,830	15,642	17,690	19,160	22
Farms	5,951	6,419	8,655	12,610	14,270	14,486	15,276	17,275	18,734	21
Agri. & similar serv. estab.	117	125	148	173	179	221	207	233	239	
Forestry	12	10	14	19	25	31	36	49	51	
Fisheries	40	45	63	73	87	92	123	133	136	
Mining	1,601	1,903	2,341	2,599	2,757	2,950	2,789	3,076	4,091	4
Metal mining	348	445	513	592	507	417	349	324	507	
Anthracite mining	126	138	165	190	211	238	219	281	304	
Bituminous, other soft coal	503	628	809	989	1,130	1,271	1,204	1,248	1,718	1
Crude petroleum, nat. gas	497	545	654	583	671	800	795	930	1,199	1
Nonmetallic mining	127	149	200	245	238	224	222	293	363	
Contract construction	2,254	2,593	4,370	6,625	5,551	4,375	4,571	6,469	8,353	10
Manufacturing	17,936	22,368	32,897	45,239	58,104	60,456	51,918	48,950	60,886	68
Food and kindred products	2,280	2,483	2,683	3,619	4,334	4,992	5,009	5,610	6,236	6
Tobacco manufactures	298	291	215	184	191	289	243	335	361	
Textile-mill products	1,259	1,511	2,036	2,831	3,001	2,956	2,973	4,032	4,888	5
Apparel, finished fab. prod.	1,016	1,109	1,429	1,872	2,308	2,598	2,726	3,319	3,504	3
Lumber, timber basic prod.	491	595	887	1,081	1,146	1,158	1,067	1,423	2,049	2
Furnit., finish. lumber prod.	508	551	765	866	935	1,029	1,052	1,390	1,646	1
Paper and allied products	555	660	1,034	1,123	1,254	1,352	1,336	1,719	2,335	2
Printing and publishing	1,206	1,247	1,359	1,428	1,724	2,045	2,250	2,696	3,040	3
Chemicals and allied prod.	1,205	1,489	1,941	2,761	3,355	3,399	3,250	3,312	3,747	4
Products of petroleum, coal	458	686	833	1,198	1,502	1,360	1,326	1,684	2,253	3
Rubber products	279	319	485	587	877	991	919	1,089	1,179	1
Leather and leather prod.	423	456	614	767	842	865	898	1,084	1,210	1
Stone, clay and glass prod.	662	757	1,072	1,168	1,193	1,137	1,147	1,562	1,910	2
Iron, steel & their products	2,259	3,057	5,048	6,897	9,099	9,081	7,376	5,544	7,607	8
Nonferrous met. & prod.	594	793	1,201	1,476	1,939	1,942	1,659	1,774	2,136	2
Machinery, except electrical	1,492	2,181	3,850	5,459	6,037	6,000	5,191	4,830	6,417	6
Electrical machinery	850	1,136	1,915	2,481	3,353	3,732	3,047	2,368	3,590	3
Transp. equip., except auto	397	813	2,276	6,223	12,103	12,494	7,732	1,656	1,603	1
Automobiles and equipment	1,188	1,602	2,364	2,015	1,337	1,413	1,120	1,923	3,512	1
Miscellaneous	516	632	890	1,203	1,574	1,623	1,597	1,600	1,663	1
Wholesale, retail trade	12,126	13,748	15,903	19,055	22,361	25,137	27,999	34,090	39,492	45
Wholesale trade	3,558	4,108	4,708	5,618	6,209	6,995	7,598	9,242	10,890	13
Retail trade, auto services	8,568	9,640	11,195	13,437	16,152	18,142	20,401	24,848	28,602	31
Finan. insur., real estate	8,216	8,489	9,523	11,052	12,237	13,088	13,278	14,390	15,668	16
Banking	876	973	1,088	1,175	1,393	1,667	1,854	2,189	2,421	2
Security, commodity brokers, dealers and exchanges	160	109	91	89	213	215	312	307	220	
Finance, n. e. c.	160	176	206	345	272	271	274	340	349	
Insurance carriers	854	821	842	943	1,024	1,022	1,008	1,077	1,335	1
Insur. agents comb. offices	491	507	553	590	621	692	754	987	1,109	1
Real estate	5,675	5,903	6,743	7,910	8,714	9,221	9,076	9,490	10,234	10
Transportation	4,543	4,915	6,188	8,462	10,672	11,197	10,495	10,199	11,133	12
Railroads	2,735	2,934	3,779	5,550	6,998	6,954	6,034	5,471	5,890	6
Local railways, bus lines	338	321	321	428	545	571	574	601	627	
Highway passenger transp.	177	202	257	450	628	676	688	786	773	
Highway freight transp.	642	702	907	1,082	1,215	1,305	1,383	1,689	2,026	2
Water transportation	280	337	436	428	596	858	991	828	874	
Air transport, com. carriers	44	57	77	112	151	177	192	217	238	
Pipe-line transportation	131	130	145	117	130	147	132	126	139	
Services allied to transp.	196	232	266	295	409	509	501	481	566	
Communic., pub. utilities	2,863	3,039	3,313	3,659	3,952	4,100	4,283	4,838	5,190	5
Telephone and telegraph	1,008	1,022	1,135	1,368	1,557	1,676	1,772	1,989	2,070	2
Radio broadcasting	75	90	106	107	139	177	187	207	229	
Utilities: electric and gas	1,716	1,860	2,002	2,113	2,178	2,167	2,240	2,552	2,792	3
Local public services, n. e. c.	64	67	70	71	78	80	84	90	99	
Services	8,080	8,637	9,709	10,870	11,993	13,268	14,135	16,675	18,544	20
Hotels and lodging places	436	471	520	610	815	914	1,005	1,186	1,257	1
Personal services	1,001	1,129	1,320	1,500	1,768	1,931	2,065	2,498	2,673	2
Private households	1,761	1,933	2,076	2,030	1,982	2,220	2,445	2,597	3,119	3
Commercial, trade schools and employment agencies	35	38	62	136	186	147	84	111	246	
Business services, n. e. c.	637	656	753	804	897	1,053	1,205	1,537	1,629	2
Misc. rep. serv., hand trades	238	235	389	505	628	683	548	626	934	
Motion pictures	428	435	497	634	810	871	905	1,117	887	
Amusement, recreation, except motion pictures	278	298	338	348	386	453	540	720	671	
Medical, health services	1,365	1,444	1,587	1,816	1,998	2,315	2,450	2,859	3,334	3
Legal services	692	719	763	804	822	892	974	1,169	1,282	1
Engineering and other professional services, n. e. c.	210	240	333	508	391	373	409	551	627	
Educational services, n. e. c.	452	460	471	479	515	539	580	671	767	
Religious organizations	303	304	300	307	320	341	354	368	397	
Nonprofit organiza., n. e. c.	244	275	300	389	475	536	571	665	721	
Governm. and governm. enterprises	8,550	8,796	10,479	16,445	27,239	34,211	37,423	22,890	18,764	19
Fed.—gen. government	3,414	3,537	5,046	10,836	21,255	27,905	30,614	14,721	9,232	8
Fed.—govern. enterprises	716	741	788	870	1,027	1,083	1,153	1,412	1,424	1
State & local—gen. govern.	4,185	4,280	4,368	4,443	4,621	4,883	5,296	6,335	7,623	8
State, local—government enterprises	205	238	277	296	336	340	360	422	485	
Rest of world[2]	243	260	231	238	259	226	158	295	428	
All industries, total	72,532	81,347	103,834	137,119	169,686	183,838	182,691	179,562	201,709	226

[1]National income originating in each industry is the sum of factor costs incurred by the indus in production. Hence, it is the net value added to production by the industry, measured at fac costs. In the business sector of the economy, except Government enterprises, it is equal to the exc of the market value of the industry's product and the subsidies it receives over the sum of t following costs: purchases of goods and services from other enterprises, indirect business tax and mot liability, business transfer payments and capital consumption charges. In the Government and perso sectors of the economy, which do not produce for sale, and also in Government enterprises, this va added in production (as measured in the present series) can be described only as factor costs incurr

[2]This series differs from income originating in the rest of the world because profits received domestic corporations from foreign branches are excluded from this line and included in the indus of the recipient corporation. Data required for their elimination are not available by industry.

NATIONAL INCOME BY DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES: in millions of dollars

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
pensation of empl...	47,820	51,786	64,280	84,895	109,212	121,163	123,026	117,011	127,605	140,261
ges and salaries.....	45,745	49,587	61,708	81,887	105,647	116,924	117,673	111,422	122,276	135,283
ivate.....	37,519	41,130	51,537	65,788	78,814	83,449	82,101	90,537	104,763	116,146
ilitary.....	398	591	1,862	6,330	14,445	20,638	22,598	7,962	3,951	3,910
overnment civilian....	7,828	7,866	8,309	9,769	12,388	12,837	12,974	12,923	13,562	15,227
plements wages, salaries	2,075	2,199	2,572	3,008	3,565	4,239	5,353	5,589	5,329	4,978
npl. contrib. soc. insur.	1,540	1,624	1,983	2,302	2,677	2,937	3,805	3,986	3,539	2,995
her labor income.....	535	575	589	706	888	1,302	1,548	1,603	1,790	1,983
of unincorp. enterp.										
ntory valu. adjust.	11,282	12,660	16,504	23,041	26,731	28,997	31,247	35,035	38,531	42,848
siness and professional	6,776	7,720	9,566	12,573	14,963	17,156	18,719	20,790	23,111	24,477
come of unincor, enter..	6,942	7,772	10,210	12,945	15,117	17,226	18,832	22,676	24,727	24,874
vent. valu. adjustm....	−166	−52	−644	−372	−154	−70	−113	−1,886	−1,616	−397
m.....	4,506	4,940	6,938	10,468	11,768	11,841	12,528	14,245	15,420	18,371
al income of persons	3,465	3,620	4,322	5,395	6,109	6,495	6,256	6,215	6,544	6,648
. profit, inv. val. adj.	5,753	9,177	14,615	19,894	24,279	24,046	19,153	18,331	25,615	32,623
p. profits before tax...	6,467	9,325	17,232	21,098	25,052	24,333	19,717	23,560	31,602	34,793
p. profits tax liability.	1,462	2,878	7,846	11,665	14,406	13,525	11,215	9,620	12,511	13,619
porate profits after tax	5,005	6,447	9,386	9,433	10,646	10,808	8,502	13,940	19,091	21,174
vidends.....	3,796	4,049	4,465	4,297	4,493	4,680	4,699	5,808	7,018	7,932
distributed profits....	1,209	2,398	4,921	5,136	6,153	6,128	3,803	8,132	12,073	13,242
ntory valuation adj...	−714	−148	−2,617	−1,204	−773	−287	−564	−5,229	−5,987	−2,170
interest.....	4,212	4,104	4,113	3,894	3,355	3,137	3,009	2,970	3,414	3,824
ional income.....	72,532	81,347	103,834	137,119	169,686	183,838	182,691	179,562	201,709	226,204

U. S. Business Indexes

Source: Federal Reserve Board

Year	Industrial production (physical volume) 1935-39=100				Constr'tion contracts awarded (value) 1923-25=100			Employment 1939=100		Factory payrolls 1939=100	Freight-car loadings 1935-39=100	Department store sales (value) 1935-39=100	Wholesale commodity prices 1926=100	Cost of living 1935-39=100
	Total	Manufactures: Durable	Manufactures: Non-durable	Minerals	Total	Residential	All other	Non-agricultural	Factory					
	75	93	60	83	63	30	90	.....	104.1	124.2	129	99	154 4	143.3
	90	107	76	92	122	124	120	.....	97.0	107.3	146	110	103.5	125.4
	91	98	84	93	92	50	125	96.2	89.8	94.8	131	108	86.4	119.4
	75	67	79	80	63	37	84	87.1	75.8	71.8	105	97	73.0	108.7
	58	41	70	67	28	13	40	77.2	64.4	49.5	78	75	64.8	97.6
	69	54	79	76	25	11	37	77.5	71.3	53.1	82	73	65.9	92.4
	75	65	81	80	32	12	48	84.9	83.2	68.3	89	82	74.9	95.7
	87	83	90	86	37	21	50	88.5	88.7	78.6	92	88	80.0	98.1
	103	108	100	99	55	37	70	95.1	96.4	91.1	107	100	80.8	99.1
	113	122	106	112	59	41	74	101.4	105.8	108.9	111	107	86.3	102.7
	89	78	95	97	64	45	80	95.4	90.0	84.7	89	99	78.6	100.8
	109	109	109	106	72	60	81	100.0	100.0	100.0	101	106	77.1	99.4
	125	139	115	117	81	72	89	105.8	107.5	114.5	109	114	78.6	100.2
	162	201	142	125	122	89	149	119.4	132.1	167.5	130	133	87.3	105.2
	199	279	158	129	166	82	235	131.1	154.0	245.2	138	150	98.8	116.5
	239	360	176	132	68	40	92	138.8	177.7	334.4	137	168	103.1	123.6
	235	353	171	140	41	16	61	137.0	172.4	345.7	140	187	104.0	125.5
	203	274	166	137	68	26	102	132.3	151.8	293.4	135	207	105.8	128.4
	170	192	165	134	153	143	161	137.0	143.4	269.6	132	264	121.1	139.3
	187	220	173	149	157	142	169	145.2	157.3	332.1	143	286	152.1	159.2
	192	225	177	155	190	162	214	149.0	159.9	365.1	138	302	165.1	171.2

Commercial and Industrial Failures in the United States

Source: Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.: data do not include banks

ar	Number	Liabilities	Year	Number	Liabilities	Year	Number	Liabilities
		($1,000)			($1,000)			($1,000)
....	10,774	138,496	1933A.....	20,307	502,830	1940.....	13,619	166,684
....	11,520	102,676	1933B.....	19,859	457,520	1941.....	11,848	136,104
....	12,652	201,757	1934.....	12,091	333,959	1942.....	9,405	100,763
....	22,156	302,286	1935.....	12,244	310,580	1943.....	3,221	45,339
....	8,881	295,121	1936.....	9,607	203,173	1944.....	1,222	31,660
....	21,214	443,744	1937.....	9,490	183,253	1945.....	810	30,395
....	26,355	668,282	1938.....	12,836	246,505	1946.....	1,130	70,349
....	28,285	736,310	1939A.....	11,408	168,204	1947.....	3,476	221,048
....	31,822	928,313	1939B.....	14,768	182,520	1948.....	5,252	310,566

usiness failure, as defined for this record, s when a commercial or industrial enterprise olved in a court proceeding or a voluntary which is likely to end in loss to creditors. ically, the Dun & Bradstreet record of fail- includes discontinuances following assign- voluntary or involuntary petition in uptcy, attachment, execution, foreclosure, voluntary withdrawals from business with loss to creditors; also enterprises involved rt action, such as receivership, and since 1943, reorganization, or arrangement, which r may not lead to discontinuance; as well as businesses making voluntary compromises with creditors out of court. Comparison of this series with the bankruptcy reports of the Attorney General of the United States is not possible. The latter give complete coverage of all types of cases, including farmers, employees, professional men and others not in business, all of which are excluded from the Dun & Bradstreet statistics. Revisions were made in the classification of failures in 1933 and 1939. In these years, two sets of figures are given—the original denoted as "A" for comparison with previous years and the revised denoted as "B" for comparison with subsequent years.

Summary of Internal Revenue Collections

Source—Treasury Department, Bureau of Internal Revenue

(cents omitted but included in totals)

Source of revenue	Fiscal year 1948	Fiscal year 1949	Increase or decrease (—
Income and profits taxes:			
Individual:			
Withheld by employers	$11,533,576,972	$10,055,501,785	—$1,478,075,
Other	9,464,203,726	7,996,320,131	—1,467,883,
Total individual income taxes	20,997,780,699	18,051,821,917	—2,945,958,
Corporation:			
Income tax	9,851,499,536	11,342,643,793	1,491,144,
Excess profits taxes:			
Declared value (repealed)	17,643,249	16,233,474	—1,409,
Revenue Act of 1940 (repealed)	305,251,476	194,495,198	—110,756,
Army and Navy contracts	15,572	296,767	281,
Total corporation inc. and prof. taxes	10,174,409,833	11,553,669,234	1,379,259,
Total income and profits taxes	31,172,190,532	29,605,491,151	—1,566,699,
Employment taxes:			
Other than carriers (Fed. Ins. Contrib. Act)	1,612,720,919	1,687,150,996	71,430,
Employers of 8 or more (Fed. Unempl. Tax Act)	208,508,299	226,228,180	17,719,
Carriers' taxes (Railroad Retirement Tax Act)	560,113,133	562,733,585	2,620,
Total employment taxes	2,381,342,353	2,476,112,762	94,770,
Miscellaneous internal revenue:			
Capital stock tax (repealed)	1,722,833	6,137,507	44,414,
Estate tax	822,380,121	735,780,569	—86,599,
Gift tax	76,965,322	60,757,344	—16,207,
Alcohol taxes:			
Distilled spirits (imported, excise)	109,965,294	121,773,303	11,808,
Distilled spirits (domestic, excise)	1,326,267,593	1,276,180,994	—50,086,
Distilled spirits rectification tax	34,983,321	33,793,235	—1,190,
Wines, cordials, etc. (imported, excise)	2,532,893	2,448,103	—84,
Wines, cordials, etc. (domestic, excise)	58,428,942	63,333,656	4,904,
Rectifiers; liquor dealers; manufacturers of stills (special taxes)	9,499,845	9,973,076	473,
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export	6,714	5,962	—
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond	446,948	375,323	—71,
Container stamps	12,035,803	11,906,524	—129,
Floor taxes	42,556	19,564	—22,
Fermented malt liquors	697,097,257	686,367,516	—10,729,
Brewers; dealers in malt liquors (special taxes)	4,019,580	4,429,905	410,
Total alcohol taxes	2,255,326,754	2,210,607,168	—44,719,
Tobacco taxes:			
Cigars (large)	46,685,966	45,530,428	—1,155,
Cigars (small)	65,536	59,372	—6,
Cigarettes (large)	4,601	7,115	2,
Cigarettes (small)	1,208,199,005	1,232,727,557	24,528,
Snuff	7,372,400	7,272,318	—100,
Tobacco (chewing and smoking)	37,024,391	35,435,187	—1,589,
Cigarette papers and tubes	925,524	840,776	—84,
Leaf dealer penalties, etc	693	457	—,
Cigarette and cigar floor taxes	2,032	1,557	—,
Total tobacco taxes	1,300,280,153	1,321,874,770	21,594,
Stamp taxes:			
Bonds, issues of capital stock, deeds of conveyance, etc	50,771,302	46,666,890	—4,104,
Transfers of capital stock & similar interest sales	20,373,527	17,909,765	—2,463,
Playing cards	7,867,223	7,563,960	—303,
Silver bullion sales or transfers	453,881	687,425	233,
Total stamp taxes	79,465,936	72,828,043	—6,637,
Manufacturers' excise taxes:			
Lubricating oils	80,886,921	81,759,611	872,
Gasoline	478,637,625	503,647,470	25,009,
Tires and tubes	159,284,138	150,899,047	—8,385,
Automobile trucks and busses	91,962,891	136,797,379	44,834,
Other automobiles and motorcycles	270,958,392	332,812,342	61,853,
Parts and accessories for automobiles	122,950,708	120,138,240	—2,812,
Electrical energy	69,700,529	79,347,495	9,646,
Electric, gas and oil appliances	87,857,612	80,934,508	—6,923,
Electric light bulbs and tubes	24,935,505	26,172,166	1,236,
Radio sets, phonographs, components, etc	67,266,856	49,159,550	—18,107,
Phonograph records	7,531,905	6,482,797	—1,049,
Musical instruments	10,572,682	9,292,668	—1,280,
Mechanical refrigerators, air conditioners, etc	58,473,372	77,833,244	19,359,
Matches	10,609,657	8,737,618	—1,872,
Business and store machines	32,707,141	33,343,900	636,
Luggage—manufacturers' excise (suspended April 1, 1944)	189	100	—
Photographic apparatus	43,935,373	43,139,668	—795,
Sporting goods	18,827,947	19,846,484	1,018,
Firearms, shells and cartridges	11,276,687	10,378,538	—898,
Pistols and revolvers	857,913	809,888	—48,
Total manufacturers' excise taxes	1,649,234,053	1,771,532,723	122,298,
Retailers' excise taxes:			
Furs	79,539,152	61,946,246	—17,592,
Jewelry	217,899,249	210,688,165	—7,211,
Luggage	80,632,323	82,607,133	1,974,
Toilet preparations	91,852,012	93,969,241	2,117,
Total retailers' excise taxes	469,922,738	449,210,787	—20,711,

Source of revenue	Fiscal year 1948	Fiscal year 1949	Increase or decrease (−)
laneous taxes:			
gar	71,246,833	76,174,356	4,927,522
lep., teleg., radio, cable, leased wires, etc	275,255,151	311,379,682	36,124,530
cal telephone service	193,520,917	224,530,630	31,009,713
ansportation of oil by pipe line	18,773,045	19,324,552	551,507
ansportation of persons, seats, berths	246,323,047	251,388,581	5,065,533
ansportation of property	317,203,134	337,029,889	19,826,755
ases of safe deposit boxes	9,081,102	9,461,317	380,214
missions to theaters, concerts, etc	385,100,699	385,843,793	743,093
missions to cabarets, roof gardens, etc	53,527,145	48,856,669	−4,670,476
ib dues and initiation fees	25,499,192	27,789,911	2,290,719
wling alleys, pool tables, etc	4,085,677	3,805,117	−280,559
in operated devices	19,270,940	21,087,534	1,816,593
ulterated and processed or renovated butter			
and filled cheese	19,591	21,037	1,445
omargarine, including special taxes	9,806,429	17,541,080	7,734,651
rcotics, incl. marihuana and special taxes	888,642	814,544	−74,097
conut and other vegetable oils processed	25,704,319	17,459,774	−8,244,544
earms transfer and occupational taxes	9,359	11,007	1,648
other, incl. repealed taxes not listed above	396,269	272,711	−123,557
Total miscellaneous taxes	**1,655,711,499**	**1,752,792,194**	**97,080,695**
Total miscellaneous internal revenue	**8,311,009,410**	**8,381,521,106**	**70,511,696**
Grand total, all collections	**41,864,542,295**	**40,463,125,018**	**−1,401,417,276**

Taxable Individual Income Tax Returns 1946

Source: Treasury Department, Bureau of Internal Revenue

(Adjusted gross income classes and money figures in thousands of dollars)

ted gross ne classes	Total no. of returns	Adjusted gross income	Total tax after credits	Adjusted gross income classes	Total no. of returns	Adjusted gross income	Total tax after credits
(1,000)		($1,000)	($1,000)	($1,000)		($1,000)	($1,000)
individ-				20 under 25	100,361	2,232,572	652,023
turns:				25 under 30	56,313	1,537,404	508,258
er 0.75	1,460,023	947,902	23,628	30 under 40	59,964	2,060,281	761,803
der 1	1,693,189	1,477,321	89,077	40 under 50	28,954	1,287,406	529,952
1.25	2,119,539	2,413,043	163,959	50 under 60	16,370	892,635	395,325
der 1.5	2,624,975	3,608,496	268,858	60 under 70	9,505	613,644	286,143
er 1.75	2,781,383	4,531,582	370,110	70 under 80	6,128	457,614	222,540
der 2	3,147,303	5,903,592	478,358	80 under 90	4,228	357,600	179,321
2.25	3,001,000	6,380,868	554,530	90 under 100	2,870	271,917	139,986
der 2.5	3,068,182	7,278,961	588,095	100 under 150	6,373	761,223	410,973
er 2.75	2,804,738	7,352,607	625,924	150 under 200	1,994	340,333	192,264
der 3	2,505,518	7,193,087	601,413	200 under 250	901	199,461	114,030
3.5	4,019,430	13,003,678	1,154,395	250 under 300	444	121,093	70,407
er 4	2,657,777	9,920,971	945,191	300 under 400	451	154,382	90,941
4.5	1,693,129	7,164,717	725,420	400 under 500	201	88,886	51,867
er 5	1,064,372	5,040,480	552,103	500 under 750	240	144,118	82,785
6	1,045,125	5,685,741	692,499	750 under 1,000	83	72,778	44,886
7	561,678	3,624,111	498,046	1,000 under 1,500	53	63,301	38,372
8	330,494	2,468,553	376,497	1,500 under 2,000	22	37,333	22,537
9	226,955	1,922,037	316,047	2,000 under 3,000	9	20,528	12,279
10	167,601	1,588,062	277,778	3,000 under 4,000	3	10,383	6,954
r 11	134,012	1,403,733	260,549	4,000 under 5,000	1	4,779	2,341
r 12	103,205	1,184,546	231,286	5,000 and over	6	47,821	27,634
r 13	85,197	1,066,300	213,848				
r 14	70,329	948,113	203,184	**Tot. taxable individual returns**	**37,915,696**	**118,050,027**	**16,075,913**
r 15	59,228	857,664	191,970				
r 20	192,540	3,306,371	824,524				

946 returns include 23,119,289 optional returns, Form W-2, the withholding statement for tax ed on wages; 19,220,664 shortform returns, Form 1040; and 10,476,594 long-form returns, Form (

ble individual returns numbered 37,915,696 and non-taxable individual returns numbered 14,900,-

idual returns with adjusted gross income under $5,000 and non-taxable returns numbered 09; and returns with adjusted gross income of $5,000 and over numbered 3,272,138.

Life Insurance in Force in the United States

Life Insurance Year-Book of The Spectator, Philadelphia; figures do not include business of foreign companies operating in the United States

ec. 31	Ordinary Policies*		Industrial Policies		Group Policies		All Policies	
	No.	$1,000	No.	$1,000	No.	$1,000	No.	$1,000
	23,881,758	54,519,176	73,735,801	12,823,681	11,181	4,299,271	97,629,440	71,642,128
	32,738,561	79,774,841	89,436,438	18,287,408	37,774	9,886,026	122,212,773	107,948,778
	32,622,406	71,298,680	82,579,393	17,650,708	20,324	8,593,022	115,222,123	98,542,411
	33,373,787	71,963,295	83,970,863	18,297,543	25,203	10,469,577	117,369,853	100,730,415
	34,393,897	73,737,605	86,715,415	19,463,951	21,932	11,465,650	121,131,244	104,667,206
	35,255,027	76,071,004	88,881,442	20,591,183	21,142	12,910,263	124,157,611	109,572,451
	35,939,231	77,265,494	88,516,166	20,985,705	22,791	12,803,490	124,478,188	111,054,689
	36,992,120	78,813,619	87,934,374	21,140,150	24,438	14,022,749	124,950,932	113,976,518
	38,435,679	81,069,215	87,331,522	21,343,634	26,610	15,381,535	125,793,811	117,794,384
	40,639,689	84,363,735	89,412,305	22,280,022	29,042	18,029,481	130,081,036	124,673,237
	42,158,716	87,125,338	91,973,718	23,345,412	30,633	19,862,098	134,166,067	130,332,848
	44,424,500	91,776,904	96,223,588	25,571,118	38,364	22,960,661	140,686,452	140,308,683
	47,134,172	97,577,482	100,364,759	27,047,643	40,974	24,446,301	147,539,905	149,071,402
	50,171,542	104,456,033	104,097,570	28,496,958	37,877	22,769,786	154,306,989	155,722,776
	54,848,956	116,109,948	107,737,381	30,246,934	41,954	28,196,470	162,658,307	174,553,352
	58,586,404	126,205,585	109,505,696	31,493,252	47,802	33,565,043	168,139,902	191,263,881
	62,166,238	135,669,442	107,383,765	31,699,288	54,542	39,209,709	169,604,545	206,578,439

s ordinary business of Industrial companies and the foreign business of United States companies. usiness in 1948 includes policies revived, increased and dividend additions—Group, $6,669,975,- inary, $17,091,168,184; industrial, $5,043,408,545; total, $28,804,551,862.

U. S. Internal Revenue Collections by States, 1949

Source: Bureau of Internal Revenue. (For Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1949.)

(Cents omitted but included in total.)

Collection districts	Individual income tax (incl. tax withheld by employers)	Corporation income and profits taxes	Employment taxes (incl. carriers' taxes)	Miscellaneous internal revenue[1]	Total
Alabama	132,989,488	80,272,493	22,965,903	23,263,537	259,49
Arizona	54,253,593	15,334,589	4,595,466	7,944,583	82,12
Arkansas	66,458,900	32,181,432	6,916,716	10,316,149	115,87
1st California	748,284,838	376,629,677	92,384,370	328,279,457	1,545,57
6th California	865,576,559	259,320,577	76,786,189	208,647,875	1,410,33
Colorado	140,077,527	65,432,713	17,035,663	54,436,549	276,98
Connecticut	330,092,077	161,446,120	44,009,551	107,030,363	642,57
Delaware	103,940,723	179,182,275	10,495,369	12,550,067	306,16
Florida	194,788,025	70,940,056	20,880,700	55,949,461	342,55
Georgia	180,645,881	114,685,693	27,545,978	80,654,603	403,53
Hawaii	57,485,081	19,823,915	4,456,933	9,437,280	91,20
Idaho	47,072,423	19,273,690	4,622,955	5,436,845	76,40
1st Illinois	1,339,713,081	1,005,254,733	231,707,943	411,982,026	2,988,65
8th Illinois	223,714,225	104,197,183	19,503,131	233,769,897	581,18
Indiana	339,715,989	208,979,026	38,141,573	363,711,433	950,54
Iowa	230,573,024	81,721,512	18,422,860	77,230,107	407,94
Kansas	190,206,072	80,988,027	30,072,354	100,601,500	401,86
Kentucky	148,496,075	105,979,396	27,607,027	530,207,393	812,28
Louisiana	168,899,530	104,624,000	18,317,178	65,522,784	357,36
Maine	56,794,724	41,196,637	9,808,111	9,743,747	117,54
Maryland	600,469,337	166,632,042	74,996,918	228,288,806	1,070,38
Massachusetts	634,842,959	349,051,926	79,732,727	168,375,140	1,232,00
Michigan	919,605,355	830,474,691	125,952,005	688,480,116	2,564,51
Minnesota	317,795,324	196,810,381	59,219,761	95,190,033	669,01
Mississippi	58,916,212	25,789,540	6,931,694	9,095,840	100,73
1st Missouri	290,669,932	259,569,807	62,621,031	162,002,865	774,86
6th Missouri	153,178,554	106,465,125	19,766,035	40,930,761	320,34
Montana	52,069,027	16,389,547	3,605,447	6,849,750	78,91
Nebraska	146,144,690	49,590,735	28,618,592	51,894,598	276,24
Nevada	26,176,990	5,893,582	1,611,629	4,441,134	38,12
New Hampshire	40,835,634	17,558,118	5,431,998	7,684,528	71,51
1st New Jersey	119,403,051	50,604,597	12,403,171	29,019,262	211,43
5th New Jersey	456,341,266	243,839,078	55,300,766	184 148,904	939,63
New Mexico	39,960,106	7,481,793	3,034,427	4,902,259	55,37
1st New York	389,741,314	134,725,213	41,022,732	102,116,137	667,60
2nd New York	925,096,452	1,041,391,755	102,977,558	401,838,948	2,471,30
3rd New York	1,240,141,893	1,012,395,467	219,302,777	434,012,764	2,905,85
14th New York	314,418,162	160,364,231	39,764,180	101,249,103	615,79
21st New York	120,201,286	74,110,690	15,955,425	37,924,207	248,19
28th New York	241,227,006	158,530,702	29,114,394	89,598,156	518,47
North Carolina	191,717,809	195,381,755	36,578,768	742,990,684	1,166,66
North Dakota	47,560,982	8,250,650	2,199,423	3,683,061	61,69
1st Ohio	259,777,088	219,363,898	29,516,765	164,606,963	673,26
10th Ohio	140,050,209	118,006,687	17,894,737	44,616,641	320,56
11th Ohio	120,777,816	65,267,899	13,775,429	19,488,976	219,31
18th Ohio	551,837,163	509,019,298	102,696,591	249,596,043	1,413,14
Oklahoma	178,577,959	140,581,954	18,150,050	81,440,690	418,75
Oregon	181,021,449	76,258,538	18,519,374	23,019,534	298,81
1st Pennsylvania	772,821,041	367,865,745	146,106,578	356,773,331	1,643,56
12th Pennsylvania	136,582,283	113,002,853	25,082,440	32,402,724	307,07
23rd Pennsylvania	545,595,937	390,498,674	80,820,759	245,879,678	1,262,79
Rhode Island	102,476,113	79,805,817	12,106,909	20,446,363	214,83
South Carolina	77,791,013	101,408,458	12,287,957	13,526,968	205,01
South Dakota	46,435,792	9,367,066	2,433,687	5,910,991	64,14
Tennessee	169,096,032	102,100,205	24,529,453	37,500,759	333,22
1st Texas	393,579,089	239,231,220	42,674,594	81,482,652	756,96
2nd Texas	361,506,529	143,418,113	38,534,387	80,738,977	624,19
Utah	46,029,612	24,648,167	6,000,460	14,057,577	90,73
Vermont	22,200,609	9,877,061	4,103,477	4,546,258	40,72
Virginia	208,035,040	143,710,524	41,637,006	376,903,203	770,28
Washington	300,781,553	126,947,301	27,182,539	52,118,702	507,03
West Virginia	118,326,946	85,184,179	16,327,820	22,841,571	242,68
Wisconsin	345,539,268	242,836,035	41,530,173	158,329,843	788,23
Wyoming	26,692,172	6,505,338	1,784,119	3,859,921	38,84
Total	13,051,821,917	11,553,669,234	2,476,112,762	8,381,521,106	40,463,12

TOTALS FOR STATES AND TERRITORIES COMPRISING PART OF OR MORE THAN ONE COLLECTION DISTRICT

Alaska	14,206,488	1,473,655	827,666	1,718,392	18,22
California	1,613,861,398	635,950,255	169,170,559	536,927,332	2,955,90
Illinois	1,563,427,306	1,109,451,917	251,211,075	645,751,924	3,569,84
Maryland*	600,437,362	166,632,042	74,994,782	226,063,138	1,068,12
Missouri*	443,848,487	366,034,932	82,387,067	202,933,626	1,095,20
New Jersey	575,744,317	294,443,675	67,703,937	213,168,167	1,151,06
New York	3,230,826,116	2,581,518,060	448,137,068	1,166,739,317	7,427,22
Ohio	1,072,442,278	911,657,784	163,883,522	478,308,625	2,626,29
Pennsylvania	1,454,999,263	871,367,272	252,009,778	635,055,734	3,213,43
Texas	755,085,619	382,649,334	81,208,982	162,221,629	1,381,16
Washington	286,575,065	125,473,646	26,354,873	50,400,309	488,80
Puerto Rico	31,975		2,135	2,225,668	2,25

Note—Internal revenue collection districts follow State boundaries, except that the Maryland di includes the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico for certain collections, and the Washington di includes the Territory of Alaska. The amounts collected by States are not entirely indicative o Federal tax burden of the respective States, since the taxes may be eventually borne by persons in States.

[1]Includes amounts covered into the Treasury from documentary stamp sales by postmasters as w excise tax collections on imported distilled spirits and wines by collectors of customs.

*Separate collections for the District of Columbia are no longer available.

Stock of Money in the United States

Source: Treasury Department

Total Stock of money in U. S.	Money Held in Treasury			Money Outside of Treasury		
	Total	Amount held as security against gold and silver certificates (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Reserve against U. S. notes (and Treas. notes of 1890)	Total	In Circulation	
					Amount	Per Capita
Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent
4,050,782,821	1,967,664,597	1,619,428,701	152,977,037	3,702,546,925	3,319,581,654	33.01
8,158,495,864	2,379,663,573	704,637,755	152,979,026	6,483,470,046	5,467,588,616	51.36
8,299,382,000	4,176,381,450	2,059,798,696	153,620,986	6,187,048,829	4,815,207,508	41.57
8,306,564,064	4,021,936,763	1,978,447,640	156,039,088	6,263,074,941	4,521,987,962	36.74
15,113,034,715	9,997,361,666	7,131,431,261	156,039,431	6,714,514,339	5,567,092,519	43.75
23,754,736,319	17,862,671,169	15,299,262,384	156,039,431	10,483,210,020	7,046,742,702	53.84
28,457,959,874	21,836,935,523	19,651,066,772	156,039,431	11,333,196,181	7,847,501,324	59.46
32,774,611,367	24,575,186,185	22,300,087,392	156,039,431	12,993,345,860	9,612,432,348	72.16
35,840,908,269	24,783,526,439	22,596,351,698	156,039,431	15,903,330,780	12,382,866,105	91.95
40,565,265,576	24,466,764,442	22,199,034,957	156,039,431	21,191,591,239	17,421,259,973	127.63
44,805,301,042	23,173,692,581	20,878,640,857	156,039,431	26,316,138,123	22,504,341,539	162.98
48,009,399,687	22,202,115,287	19,923,737,751	156,039,431	30,491,950,456	26,746,438,483	191.56
49,648,010,839	22,649,365,413	20,397,885,216	156,039,431	32,108,938,284	28,244,997,112	200.00
50,599,351,953	23,633,353,268	22,318,880,445	156,039,431	32,061,221,561	28,297,227,423	196.46
52,601,128,801	25,890,133,954	24,563,132,422	156,039,431	31,831,754,706	27,902,858,968	190.37
53,103,980,266	26,861,355,044	25,554,810,696	156,039,431	31,367,726,112	27,492,909,902	p184.41

eliminary, subject to revision.

e. There is maintained in the Treasury—s a reserve for United States notes and ury notes of 1890—$156,039,431 in gold bul- (ii) as security for Treasury notes of 1890—ual dollar amount in standard silver dollars e notes are being canceled and retired on re- ; (iii) as security for outstanding silver cates—silver in bullion and standard silver s of a monetary value equal to the face nt of such silver certificates; and (iv) as ty for gold certificates—gold bullion of a at the legal standard equal to the face nt of such gold certificates. Federal Reserve are obligations of the United States and a lien on all the assets of the issuing Federal ve Bank. Federal Reserve notes are secured by the deposit by the Federal Reserve Bank concerned, with its Federal Reserve Agent, of a like amount of collateral consisting of such discounted or purchased paper as is eligible under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act, or gold certificates, or direct obligations of the United States. Each Federal Reserve Bank must maintain reserves in gold certificates of not less than 25 percent against its Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation. Gold certificates deposited with Federal Reserve Agents as collateral, and those deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as a redemption fund, are counted as part of the required reserve. "Gold certificates" as herein used includes credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates. Federal Reserve bank notes and National bank notes are in process of retirement.

k of Money, Classified by Kind, at End of Each Fiscal Year

Source: Treasury Department

Gold coin and bullion	Silver dollars	Subsidiary silver	Federal reserve notes	National bank notes	Other and total	Pct. of gold to tot. money
Dollars.	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
1,985,539,172	568,271,655	185,430,250	84,260,500	819,273,593	4,050,782,821	49.02
2,865,482,492	268,857,494	258,855,239	3,405,877,120	719,037,730	8,158,495,864	35.12
4,360,382,000	522,061,078	283,471,971	1,942,239,530	733,366,074	8,303,631,583	52.54
4,534,865,716	539,959,520	310,978,375	1,746,560,885	698,317,468	8,306,564,064	54.59
16,110,078,913	547,078,920	379,811,734	4,763,988,750	189,291,607	23,754,736,319	67.82
19,963,090,869	547,078,371	402,260,615	5,481,778,345	167,190,377	28,457,959,138	63.41
22,624,197,712	547,078,002	447,247,697	7,001,520,625	151,909,100	32,774,554,351	69.02
22,736,704,552	547,077,816	529,813,870	9,790,726,865	140,337,042	35,840,908,370	63.44
22,387,522,108	538,996,515	659,969,226	14,404,174,100	133,357,652	40,868,267,577	54.58
21,173,065,544	494,338,077	734,487,636	19,527,973,590	127,218,244	44,805,501,044	47.25
20,212,973,114	493,943,078	825,798,486	23,650,974,895	121,215,375	48,009,399,687	42.10
20,269,934,470	493,580,003	878,958,125	24,839,323,305	115,114,110	49,648,010,839	40.83
21,266,490,450	493,462,387	922,656,000	24,780,494,655	107,322,550	50,599,351,953	42.02
23,532,460,372	493,100,146	952,298,876	24,503,331,215	100,358,076	52,601,128,801	44.74
24,466,324,100	492,857,480	989,455,582	24,040,979,400	93,834,756	53,103,980,266	46.07

d coin and bullion (June 30, 1938 and since), excludes gold net held in the Treasury.

U. S. Money in Circulation, by Denominations

Source: Federal Reserve System

(Outside Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks. In millions of dollars)

Total in circulation	Coin and small denomination currency							Large denomination currency							Unassorted
	Total	Coin	$1	$2	$5	$10	$20	Total	$50	$100	$500	$1,000	$5,000	$10,000	
5,882	4,518	478	460	33	815	1,373	1,359	1,369	358	627	122	239	7	16	5
6,550	5,015	537	505	33	905	1,560	1,475	1,542	387	710	139	288	6	12	7
6,856	5,147	550	524	34	946	1,611	1,481	1,714	409	770	160	327	17	32	5
7,598	5,553	590	559	36	1,019	1,772	1,576	2,048	460	919	191	425	20	32	2
8,732	6,247	648	610	39	1,129	2,021	1,800	2,489	538	1,112	227	523	30	60	4
11,160	8,120	751	695	44	1,355	2,731	2,545	3,044	724	1,433	261	556	24	46	4
15,410	11,576	880	801	55	1,693	4,051	4,096	3,837	1,019	1,910	287	586	9	25	3
20,449	14,871	1,019	909	70	1,973	5,194	5,705	5,580	1,481	2,912	407	749	9	22	2
25,307	17,580	1,156	987	81	2,150	5,983	7,224	7,730	1,996	4,153	555	990	10	24	3
28,515	20,683	1,274	1,039	73	2,313	6,782	9,201	7,834	2,327	4,220	454	801	7	24	2
28,952	20,437	1,361	1,029	67	2,173	6,497	9,310	8,518	2,492	4,771	438	783	8	26	3
28,868	20,020	1,404	1,048	65	2,110	6,275	9,119	8,850	2,548	5,070	428	782	5	17	3
28,224	19,529	1,464	1,049	64	2,047	6,060	8,846	8,698	2,494	5,074	400	707	5	17	3

All Banks in United States—Number, Deposits

Source: Federal Reserve System

Comprises all national banks in the continental United States and all State commercial banks, trust companies, mutual and stock savings banks and such private and industrial banks as are included in abstracts issued by State banking departments. Also includes, during the period June 19 June 1935, private banks which, pursuant to provisions of the Banking Act of 1933, submit condition reports to the Comptroller of the Currency.

Date June 30	Number of Banks						Total Deposits (in millions of dollars)					
	Total all banks	Member banks			Nonmember banks		Total all banks	Member banks			Nonmember banks	
		Total	National	State	Mutual savings	Other		Total	National	State	Mutual savings	Other
1920	29,715	9,399	8,025	1,374	628	19,688	41,282	25,401	17,159	8,242	5,168	10,713
1925	28,479	9,538	8,066	1,472	621	18,320	51,641	32,457	19,912	12,546	7,089	12,095
1930	23,855	8,315	7,247	1,068	604	14,936	59,828	38,069	23,235	14,834	9,117	12,642
1935	16,047	6,410	5,425	985	569	9,068	51,149	34,938	22,477	12,461	9,330	6,881
1940	14,953	6,398	5,164	1,234	551	8,006	70,770	51,729	33,014	18,715	10,631	8,410
1941	14,855	6,556	5,130	1,426	547	7,752	78,120	58,512	37,273	21,238	10,640	8,968
1942	14,775	6,647	5,101	1,546	544	7,584	82,706	63,404	40,534	22,871	10,387	8,915
1943	14,618	6,703	5,060	1,643	542	7,373	107,224	84,016	54,589	29,427	11,132	12,076
1944	14,553	6,773	5,036	1,737	541	7,239	128,605	101,276	65,585	35,690	12,460	14,869
1945	14,542	6,840	5,015	1,825	539	7,163	151,033	118,378	76,533	41,844	14,413	18,242
1946	14,567	6,887	5,012	1,875	538	7,142	159,171	122,519	80,212	42,307	16,266	20,386
1947	14,716	6,928	5,012	1,916	530	7,258	153,349	115,435	77,146	38,289	17,426	20,488
1948	14,719	6,925	4,998	1,927	529	7,265	156,353	117,452	78,753	38,699	18,195	20,706
1949	14,679	6,904	4,987	1,917	527	7,248	155,210	115,630	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	18,930	20,650

(1949) Partly estimated—rounded to nearest 10 million. (n.a.) Not available.

All Banks—Principal Assets and Liabilities, Dec. 31, 1948

(In thousands of dollars)

States	Loans	Investments*	Deposits	States	Loans	Investments*	Deposits
Maine	206,891	372,358	688,864	North Dakota	108,087	371,444	596,6
N. Hampshire	196,717	261,207	534,489	South Dakota	130,910	268,194	515,7
Vermont	183,412	106,748	328,002	Nebraska	326,838	590,744	1,290,9
Massachusetts	2,266,905	3,948,029	7,170,815	Kansas	470,760	684,610	1,647,2
Rhode Island	266,725	581,163	999,747	Montana	135,292	286,268	577,0
Connecticut	751,126	1,536,355	2,769,787	Wyoming	56,355	119,206	257,0
Tot. N. E. Sts.	**3,871,776**	**6,805,860**	**12,491,704**	Colorado	276,966	504,334	1,101,4
				New Mexico	94,783	111,996	307,7
New York	13,523,690	19,148,121	40,695,614	Oklahoma	420,282	627,720	1,608,3
New Jersey	1,204,266	2,627,795	4,941,112	**Tot. West. Sts.**	**2,020,273**	**3,564,516**	**7,897,7**
Pennsylvania	2,949,635	5,167,974	10,882,621				
Delaware	145,944	235,022	518,481	Washington	678,928	845,980	2,090,3
Maryland	436,850	1,095,421	1,918,226	Oregon	384,661	597,657	1,345,4
Dist. of Col.	270,963	467,235	1,019,760	California	5,019,042	5,179,718	13,188,4
Tot. East. Sts.	**18,531,348**	**28,741,568**	**59,975,814**	Idaho	134,849	203,660	438,4
				Utah	187,092	233,495	564,3
Virginia	646,436	705,004	1,794,670	Nevada	53,179	76,048	164,3
West Virginia	261,847	458,882	951,931	Arizona	179,801	140,639	423,3
North Carolina	548,958	740,828	1,827,430	**Tot. Pac. Sts.**	**6,637,552**	**7,277,197**	**18,214,5**
South Carolina	173,187	294,455	685,362				
Georgia	601,230	575,636	1,673,726	**Tot. U. S. (excl. of possessions)**	**48,173,804**	**74,097,499**	**161,247,0**
Florida	351,209	814,252	1,652,875				
Alabama	373,049	469,426	1,256,821	Alaska	16,960	27,970	66,0
Mississippi	203,219	292,491	816,921	Canal Zone (Panama)	737	1,735	28,0
Louisiana	403,528	691,234	1,702,286	Guam	332	16,656	20,9
Texas	1,933,877	2,206,971	6,386,825	The Territory of Hawaii	144,690	193,335	418,4
Arkansas	206,912	314,940	804,472	Puerto Rico	115,121	121,950	259,0
Kentucky	475,085	690,753	1,613,151	American Samoa	17	1,227	1,9
Tennessee	651,572	676,581	1,940,452	Virgin Islands of the U. S.	1,082	2,181	3,6
Tot. Sou. Sts.	**6,830,109**	**8,931,453**	**23,106,922**				
				Total posses.	**278,939**	**365,054**	**793,7**
Ohio	1,982,271	3,495,857	7,346,038	**Tot. U. S. and possessions**	**48,452,743**	**74,462,553**	**162,041,3**
Indiana	707,061	1,576,111	3,055,625				
Illinois	2,795,341	5,696,186	11,814,485				
Michigan	1,299,767	2,439,590	4,984,256				
Wisconsin	714,655	1,549,420	2,957,929				
Minnesota	820,430	1,388,860	2,972,298				
Iowa	643,232	1,033,638	2,260,659				
Missouri	1,319,989	1,597,243	4,170,354				
Tot. Midw. Sts.	**10,282,746**	**18,776,905**	**39,561,644**				

*Investment figures above are for U. S. Government securities, direct and guaranteed obligations. Other investment totals follow: Obligations of States and political sub-divisions, $5,753,815,000; Other bonds, notes and debentures $5,199,681,000; Corporate stocks, including stocks of Federal Reserve banks, $517,352,000.

Annual Fire Losses in the United States

Source: National Board of Fire Underwriters. Up to 1916 figures from Journal of Commerce.

Year	Loss	Year	Loss	Year	Loss	Year	Loss
1906	$518,611,800	1917	$289,535,050	1928	$464,607,102	1939	$275,102,1
1907	215,084,709	1918	353,878,876	1929	459,445,778	1940	285,878,6
1908	217,885,850	1919	320,540,399	1930	501,980,624	1941	303,895,0
1909	188,705,150	1920	447,886,677	1931	451,643,866	1942	314,290,0
1910	214,003,300	1921	495,406,012	1932	400,859,554	1943	373,000,0
1911	217,004,575	1922	506,541,001	1933	271,453,189	1944	437,273,0
1912	206,438,900	1923	535,372,782	1934	271,197,296	1945	484,274,0
1913	203,763,550	1924	549,062,124	1935	235,263,401	1946	554,070,0
1914	221,439,350	1925	559,418,184	1936	266,659,449	1947	647,860,0
1915	172,033,200	1926	561,980,751	1937	254,959,423	1948	715,074,0
1916	258,377,952	1927	472,933,969	1938	258,477,944		

Fires cost annually in the United States about 10,000 human lives.

Bank Clearings in Chief United States Cities

Source: Except as to Los Angeles, the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, N. Y.

1.)	New York	Phila.	Chicago	Boston	Los Ang.	San Fran.	Detroit	Kan. City
	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
..	283,619.245	29,079,000	35,391,600	22,482,000	7,945.494	9,479,464	8,430 797	7,036.500
..	181,551.008	16,909,000	13.194,988	10,645,822	5,852,244	6,468,835	4,523,167	4,348.113
..	160,878,038	21,455.000	16,684.672	11,943,665	7,543,880	7 773,877	6,312,233	4,997,593
..	286,348,999	33,028,000	25,710,197	18,288,156	15,649,271	14,834,954	19,071,596	10,065,283
..	334,432,654	34,710.000	27.279,588	19,589,725	17,144,078	15,743,086	16,472,971	10,856,497
..	366 061,778	40,138.000	31,913,597	21,539,923	21,431,734	18,254,463	15,108,420	12,960,206
..	361,238.495	43,381,000	36,541,402	23,098.794	22,782,229	19,546,621	17,745,481	15,421,392
..	371,553,899	47,591,000	38,885,781	23,735,430	24,713,924	20,794,065	20,069,165	17,103,126

1.)	Pittsb'rgh	Cleveland	St. Louis	Minneap.	Baltimore	Cincin.	N. Orleans	Louisville
	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
..	8,856,572	5.996 668	7,626,577	4,462,950	5,832,394	3,709,955	3,169,574	1,743,589
..	5,245.718	3,417,055	3.940,654	3,044,735	2,910.637	2,466.319	1,434,458	1,295,116
..	7,074,775	5,734,407	4,822,016	3.787,088	4,201,985	3,245,329	2,149.775	1,932,731
..	13,469,223	11,239,266	9,317,184	7,366,867	7,921,604	5,860,486	4,571,636	3,742,336
..	12,978,668	11,529,428	9,723,815	8,196,279	8,315,468	6,305,149	4,664,880	4,027,814
..	12,822,082	12,659,390	11,261,476	10.364,448	9,215,940	7,161,137	5,562,696	4,704,193
..	13,711,221	14,905,648	12,952,036	12,468,294	10,070,302	8,328.788	5,735,987	5,518,790
..	15,656,187	16,834,354	14,499,419	14,072,863	11,057,894	9,171,500	6,224,274	6,187,639

Bank Suspensions

e: Federal Reserve System. The figures for bank suspensions represent banks which, during iods shown, closed temporarily or permanently on account of financial difficulties; does not banks whose deposit liabilities were assumed by other banks at the time of closing (in stances with the aid of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation loans).

	Suspensions	Deposits	Year	Suspensions	Deposits	Year	Suspensions	Deposits
..	618	167,555,000	1933*....	4,004	3,598,975,000	1941.....	8	3,726,000
..	976	260,378,000	1934.....	57	36,937,000	1942.....	9	1,702,000
..	669	199,329,000	1935.....	34	10,015,000	1943.....	4	6,223,000
..	499	142,580,000	1936.....	44	11,306,000	1944.....	1	405,000
..	659	230,643.000	1937.....	59	19,723,000	1945.....	None	.....
..	1,352	853,363,000	1938.....	55	13,012,000	1946.....	None	.....
..	2,294	1,690,669,000	1939.....	42	34,998,000	1947.....	1	167,000
..	1,456	715,626.000	1940.....	22	5.943.000	1948.....	None	.....

res for 1933 comprise 628 banks with deposits of $360,413,000 suspended before or after the holiday (the holiday began March 6 and closed March 15) or placed in receivership during the 2,124 banks with deposits of $2,520,391,000 which were not licensed following the banking and were placed in liquidation or receivership; and 1,252 banks with deposits of $718,171,000 had not been licensed by June 30, 1933.

Gold Reserves of Central Banks and Governments

Source: Federal Reserve System; figures show millions of dollars; at par of exchange

aber	U. S.	Unit. King.	France	Germa'y	Netherlands	Switzerland	Spain	U.S. S.R.	Italy	Belgium	Canada	Argentina	Japan	India
....	4.225	718	2,100	528	172	138	470	249	279	191	110	412	412	128
....	10.126	1,648	4,395	33	439	456	735	839	270	611	189	444	425	275
....	11.423	2,584	2,995	27	491	657	718	.....	208	632	188	501	463	275
....	12.790	2,689	2,564	28	933	650	...	.....	210	597	184	469	261	274
....	14,592	2,690	2,430	29	998	701	525	.....	192	581	192	431	164	274
....	17,800	1	2,709	29	692	549	...	.....	144	609	214	474	164	274
....	22,042	1	2,000	29	617	502	.....	.....	120	734	144	416	164	274
....	22,762	1	2,000	29	576	665	42	.....	124	734	141	497	164	274
....	22,739	1	2,000	29	506	824	42	.....	141	735	161	614	...	274
....	21,981	1	2,000	29	500	965	91	.....	118	734	230	838	...	274
....	20,631	1	1,777	29	500	1,158	105	.....	24	.....	300	992	.....	274
....	20,083	1	1,090	..	270	1,342	110	.....	24	716	361	1,197	.....	274
....	20,706	1	796	..	265	1,430	111	.....	28	735	543	1,072	.....	274
....	22,868	1	548	..	231	1,356	111	.....	28	597	294	322	.....	274
....	24,399	1	548	..	166	1,387	111	.....	96	624	408	.....	.....	256

Gold Reserves in other countries (in millions of dollars)—Brazil 317; Chile 43; Cuba 289; Den-; Egypt 53; Hungary 35; Iran 124; New Zealand 23; Norway 52; Peru 20; Portugal 158; South 83; Sweden 81; Turkey 162; Uruguay 164; Venezuela 323; B. I. S. 36; 16 other countries 219.

United States Foreign Exchange Rates

ncies based on sterling quoted in dollars and cents; all others quoted in cents and decimals t. (Gold rate $35 per ounce.)

Country and par	Oct. 15, 1949
Britain ($2.80 a pound)	2.80⅛
a ($2.24 a pound)	2.24½
ealand ($2.80 a pound)	2.80¼
Africa ($2.80 a pound)	2.80¼
n (2c a franc)	2.01
rk (14.48c a krone)	14.50
(free franc)	0.28¾
(26.316c a guilder)	26.38
he average exchange rate is 628 lire for ollar.	
(14c a krone)	14.03
(3.47c an escudo)	3.50
(19.3c a krona)	19.36
land (free franc)	23.10

Far East	
Hong Kong (17.5c a dollar)	17.50
*India (21c a rupee)	21.15
Latin America	
*Argentina (11.11c a free peso)	† 11.20
*Brazil (5.40541c a paper cruzeiro)	† 5.46
*Chile (3.22581c a peso)	† 2.50
*Colombia (51.282 a peso)	† 51.50
*Cuba ($1.00 a peso)	100.12½
*Mexico (11.56c a peso)	† 11.58
*Peru (15.3846c a sol)	† 5.25
Uruguay (52.63c a free peso)	† 34.00
*Venezuela (29.85c a bolivar)	† 30.15

s rate under International Monetary Fund. †Nominal.

Saving by Individuals in the United States[1]

Source: Security and Exchange Commission

(Billions of dollars)

Type of saving	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1 N
1. Currency and bank deposits	+ 4.8	+11.0	+16.2	+17.5	+19.1	+10.6	+ 2.9	− 1.2	−
2. Savings and loan associations	+ 0.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.8	+ 1.1	+ 1.2	+ 1.2	+ 1.2	+
3. Insurance and pension reserves	+ 4.0	+ 5.0	+ 6.8	+ 8.2	+ 8.6	+ 7.0	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+
a. Private insurance	+ 2.1	+ 2.5	+ 2.8	+ 3.2	+ 3.5	+ 3.4	+ 3.7	+ 3.5	+
b. Government insurance	+ 1.9	+ 2.5	+ 3.9	+ 5.0	+ 5.1	+ 3.5	+ 3.4	+ 3.4	+
4. Securities[2]	+ 2.9	+10.4	+13.9	+15.1	+10.0	+ 0.7	+ 3.9	+ 4.1	+
a. U. S. savings bonds	+ 2.8	+ 8.0	+11.1	+11.8	+ 6.9	+ 0.9	+ 1.8	+ 2.1	+
b. Other U. S. Government[3]	+ 0.7	+ 2.4	+ 3.0	+ 3.9	+ 3.6	− 0.4	+ 0.7	− 1.1	+
c. State and local government	− 0.3	− 0.2	− 0.1	− 0.1	− 0.2	− 0.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.2	+
d. Corporate and other	− 0.3	+ 0.2	− 0.2	− 0.5	− 0.3	+ 0.6	+ 1.0	+ 1.9	+
5. Liquidation of mortgage debt[4]	− 0.9	− 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.1	− 0.2	− 3.2	− 4.1	− 4.1	−
6. Liquidation of debt not elsewhere classified[5]	− 1.0	+ 3.3	+ 1.3	− 0.2	− 0.8	− 3.3	− 3.3	− 2.5	−
7. **Total liquid saving**	**+10.2**	**+29.8**	**+39.1**	**+41.6**	**+37.7**	**+12.9**	**+ 7.7**	**+ 4.5**	+
8. Nonfarm dwellings[6]	+ 3.6	+ 1.8	+ 1.1	+ 1.0	+ 1.1	+ 3.9	+ 5.8	+ 7.7	+
9. Other durable consumers' goods[7]	+ 9.7	+ 6.8	+ 6.5	+ 6.9	+ 8.3	+16.2	+21.0	+22.7	+
10. **Total gross saving (7 + 8 + 9)**	**+23.5**	**+38.5**	**+46.7**	**+49.5**	**+47.0**	**+33.0**	**+34.5**	**+34.9**	+

[1]Includes unincorporated business saving of the types specified. Does not include corporate and government saving. Considerable revisions have been made in some of the series.

[2]Does not include net purchases by brokers and dealers or by other individuals financed by bank l

[3]Includes Armed Forces Leave bonds.

[4]Mortgage debt to institutions on one-to-four family nonfarm dwellings.

[5]Largely attributable to purchases of automobiles and other durable consumers' goods, although including some debt arising from purchases of consumption goods. The other segments of individual debt have been allocated to the assets to which they pertain, viz., saving in savings and loan associations, insurance and securities.

[6]Construction of one-to-four family nonfarm dwellings less net acquisition of properties by individuals. Also includes a small amount of construction by non-profit institutions.

[7]Consumer expenditures on durable goods as estimated by the Department of Commerce.

Note: Figures are rounded and will not necessarily add to totals.

Counterfeit Money, Forged Checks, Savings Bonds

There is more counterfeiting today than at any time in the past ten years. The U. S. Secret Service, Treasury Department, urges money handlers to examine currency carefully for their own protection.

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT BILLS

Compare a suspected bill with a genuine of the same type and denomination. Observe three things:

Portrait

Counterfeit—Dull, smudgy, or unnaturally white and scratchy. Squares in oval background usually dark and broken.

Genuine—Stands out distinctly. Eyes appear lifelike. Tiny squares in background are clear.

Colored Seal

Counterfeit—Saw-tooth points around rim are usually broken off and uneven. Color may be lighter or darker than genuine.

Genuine—Saw-tooth points around rim are even and sharp.

Paper

Counterfeit—Generally has no colored threads, but they may be imitated by red and blue pen and ink lines.

Genuine—Has tiny red and blue threads scattered throughout.

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT COINS

Drop coins on hard surface. Genuine coins have bell-like ring. Most counterfeits sound dull.

Feel all coins. Most counterfeit coins feel greasy.

Corrugated outer edge of genuine silver coins is even and regular. Edge of counterfeits is uneven, crooked, or missing in places.

Cut edges of questionable coins. Most counterfeits can be easily cut with a knife. Genuine coins are not easily cut.

Test silver coins with acid. Scrape coin and apply drop of acid. If coin is not silver it will turn black at once. Acid for testing silver coins is made with:

Silver Nitrate.....10 Gr.
Nitric Acid.....1 cc.
Distilled Water.....30 cc.

The solution may be purchased for a few cents in any drug store.

FORGED CHECKS

Some estimates have placed losses from worthless checks as high as $300,000 000 a year. The Secret Service is engaged in a "know your endorsers" campaign against those who steal and forge Government checks and has prepared the following rules for guidance:

IF YOU CASH CHECKS

Know your endorser—require identification! Insist that a person presenting a check identify himself as the person entitled to that check.

Before accepting any check, ask yourself this question: "If this check is returned as a forg can I locate the forger and recover my loss?"

Insist that all checks be endorsed in your presence. If a check is already endorsed, ask that be endorsed again, then compare the handwri

Require all checks to be initialed by the emp who pays out money for them, or who appr such payment.

IF YOU RECEIVE CHECKS BY MAIL

Be at home, or have a member of your fa at home, when checks are due to be delivered you get the checks they cannot be stolen from mail box.

Print your name clearly on your mail box. the box with a lock if you have not already so. A lock may prevent a loss.

Cash your checks in the same place each mo This will make identification easier.

Do not endorse your check until you are in presence of the person you will ask to cash it

Millions of the checks issued by the Governm go to dependents of men in the armed forces Social Security pensioners, to war veterans farmers, to holders of Government bonds, others. When these checks are stolen, the pa may be deprived of some of the necessities of

SAFEGUARD YOUR BONDS

Your Savings Bonds are safer to hold than and they grow in value while cash does not. thieves manage to break in and steal. Every the Secret Service arrests scores of offenders have stolen, forged and fraudulently cashed ings Bonds. You can't lose. The Treasury Dep ment will replace any Savings Bonds lost, sto mutilated or destroyed. You can help the Se Service track down offenders and make it e for the Government to replace lost or stolen bo Here's how:

Keep your bonds in a safe deposit box or s other safe place.

Keep a record of the serial numbers, amou and dates of issue in a separate place, apart fr the bonds themselves.

Give prompt notice of your loss, with serial n bers, issue dates (month and year), denomina (maturity value), and name and address of owner to the Division of Loans and Curre Treasury Department, Merchandise Mart, Chi 54, Ill.

N. Y. Stock Exchange Transactions and Seat Prices

Source: New York Stock Exchange

Stocks	Bonds	Seats		Year (Cal.)	Stocks	Bonds	Seats	
Shares	Par Value	High	Low		Shares	Par Value	High	Low
No.	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars		No.	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
138,981,000	579,293,000	47,500	37,500	1936...	496,046,869	3,339,458,000	174,000	89,000
260,569,000	1,026,254,000	85,000	72,000	1937...	409,464,570	2,792,531,000	134,000	61,000
163,705,000	634,863,000	94,000	65,000	1938...	297,466,722	1,859,865,000	85,000	51,000
172,497,000	961,700,000	74,000	38,000	1939...	262,029,599	2,046,083,000	70,000	51,000
227,636,000	3,868,422,000	115,000	85,000	1940...	207,599,749	1,669,438,000	60,000	33,000
459,717,623	3,427,042,210	150,000	99,000	1941...	170,603,671	2,111,805,000	35,000	19,000
1,124,800,410	2,996,398,000	625,000	525,000	1942...	125,685,298	2,311,479,250	30,000	17,000
810,632,546	2,720,301,800	480,000	205,000	1943...	278,741,765	3,254,717,725	48,000	27,000
576,765,412	2,969,848,000	322,000	125,000	1944...	263,074,018	2,694,704,000	75,000	40,000
425,234,294	2,991,244,000	185,000	68,000	1945...	377,563,575	2,261,985,110	95,000	49,000
654,816,452	3,355,646,000	250,000	90,000	1946...	363,709,312	1,364,174,150	97,000	61,000
323,845,634	3,702,820,000	190,000	70,000	1947...	253,623,894	1,075,541,420	70,000	50,000
381,635,752	3,339,458,000	145,000	65,000	1948...	302,218,965	1,013,829,210	68,000	46,000

u high.

the close of business Dec. 31, 1948, there were 1,419 stock issues, aggregating 2,017,500,879
sted on the New York Stock Exchange, with a total market value of $67,048,278,686.

N. Y. Curb Exchange Transactions and Seat Prices

Source: New York Curb Exchange

Yearly volumes		Seat price ranges			Yearly volumes		Seat price ranges	
Stocks	Bonds	High	Low	Date	Stocks	Bonds	High	Low
88,406,350	$500,533,000	$37,500	$8,500	1939.....	45,729,888	444,497,000	12,000	7,000
476,140,375	513,551,000	254,000	150,000	1940.....	42,928,377	303,902,000	7,250	6,900
222,270,065	863,541,000	225,000	70,000	1941.....	34,656,354	249,705,000	2,600	1,000
110,313,687	981,297,000	137,500	40,000	1942.....	22,301,852	176,704,500	1,700	650
57,159,897	929,433,000	55,000	16,500	1943.....	71,374,283	231,109,000	8,500	1,600
100,916,602	944,374,000	50,000	25,000	1944.....	71,061,783	181,073,500	16,000	7,500
60,050,695	1,013,639,000	40,000	17,000	1945.....	143,309,392	167,333,000	32,000	12,000
75,747,764	1,171,440,000	33,000	12,000	1946.....	137,313,214	79,770,000	37,500	19,000
134,845,196	823,050,000	48,000	26,000	1947.....	72,376,027	88,638,000	25,000	13,500
104,178,804	442,361,000	35,000	19,000	1948.....	75,016,108	59,757,000	23,000	12,500
49,640,238	366,974,000	17,500	8,000					

Bureau of the Mint

Source: Bureau of the Mint

ist United States Mint was established in
hia, Pa., then the nation's capital, by the
ril 2, 1792 which provided for gold, silver
er coinage. Originally, supervision of the
a function of the Secretary of State, but
(1799) an independent agency reporting
o the President. When the Coinage Act
as passed, all mint and assay office ac-
were placed under a newly organized
f the Mint in the Department of the

The Bureau of the Mint manufactures all domestic coins, acquires gold and silver bullion, safeguards the Government's holdings of monetary metals, administers the issuance of Treasury licenses for acquisition, possession and use of gold for business purposes. Other activities include the refining of gold and silver, coinage for foreign governments, manufacture of medals for the armed services, manufacture of coinage dies and platinum assay utensils, and special assays of bullion and ores.

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES, BY MINTS, CALENDAR YEAR 1948.

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver	Total value	Total pieces
llars, regular	$1,503,407.00	.....	$2,014,300.00	$3,517,707.00	7,035,414
llars, commemorative:					
ler T. Washington	10,002.50	10,002.50	10,002.50	30,007.50	60,015
dollars	8,799,000.00	3,990,000.00	4,191,700.00	16,980,700.00	67,922,800
	7,495,000.00	3,552,000.00	5,284,100.00	16,331,100.00	163,311,000
l silver	17,807,409.50	7,552,002.50	11,500,102.50	36,859,514.50	238,329,229
nt pieces	4,467,400.00	565,000.00	2,236,700.00	7,269,100.00	145,382,000
elt pieces	3,175,700.00	817,350.00	1,726,375.00	5,719,425.00	571,942,500
l minor	7,643,100.00	1,382,350.00	3,963,075.00	12,988,525.00	717,324,500
l domestic coinage	25,450,509.50	8,934,352.50	15,463,177.50	49,848,039.50	955,653,729

COINAGE EXECUTED FOR GOVERNMENTS OTHER THAN UNITED STATES.
050,000 pieces; El Salvador, 3,000,000 pieces; Syria, 7,000,000 pieces. **Total, 21,950,000 pieces.**

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

reau of Engraving and Printing of the
Department manufactures all paper
d other securities of the Federal Govern-
tage, revenue, adhesive postal note and
gs stamps; Government checks, drafts,
ns, postal savings certificates, transpor-
uests, warrants, and other items.
ntity of printed work delivered during
year ended June 30, 1949 totaled 746,-
eets. This amount includes 102,390,000
silver certificates, of which the major
mprised one dollar bills, 3,610,000 sheets
States notes, and 34,220,000 sheets of
eserve notes, or a total of 140,220,000
currency aggregating $6,526,320,000.00 in

lasses of work produced and delivered
59,714,000 United States savings bonds; 3,512,951 sheets of Treasury bonds, notes and other securities; 2,599,000 sheets of Philippine currency and 885,300 sheets of Cuban silver certificates; 510,105,882 sheets of postage, revenue, and other stamps; and 19,162,427 sheets of checks, postal savings certificates, commissions and other forms.

The total weight of the paper used in the production of all classes of currency for the fiscal year 1949 amounted to 1,792 tons. Approximately 225 tons of paper were required for United States savings bonds and other Treasury securities. There were 3,890 tons used for postage, revenue, checks and miscellaneous items. Approximately 1,388 tons of ink were consumed in the printing of currency, 86 tons for bonds and other Treasury securities, and 323 tons for the various classes of stamps, checks and miscellaneous items.

Consumer Credit Statistics

Source: Federal Reserve System

(Estimated amounts outstanding. In millions of dollars)

End of year or month	Total consumer credit	Instalment credit					Non instalment credit			
		Total instalment credit	Sale credit			Loans[1]	Total noninstalment credit	Single payment loans[2]	Charge accounts	Se vi cre
			Total	Automobile	Other					
1930	6,821	2,688	2,032	928	1,104	656	4,133	1,949	1,611	
1935	5,434	2,622	1,805	940	865	817	2,812	1,048	1,292	
1940	9,115	5,417	3,450	1,729	1,721	1,967	3,698	1,488	1,650	
1941	9,862	5,887	3,744	1,942	1,802	2,143	3,975	1,601	1,764	
1942	6,578	3,048	1,617	482	1,135	1,431	3,530	1,369	1,513	
1943	5,378	2,001	882	175	707	1,119	3,377	1,192	1,498	
1944	5,803	2,061	891	200	691	1,170	3,742	1,255	1,758	
1945	6,637	2,364	942	227	715	1,422	4,273	1,520	1,981	
1946	10,191	4,000	1,648	544	1,104	2,352	6,191	2,263	3,054	
1947	13,673	6,434	3,086	1,151	1,935	3,348	7,239	2,707	3,612	
1948	16,319	8,600	4,528	1,961	2,567	4,072	7,719	2,902	3,854	
1949: Jan.	15,749	8,425	4,371	1,965	2,406	4,054	7,324	2,904	3,457	
Feb.	15,332	8,329	4,306	1,996	2,310	4,023	6,993	2,865	3,176	
Mar.	15,361	8,428	4,363	2,105	2,258	4,065	6,933	2,816	3,148	
Apr.	15,622	8,631	4,516	2,241	2,275	4,115	6,991	2,765	3,258	
May *p*.	15,847	8,884	4,711	2,386	2,325	4,173	6,963	2,745	3,249	

p—Preliminary.

[1]Includes repair and modernization loans insured by Federal Housing Administration.

[2]Noninstalment consumer loans (single-payment loans of commercial banks and pawnbrokers).

Department Store Sales, Index Numbers and Value

at 296 Department Stores

Source: Federal Reserve System

Year and month	Index numbers without seasonal adjustment, 1941 average=100				Sales (total for month)	Stocks (end of month)	Outsta ing or (end mont
	Sales during month						
	Total	Cash	Instalment	Charge account			
1941 average	100	100	100	100	$156,000,000	$419,000,000	$194,00
1942 average	114	131	82	102	179,000,000	599,000,000	263,00
1943 average	130	165	71	103	204,000,000	509,000,000	530,00
1944 average	145	188	65	112	227,000,000	535,000,000	560,00
1945 average	162	211	67	125	255,000,000	563,000,000	729,00
1946 average	202	242	101	176	318,000,000	715,000,000	909,00
1947 average	214	237	154	200	337,000,000	826,000,000	552,00
1948 average	225	236	191	219	353,000,000	917,000,000	466,00
1949 Jan.	173	182	136	171	267,000,000	790,000,000	388,00
Feb.	162	168	131	162	255,000,000	852,000,000	378,00
Mar.	203	208	171	204	320,000,000	918,000,000	310,00
April	223	231	188	221	347,000,000	907,000,000	236,00
May	207	210	182	210	328,000,000	894,000,000	210,00
June	200	205	168	201	318,000,000	824,000,000	286,00
July (p)	149	157	147	141	238,00,0000	774,000,000	401,00

(p) Preliminary.

Value and Weight of Gold

Source: Director of the Mint

The unit in weighing gold is the troy ounce. An ounce of fine gold means an ounce of pure gold. The President proclaimed (Jan. 31, 1934) the United States gold dollar to be 15 5/21 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, which is equivalent to $35 per fine troy ounce; the previous value of gold was $20.67 per fine ounce, based on the dollar of 25.8 grains of gold nine-tenths fine. Weighings are made in troy ounces and decimals thereof. Jewelers use the penny-weight and grain. The troy pound never is used. The grain is the same in both troy and avoirdupois measure but the ounce and the pound are not the same. The troy ounce contains 480 grains and the troy pound 5,760 grains, there being 12 ounces to the pound. The avoirdupois ounce contains 437½ grains and the avoirdupois p contains 7,000 grains, there being 16 ounces to pound. The troy ounce is about one-tenth hea than the avoirdupois ounce.

A 14.1 inch cube of gold weighs a ton.

U. S. Government gold is held at the M Institutions which are the Mints in Philadelp San Francisco and Denver; Assay Offices in York and Seattle; and the Gold Bullion Deposit in Fort Knox, Ky., where about $12,500,000,00 the United States gold assets, totaling $24,300,0 000 is held as of March 31, 1949.

The Government's silver vault is at West Po on the Hudson, and silver from New York moved there in 1938 and 1940.

United States Customs and Internal Revenue Receipts[1]

Source: Treasury Department

Year (Fiscal)	Customs	Internal Revenue	Year (Fiscal)	Customs	Internal Revenue	Year (Fiscal)	Customs	Interna Revenu
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1930	587,000,903	3,039,295,014	1938	359,187,250	5,674,318,437	1944	431,252,168	41,684,987
1933	250,750,251	1,604,423,957	1939	318,837,311	5,161,220,847	1945	354,775,542	43,902,00
1934	313,434,302	2,640,603,828	1940	348,590,635	5,303,133,988	1946	435,475,072	40,310,33
1935	343,353,034	3,277,690,028	1941	391,870,013	7,361,674,982	1947	494,078,260	39,379,40
1936	386,811,594	3,512,851,608	1942	388,948,427	12,993,117,888	1948	421,723,028	41,833,48
1937	486,356,599	4,597,140,102	1943	324,290,778	22,143,968,999	1949	384,484,796	40,307,28

[1]Gross. Not reduced by appropriations to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Commissioner—Arthur J. Altmeyer, Deputy Commissioner—William L. Mitchell.

egional Offices: (1) Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I. & Vt.—120 Boylston St., Boston 16, Mass. z 3) N. Y., Del., N. J. & Penn.—11 West 42d St., New York 18, N. Y. (4) D. of C., Md., N. C., & W. Va.—700 Twelfth St., Washington 25, D. C. (5) Ky., Mich. & Ohio—1100 Chester Ave., eland 14, Ohio. (6) Ill., Ind. & Wis.—188 West Randolph St., Chicago 1, Ill. (7) Ala., Fla., Ga., ., S. C. & Tenn.—10 Forsyth Street Bldg., Rm. 629, Atlanta 3, Ga. (8) Iowa, Minn., Nebr., N. Dak., . Dak.—4th St. & 2d Ave., Minneapolis 1, Minn. (9) Ark., Kan., Mo. & Okla.—911 Walnut St., sas City 6, Mo. (10) La., N. Mex. & Texas—North Presa and East Houston St., San Antonio 5, (11) Colo., Idaho, Mont., Utah & Wyo.—730 Seventeenth St., Denver 2, Colo. (12) Ariz., Calif., , Ore. & Wash.—Rm. 439 Federal Office Bldg., Civic Center, San Francisco 2, Calif. (13) Alaska rritorial Bldg., P.O. Box 1331, Juneau. (14) Hawaii—225 Dillingham Bldg., Honolulu 16.

e Social Security Administration, which is of the Federal Security Agency, carries the r Federal responsibility for the social security rams now operating under the Social Security Under the supervision and direction of the nissioner for Social Security the bureaus of Administration function in the program areas llows. The Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors rance administers the completely Federal ram of benefit payments to elderly insured earners who have retired and to the sur- g dependents of deceased insured wage earn- The Bureau of Public Assistance carries nsibility for grants-in-aid to States for programs of public assistance to the needy the needy blind, and children deprived of tal support. The Children's Bureau is charged responsibility for grants to States for State ams of maternal and child health and child re services. The Bureau of Employment Se- , responsible for approving Federal grants ates for their unemployment insurance pro- s and employment services, was part of the t Security Administration until August 20, it was transferred to the Department of by the President's Reorganization Plan of 1949. (For continuity in reporting on tions under the Social Security Act, data on ployment insurance and employment services 49 are included in the sections below.) An- program bureau, the Bureau of Federal t Unions, is responsible for operations under ederal Credit Union Act.

bring day-by-day administration of the pro- close to the people they serve, the Social ty Administration has representatives at- d to each of the ten regional offices and two torial offices maintained by the Federal Se- g Agency. In addition, 478 field offices and nea offices established throughout the country re Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance e most of the work of receiving claims under rogram and determining whether the claim- eligible for benefits and the amount of his its.

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

(age and survivors insurance is a Federal m insuring "covered" workers against wage s cause of old age. It provides regular monthly nts to insured workers when they retire at or thereafter; supplementary payments to aged wives and dependent minor children; survivor payments to the widows, young n, and sometimes aged dependent parents, red workers who die. In general, wage and workers in industry and commerce are d by the program; the self-employed, house- nd agricultural employees, railroad em- , and employees of nonprofit organizations vernment are not covered.

monthly benefits paid are directly related average amount of wages earned by the worker. The benefits are financed from ntributions required under the Federal Insur- ontributions Act. The contributions, paid worker and his employer, are based on rker's "taxable wages" (up to a maximum 00 a year). The employer reports every months to the Bureau of Internal Revenue ount of taxable wages he has paid each e. At the same time, he also pays his ntribution and those of his employees, he has deducted from the latter's wages. tribution rate for 1949 was 1 percent each employer and employee; it is scheduled to 1½% each in 1950 and to 2% in 1952.

employer wage reports are forwarded by reau of Internal Revenue to the Bureau Age and Survivors Insurance, which keeps nuous record of each worker's wage credits his individual social security account num- ese wage credits determine the worker's ce status and the amount of benefits for e and his dependents may qualify. Unlike wages, which include amounts up to $3,000 ch employer in a calendar year, a worker's edits in any calendar year cannot exceed ount of $3,000.

amount payable to persons entitled to benefits is based on the worker's average monthly wage, which is determined by dividing his total wage credits by the number of months he could have worked under the system—that is, the number of months between 1936 (or beginning with the quarter of the year in which he reached age 22, if later) and the first month of the quarter in which he becomes entitled to benefits or dies. The worker's retirement ("primary") benefit is computed as 40 percent of the first $50 of his average monthly wage, plus 10 percent of the next $200, and the resulting amount is increased by 1 percent for each year of coverage (year in which the worker received $200 in covered employment).

The benefits payable to a worker's dependents and survivors are related to the amount his wage record would yield as his own primary benefit at the time the computation is made. If the worker has become entitled to a primary benefit, supplementary benefits equal to half the primary benefit are payable to his wife if she is at least 65 years old and to each unmarried dependent child under age 18. The widow's benefit is three-fourths, and the child's or parent's benefit is one-half, the monthly amount of the insured worker's primary benefit computed from his wage record at the time of his death.

The amount of monthly benefits payable on the basis of any one wage record ranges from a minimum of $10 a month to a maximum which cannot exceed $85 a month, or 80 percent of the worker's average monthly wage, or twice the primary benefit, whichever is least.

If no survivor of an insured worker is entitled to a monthly benefit a lump-sum death payment (which cannot exceed six times the worker's primary benefit) goes to the surviving spouse, provided the latter was living with the worker at the time of his death. In the absence of such survivor, a lump sum equal to the amount of the burial expense, but not to exceed six times the primary benefit, is payable to the person or persons who paid the burial expenses.

Table 1 shows the amounts payable to a single retired worker and to a married couple on the basis of various assumed years of coverage and average monthly wages, and table 2 shows similar illustrative survivor benefits.

To qualify for a retirement benefit the worker must be "fully insured." He is fully insured if he has received wages of as much as $50 in covered employment in at least six calendar quarters and in as many as half the number of calendar quarters elapsed between December 31, 1936 (or attainment of age 21, if later) and the quarter in which he reaches age 65 or dies. When a worker has as many as 40 of these "quarters of coverage," he is fully insured for life; for workers now nearing age 65, however, insured status can be acquired with fewer quarters of coverage. If the worker is fully insured, all types of supplementary and survivor benefits provided by the program are payable to his dependents. If the worker dies when he is currently but not fully insured, however, the only monthly survivor benefits payable are those to his young children and to his widow if she has one or more child beneficiaries in her care. A worker is "currently insured" if, at his death, he has received taxable wages of $50 or more in not less than six of the last 13 calendar quarters including the quarter in which he died.

About 56,000,000 workers were in covered jobs at some time during 1948. Their total taxable wages for the year—$85.1 billion—and the average taxable wage—$1,702—were the highest on record. The average taxable wage was $109 more than in 1947 and $770 more than in 1940, the last prewar year.

At the beginning of 1949, an estimated 43,400,000 persons were either fully or currently insured. In other words, more than half of all living persons who had held a covered job at any time during the 12 years 1937-48 were insured on January 1, 1949; 38,300,000 were fully insured and 5,100,000 were currently insured. About 13,200,000 had acquired sufficient quarters of coverage to remain permanently insured throughout their lifetime without further covered employment. The permanently insured included 2.0 million workers aged 65 or over, of whom more than half—1,048,000—had already retired and were receiving old-age benefits; the remaining 933,000 were not

TABLE I—ILLUSTRATIVE MONTHLY OLD-AGE INSURANCE BENEFITS[1]

Source: Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency

Years of insured worker's coverage	Single	Married[2]	Single	Married[2]	Years of insured worker's coverage	Single	Married[2]	Single	Marrie
	Av. monthly wage of $50[3]		Av. monthly wage of $100			Av. monthly wage of $150		Av. monthly wa of $250	
5	$21.00	$31.50	$26.25	$39.38	5	$31.50	$47.25	$42.00	$63.00
10	22.00	33.00	27.50	41.25	10	33.00	49.50	44.00	66.00
20	24.00	36.00	30.00	45.00	20	36.00	54.00	48.00	72.00
30	26.00	39.00	32.50	48.75	30	39.00	58.50	52.00	78.00
40	28.00	40.00	35.00	52.50	40	42.00	63.00	56.00	84.00

[1]It is assumed that an individual earns at least $200 in each year of coverage and is eligible receive the 1 percent increment for each year. If this were not the case, the benefit would be som what lower.

[2]Benefits for a married couple without young children, with wife entitled to wife's benefits.

[3]For average monthly wages under $50 the benefits are smaller; but the benefit cannot be less th $10 a month for the worker, or $15 a month for the worker and entitled wife.

TABLE II—ILLUSTRATIVE MONTHLY SURVIVOR BENEFITS[1]

Years of insured worker's coverage	One child or parent 65 or over	Widow, 65 or over	Widow and one child	One child or parent 65 or over	Widow, 65 or over	Widow and one child	One child or parent 65 or over	Widow, 65 or over	Widow and one child	One child or parent 65 or over	Widow, 65 or over	Widow and one child
	Average monthly wage of deceased, $50			Average monthly wage of deceased, $100			Average monthly wage of deceased, $150			Average monthly wage of deceased $250		
5	$10.50	$15.75	$26.25	$13.13	$19.69	$32.82	$15.75	$23.63	$39.38	$21.00	$31.50	$52.5
10	11.00	16.50	27.50	13.75	20.63	34.38	16.50	24.75	41.25	22.00	33.00	55.0
20	12.00	18.00	30.00	15.00	22.50	37.50	18.00	27.00	45.00	24.00	36.00	60.0
30	13.00	19.50	32.50	16.25	24.38	40.63	19.50	29.25	48.75	26.00	39.00	65.0
40	14.00	21.00	35.00	17.50	26.25	43.75	21.00	31.50	52.50	28.00	42.00	70.0

[1]It is assumed that an individual earns at least $200 in each year of coverage. If this were not t case, the benefit would be somewhat lower.

receiving such benefits, for the most part because they were still working in covered jobs. The survivorship protection acquired by fully or currently insured workers as of January 1, 1949, was the equivalent of about $80 billion in term life insurance.

In all, $2,753,000,000 has been certified for monthly retirement and survivor benefits and lump sum payments since this program began. In the fiscal year 1948-49, $594,700,000 was certified for monthly benefits and $32,200,000 for lump sums on behalf of deceased insured workers who left no dependents immediately eligible for monthly benefits. These amounts included $2,900,000 certified for monthly survivor benefits and 678,500 for lump sums payable to survivors of World War II veterans under section 210 of the Social Security Act. Payments under that section were first made in September 1946. The number and types of beneficiaries receiving benefits on June 30, 1949, and their benefits for June are shown in table 3. The average monthly benefit in that month for a family consisting of a widow and three or more child beneficiaries was $53.30; for an aged widow the amount was $20.70, and for one aged parent, $13.70. The average benefit for a retired man was $26.20 and for a retired man and his wife, $41.00.

Survivor benefits based on earnings in both railroad employment and employment covered by old-age and survivors insurance first became payable on January 1, 1947. During the fiscal year 1948-49, benefits were awarded under old-age and survivors insurance to survivors of about 13,300 deceased workers who had earnings under both programs.

Contributions collected under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act in the fiscal year 1948-49 amounted to $1,690,000,000. Each year an amount equal to the contributions collected is appropriated to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (table 5), from which benefits and administrative expenses of the system are paid. On June 30, 1949, the trust fund had assets of $11,310,000,000.

Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services

Unlike old-age and survivors insurance, which is administered entirely by the Federal Government, unemployment insurance and employment services are State-Federal systems. They are designed to protect wage earners and their families from wage loss through involuntary unemployment by referring unemployed workers to other suitable jobs and, if none are available. by paying weekly benefits of limited amount and limited duration.

Each State enacts its own unemployment surance law and operates its own program, a the Federal Government cooperates through gra to the State to pay the cost of administering system. As a condition of such grants, the Soc Security Act sets up certain minimum specifi tions designed to assure that payments are ma to unemployed workers whose previous earnin or employment entitle them to such payme under the State law, and to safeguard a worke rights to benefits when he does not take a that fails to meet certain labor standards.

One of these specifications is that bene must be paid through public employment offic at which an unemployed worker must first regis for work and to which a worker must continue report regularly for a possible job during the ti he is drawing weekly benefit payments. The U. Employment Service, one of the divisions of Bureau of Employment Security, administers Federal aspects of the public employment serv system. Another division of that Bureau, Unemployment Insurance Service, carries Federal responsibility in connection with gra for unemployment insurance administration.

Unemployment benefits are financed by cont butions from employers subject to a State une ployment insurance law. Each State determi coverage of its law and sets the contribution ra In addition, the Federal Unemployment Tax levies a tax on employers throughout the coun but allows them credit (up to 90 percent of t ax) for the contributions they pay to their St unemployment funds or for the amounts th would have contributed to such funds in absence of experience-rating deductions allow under the laws of all States.

In general, the Federal tax and the State la cover the types of employment included under old-age and survivors insurance program; amo he groups specifically excluded are railroad wo ers who are covered by the Federal Railroad U employment Insurance Act. The Federal Una ployment Tax Act, however, is limited to e ployers of eight or more workers, and all but States have some size-of-firm restriction. Ma because of these coverage restrictions, about 4 000,000 different workers earned some wage cred oward unemployment benefits under State la in 1948, as compared with the nearly 50,000,0 who earned credits under Federal old-age a survivors insurance.

In addition to administering their own syste the State employment security agencies have a acted as agents of the Federal Government in pa ing benefits under two temporary postwar pr grams—reconversion benefits paid to veter

TABLE III—OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE BENEFICIARIES AND MONTHLY BENEFITS, JUNE 30, 1949

Source: Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency

Beneficiaries	Benefits in current-payment status		Beneficiaries	Benefits in current-payment status	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount of monthly benefits		No. of beneficiaries	Amount of monthly benefits
etired workers	1,180,909	$30,369,096	Aged widows	236,394	$4,897,656
ged wives of ret. workers	359,840	4,898,101	Parents	12,667	173,483
hildren	614,714	8,043,794			
idows with young children	149,724	3,137,870	Total	2,554,248	51,520,000

TABLE IV—OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE TRUST FUND

Source: Compiled by Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency, from Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts		Expenditures		Total assets at end of period
	Transfers and appropriations to trust fund[1]	Interest received[2]	Benefit payments[2]	Administrative expenses[3]	
umulative, January, 1937-June, 1949	$13,029,819	$1,260,501	$2,648,290	$332,080	$11,309,949
scal year: 1936-37	265,000	2,262	27	.....	267,235
1937-38	387,000	15,412	5,404	.....	777,243
1938-39	503,000	26,951	13,892	.....	1,180,302
1939-40	550,000	42,489	15,805	12,288	1,744,698
1940-41	688,141	55,958	64,342	26,840	2,397,615
1941-42	895,619	71,007	110,281	26,766	3,227,194
1942-43	1,130,495	87,403	149,304	27,492	4,268,296
1943-44	1,292,122	103,177	184,597	32,607	5,446,391
1944-45	1,309,919	123,854	239,834	26,950	6,613,381
1945-46	1,238,218	147,766	320,510	37,427	7,641,428
1946-47	1,459,867	163,466	425,582	40,788	8,798,390
1947-48	1,616,862	190,562	511,676	47,457	10,046,681
1948-49	1,693,575	230,194	607,036	53,465	11,309,949

[1]Beginning July 1940, appropriations equal taxes collected under Federal Insurance Contributions Act; ginning with the fiscal year 1947, includes amounts appropriated to meet administrative and other sts of benefits payable to survivors of certain World War II veterans as provided under the Social curity Act Amendments of 1946.

[2]Before July 1, 1948, data represent checks cashed and returned to the Treasury; beginning July 1, 48, represent checks issued.

[3]Figure for fiscal year 1944-45 includes bookkeeping adjustments for expenditures for fiscal years 41-42, 1942-43, and 1943-44; annual figures in table do not, therefore, reflect actual outlays.

der the GI Bill and those paid under title XIII the Social Security Act to maritime workers ose wartime employment with the War Shipping ministration was considered to be Federal. nefits under both these emergency programs are anced by the Federal Government.

oward the end of 1948, general business activity kened, and employment and production began all off from the high levels prevailing through- 1947 and much of 1948. The resulting upswing unemployment was reflected in employment in- ance and employment service operations. During fiscal year 1948-49, more than 7,500,000 jobless kers filed new job applications with the em- ment services, and local employment security es made nearly 16,000,000 job referrals and 00,000 placements. Some 5,600,000 unemployed sons received benefit payments under the State tems, almost half again as many as in the 8 fiscal year. Nearly three-fifths of the job lications and more than two-thirds of the efit payments were made in the second 6 months the fiscal year. The total amount expended was 93,000,000, representing compensation for 61,- 000 weeks of unemployment, at an average of $19.91 per week. This weekly average was 2 more than in the preceding fiscal year. The rage beneficiary drew benefits for 11 weeks. was about 10 weeks short of the average tion to which eligible workers were entitled about the same as the average duration of efits actually drawn during the preceding year. orkers in six States in the fiscal year 1949 their weekly benefits augmented by small tional sums representing dependents' allow- s. Another five States enacted provisions for allowances, and two States liberalized exist- provisions.

hree States—Rhode Island, California, and Jersey—paid benefits for workers whose un- oyment was due to temporary disability, and additional States—New York and Washing- -enacted similar laws, to become effective in

ates received a total of $139,216,000 in Federal ts for administration of their unemployment ance laws (table 5).

ates collected $990,000,000 in contributions r their State laws during the fiscal year 1948-49, which was deposited in their State accounts in the unemployment trust fund; they also received interest totaling $160,000,000 on these accounts. On June 30, 1949, the balances of all State accounts in the fund aggregated $7,262,844,000, or $98,000,000 less than the amounts available for benefits on June 30, 1948 (table 6).

Public Assistance

Even with more complete social insurance protection against the risks of wage loss from unemployment, old age, and death of the breadwinner, there will always be some persons in the population who cannot meet their needs through their own efforts. Some of them are not covered by or entitled to social insurance benefits; others may be entitled to and receiving benefits but their total income does not meet their minimum needs. Under the State-Federal public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act, the Federal Government makes grants to the States to aid them in giving financial assistance to three groups of needy persons—the aged, the blind, and children who have been deprived of parental support or care for certain specified reasons. Assistance to other needy persons in the population who cannot qualify for one of the special types of assistance is available through general assistance, which is financed by States and/or local governmental units without Federal financial participation.

As in the State-Federal unemployment insurance system, States adopt and administer their own plans for the special types of public assistance under the Social Security Act, and the State plan must meet certain requirements set forth in that act if the State is to be eligible for Federal grants. The amount of the grant is based on the amount the State itself expends, within certain maximums, for assistance payments. The Federal Government also shares half the expense of administering the programs. The requirements specified for Federal approval of the State plan are designed to assure efficient and proper administration and to set certain limits to the eligibility requirements that an approved State plan may impose. Administration of the Federal aspects of the three programs is carried on by the Bureau of Public Assistance.

Under legislation that went into effect in Oc-

TABLE V—BENEFITS, BENEFICIARIES, AND FEDERAL GRANTS FOR ADMINISTRATION UNDER STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEAR 1948-49

Source: Bureau of Employment Security, Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency.

State	Maximum weekly benefit amount as of 6/30/49[1]	Maximum potential duration as of 6/30/49[1]	Beneficiaries	Total amount of benefit payments (in 1,000s)	Average weekly benefit for tot. unemployment	Weeks compensated (in 1,000s)	Federal grants for administration (in 1,000s)
Total	.....	.....	5,644,975	[2]$1,192,707	$19.91	61,290	[3]$139,216
Alabama	$20	20	73,345	12,356	16.06	788	2,380
Alaska	[4]25	25	8,264	2,217	23.67	95	389
Arizona	[4]20	12	16,654	2,364	19.03	142	995
Arkansas	22	16	41,401	5,181	16.37	356	1,243
California	25	26	665,653	210,237	22.55	9,424	16,486
Colorado	22.75	26	15,936	2,035	16.03	129	1,047
Connecticut	[4]24	26	124,589	29,486	20.65	1,481	2,397
Delaware	25	26	7,589	1,154	15.82	76	321
Dist. of Col.	[4]20	20	14,270	3,334	17.40	199	1,014
Florida	15	16	62,572	8,159	13.82	599	2,077
Georgia	18	16	64,710	9,333	14.33	671	1,982
Hawaii	25	20	11,544	2,620	21.26	135	341
Idaho	20	20	11,698	2,177	18.91	119	728
Illinois	20	26	419,439	70,378	18.76	3,889	6,714
Indiana	20	20	94,303	17,802	18.23	1,007	2,745
Iowa	22.50	20	24,900	3,960	16.81	245	1,215
Kansas	25	20	25,182	3,779	16.33	238	1,190
Kentucky	20	22	55,103	9,833	15.10	656	1,388
Louisiana	25	20	47,831	11,016	18.76	611	1,833
Maine	25	20	55,143	8,266	15.78	543	828
Maryland	[4]25	26	122,241	18,388	20.15	960	2,468
Massachusetts	[4]25	23	371,799	79,290	23.03	3,607	5,492
Michigan	[4]24	20	266,586	50,056	20.89	2,406	7,338
Minnesota	25	25	50,930	9,038	15.84	581	2,373
Mississippi	20	16	33,708	4,707	14.54	335	1,474
Missouri	20	20	106,305	16,977	16.86	1,062	2,108
Montana	20	18	10,584	1,914	16.82	115	651
Nebraska	20	20	10,806	1,515	15.67	99	748
Nevada	[4]25	26	6,642	1,476	20.39	73	468
New Hampshire	25	23	42,758	7,238	17.38	436	709
New Jersey	22	26	264,735	64,879	20.51	3,253	5,653
New Mexico	20	20	6,708	1,105	17.86	66	661
New York	26	26	982,802	259,062	22.32	11,644	18,458
North Carolina	25	20	107,460	12,768	12.74	1,036	2,659
North Dakota	[4]20	20	3,430	650	18.46	35	444
Ohio	[4]25	26	185,603	37,163	18.69	2,027	6,414
Oklahoma	22	22	33,710	5,247	16.66	385	1,566
Oregon	25	26	74,892	12,806	17.42	752	1,924
Pennsylvania	25	24	404,137	71,608	17.80	4,094	10,509
Rhode Island	25	26	[5]129,166	25,656	21.92	1,190	1,126
South Carolina	20	18	46,219	7,827	16.97	476	1,480
South Dakota	20	20	3,680	529	17.43	31	364
Tennessee	20	20	104,725	17,860	14.21	1,276	2,406
Texas	20	24	63,389	8,118	14.79	567	4,651
Utah	[6]25	[6]20	17,641	4,236	23.57	178	803
Vermont	25	20	15,362	2,518	18.30	142	485
Virginia	20	16	82,364	8,968	15.68	589	1,577
Washington	25	26	117,421	25,526	19.28	1,350	3,180
West Virginia	25	23	63,700	8,606	16.30	544	1,195
Wisconsin	26	26†	71,208	10,703	20.19	548	2,131
Wyoming	[4]25	20	4,138	585	19.21	31	388

[1]Includes higher amounts approved by State legislatures by 6-30-49 but not in effect until the following fiscal year.

[2]Excludes $1,815,653 paid from Federal funds to seamen under Title XIII of the Social Security Act.

[3]Expenses for postage partly estimated for total; State figures exclude postage expense.

[4]Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Nevada paid additional allowances for dependents during the fiscal year 1948-49; and legislation providing for the payment of dependents' allowances has been enacted in Alaska, Arizona, North Dakota, Ohio, and Wyoming. Maximum shown here excludes those allowances.

[5]Data partly estimated for April-June 1949.

[6]Maximum basic weekly benefit amount is $20 for 25 weeks; $25 for 20 weeks results from upward cost-of-living adjustment.

tober 1948 the amount of Federal financial participation in the assistance programs was increased to help meet the continuing rise in living costs and in case loads. The maximum amount of individual monthly payments in which the Federal Government now shares is $50 for old-age assistance and aid to the blind; in aid to dependent children, it is $27 a month for one child in a family and $18 for each additional child. Within these limits on individual payments, the Federal share of expenditures for assistance to the aged and blind is three-fourths of the first $20 of the average payment per recipient, plus one-half the balance; for aid to dependent children, it is three-fourths of the first $12 of the average payment per child, plus one-half the balance.

In June 1949 about 5,700,000 persons in the United States were recipients of public aid, of whom some 4,100,000 were being aided under the Social Security Act programs. This latter number does not include the mothers or relatives taking care of dependent children or the wives or other persons who are supported in part by payments of old-age assistance or aid to the blind made to other members of the family.

In June 1949 more than 2,600,000 persons in the United States were receiving old-age assistance, nearly 1,370,000 children in 540,000 families were receiving aid to dependent children, and 71,200 persons were receiving aid to the blind under the provisions of the Social Security Act (table 8). The increase from June 1948 in number of recipients was 11 percent for the aged, about 19% for dependent children, and 8% for the blind. The Nation-wide average payment in June 1949 was $44 per recipient of old-age assistance, $73 per family and $29 per child for aid to dependent children, and $45 per recipient of aid to the blind. These averages mask wide differences among the States that are due to the relative capacity of State and local governmental units to finance the payments and the provisions of the State law governing payments, as well as to differences in the need of recipients in the various States.

State and local general assistance programs were helping about 461,000 cases in June 1949. Since a "case" may include more than one person in a family, the total number of persons represented in the cases assisted in June was more than 1,000,000. From June 1948 to June 1949 the general assistance case load increased 26 percent. The average payment per case in the latter month, for the country as a whole, was $48.

Particularly large increases in the case loads and expenditures for old-age assistance in four

TABLE VI—UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND, FISCAL YEAR 1948-49[1]

Source: Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency, from data furnished by the Treasury Department

[In thousands]

State	Balance June 30, 1948	Fiscal year, 1948-1949			Balance, June 30, 1949
		Deposits	Interest	Withdrawls	
al	$8,312,174	$994,107	$180,100	$1,326,240	$8,160,141
e accounts, total	7,361,159	985,065	159,982	[2]1,243,363	7,262,844
bama	59,791	11,948	1,331	11,775	61,295
ka	10,741	1,230	233	2,200	10,003
ona	26,364	3,661	592	2,490	28,127
ansas	35,490	6,402	806	5,200	37,498
fornia	709,520	113,355	14,731	212,000	625,606
rado	49,414	5,913	1,131	2,130	54,329
necticut	192,780	7,668	4,015	29,950	174,512
ware	14,484	1,371	320	1,120	15,054
of Col	44,787	2,575	966	3,360	44,969
ida	72,853	8,017	1,579	8,135	74,314
gia	98,105	11,205	2,174	9,575	101,909
aii	23,010	2,565	501	2,900	23,177
o	22,041	4,148	508	2,275	24,422
ois	500,193	62,905	10,950	70,800	503,247
ana	189,475	14,561	4,116	18,450	189,703
t	80,603	9,555	1,813	3,900	88,070
sas	58,104	7,300	1,318	3,710	63,012
tucky	109,553	14,325	2,443	10,375	115,946
siana	92,642	17,080	2,118	11,075	100,766
e	41,355	6,407	905	8,250	40,417
yland	123,952	15,145	2,727	18,300	123,524
sachusetts	174,175	43,530	3,634	79,100	142,239
igan	259,213	79,586	6,185	50,700	294,284
esota	115,849	13,920	2,596	9,300	123,065
issippi	41,936	5,375	939	4,745	43,505
ouri	171,930	25,205	3,881	17,270	183,746
tana	26,751	4,013	611	1,940	29,435
aska	32,483	2,345	718	1,595	33,952
da	12,861	1,593	285	1,505	13,234
Hampshire	27,190	4,009	576	7,798	23,977
Jersey	488,561	50,435	9,858	105,190	443,664
Mexico	17,089	3,660	403	1,150	20,002
York	1,028,532	153,365	21,827	260,000	943,723
n Carolina	143,666	20,055	3,257	12,900	154,078
h Dakota	7,404	1,703	176	625	8,658
	539,965	39,500	11,876	37,350	553,991
homa	43,105	8,110	988	4,950	47,252
on	79,429	13,784	1,778	12,950	82,041
sylvania	617,818	63,848	13,495	72,500	622,661
e Island	49,653	7,850	959	26,600	31,862
h Carolina	51,358	7,743	1,141	8,050	52,192
h Dakota	8,522	1,096	194	535	9,277
essee	101,688	14,016	2,219	17,700	100,223
	186,583	26,309	4,287	8,350	208,828
	32,587	3,410	708	4,225	32,479
ont	15,925	2,145	351	2,650	15,772
ia	82,314	7,330	1,784	9,150	82,278
Arlington	142,500	26,605	3,169	26,065	146,209
Virginia	82,718	13,994	1,882	8,900	89,693
nsin	213,177	11,506	4,674	11,000	218,357
ing	10,922	1,689	253	600	12,264
lroad unemployment in ce account	951,014	9,042	20,118	82,877	897,297

[1] Trust fund maintains a separate account for each State agency, in which are held all moneys credited from State unemployment funds and from which State agencies withdraw amounts as required for benefit payments. Deposits include those not cleared by the Treasurer of the United States; interest includes interest receivable; withdrawals include outstanding checks.

[2] Includes withdrawals by New Jersey of $40,000,000 for disability insurance benefits.

...ll accounted for a considerable part of the ...crease in that program for the country ...whole. Two of the four States enacted new ...ction that substantially liberalized eligibility ...ements and payments, and the other two ...d added to the rolls relatively large numbers ...dy aged persons for whom assistance had ...een available because of lack of funds. In ...tes the June 1949 case load for aid to de...nt children exceeded that in June 1948 by ...than 20 percent. These States included ...e that had not been able to assist all needy ...n eligible for aid. Increases in the number ...ilies aided through that program probably ...flect less favorable economic conditions in ...areas. The rise in general assistance rolls ...the winter of 1948-49 was the sharpest that ...curred since the close of the war. An ex...ally severe winter in some sections of the ...ly contributed to the need for this type of ...nce. The substantial amount of unemploy...n some labor-market areas is also one of ...asons for the increase in the number ...receiving this type of aid.

...nal and Child Health and Child Welfare

...ke the other programs in operation under ...ial Security Act, which are fundamentally ...-maintenance programs, the maternal and ...alth and child welfare provisions deal with ... The Social Security Act makes Federal ...available to States to extend and improve their health and welfare services for mothers and children, especially in rural areas and in areas suffering from severe economic distress. As in the other State-Federal programs, the State plan must meet certain requirements set forth in the Federal act. Responsibility for the approval of State plans and other Federal aspects of these health and welfare programs is lodged in the Children's Bureau, which also has responsibility, under the act of 1912 creating the Bureau, for investigating and reporting "upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life."

Of the $22,000,000 a year in Federal funds authorized by Congress for the maternal and child health and child welfare programs under the Social Security Act, $11,000,000 is earmarked for maternal and child health services, $7,500,000 for services for crippled children, and $5,500,000 for child welfare services. All programs are in effect in the 48 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

For Maternal and Child Health Services, grants are made to State health agencies to aid the States in extending and improving these services. Each State's share in the $11,000,000 authorized in Federal funds is affected by the number of live births in the State in relation to the total number of live births in the country, by the State's need for help in providing services, and by its rural child population. Half of the $11,000,000 must be matched by the States. Part of the remaining half

TABLE VII—PUBLIC AID EXPENDITURES JANUARY 1946-JUNE 1949

Source: Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency

[In thousands]

	Assistance payments				
		Special types			
	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	General assistance
1946 January-June	$557,068	$389,944	$94,991	$14,731	$57,402
July-December	622,251	429,820	113,449	15,986	62,996
1947 January-June	719,950	480,510	141,098	17,491	80,851
July-December	760,817	505,855	152,917	18,702	83,343
1948 January-June	823,859	531,669	172,799	19,838	99,553
July-December	906,632	596,490	190,006	21,450	98,686
1949 January-June	1,048,683	666,120	225,149	23,446	133,968

TABLE VIII—RECIPIENTS AND AVERAGE PAYMENTS UNDER PLANS FOR SPECIAL TYPES OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT, JUNE, 1949

State	Old-age assistance		Aid to dependent children			Aid to the blind[1]	
			Recipients				
	Recipients	Average payment per recipient	Families	Children	Average payment per family	Recipients	Average payment per recipient
Total	**2,625,594**	**$43.60**	**536,714**	**1,365,715**	**$72.71**	**71,196**	**$46.50**
Alabama	73,344	22.61	13,194	35,949	36.28	1,287	25.02
Alaska	1,497	55.97	450	1,078	69.64	(1)	(1)
Arizona	11,316	54.86	3,158	8,930	92.70	787	63.07
Arkansas	55,242	20.95	11,458	29,517	37.17	1,752	24.64
California	245,294	70.55	24,160	53,898	113.70	9,004	82.54
Colorado	47,104	67.08	5,052	13,748	76.61	387	55.70
Connecticut	16,846	54.01	3,499	8,493	100.38	182	47.77
Delaware	1,509	28.06	526	1,556	72.69	158	37.16
Dist. of Col.	2,629	41.67	1,753	5,311	79.75	240	43.89
Florida	64,946	40.19	22,342	54,706	41.95	3,094	42.21
Georgia	93,962	20.54	12,316	31,739	40.85	2,546	25.75
Hawaii	2,306	35.33	2,081	6,184	92.20	93	38.75
Idaho	10,473	46.57	2,089	5,277	94.97	203	51.56
Illinois	126,417	44.87	25,003	63,509	101.27	4,553	46.87
Indiana	49,938	35.22	9,331	23,068	55.93	1,841	37.86
Iowa	48,465	48.08	4,652	11,920	62.78	1,200	52.88
Kansas	37,275	50.10	5,130	13,242	82.80	767	52.14
Kentucky	59,182	20.83	19,027	47,875	38.43	2,068	22.13
Louisiana	118,239	47.05	24,323	63,104	59.08	1,673	42.31
Maine	13,714	41.34	3,414	9,419	81.21	659	42.11
Maryland	11,786	36.88	5,297	16,040	82.95	470	40.83
Massachusetts	93,230	61.13	11,790	28,754	112.84	1,367	60.63
Michigan	94,632	42.88	24,841	57,494	86.05	1,668	45.85
Minnesota	55,060	47.15	7,566	19,180	69.17	1,057	55.26
Mississippi	58,051	18.80	8,194	22,172	26.40	2,520	25.79
Missouri	123,883	42.57	23,762	60,549	53.50	(1)	(1)
Montana	11,128	44.93	2,120	5,447	72.42	479	46.23
Nebraska	23,767	42.00	3,342	7,978	84.01	550	49.83
Nevada	2,420	54.05	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Hampshire	7,111	43.48	1,433	3,622	87.47	313	46.77
New Jersey	23,653	47.80	5,154	13,361	84.20	686	53.04
New Mexico	9,416	34.22	4,963	12,727	52.53	444	38.19
New York	116,465	52.74	53,106	123,126	107.20	3,768	59.40
North Carolina	54,278	21.55	12,178	34,314	41.48	3,661	30.04
North Dakota	8,770	46.56	1,723	4,630	97.97	119	45.94
Ohio	125,638	46.72	12,452	33,864	61.92	3,635	44.73
Oklahoma	100,415	52.10	24,140	61,103	52.20	2,656	53.18
Oregon	22,980	48.21	3,244	8,160	107.48	383	55.66
Pennsylvania	87,785	40.01	46,098	119,196	91.34	(1)	(1)
Rhode Island	9,653	45.04	3,249	8,040	85.77	158	51.05
South Carolina	37,674	24.70	7,690	21,914	35.51	1,408	28.73
South Dakota	11,979	38.02	2,033	5,006	55.36	215	34.57
Tennessee	59,751	27.15	18,943	51,005	48.14	2,259	36.13
Texas	215,723	34.23	16,912	46,942	47.18	6,046	38.52
Utah	10,058	50.27	3,311	8,407	106.68	201	54.53
Vermont	6,562	32.13	940	2,554	48.36	185	35.67
Virginia	17,952	20.28	6,618	18,792	44.15	1,399	27.47
Washington	69,133	67.11	11,047	26,079	135.44	717	77.59
West Virginia	23,539	21.35	12,803	34,622	43.53	911	25.02
Wisconsin	49,316	41.60	8,308	20,843	95.17	1,334	45.38
Wyoming	4,088	55.63	469	1,271	97.11	93	55.40

[1] No approved plan in operation.

is used for special projects and to meet emergencies. Most of the services provided by State and local health departments for mothers and children are preventive health services, designed to help well mothers and children keep well. In limited ways, almost all the States also provide treatment for some expectant mothers and sick children. Typical preventive services offered by State and local health agencies in 1949 were prenatal clinics, public health nursing services, well-child clinics, immunization, and examinations of children of school age by physicians and dentists.

For Services for Crippled Children, States share in the $7,500,000 authorized according to the number of children in the State under 21 years of age. The division of funds also reflects the financial need of each State for assistance in carrying out its program and the relative number of rural children in its population. States must match half of the total amount. A portion of the u matched half is reserved for special projects.

All States in 1949 provided a range of servic that included locating all crippled childre diagnosing their crippling condition; maintain a register of crippled children in the State; pr viding or locating skilled care for them in hos tals, convalescent and foster homes and in th own homes; and operating with agencies and pr fessional groups concerned with the care a training of crippled children. Because no St has funds sufficient to do this comprehensive for all handicapped children, all States ne necessarily restrict some services to certain are or groups of children. The children most com monly served are those with handicapping co ditions that require orthopedic or plastic trea ment.

For Chief Welfare Services, grants are ma

y the Children's Bureau to State public welfare gencies to help in establishing, extending, and rengthening public welfare services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children, and children in danger of becoming delinquent. The State's share of the 3,500,000 authorized by Congress is, in general, elated to the proportion its rural population is f the total rural population in the United States. ederal funds are limited to "payment of part of he cost of district, county, or other local child elfare services in areas predominantly rural, nd for developing State services for the enouragement and assistance of adequate methods community child welfare organization in areas edominantly rural and other areas of special eed." Each State or community must assume me of the cost of the services in rural areas, hough no fixed amount of Federal funds must be atched by State or local funds.

The child welfare services which Federal funds anced in part in 1949 included arranging for ster-home or institutional care for children no need care away from their own homes, either mporarily or permanently; protecting neglected d mistreated children and removing them when cessary, through legal or other procedures, from nditions that endanger them, finding and sering the necessary attention for children who ve physical, mental, and emotional handicaps and who are not receiving the care they need; safeguarding children of illegitimate birth; cooperating with courts and schools in handling children's cases and with State institutions caring for children; working with mental hygiene clinics. Child welfare workers also aid in the organization of community services for children, including services needed for the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

Federal Credit Unions

In addition to the program bureaus with responsibilities under the Social Security Act, the Administration's Bureau of Federal Credit Unions is responsible for approval and supervision of employee credit unions chartered under the Federal Credit Union Act. These credit unions are cooperative associations organized to promote thrift among their members and to create a source of loans for provident and productive purposes. Membership is limited to groups of persons having a common bond of association, occupation, or residence. Groups with large numbers of credit unions are found among employees of Federal, State, or local Governments, stores, schools, railroads, public utilities, and religious organizations, as well as groups drawn from rural communities. At the end of June 1949 more than 4,300 chartered Federal credit unions were in operation with a total membership of more than 1,800,000 members.

Average Future Lifetime in United States

(Based on reported deaths and births in 1947 and estimated population on July 1, 1947 and reported deaths and births 1939-1941 and 1940 census of population.)

Source: Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, National Office of Vital Statistics

xact age ears)	Years remaining					Average duration of life (years)					
	Total population	White		Nonwhite			Total population	White		Nonwhite	
		Male	Female	Male	Female			Male	Female	Male	Female
	66.8	65.2	70.6	57.9	61.9	1939–1941	63.62	62.81	67.29	52.33	55.51
	68.1	66.5	71.6	60.3	63.8	1947	66.8	65.2	70.6	57.9	61.9
	64.5	62.9	67.9	56.9	60.4						
	59.7	58.1	63.1	52.2	55.6						
	54.9	53.4	58.3	47.5	50.9						
	50.2	48.7	53.5	43.1	46.4						
	45.7	44.2	48.7	38.9	42.3						
	41.1	39.6	44.0	34.9	38.1						
	36.5	35.0	39.4	30.8	34.0						
	32.1	30.6	34.8	27.1	30.3						
	27.8	26.3	30.3	23.6	26.6						
	23.8	22.3	26.0	20.5	23.4						
	20.0	18.7	21.9	17.9	20.5						
	16.5	15.3	18.0	15.5	17.9						
	13.3	12.3	14.4	13.3	15.9						
	10.5	9.7	11.2	11.6	14.5						
	8.0	7.4	8.5	10.2	13.2						
	5.9	5.4	6.1	8.9	11.7						
	4.0	3.7	3.8	7.1	10.2						
						Survivors out of 100,000 births to age 20					
						1939–1941	92,435	92,293	93,984	86,770	88,505
						1947	94,838	94,509	95,965	91,336	92,713
						To age 65					
						1939–1941	60,366	58,305	68,701	35,912	40,718
						1947	65,623	61,728	74,678	43,528	49,790
						Survivors to age 65 out of 100,000 alive at age 20					
						1939–1941	65,306	63,174	73,099	41,388	46,006
						1947	69,195	65,314	77,818	47,657	53,703

Census of 1950 May Count 150,000,000 Americans

he 17th decennial census of the United States he major work of 1950 of the Bureau of the sus, U. S. Department of Commerce. This in- tory of the human resources of the Nation will ude not only population figures, but also sta- cs on housing, agriculture, irrigation and nage. Urban and farm residence will be com- d. In 1940 the population was officially placed 31,669,275 after the census of that year. In a total of about 150,000,000 is expected. Be- the continental United States, Alaska, ail, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa and dependencies are subject to the census.

r administrative purposes the country was ped into 14 areas. These were divided into supervisory districts. These again divided into 00 enumeration districts. A map accurately cting boundary lines was provided for each eration district to prevent overlapping activi- No locality can be overlooked; every hamlet whistle stop must be accounted for. The Bureau of the Census arranged for a small army of 150,000 census takers, or enumerators as they are called, to begin their canvass April 1, and use three weeks for urban areas and one month for rural sections. A list of 33 questions, which every citizen was expected to answer truthfully, was prepared for the enumerators.

The rest of the year—and a number of years to follow—will be devoted to analysis and classification of the results. Official population counts for each state, however, will be sent to the President of the United States Dec. 1, 1950. He gives this information to the Congress to comply with the Constitutional provision regarding the apportionment of representatives.

Dr. Philip M. Hauser is acting director of the Bureau of the Census. Dr. A. Ross Eckler is deputy director. Howard G. Brunsman is chief of the population division; Ray Hurley is chief of the agriculture division and Lowell T. Galt is chief of the field division which is charged with carrying out the enumeration work.

National Academy of Design

uncil: President, DeWitt M. Lockman; Vice- ident, Roy Brown; 2nd Vice-President, Ogden isner; Corresponding Secretary, Eliot Clark; tant Corresponding Secretary, Brenda Put- Recording Secretary, Salvatore Lascari; surer, Arthur Crisp; Assistant Treasurers, les Keck, and Julius Delbos, Ralph Fabri, Pond, Ferdinand Warren, Sidney Laufman, Robert Brackman.

ademicians, 1949: Sculptor, Leo Friedlander. tects, Louis LaBeaume, Harrie T. Lindeberg, Everett Meeks, Ralph Walker. Workers in Graphic Arts, Howard N. Cook, Fritz Eichenberg, Norman Kent, Clare Leighton, Roi Partridge. Associates, 1949: Painter, Raphael Soyer. Sculptors, George Demetrios, Paul Fjelde. Architects, Abram Garfield, Robert S. Hutchins, Walter H. Kilham, Jr. Workers in the Graphic Arts, Cecil Buller, Dorothy Lathrop, Helen Loggie, Alice H. Murphy (Mrs.), Reynold H. Weidenaar, Edward A. Wilson. Aquarellists, Tore Asplund, Clarence Carter, W. Emerton Heitland, William A. Smith, William Thon.

United States Relations with China; a White Paper

After military reverses had shaken the National Government of China, lost vital areas to Communist armies, led to the retirement of the Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek from Nanking to Formosa and the loss of 80 per cent of military equipment of American origin to the Communists, the United States Government made public, Aug. 5, 1949, a 1,054-page White Paper to explain American policy toward China. It is entitled **United States Relations with China. With Special Reference to the Period 1944-1949.** It is prefaced by a 14-page letter of transmittal to President Truman by Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, who calls it "a frank record of an extremely complicated and unhappy period in the life of a great country."

Warning to Soviet Union

In his preface Secretary Acheson describes the "decay" that "fatally snapped" the powers of resistance of the Kuomintang, party controlling the government, whose troops, losing the will to fight, disintegrated, while the government, through its inability to carry through reforms and to follow wise military procedure, lost the support of the people. "The Communists, on the other hand, through a ruthless discipline and fanatical zeal, attempted to sell themselves as guardians and liberators of the people" . . .

"However, one point is clear. Should the Communist regime lend itself to the aims of Soviet Russian imperialism and attempt to engage in aggression against China's neighbors, we and the other members of the United Nations would be confronted with a situation violative of the principles of the United Nations charter and threatening international peace and security. Meanwhile, our policy will continue to be based upon our own respect for the charter, our friendship for China, and our traditional support for the Open Door and for Chinese independence and administrative and territorial integrity."

Century of Disinterested Support

The White Paper summarizes a century of Sino-American relations, to show that American policy has tried to maintain amicable trade relations on an equal basis for all nations, to save China from dismemberment and from encroachment by Japan; and to support the authority of the Nationalist government. This summary describes the policy of the Open Door, the Root-Takahira agreement, 1908; the Knox neutralization policy, 1909; the Lansing-Ishii agreement, 1917; the Stimson Non-Recognition Doctrine, 1932, and other acts.

Two important factors explain China's revolution, "one of the most imposing in recorded history, whose outcome and consequences are yet to be foreseen." These are (1) feeding China's ever-growing population, which, the document declares, no regime has been able to do, and (2) the impact of new ideas from the western world, which stimulated "ferment and unrest." Out of this revolution came the Kuomintang, which was not seriously challenged until 1927, when cooperation with the Chinese Communist party ceased.

Billions Poured into China

After Pearl Harbor the United States began sending "substantial" aid to China under the Lend-Lease act of 1941, when China's fight against Japan had become a bitter struggle for power between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists. American engineers and equipment expanded the Burma road and started a second road into China (uncompleted); American officers and hospital units were attached to Nationalist armies fighting Japan. Since V-J Day China has received foreign aid worth $2,254,000,000, of which the United States provided in grants and credits $2,007,700,000, over 90%. By agreement $1,078,000,000 worth of non-military property was sold to the Chinese government for $232,000,000. Fully 39 Chinese divisions were equipped with American materials, 50% of China's war machine. Between Sept. and Dec., 1948, the Nationalists lost 17 American-equipped divisions; 80% of U. S. military supplies were lost, fully 75% captured intact by the Communists.

Chiang Kai-shek Opposed Concessions

Help from the United States made Chiang Kai-shek unwilling to compromise. The reports of Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, special ambassador, 1944-45, of Gen. Jos. W. Stilwell, c.o. of American forces in the Chinese theater, and of his successor, Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, and of Gen. George C. Marshall, 1945-47, bear this out. Obstacles to peace were the reactionary position of the conservative Kuomintang; the inability of Chiang Kai-shek to put into effect promised land reforms (a Communist program); the refusal of Chiang Kai-shek to take Manchuria first (Wedemeyer's proposal); the confidence of Chiang Kai-shek that the Communists could be crushed by force, which Gen. Marshall doubted, and the extreme intractability of the Communist leaders, Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai.

Hurley and Marshall Fail

Maj. Gen. Hurley opposed granting help to the Communists, who had asked for a loan. He emphasized the necessity of showing the Chinese Communists that the Soviet Union was supporting Chiang Kai-shek, which they had doubted. At Yalta Roosevelt and Churchill gained Stalin's consent to a treaty of friendship and alliance between Nationalist China and the U. S. S. R., signed Aug. 14, 1945. In the secret Yalta agreement Stalin "not only agreed to attack Japan within two or three months after V-E day, but limited his 'price' with reference to Manchuria substantially to the position Russia had occupied there prior to 1904." The China-Soviet treaty made formal Stalin's agreement on Manchuria and respected Chiang's position. The Soviet was to withdraw from Manchuria in Dec., 1945, but delayed two months, during which the Communists were able to seize Japanese war equipment "conveniently abandoned" by the Soviet troops.

Subsequently Gen. Marshall tried to get opposing leaders together, without result. He reported that the surplus property sale of 1946 was resented by the Communists, who declared that even if no military supplies were included, the materials would be sold and guns bought for the money. He learned that good intentions were invariably neutralized by military actions by one side or the other; that military leaders wasted money and were unresponsive to orders.

Suppressed Wedemeyer Report

An accunt of the ambassadorship of John Leighton Stuart, 1947-1949, includes the report of Lt. Gen. Wedemeyer, dated Sept. 19, 1947. This was not made public because the United States Government felt that one recommendation would offend the Chinese government. It was that the United Nations bring about a truce in Manchuria and that Manchuria be placed under a Five-power guardianship—Great Britain, China, France, the United States, the Soviet Union or a U. N. guardianship. He lacked confidence in Chiang Kai-shek and wanted the U. S. to assume direction of the war.

COMMENT ON WHITE PAPER

"The White Paper, an attempt at vindication, is actually a sorry record of well-meaning mistakes"—New York Times.

"A disastrous failure of this magnitude calls for inquiry, and it should be pursued in the manner of statesmen forming a policy, rather than of a lawyer seeking a verdict for his client."—Walter Lippmann, New York Herald Tribune.

"Several American errors are given new and stronger emphasis by the revelations in the White Paper, but it seems improbable they had any major effect on the final outcome of the civil war."—New York Herald Tribune.

"In making Chiang Kai-shek the whipping boy for the Department's own blunders, Mr. Acheson leaves unanswered the question of most concern to all Americans: What is the Department doing, or planning to do, to protect American interests in the Pacific, not only in China but in the Philippines, Japan, Hawaii and other threatened areas? . . . The Kremlin has a plan; we need one to counter it."—New York World-Telegram.

U. S. Army and Navy Officers on Active Duty

(Data as of October 1, 1949)

For Staff Officers of the Department of National Defense see pages 54 and 55.

Department of the Army

Name	Date of rank
Generals of the Army	
Eisenhower, Dwight D.	Dec. 20, 1944
MacArthur, Douglas	Dec. 18, 1944
Marshall, George C.	Dec. 16, 1944
Generals	
Bradley, Omar N.	Mar. 12, 1945
Clark, Mark W.	Mar. 10, 1945
Collins, J. Lawton	Jan. 24, 1948
Gaisiip, Wade H.	Oct. 1, 1949
Handy, Thomas T.	Mar. 13, 1945
Lieutenant Generals	
Aurand, Henry S.	Jan. 22, 1948
Brooks, Edward H.	Mar. 18, 1949
Bull, Harold R.	July 25, 1949
Chamberlin, Stephen J.	Jan. 21, 1948
Crittenberger, Willis D.	June 3, 1945
Eddy, Manton S.	Jan. 20, 1948
Gerow, Leonard T.	Jan. 1, 1945
Gillem, Alvan C., Jr.	June 3, 1945
Gruenther, Alfred M.	Sept. 30, 1949
Hodge, John R.	June 6, 1945
Huebner, Clarence R.	Mar. 17, 1947
Hull, John E.	June 6, 1945
Keyes, Geoffrey	Apr. 17, 1945
Larkin, Thomas B.	Mar. 21, 1949
Mates, LeRoy	June 5, 1945
McClain, Raymond S.	June 6, 1945
Morris, William H. H., Jr.	Oct. 1, 1949
Ridgway, Matthew B.	June 4, 1945
Smith, Walter B.	Jan. 13, 1944
Van Fleet, James A.	Feb. 19, 1948
Walker, Walton H.	Apr. 15, 1945
Wedemeyer, Albert C.	Jan 1, 1945
Major Generals	
Akin, Spencer B.; Allen, Leven C.; Allen, Rodrick R.; Almond, Edward M.; Anderson, Jonathan W.; Andrus, Clift; Armstrong, George E.; Arnold, William H.; Barr, David G.; Beiderlinden, William A.; Beightler, Robert S.; Bethea, James A.; Bliss, Raymond W.; Bolling, Alexander R.; Bolte, Charles L.; Bres, Edward S. (res.); Bruce, Andrew D.; Burress, Withers A.; Byers, Clovis E.; Casey, Hugh J.; Chase, William C.; Christiansen, James G.; Clarkson, Percy W.; Collins, Harry J.; Coulter, John B.; Craig, Louis A.; Cramer, Kenneth F. (eg.); Crawford, Roscoe C.; Dahlquist, John E.; Dean, William F.; Decker, George H.; Denit, Guy B.; Devine, John M.; Duff, Robinson, E.; Eagles, William W.; Eberle, George L.; Evans, Vernon; Feldman, Herman; Fleming, Raymond H. (n.g.); Foster, Eugene M.; Fox, Alonzo P.; Frederick, Robert T.; Gavin, James M.; Gay, Hobart R.; Gebhart, Roy C. L.; Green, Thomas H.; Gross, Charles P. (ret.); Grow, Robert W.; Halsey, Miller B.; Harper, Arthur M.; Harrison, William K., Jr.; Hays, George P.; Heileman, Frank A.; Helmick, Eugene G.; Herren, Thomas W.; Hershey, Lewis B. (ret.); Hickey, Doyle O.; Hobbs, Leland S.; Hoge, William M.; Homer, John L.; Hoover, Hubert D. (n.); Horkan, George A.; Hughes, Everett S.; Hume, Edgar E.; Irving, Frederick A.; Irwin, Stafford LeR.; Jaynes, Lawrence G.; Jenkins, Reuben E.; Jones, Albert M.; Kean, William B.; Keating, Frank A.; Kendall, Paul W.; Kibler, A. Franklin; Kirk, James; Lanahan, Francis H.; Lemnitzer, Lyman L.; Leonard, John W.; Lester, James A.; Lewis, John T.; Livesay, William G.; Love, Walter D.; Lucas, John P.; Macon, Robert C.; Maddocks, Ray D.; Magruder, Carter B.; Marquat, William F.; Martin, Joseph I.; Matejka, Jerry V.; McAuliffe, Anthony C.; McBride, Horace L.; McClure, Robert B.; McHaffey, Joseph C.; Middleswart, William H.; Milburn, Frank W.; Miley, William M.; Miller, Archer D.; Moore, Bryant E.; Mueller, Paul J.; Mullins, Charles L., jr.; Nichols, Kenneth D.; Noce, Daniel; Noyes, Edward A.; O'Daniel, John W.; Parker, Edwin P.; Parker, Roy H.; Parks, Floyd L.; Pick, Lewis A.; Porter, Ray E.; Quinn, Alfred B., Jr.; Reeder, William O.; Rice, George A.; Richards, George J.; Robertson, Walter M.; Rogers, Clark L.; Ryder, Charles W.; Savier, Harry B.; Schmidt, William R.; Scott, Stanley L.; Sebert, George D.; Sheetz, Josef R.; Shepard, Whitney P.; Smith, Albert C.; Smith, Thomas L.; Spivey, Paul H.; Swing, Joseph M.; Taylor, Maxwell	

Department of the Navy

Name	Date of rank
Fleet Admirals	
King, Ernest J.	Dec. 17, 1944
Leahy, William D.	Dec. 15, 1944
Nimitz, Chester W.	Dec. 19, 1944
Admirals	
Blandy, William H. P.	Feb. 3, 1947
Conolly, Richard L.	Sept. 23, 1946
Denfeld, Louis R.	Jan. 7, 1946
Kinkaid, Thomas C.	Apr. 3, 1945
Radford, Arthur W. (AV)	Apr. 7, 1949
Vice Admirals	
Badger, Oscar C.	Dec. 13, 1945
Beary, Donald B.	Oct. 16, 1948
Berkey, Russell S.	July 1, 1948
Bieri, Bernhard H.	Dec. 11, 1945
Bogan, Gerald F. (AV)	Feb. 2, 1946
Carney, Robert B.	June 5, 1946
Duncan, Donald B. (AV)	Jan. 31, 1947
Durgin, Calvin T. (AV)	May 1, 1949
Fechteler, William M.	Jan. 24, 1946
Hall, John L., Jr.	Dec. 10, 1945
Hill, Harry W.	Apr. 22, 1945
Jacobs, Randall (ret.)	Feb. 1, 1944
Joy, Charles T.	Aug. 1, 1949
Low, Francis S.	Mar. 12, 1947
McCrea, John L.	Sept. 16, 1946
Miles, Arthur C. (AEDO)	Jan. 23, 1948
Murray, George D. (AV)	Nov. 29, 1944
Price, John D. (AV)	Aug. 31, 1946
Reeves, John W., Jr. (AV)	Apr. 1, 1949
Sherman, Forrest P. (AV)	Dec. 28, 1945
Sprague, Thomas L. (AV)	Aug. 15, 1949
Struble, Arthur D.	Apr. 26, 1948
Stump, Felix B. (AV)	Nov. 1, 1948

Rear Admirals (Upper Half)

Anderson, Thomas C. (ret.); Baker, Wilder D.; Baldwin, Frank (ret.); Barbey, Daniel E.; Beatty, Frank E.; Botta, Rico (AEDO); Boyle, James E. (ret.); Braisted, Frank A.; Briscoe, Robert P.; Brown, John H., Jr.; Burrough, Edmund W.; Byrd, Richard E. (ret.); Callaghan, William M.; Calver, George A. (ret.); Cassady, John H. (AV); Clark, David H. (EDO); Clark, Joseph J. (AV); Cooley, Thomas R.; Davis, Arthur C. (AV); Davis, Glenn B.; Davis, Ralph O.; Decker, Benton W. (ret.); Delany, Walter S.; Denebrink, Francis C.; Dreller, Louis (EDO); Dubose, Laurence T.; Fahrion, Frank G.; Fife, James, Jr.; Fischler, Peter K.; Fort, George H.; Gardner, Matthias B. (AV); Ginder, Samuel P. (AV); Good, Howard H.; Good, Roscoe F.; Grant, Lucien M. (AEDO); Greer, Marshall R. (AV); Griffin, Robert M.; Haeberle, Frederick E. (EDO); Hanson, Edward W.; Hardinson, Osborne B. (AV); Harrill, William K. (AV); Harrison, Lloyd (AEDO), last permanent Rear Admiral; Hayler, Robert W.; Heffernan, John B. (ret.); Henderson, George R. (AV); Holden, Carl F.; Holloway, James L., Jr.; Inglis, Thomas B.; Jennings, Ralph E. (AV); Jones, J. Cary; Kell, Claude O. (EDO); Kendall, Henry S. (AV); Kiland, Ingolf N.; Kirtland, Fred D.; Kitts, Willard A., 3d; Klein, Grover C. (EDO); Lonnquest, Theodore C. (AEDO); Lowry, Frank J.; McCann, Allan R.; McCormick, Lynde D.; McMorris, Charles H.; Martin, Harold M. (AV); Montgomery, Alfred C. (AV); Nicholson, Charles A., II (AEDO); Noble, Albert G.; Ofstie, Ralph A. (AV); Pennoyer, Frederick W. (AEDO); Pownall, Charles A. (AV); Pride, Alfred M. (AV); Read, Oliver M.; Reifsinder, Lawrence F.; Riggs, Ralph S.; Robinson, Arthur G.; Rodgers, Bertram J.; Royce, Donald (AEDO); Ruddock, Theodore D., Sr.; Schoeffel, Malcolm F. (AV); Schuirmann, Roscoe E.; Smith, Allan E.; Solberg, Thorvald A. (EDO); Spanagel, Herman A. (ret.); Sprague, Clifton A. F. (Av); Stevens, Leslie C. (AEDO); Sylvester, Evander W. (EDO); Thebaud, Leo H.; Wagner, Frank D. (AV); Wilkes, John; Wright, Jerauld.

Major Generals (continued)

D.; Vaughan, Harry H. (res.); Ward, Orlando; Weart, Douglas L.; Welble, Walter L.; White, Isaac D.; White, Miller G. (res.); Whitlock, Lester J.; Willoughby, Charles A.; Whitsell, Edward F.; Woodruff, Roscoe B.; Wyman, Willard G.

PAY SCALE of the ARMY

Career Compensation Act of 1949. Effective Oct. 1, 1949

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Rank or pay grade		Cumulative years of service					
Army	Navy	Under 2	Over 2	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10
General*	Admiral*	926.25	926.25	926.25	926.25	926.25	926.25
Lieutenant General*	Vice Admiral*	926.25	926.25	926.25	926.25	926.25	926.25
Major General*	Rear Admiral (upper half)	926.25	926.25	926.25	926.25	926.25	926.25
Brigadier General	Rear Admiral (lower half) and Commodore	769.50	769.50	769.50	769.50	769.50	769.50
Colonel	Captain	570.00	570.00	570.00	570.00	570.00	570.00
Lieutenant Colonel	Commander	456.00	456.00	456.00	456.00	456.00	456.00
Major	Lieutenant Commander	384.75	384.75	384.75	384.75	399.00	413.25
Captain	Lieutenant	313.50	313.50	327.75	342.00	356.25	370.50
First Lieutenant	Lieutenant (junior grade)	249.38	263.63	277.88	292.13	306.38	320.63
Second Lieutenant	Ensign	213.75	228.00	242.25	256.50	270.75	285.00

WARRANT OFFICERS

Warrant officers—4	Warrant officers—4	320.10	320.10	320.10	334.65	349.20	363.75
Warrant officers—3	Warrant officers—3	291.00	291.00	291.00	298.28	305.55	312.83
Warrant officers—2	Warrant officers—2	254.63	254.63	254.63	254.63	261.90	269.18
Warrant officers—1	Warrant officers —1	210.98	210.98	210.98	218.25	225.53	232.80

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

Master Sergeant—7	Chief Petty officer—7	198.45	198.45	205.80	213.15	220.50	227.85
Sergeant, 1st class—6	Petty officer, 1st class —6	169.05	169.05	176.40	183.75	191.10	198.45
Sergeant—5	Petty officer, 2nd class—5	139.65	147.00	154.35	161.70	169.05	176.40
Corporal—4	Petty officer, 3rd class—4	117.60	124.95	132.30	139.65	147.00	154.35
Private, 1st class—3	Seaman—3	95.55	102.90	110.25	117.60	124.95	132.30
Private—2	Seaman apprentice—2	82.50	90.00	97.50	105.00	112.50	120.00
Recruit—1 (over 4 months)	Seaman recruit—1 (over 4 months)	80.00	87.50	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00
Recruit—1 (under 4 months)	Seaman recruit—1 (under 4 months)	75.00					

*Officers appointed in the grade of General of the Army, General of the Air Force, or Fleet Admiral shall receive the same pay and allowance as a major general or rear admiral, plus a personal money allowance of $5,000 per annum.

*A general officer appointed as Chief of Staff to the President has the rank, title, pay and allowances of a General or Admiral.

*Officers serving as the Chief of Staff of the Army, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, or Chief of Naval Operations, is entitled to a personal money allowance of $4,000 per annum. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff receives basic pay and basic and personal money allowances prescribed by law for the Chief of Staff, United States Army, and such special pays and incentive pay to which entitled under other provisions of law.

(Continued on page 731)

U. S. Army Insignia

Source: Department of the Army

ARMY

Grade	Insignia
General of the Armies (General Pershing, the only person to have held the rank, could have worn as many stars as he desired but never wore in excess of four.)	
General of the Army	Five stars
General	Four stars
Lieutenant General	Three stars
Major General	Two stars
Brigadier General	One star
Colonel	Silver eagle
Lieutenant Colonel	Silver oak leaf
Major	Gold oak leaf
Captain	Two silver bars
First Lieutenant	One silver bar
Second Lieutenant	One gold bar
Chief Warrant Officer	One gold bar (rounded ends and brown enamel top, longitudinal center of gold)
Warrant Officer, Junior Grade	One gold bar (rounded ends and brown enamel top, latitudinal gold center)

The chevrons for noncommissioned officers and other enlisted men are as follows:

Combat Career Fields	Other Career Fields
Insignia of grade on gold color background, with dark blue chevrons, arcs, and lozenge.	Insignia of grade on dark blue background, with gold color chevrons, arcs, and lozenge.

(1) First Sergeant—Three chevrons above three arcs, in the segment between lower chevron and upper arc a hollow lozenge.

(2) Master Sergeant—Three chevrons above three arcs.

(3) Sergeant 1st Class—Three chevrons above two arcs.

(4) Sergeant—Three chevrons above one arc.

(5) Corporal——Two chevrons.

(6) Private 1st Class—One chevron.

(7) Private—none.

(8) Recruit—none.

To further distinguish those enlisted personnel who must exercise combat command as combat leaders over combat personnel, a "combat commander's insignia" is authorized for wear under the provisions of Department of the Army Circular No. 202, Section II, paragraph 11, of July 7, 1948. This insignia is a green cloth tab, 1⅝ inches wide, worn in the middle of both shoulder straps. Combat commanders' insignia will cease to be worn when an individual entitled thereto is reassigned from a command position or from a command unit.

NAVY and AIR FORCE

Career Compensation Act of 1949. Effective Oct. 1, 1949.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Cumulative years of service							Allowances */			
							With dependents		Without depen's	
Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 22	Over 26	Over 30	Subsist-ence	Quar-ters	Subsist-ence	Quar-ters
926.25	926.25	926.25	926.25	926.25	926.25	954.75	42.00	150.00	42.00	120.00
926.25	926.25	926.25	926.25	926.25	926.25	954.75	42.00	150.00	42.00	120.00
926.25	926.25	926.25	926.25	926.25	926.25	954.75	42.00	150.00	42.00	120.00
769.50	769.50	769.50	769.50	769.50	798.00	826.50	42.00	150.00	42.00	120.00
570.00	570.00	584.25	612.75	641.25	669.75	698.25	42.00	120.00	42.00	105.00
470.25	484.50	498.75	527.25	555.75	584.25	584.25	42.00	120.00	42.00	90.00
427.50	441.75	456.00	484.50	498.75	513.00	513.00	42.00	105.00	42.00	82.50
384.75	399.00	413.25	427.50	441.75	441.75	441.75	42.00	90.00	42.00	75.00
334.88	349.13	349.13	349.13	349.13	349.13	349.13	42.00	82.50	42.00	67.50
299.25	313.50	313.50	313.50	313.50	313.50	313.50	42.00	75.00	42.00	60.00
WARRANT OFFICERS										
378.30	392.85	407.40	421.95	436.50	451.05	465.60	42.00	105.00	42.00	82.50
320.10	327.38	334.65	349.20	363.75	378.30	392.85	42.00	90.00	42.00	75.00
276.45	283.73	291.00	305.55	320.10	334.65	349.20	42.00	82.50	42.00	67.50
240.08	247.35	254.63	269.18	283.73	298.28	298.28	42.00	75.00	42.00	60.00
ENLISTED PERSONNEL										
235.20	242.55	249.90	264.60	279.30	294.00	294.00	31.50	67.50	31.50	45.00
205.80	213.15	220.50	235.20	249.90	249.90	249.90	31.50	67.50	31.50	45.00
183.75	191.10	198.45	213.15	227.85	227.85	227.85	31.50	67.50	31.50	45.00
161.70	169.05	176.40	191.10	191.10	191.10	191.10	31.50	45.00	31.50	45.00
139.65	147.00	147.00	147.00	147.00	147.00	147.00	31.50	45.00	31.50	45.00
120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	31.50	45.00	31.50	45.00
95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	31.50	45.00	31.50	45.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.50	45.00	31.50	45.00

*Generals and Admirals are entitled to a personal money allowance of $2,200 per annum; Lieutenant Generals and Vice Admirals to $500 per annum.

*A senior member of the military and Naval Staff Committee of the United Nations, while so serving, is entitled to the rank, pay and allowance of a Lieutenant General, plus a personal money allowance of $2,200 per annum.

The following services are included: Coast Guard and Marine Corps, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Public Health Service, National Guard, and the Organized Reserves.

In addition to the pay increases, military personnel is entitled to extra compensation for fight and hazardous duty.

Officers retired for physical disability will be paid according to degree of disability.

U. S. Navy Insignia

NAVY

Fleet Admiral	Five stars
Admiral	Four stars
Vice Admiral	Three stars
Rear Admiral (upper half)	Two stars
Rear Admiral (lower half)	Two stars
Commodore	One star
Captain	Silver eagle
Commander	Silver oak leaf
Lieut. Commander	Gold oak leaf
Lieutenant	Two silver bars
Lieutenant (jg)	One silver bar
Ensign	One gold bar
Chief Warrant Officer	Warrant specialty, silver
Warrant Officer	Warrant specialty, gold
Enlisted personnel	Appropriate distinguishing marks or rating insignia. When used, Navy chevrons point down.

MARINE CORPS

Marine Corps insignia follow Army custom, except for color with fewer sub-divisions. Its distinctive cap and collar ornament is the combination of the American eagle, anchor and globe.

COAST GUARD

Coast Guard insignia follow Navy custom, with the addition of the Coast Guard shield on cap and sleeve insignia of officers. Enlisted men wear the shield on the right sleeve.

NAVAL SHIPYARDS IN THE UNITED STATES

Name	Address	Name	Address
Portsmouth	Portsmouth, N. H.	Charleston	Navy Base, S. C.
Boston	Boston, Mass.	Puget Sound	Bremerton, Wash.
New York	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mare Island	Vallejo, Calif.
Philadelphia	Naval Base, Philadelphia, Pa.	San Francisco	San Francisco, Calif.
Norfolk	Portsmouth, Va.	Long Beach	Long Beach, Calif.

Department of the Air Force

USAF OFFICERS ON ACTIVE DUTY

Name	Date of rank
Generals	
Fairchild, Muir S.	May 27, 1948
Kenney, George C.	Mar. 9, 1945
McNarney, Joseph T.	Mar. 7, 1945
Vandenberg, Hoyt S.	Oct. 1, 1947
Lieutenant Generals	
Cannon, John K.	Mar. 17, 1943
Chidlaw, Benjamin W.	Oct. 1, 1947
Craig, Howard A.	Oct. 1, 1947
Lieutenant Generals	
Edwards, Idwal H.	Oct. 1, 1947
Harmon, Hubert R.	Feb. 19, 1948
LeMay, Curtis E.	Oct. 1, 1947
Morstad, Lauris	Oct. 1, 1947
Quesada, Elwood R.	Oct. 1, 1947
Rawlings, Edwin W.	Oct. 1, 1947
Stratemeyer, George E.	May 28, 1945
Twining, Nathan F.	June 5, 1945
Whitehead, Ennis C.	June 5, 1945
Wolfe, Kenneth B.	Sept. 16, 1949

United States Army

Source: Department of the Army

ARMY MILITARY PERSONNEL ON ACTIVE DUTY, 1920-1949 (a)

June 30 (b)	Total strength	Commissioned officers			Warrant officers (d)	Flight officers	Enlisted personnel		
		Total	Male	Female (c)			Total	Male	Female
1920	201,918	17,002	15,451	1,551	68	.....	184,848	184,848	.....
1925	135,979	13,187	12,462	725	1,030	.....	121,762	121,762	.....
1930	138,452	13,062	12,255	807	1,089	.....	124,301	124,301	.....
1935	138,569	12,646	12,043	603	825	.....	125,098	125,098	.....
1939	188,565	13,711	13,039	672	775	.....	174,079	174,079	.....
1940	267,767	17,563	16,624	939	763	.....	249,441	249,441	.....
1941	1,460,998	98,605	93,172	5,433	931	.....	1,361,462	1,361,462	.....
1942	3,074,184	203,137	190,662	12,475	3,285	.....	2,867,762	2,867,762	.....
1943	6,993,102	557,657	521,435	36,222	16,219	5,700	6,413,526	6,358,200	55,326
1944	7,992,868	740,077	692,351	47,726	23,288	13,615	7,215,888	7,144,601	71,287
1945	8,266,373	835,403	772,583	62,820	25,143	31,117	7,374,710	7,283,930	90,780
1946	1,889,690	257,300	240,658	16,642	7,264	2,580	1,622,546	1,605,847	16,699
1947	989,664	127,475	119,830	7,645	4,961	68	857,160	850,066	7,094
1948	552,239	64,819	60,022	4,797	3,359	.....	484,061	480,795	3,266
1949	658,694	73,460	68,462	4,998	3,812	.....	581,422	577,166	4,256

(a)Represents strength of the active Army, including Philippine Scouts, retired Regular Army personnel on extended active duty, and National Guard and Reserve personnel on extended active duty; excludes US Military Academy cadets, field clerks, contract surgeons, and National Guard and Reserve personnel not on extended active duty.

(b)Data for 1920 to 1947 inclusive include personnel in the Army Air Forces and its predecessors (Air Service and Air Corps); 1948 and 1949 figures consist of the total number of Army Department and Air Force Department military personnel assigned to organizations under the command of the United States Army (Army Command strength), and exclude Army Department and Air Force Department military personnel assigned to organizations under the command of the United States Air Force (Air Force Command strength).

(c)Includes Army nurses for all years, and commissioned officers of the Women's Army Corps and the Women's Medical Specialist Corps (dietitians, physical therapists, and occupational specialists) for 1943 and subsequent years.

(d)Includes Women's Army Corps warrant officers as follows: 1940-10, 1945-44, 1946-18, 1947-5, 1948-32, 1949-23.

EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FOR MILITARY FUNCTIONS (a)

(in Thousands of Dollars)

June 30	Amount	Fiscal year	Amount	June 30	Amount	Fiscal year	Amount
1920	$1,008,300	1928	$292,699	1936	$340,804	1944	$49,288,936
1921	462,866	1929	315,374	1937	381,456	1945	49,688,628
1922	322,682	1930	328,739	1938	432,499	1946	27,094,110
1923	277,060	1931	345,274	1939	496,075	1947	8,021,846
1924	246,092	1932	344,611	1940	668,586	1948	6,795,831
1925	251,870	1933	298,417	1941	3,769,619	1949b	5,645,343
1926	267,260	1934	269,170	1942	14,835,239		
1927	265,595	1935	365,861	1943	42,573,034		

(a)Excludes expenditures for all Civil Functions as defined in "The Budget of the United States Government". Data for fiscal years 1920 through 1948 include all Air Force expenditures; data for fiscal year 1949 represent Department of the Army expenditures only, including expenditures for the support of the Air Force, and exclude expenditures against direct appropriations for the Air Force. Figures obtained from the following Federal Government reports: fiscal year 1920—Treasury Department, "Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Balances of the United States Government"; fiscal years 1921 through 1948—successive yearly issues of "The Budget of the United States Government"; fiscal year 1949—Treasury Department, "Daily Statement of the United States Treasury, July 15, 1949". (b)Estimated.

United States Air Force

Source: Department of The Air Force

The Army Air Forces were started (Aug. 1, 1907) as the Aeronautical Division of the Signal Corps, U. S. Army. The division consisted of one officer and two enlisted men, and it was more than a year before it carried out its first mission in an airplane of its own. When the U. S. entered World War I (April 6, 1917), the Aviation Service, as it was called then, had 55 planes and 65 officers, only 35 of whom were fliers. On the day the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor (Dec. 7, 1941), the Army Air Forces, as they had been renamed six months previously, had 10,329 planes, of which only 2,846 were suited for combat service. But when the Army's air arm reached its peak during World War II (in July, 1944), it had 79,908 all types of aircraft and (in May, 1945) 43,248 combat aircraft and (in March, 1944) 2,411,294 officers and enlisted men. The Air Force was established under the Armed Services Unification Act (July 26, 1947).

USAF PERSONNEL AT HOME AND OVERSEAS—OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

June 30	Continental U. S.	Overseas	Total	June 30	Continental U. S.	Overseas	Total
1940	40,229	10,936	51,165	1945	1,153,373	1,128,886	2,282,259
1941	129,767	22,358	152,125	1946	296,964	158,551	455,515
1942	649,091	115,324	764,415	1947	206,226	99,601	305,827
1943	1,764,969	432,145	2,197,114	1948	268,896	118,834	387,730
1944	1,334,958	1,037,334	2,372,292	1949	293,870	125,477	419,347

MALE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS (COMMISSIONED AND WARRANT)

June 30	Grand* total	USAF (reg.) & RA	USAFR & ORC	ANG & NG	AFUS & AUS	Total Warrant Officers
1948	387,730	17,726	27,247	19	1,994	1,238
1949	419,347	18,897	35,429	28	454	2,070

FEMALE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND ENLISTED PERSONNEL

June 30	Female commissioned officers					Female WO	Enlisted personnel		
	Total	WAF	Nurses	WMSC	WAC		Total	Male	Female
1948	723	5	542	23	153	10	338,773	337,340	1,433
1949	965	260	683	20	2	8	361,496	359,149	2,347

*Includes all officers and enlisted.

United States Navy Personnel

On Active Duty in the Regular Establishment

Source: Department of the Navy

Year—June 30	Officers	Nurses	Enlisted	Off. Cand.	Total
925	8,430	488	84,615	1,697	95,230
930	9,038	502	85,467	1,883	96,890
935	9,783	332	83,343	1,595	95,053
940	13,162	442	144,824	2,569	160,997
941	28,421	671	247,417	7,918	284,427
942	67,786	1,778	556,477	14,529	640,570
943	174,245	5,431	1,507,779	54,295	1,741,750
944	267,754	8,399	2,600,153	105,059	2,981,365
945	320,293	11,086	2,988,207	61,231	3,380,817
946	135,581	5,580	834,722	7,515	983,398
947	48,981	2,100	431,516	3,648	486,245
948	42,131	1,956	357,077	4,625	405,789
949	44,589	2,068	[1]362,095	5,358	414,110

[1]Preliminary, subject to revision.

United States Naval Expenditures

Source: The United States Navy

Fiscal Year	Amount expended	Ship construction	Aircraft construction (includes airships)	Modernization	Public Works (direct)	Total of columns 3, 4, 5 & 6	All others equals cols. 2-7
16	147,598,136	37,191,228	.....	.....	3,481,599	40,672,827	106,925,308
17	231,671,137	49,337,963	.....	.....	4,168,804	53,506,768	178,164,369
18	1,169,447,554	208,954,205	.....	.....	43,246,332	252,200,537	917,247,017
19	1,721,098,608	263,936,761	.....	.....	69,000,995	332,937,756	1,388,160,852
20	838,485,576	202,139,790	.....	.....	38,017,848	240,157,639	598,327,937
21	963,449,978	202,744,852	.....	.....	16,402,476	219,147,329	744,302,649
22	485,583,028	128,862,991	998,462	.....	14,124,036	143,985,490	341,597,537
23	308,943,019	46,681,919	4,073,523	.....	9,092,933	59,848,377	249,094,642
24	316,716,719	41,696,913	7,300,187	.....	4,150,614	53,147,715	263,569,004
25	323,940,534	34,021,549	5,295,957	212,832	3,816,774	43,347,114	280,593,419
26	317,495,316	25,249,796	4,963,705	5,745,280	3,561,201	39,519,984	277,975,331
27	320,553,753	27,430,330	6,037,444	10,203,283	2,617,252	46,288,310	274,265,443
28	336,441,214	36,934,985	11,301,938	5,042,288	4,436,840	57,716,053	278,725,161
29	366,443,933	46,759,720	15,769,724	9,564,567	8,584,307	80,678,319	285,765,613
30	375,291,828	49,872,209	14,385,563	7,810,995	6,818,912	78,887,681	296,404,147
31	357,806,219	37,928,742	13,157,747	7,605,862	12,830,323	71,522,675	286,283,543
32	353,628,362	39,203,814	13,535,053	7,742,834	13,012,598	73,494,300	280,134,062
33	342,176,417	48,251,178	13,123,811	12,349,210	11,214,276	84,938,476	257,237,940
34*	303,639,404	66,730,537	4,281,505	5,565,767	13,975,969	90,554,080	213,085,324
35*	440,604,669	132,312,739	10,347,261	2,680,864	13,947,176	159,288,041	281,316,628
36*	518,625,222	182,679,054	14,227,165	899,702	8,437,222	206,243,144	312,382,077
37*	539,030,790	181,522,074	18,315,769	243,346	8,609,029	208,690,219	330,340,570
38*	587,945,491	191,085,298	27,256,163	.....	7,512,683	225,854,146	362,091,345
39*	660,206,184	226,709,306	24,247,414	.....	34,383,582	285,340,303	374,865,881
40*	885,769,793	326,454,878	24,011,998	2,364,515	72,503,150	425,334,543	460,435,250
41*	2,257,597,451	843,954,905	144,810,091	113,553,346	361,654,523	1,463,972,866	793,624,584
42*	8,163,157,579	3,214,709,043	812,728,914	.....	975,758,503	5,003,196,461	3,159,961,117
43*	19,356,047,886	6,507,281,597	3,052,026,242	.....	2,337,665,461	11,896,973,301	7,459,074,585
44*	25,872,717,527	8,745,873,802	3,265,294,513	.....	1,488,168,628	13,499,336,944	12,373,380,582
45*	29,380,421,832	7,228,192,870	3,541,009,589	.....	1,576,096,921	12,345,299,382	17,035,122,455
46*	14,463,546,874	1,989,531,208	211,026,138	.....	633,051,074	2,833,608,421	11,629,938,430
47*	5,705,416,415	557,657,566	266,703,944	.....	251,823,957	1,076,185,468	4,629,230,948
48*	4,296,255,757	271,964,444	266,859,546	.....	133,526,058	666,350,048	3,629,905,709

Note: *Includes Emergency funds transferred to the Navy for expenditures, but does not include Lease aid, defense housing or UNRRA allocations nor emergency relief funds allotted to the Navy for investigations.

Peak Strength of Armed Forces in World War II

Excludes strength of underground and of puppet powers employed by Allied and Axis Powers

Source: Department of the Army

ALLIES		ALLIES		AXIS	
U.S.S.R.	12,500,000	Iraq	47,000	Germany (incl. Austria)	10,200,000
United States*	12,364,000	Ethiopia	38,000	Japan	6,095,000
France	5,000,000	Peru	30,000	Italy	3,750,000
United Kingdom	4,683,000	Albania	25,000	Rumania	600,000
China (Nationalist)	3,800,000	Norway	45,000	Bulgaria	450,000
India	2,150,000	Chile	60,000	Hungary	350,000
China (Communist)	1,200,000	Cuba	20,000	Finland	250,000
Poland	1,000,000	Colombia	19,000	Siam	126,500
Turkey	850,000	Denmark	25,000		
Belgium	800,000	Venezuela	11,000	NEUTRALS	
Canada	780,000	Ecuador	9,000		
Australia	680,000	Paraguay	10,000	Spain	850,000
Philippines	500,000	Uruguay	11,000	Switzerland	650,000
Yugoslavia	500,000	Bolivia	10,000	Sweden	500,000
Netherlands	500,000	Guatemala	6,000	Portugal	110,000
Greece	414,000	Dominican Republic	5,000	Afghanistan	92,000
Brazil	200,000	Haiti	4,000	Saudi Arabia	8,000
Czechoslovakia	150,000	Nicaragua	3,500		
New Zealand	157,000	El Salvador	3,500		
Union of South Africa	140,000	Honduras	3,500		
Egypt	120,000	Liberia	1,000		
Argentina	100,000	Luxembourg	1,000		
Mexico	70,000	Costa Rica	500		
Iran	54,000				

Peak Strength of Army in World War II—May 31, 1945—8,291,336.

Approximate proportion of Army overseas at peak of deployment in 1945—April 30, 1945—66 percent.

Women's Army Corps, Regular Army

WAC, RA—Women's Army Corps, Regular Army—Col. Mary A. Hallaren, GSC, Director. Address: Washington 25, D. C.

The Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948 establishing the Women's Army Corps in the Regular Army, was signed by President Truman (June 12, 1948). Authorization was set for the first two years at 500 officers, 75 warrant officers and 7,500 enlisted women. At the end of that period legislation set at two per cent of the Regular Army strength the number of women who may serve at any one time. The bill also authorized the establishment of a WAC Section in the Organized Reserve Corps.

Originally established as the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (May 14, 1942), signed by President Roosevelt (July 1, 1943) made the Corps a component part of the Army of the United States.

The WAC, RA was established so that there would be a nucleus of a corps ready for expansion in case of an emergency; to find out how and where women could best be used; to provide for more economical use of personnel by using women in jobs for which they were better suited than men, and to assist in keeping the Army on a volunteer basis by filling certain recruiting shortages with women.

Enlistment for members on active duty opened July 8, 1948, with the first enlisted woman receiving the oath of enlistment from Chief of Staff, Gen. Omar N. Bradley. On Sept. 8, 1948, the enlistment program was opened to all women between the ages of 18 and 34, inclusive, who are high school graduates, citizens of the United States, single, and without dependents. The first WAC, Regular Army training center opened at Camp Lee, Va., Oct. 1, 1948. The training program consists of thirteen weeks basic training followed by eight to 16 weeks of specialist training for new recruits. In addition to the administrative schools, Leader's Course, and Officer Candidate School, Regular Army schools for technical training are open to Wacs. With the exception of combat training, instruction for Wacs will parallel that for men.

Women in Regular Navy and Naval Reserve

Women in Regular Navy and Naval Reserve, Capt. Joy Bright Hancock, USN. Assistant to Chief of Naval Personnel. Address, Navy Department, Washington 25, D. C.

Congress approved (June 12, 1948) a law to abolish the Women's Reserve as a branch of the Naval Reserve and transferred to the appropriate components of the Naval Reserve all officers and enlisted women who were members of the Women's Reserve. The period of enlistments of women in the Naval Reserve will be the same as for male enlisted members of the Naval Reserve.

The new law authorizes the enlistment and appointment of women in the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve. The authorized strength is two per cent of the authorized enlisted strength of the Regular Navy. The commissioned and warrant officers are not to exceed 10 percent of the authorized number of enlisted women in the Regular Navy. The law provides that for a period of two years following the date of the Act the actual number of women in the Regular Navy shall not exceed 500 officers, 20 warrants and 6,000 enlisted. All provisions of law relating to pay, leave, money allowances and other benefits and emoluments of male personnel of the Regular Navy are applicable to women personnel of the Regular Navy. However, husbands of women in the Regular Navy will not be considered dependents unless they are in fact dependent on their wives for their chief support.

They shall not be assigned to duty in aircraft while such aircraft are engaged in combat missions nor shall they be assigned to duty on vessels of the Navy except hospital ships and naval transports.

Women in the Air Force

WAFs—Director, Colonel Geraldine P. May. Address: Headquarters, United States Air Force, Washington 25, D. C.

Women in the Air Force gained regular status as a result of the passage of Public Law 625, 80th Congress. Prior to this women serving at Air Bases and Installations were a part of the Army of the United States. By October 1, 1948, all enlisted women serving at Air Force Installations either remained WACs and were transferred to Army Installations or enlisted in the United States Air Force.

Women serving in the Air Force have no official title but are called "airmen" like the men, and unofficially, WAFs.

The law provides that during the next two years the number of women in the Regular Air Force will not exceed 300 officers, 40 warrant officers and 4,000 enlisted women. After 2 years the strength may be 2 per cent of the authorized commissioned, warrant and enlisted strength of the Regular Air Force. Women between the ages of 18 and 35 years are eligible to apply for enlistment. Applicants who have not reached their 21st birthday will be required to furnish written consent of parents or guardian. Women with prior military service are eligible to apply provided their age does not exceed 35 plus the number of years of completed honorable active WAC service since July 1, 1943. Women without prior military service must be high school graduates and must be unmarried at the time of enlistment.

Women who qualify may enlist for 3, 4, 5, or 6 years of active duty.

As of July 30, 1949, 2443 women were on duty with the United States Air Force.

Air Force Officer Candidate School, Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, accepts applications from both men and women for classes beginning twice a year. Candidates successfully completing course are commissioned second lieutenants. Applicants must be between the ages of 20½ and 26½ years at time of application.

Regulations governing Air Force Reserve activities are also applicable to women.

Casualties of All Belligerents in World War I

Source: U. S. War Department

	Total Mobilized Forces	Killed and Died	Wounded Casualties	Prisoners and Missing	Total Casualties	Per Cent
ALLIES	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	
Russia	12,000,000	1,700,000	4,950,000	2,500,000	9,150,000	76.3
France	8,410,000	1,357,800	4,266,000	537,000	6,160,800	73.3
British Commonwealth	8,904,467	908,371	2,090,212	191,652	3,190,235	35.8
Italy	5,615,000	650,000	947,000	600,000	2,197,000	39.1
United States	4,355,000	126,000	234,300	4,500	364,800	8.0
Japan	800,000	300	907	3	1,210	.2
Rumania	750,000	335,706	120,000	80,000	535,706	71.4
Serbia	707,343	45,000	133,148	152,958	331,106	46.8
Belgium	267,000	13,716	44,686	34,659	93,061	34.9
Greece	230,000	5,000	21,000	1,000	27,000	11.7
Portugal	100,000	7,222	13,751	12,318	33,291	33.3
Montenegro	50,000	3,000	10,000	7,000	20,000	40.0
Total	**42,188,810**	**5,152,115**	**12,831,004**	**4,121,090**	**22,104,209**	**52.3**
CENTRAL POWERS						
Germany	11,000,000	1,773,700	4,216,058	1,152,800	7,142,558	64.9
Austria-Hungary	7,800,000	1,200,000	3,620,000	2,200,000	7,020,000	90.0
Turkey	2,850,000	325,000	400,000	250,000	975,000	34.2
Bulgaria	1,200,000	87,500	152,390	27,029	266,919	22.2
Total	**22,850,000**	**3,386,200**	**8,388,448**	**3,629,829**	**15,404,477**	**67.4**
Grand total	**65,038,819**	**8,538,315**	**21,219,452**	**7,750,919**	**37,508,686**	**57.6**

United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

The authorized strength of the U. S. Corps of Cadets is 2,496. Cadets appointed in number and from source as follows:

3 from each State at large	384
1 from each Congressional district	1,740
1 from each Territory (Hawaii and Alaska)	8
5 from the District of Columbia	6
1 from natives of Puerto Rico	4
2 from the Canal Zone	2
172 from the United States at large[1]	172
180 from among the enlisted men of the Regular Army and of the National Guard, in number as nearly equal as practicable	180
Total	2,496

[1] Of whom 3 are appointed upon the recommendation of the Vice President, 40 are selected from among the honor graduates of those educational institutions designated as "honor military schools," and 40 are chosen from among the sons of veterans who were killed in action or have died, or may hereafter die, of wounds or disease contracted in line of duty in World War I and II, and 89 upon the personal selection of the President.

Candidates are eligible for admission from the day they are 17 (or 19 if from the Regular Army or from the National Guard) until the day they become 22 years of age, on which latter day they are not eligible. Veterans of World War II are eligible until the day they become 24 years of age. The candidate must never have been married. The minimum height requirement is 5 ft., 6 in.

Appointments to the Academy are made only to fill vacancies as they occur, and candidates are designated during the year preceding admission. For each vacancy from a State or Congressional district four candidates may be nominated: a principal, a first alternate, second alternate and third alternate. The selection of these candidates is left entirely with the Senator or Representative who has the vacancy at his disposal.

Each candidate must pass a rigid medical examination and physical aptitude test and none is accepted who has any defect or infirmity which renders him unfit for military service. In addition, each candidate must pass an examination in the subjects of mathematics (algebra and geometry), English, grammar, composition and literature, and must qualify in American History either by examination or by school certificate. However, graduates of accredited high schools and students at accredited universities and colleges of recognized standing may submit educational certificates which will be considered by the Academic Board, and if satisfactory may be accepted in lieu of the regular mental examination. High school certificates must be validated by actual examinations in mathematics and English.

The course of study is four years, during which time the cadets are under military control.

The pay of a cadet is $936 per year plus rations. This with the initial deposit of $300 to cover uniforms, is considered enough to meet actual needs. On graduation, cadets, except Filipino and foreign, may be commissioned second lieutenants in the U. S. Army or Air Force. They receive the degree of bachelor of science.

Each cadet when admitted to the Academy signs an agreement to serve for a period of eight years, unless sooner discharged by competent authority.

The United States Military Academy opened July 4, 1802 with ten cadets. West Point has been a military post since Jan. 20, 1778.

In addition to the 2,496 designated cadets, the Secretary of the Army is authorized to permit not exceeding four Filipinos (one for each entering class), to be designated by the President of the Republic of the Philippines, to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy, under the provision of the act of Congress approved 28 May 1908, as amended.

The act of 24 June 1938, as amended by the act of 26 June 1946, authorizes the President of the United States to permit not exceeding 20 persons at a time from the Latin American Republics to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy. Not more than three persons from any one of such republics may receive instruction under authority of that law at the same time.

Citizens of other foreign countries have been permitted from time to time to attend the Military Academy upon specific authorization of the United States Congress in each case but are not entitled by reason of their graduation therefrom to appointment to any office or position in the United States Army.

The Superintendent of the Military Academy is Major General Bryant E. Moore, USA; the Dean of the Academic Board is Brig. General Harris Jones, USA.

United States Naval Academy at Annapolis

The students of the Naval Academy hold appointments as midshipmen, U. S. Navy. Under the law five midshipmen are allowed for each Senator, Representative, Delegate in Congress, and the Vice-President; five from the District of Columbia; five from Puerto Rico, appointed on nomination of the Resident Commissioner; four, from the Republic of the Philippine Islands upon designation of the President of the United States and one from the Canal Zone. In addition, the law provides for 75 annually from the United States-at-large appointed by the President; 160 annually from the Navy and Marine Corps; 160 annually from the Naval Reserve and the Marine Corps Reserve; and 20 annually from Honor Military Schools and Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps units. Also, the law provides for a total of not more than 40 midshipmen-at-large appointed by the President from among the sons of members of the land or naval forces (including male and female members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and all components thereof) of the United States, who were killed in action or have died, or may hereafter die, of wounds or injuries received, or disease contracted, or preexisting injury or disease aggravated, in active service during World War I or World War II; one midshipman from Puerto Rico, who must be a native of that Island; and an act of Congress approved 24 November 1945 provides that the number of midshipmen authorized by law in the United States Naval Academy, be increased by such number as may be appointed by the President from the United States at large from among the sons of persons who have been or shall hereafter be awarded a Medal of Honor in the name of Congress for acts performed while in any of the armed forces of the United States. An additional law authorizes the admission of not more than 20 midshipmen from other American Republics and the Dominion of Canada with not more than 3 from any one Republic nor more than one from Canada. Entrance regulations may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Department of the Navy, Washington 25, D. C., or United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

There are three separate and distinct methods of qualifying for admission to the Naval Academy —(a) by passing the regular entrance examination; (b) by presenting an acceptable secondary school certificate and passing a substantiating examination in mathematics and English only; and (c) by presenting acceptable secondary school and college certificates. All candidates are required to take a "U. S. Naval Academy Aptitude Test." Only those candidates who receive outright Congressional nominations are permitted to utilize the college certificate method of qualifying.

All candidates, except Filipinos, Canadians, and candidates from American Republics, are required to be citizens of the United States. Candidates must not be less than 17 or more than 21 years of age April 1 of the calendar year they enter the Academy, with the exception that a recent act of Congress raises to 23 years the upper age limit for candidates for admission to the Naval Academy who have served honorably not less than 1 year in the armed forces of the United States during any of the present wars, the candidate's age to be calculated in exactly the same manner as in the basic age law.

The course at the Naval Academy covers a period of four years. During the Summer Term the midshipmen of the three upper classes are divided into units assigned for practical instruction in ships of the U. S. Fleet or basic aviation training.

Graduates in all respects qualified are commissioned as Ensigns in the U. S. Navy and from each graduating class a limited number may be commissioned as 2nd Lieutenants in the U. S. Marine Corps, to fill existing vacancies. In addition, at the present time a limited number of the members of graduating classes may be commissioned in the U.S. Air Force. Graduates who are commissioned shall serve in a probationary status for three years from graduation, unless sooner discharged.

The height of candidates for admission shall not be less than 5 feet, 6 inches; and the minimum weight shall be 120 pounds. Midshipmen shall not marry; and any midshipman found to be married shall be recommended for discharge. Graduates of the Naval Academy while serving under a revocable commission in a probationary status may marry after graduation, the ban on marrying with-

in two years after graduation having been lifted for the duration of the war, and is not enforced at the present time. Each candidate who has passed the required examinations must, before being admitted, deposit $100 to cover part of the initial outfit and may deposit up to $350.

After being admitted, he is credited with the difference between the amount deposited and $530, the total value of his entrance outfit consisting of uniforms, clothing, textbooks, etc. This amount advanced by the Government is deducted from the midshipman's pay in monthly installments until liquidated.

Each candidate will be required to sign articles to serve in the Navy during the pleasure of the President (including his time on probation at the Academy), unless sooner discharged. The pay is $936 a year.

The Commandant of midshipmen is Captain Robert B. Pirie, U. S. Navy and the Superintendent of the Naval Academy is Rear Admiral James L. Holloway, Jr., U. S. Navy.

United States Coast Guard

The United States Coast Guard serves as the federal police force and protector of life and property on the sea and navigable waters of the United States. This role includes maintenance of more than 37,000 aids to navigation—lighthouses, buoys, bells, etc.—along 40,000 miles of waters; lifesaving activities; removal of derelicts and other menaces to navigation; marine inspection; ice-breaking; medical aid to seamen; law enforcement on the high seas and navigable waters of the United States and in Alaska; the prevention of smuggling; patrol of the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea to regulate the taking of fur-bearing sea mammals and fish; aid during flood and hurricanes; maintenance of the International Ice Patrol to report the amount of iceberg drift for the benefit of vessels crossing the North Atlantic; maintaining ocean weather stations; and supervising the engagement, records and discipline of officers and seamen serving in the Merchant Marine. To carry out its many functions, the Coast Guard has a fleet of cutters and planes and a large trained personnel.

The Coast Guard is administered by the Commandant of the Coast Guard, at Headquarters in Washington, D. C., through a field organization of 12 District Coast Guard Offices in the continental United States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. A military service constituting a branch of the land and naval forces of the United States at all times the Coast Guard operates under the Treasury in time of peace and as part of the Navy in time of war or when the President so directs.

Coast Guard beginnings date from Aug. 4, 1790 when an Act of Congress, written to enforce the Customs Laws, provided for the building of "ten boats" to protect the revenue. These came to be known as the Revenue-Marine, later known as the Revenue-Cutter Service. The present name of the organization dates from Jan. 28, 1915, when the Revenue-Cutter and Life-Saving Services were merged into one—the United States Coast Guard. The Service's duties were increased when the Coast Guard was consolidated (July 1, 1939) with the Lighthouse Service and again on Feb. 28, 1942 when functions of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation were transferred to the Coast Guard by Executive order. This last addition means that the Service now furthers safety at sea through supervision of the construction and equipment of merchant ships and by exercising disciplinary controls over their personnel.

To meet wartime exigencies, various groups were formed to augment the regular Coast Guard personnel, but these had been reduced on June 30, 1949 to 236 commissioned officers on temporary service, 52 commissioned reserve officers, 590 chief warrant and warrant officers on temporary service, and six chief warrant and warrant reserve officers, a total of 882 temporary service and reserve personnel, as against 1696 regular commissioned officers, 294 cadets, 193 chief warrant and warrant regular officers, and 20,643 regular enlisted personnel or a total of 23,708 in the regular establishment. Detailed to the Coast Guard from the Public Health Service were 19 doctors, 29 dental officers, one scientist officer and eight nurses, besides 255 local physicians serving part time. The authorized force of civilian employees was 5,382. During the year there were 7,173 original enlistments.

Chief among the groups organized for the war emergency was the Coast Guard Reserve, a military supplement similar to the United States Naval Reserve. By an amendment to the act establishing the Reserve, a **Women's Reserve**, known as the **Spars**, also was organized. Nearly 9,000 enlisted Spars and 1,000 Spar officers served during World War II. The Women's Reserve was demobilized with the cessation of hostilities.

Training facilities included on June 30, 1949 a recruit receiving center at Cape May, N. J., various service schools for enlisted men, and the Coast Guard Academy in New London, Conn., where officer candidates receive instruction.

Floating units (June 30, 1949) consisted of 1,884 craft. Largest in size are the six 327-foot cutters and most numerous are the 871 motorboats ranging in size from 10 to 35 feet. Of the cutters, there are 38 83-footers. It was a group of these which saved hundreds of lives in the Normandy invasion of June, 1944.

The aviation wing of the Coast Guard (June 30, 1949) consisted of nine air stations and facilities with 69 fixed wing aircraft and 10 rotary aircraft (helicopters) in operation. The air stations, which contributed much to anti-submarine patrol activities during the war, are now chiefly concerned with search and rescue operations. The Search and Rescue agency (formerly Air-Sea) established at the request of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (Feb., 1944)) has the Commandant of the Coast Guard as its head, assisted by a board of representatives from the Army and Navy.

The Coast Guard maintained 37,309 aids to navigation (lightships, lighthouses, buoys, daymarks, fog signals and radio beacons). In July 1949, 34 fixed Loran stations were being operated by the Coast Guard and 14 Racon stations were being operated on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and in Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Alaska. The scientific improvements of radio and radar being applied now to peacetime aids have names coined from their description, for example: **ANRAC** control station (Aids to Navigation RAdio Controlled), which is a radio device to light and extinguish electric lights and operate fog signals; **LORAN** radio transmitting station (LOng Range Aid Navigation), first used during the war to obtain longitude and latitude positions: **RACON** station (RAdar beaCONs), which gives distance and bearing—within 120 miles—of an airplane or ship from such a beacon.

The Coast Guard operates land telephone lines and submarine cables along the coastline, connecting lifeboat stations, lighthouses and other units. The facilities include 20 radio traffic stations and 10 air radio stations. Medium frequency direction finder stations, previously operated along the coasts have been discontinued as a navigational aid to the public, owing to the use generally of shipboard direction finders in conjunction with Marine radio-beacons and the utilization of Loran and Radar. They have been continued, however, at strategic points for search and rescue purposes.

U. S. Coast Guard Academy

The United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., was founded (1876). The administration building is named Hamilton Hall in honor of Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury, who founded the Coast Guard (1790).

The Academy's four-year course embraces engineering, military science, cultural and other professional subjects. Cadets are paid $936 a year with rations and are required to deposit $200 on entrance to cover initial costs of uniforms, textbooks and other expenses. The government will lend $250 for this purpose, to be repaid in monthly deductions from pay.

Upon graduation, a Cadet is commissioned by the President as an Ensign in the Coast Guard, receiving the same pay and allowances as an officer of similar rank in the Army, Navy or Marines.

Major petty officer training activities are centered in Groton, Conn.

The United States Marine Corps, 1949

The Marine Corps is organized as a separate component of the Navy Department, headed by a four-star general who serves a four-year term as commandant by appointment of the President. The present Commandant, Gen. C. B. Cates, assumed office (Jan. 1, 1948). His headquarters are in Washington, D. C.

Fleet Marine Forces, detachments and other organizations are directly assigned to fleet and other naval commands for operations.

There are two fleet marine forces, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, and Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, each headed by a Lieutenant General and each force consisting of one infantry division and one air wing, and service elements.

The Marine Corps during 1949 continued to develop amphibious technique, tactics and equipment. Fleet marine forces participated in training and peacetime operations, including amphibious training in conjunction with fleet exercises.

During the year the Marine Corps reached a top strength of 87,417 consisting of 7,169 officers and 5,729 enlisted, plus 3,519 18-year-old one-year enlistees on regular active duty. The Marine Corps Reserve expanded to approximately 125,300 in 1949, of whom approximately 40,690 were organized reserves.

Organized Reserve units are trained at local training centers and air facilities in 121 cities of the United States and Hawaii and attend annual active duty training sessions at regular bases. Members receive pay for participation in local training and while on active duty.

Volunteer Reserves are trained by correspondence, in Volunteer Training Units, and in special active duty assignments. Members receive pay only while on active duty.

During 1949, 1,103 officers and 15,898 enlisted men of the Organized Reserve (Ground) received annual field training for 15-day periods.

The Marine Corps has no present requirement for inductees from Selective Service. Volunteers for enlistment must be native born or fully naturalized citizens, 17 years of age but under 29; or for men with previous Marine Corps active service, not over 31. Height limits are 64 to 75 inches except that men 17 to 19 years of age may be accepted if 61 inches in height or taller. Applicants must also present evidence of good character, and meet additional physical and educational standards.

Recruits from the eastern United States generally receive first training at Parris Island, S. C., while those enlisting west of the Mississippi go initially to San Diego, Calif.

Officers are commissioned from the ranks, civil life, Naval Academy, ROTC and NROTC colleges, and from the Marine Corps Reserve. Advanced students from certain non-ROTC colleges are eligible for enrollment in Platoon Leader's Class for summer training periods leading to regular or Reserve commission.

Specialty fields in the Marine Corps include all those necessary to provide highly trained landing forces and close support aviation: infantry, aviation, light and medium field artillery, anti-aircraft artillery, signal communications, engineers, tanks and amphibian tanks, motor transport, and a variety of staff and service fields.

Marine Corps aviation, trained for land and carrier-based operations, accounts for about one-fourth of the fleet marine forces.

In World War II a cumulative total of 573,424 men and 23,145 women served in the Marine Corps.

WOMEN MARINES

Women Marines, authorized as regulars for the first time in 1948, are being brought into service gradually for duty at headquarters in Washington, at San Francisco, Quantico, Parris Island, and at various reserve districts and recruiting divisions.

Volunteers for enlistment must be native born or fully naturalized citizens, 20 years of age, but under 31. Applicants must also present evidence of good character, and meet additional physical and educational standards. Recruits receive training at Parris Island, S. C.

Officer candidates are trained at the Women Officers' Training Class at Quantico, during the summer. A junior and a senior course are given, each lasting six weeks. A small percentage of the graduates receive regular commissions in the Marine Corps and the others commissions in the reserve. College graduates, undergraduates, enlisted, and former enlisted reservists may apply for this training.

Women may enlist in either the Organized or Volunteer Reserve. Thirteen Organized Reserve platoons, with two officers and fifty enlisted each have been activated. Two-hour weekly training periods are held. Active duty for training in summer encampments is not planned for women.

United States Merchant Marine Academy

The United States Merchant Marine Academy—the largest unit of the United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps and the fourth permanent federal Academy for officer training—has a complement of 1,000 Cadet-Midshipmen from every state in the Union, and the District of Columbia, Alaska, the Canal Zone, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

On completion of courses, graduate Cadet-Midshipmen are examined for their original Merchant Marine license as deck or engineer officers in any rating in the United States Merchant Marine. Graduates also receive commissions as officers in the United States Naval Reserve and in the United States Maritime Service. Over 8,800 have been graduated from the Cadet Corps and its Academy since 1938.

The course of the United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps is four years and consists of one year as Fourth Classman at a United States Merchant Marine Cadet School or at the Academy; one year as Third Classman aboard a ship and two years as Second and First Classman at the Academy.

Appointment of candidates is governed by a state and territory quota system based on population. A candidate must possess a minimum of 15 units from accredited schools and pass a nation-wide competition examination as well as a rigid U. S. Navy Officer physical examination. Examinations are made up and graded by competent college entrance authorities. On August 9, 1946, an Act of Congress was approved to grant degree of Bachelor of Science to graduates of the United States Merchant Marine Academy, the same as granted to graduates of the United States Naval and United States Military Academies.

A candidate also must be a male citizen of the United States, not less than 16 years and six months of age and not over 21 years of age on the date the application is received by the Supervisor. Veterans of the armed services and the merchant marine must not be over 24 years of age. A candidate must be of good moral character, of sound constitution and not be less than 5 feet 6 inches or more than 6 feet 4 inches in height. Candidates must have a minimum vision of 20/20 in each eye without glasses.

Requests for further information and applications for appointment as Cadet-Midshipman should be addressed to the Supervisor, United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps, U. S. Maritime Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

Cadet-Midshipmen receive $65 a month while attached to the Academy and Cadet School; when assigned to merchant ships for training, they receive $82.50 per month from the steamship company.

The Academy at Kings Point, N. Y., is situated on the north shore of Long Island near the confluence of Long Island Sound and the East River and covers 65 acres.

Under recent federal legislation the Academy is authorized to receive 50 Filipinos, and not more than 12 candidates each year from Latin American Republics, for the full four-year course.

The Superintendent of the Academy is Rear Admiral Gordon McLintock, U.S.M.S., and the Supervisor of the United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps is Rear Admiral Richard R. McNulty, U.S.M.S.

Union and Confederate Army Deaths in Civil War

Union Army, according to records in the office of the Adjutant General of the War Department in Washington—killed or died of wounds, 110,070 (65 officers, 103,705 men); died of disease 224,580 (2,795 officers, 221,791 men); other deaths, 24,872 (424 officers, 24,448 men). **Totals,** 359,528 (3,284 officers, 349,944 men).

Confederate Army, estimated, no official records in the office of the Adjutant General of the War Department in Washington—killed in battle, 52,954 (2,086 officers, 50,868 men); died of wounds, 21,570 (1,246 officers, 20,324 men); died of disease, 59,297 (1,294 officers, 58,003 men). **Totals, 133,785 (4,626 officers, 129,159 men).**

National Guard of the United States

Source: Office of Chief of National Guard Bureau, Army Department; data are as of June 30, 1949

	State Hq. & Hq. Det.	Total army	Total air	Grand total		State Hq. & Hq. Det.	Total army	Total air	Grand total
Alabama	92	11,512	1,007	12,611	Nebraska	61	5,426	365	5,852
Alaska	21	2,786	0	2,807	Nevada	19	621	365	1,005
Arizona	51	3,624	365	4,040	N. Hampshire	47	5,556	365	5,968
Arkansas	77	7,247	365	7,689	New Jersey	93	24,635	992	25,720
California	168	37,476	5,650	43,294	New Mexico	57	4,035	365	4,457
Colorado	56	5,030	2,344	7,430	New York	175	54,616	4,670	59,461
Connecticut	89	10,904	1,032	12,025	N. Carolina	58	12,111	770	12,939
Delaware	54	4,004	365	4,423	North Dakota	51	4,065	365	4,481
Dist. of Col	57	3,070	1,032	4,159	Ohio	94	24,315	3,063	27,472
Florida	57	9,013	365	9,435	Oklahoma	67	14,048	992	15,107
Georgia	94	11,480	2,304	13,878	Oregon	89	9,766	1,153	11,008
Hawaii	76	7,118	365	7,559	Pennsylvania	149	37,384	3,900	41,433
Idaho	55	5,452	365	5,872	Puerto Rico	88	9,474	365	9,927
Illinois	135	35,778	2,747	38,660	Rhode Island	57	5,008	756	5,821
Indiana	113	14,300	1,383	15,796	S. Carolina	89	12,333	365	12,787
Iowa	89	10,261	1,397	11,747	S. Dakota	53	4,157	365	4,575
Kansas	54	7,457	365	7,876	Tennessee	89	13,389	992	14,470
Kentucky	59	7,006	627	7,692	Texas	153	31,217	2,683	34,053
Louisiana	93	10,239	771	11,103	Utah	55	4,260	365	4,680
Maine	54	4,922	627	5,603	Vermont	60	3,693	365	4,118
Maryland	50	9,003	365	9,418	Virginia	90	11,593	365	12,408
Massachusetts	129	24,455	1,913	26,497	Washington	88	10,590	1,556	12,234
Michigan	113	21,527	1,898	23,538	West Virginia	36	5,288	365	5,689
Minnesota	88	12,512	1,383	13,983	Wisconsin	82	13,937	1,397	15,416
Mississippi	68	7,508	365	7,941	Wyoming	43	1,929	365	2,337
Missouri	89	11,532	1,928	13,549					
Montana	54	3,624	365	4,043	**Totals**	4,078	622,646	59,362	686,086

(Planned strength to be reached by January 1951)

U. S. Army, Air Force and Navy Casualties, World War II

ARMY AND AIR FORCE

Source: Department of the Army. As of June 30, 1946—all figures subject to change.

Battle casualties, Dec. 1, 1941, through Dec. 31, 1945.

Total mobilized	**10,400,000**
(Includes total army personnel serving from Dec. 1, 1941, through Sept. 1, 1945.)	
Killed and died	**225,155**
(Excludes approximately 69,377 non-battle deaths of U. S. Army and U. S. Air Force personnel from Dec. 1, 1941, through Dec. 31, 1945.)	
Wounded casualties	**571,822**
Prisoners and missing	**151,597**
Total casualties	**948,574**
Per cent	**9.0**

NAVY

Source: Department of the Navy

Total dead and wounded of all naval services from Dec. 7, 1941, to Jan. 1, 1948.

Dead	Overseas	In U. S.	Total
Navy	49,484	13,064	62,548
Marine Corps	21,796	2,683	24,479
Coast Guard	1,038	874	1,912
Total	**72,318**	**16,621**	**88,939**

Wounded
(Not included in death totals)

Navy	33,670
Marine Corps	62,193
Coast Guard	968
Total	**96,831**

World War I Debt Owed U. S. as of July 1, 1949

Source: Treasury Department

Country	Total Indebtedness	Principal Unpaid	Interest postponed and payable under moratorium agreements	Interest accrued and unpaid under funding and moratorium agreements
Funded debts:				
Belgium	536,843,077.60	400,680,000.00	3,750,000.00	132,413,077.60
Czechoslovakia	193,422,279.36	165,241,108.90	.....	28,181,170.46
Estonia	26,781,820.81	16,466,012.87	492,360.20	9,823,447.74
Finland	7,928,598.93	7,392,903.50	535,640.32	55.11
France	4,914,818,584.40	3,863,650,000.00	38,636,500.00	1,012,532,084.40
Germany	26,024,539.59	25,980,480.66	.....	44,058.93
Great Britain	7,023,259,301.93	4,368,000,000.00	131,520,000.00	2,523,739,301.93
Greece	38,616,895.10	31,516,000.00	449,080.00	6,651,815.10
Hungary	3,006,418.73	1,908,560.00	57,072.75	1,040,785.98
Italy	2,072,140,409.34	2,004,900,000.00	2,506,125.00	64,734,284.34
Latvia	11,071,852.04	6,879,464.20	205,989.96	3,986,397.88
Lithuania	9,926,410.25	6,197,682.00	185,930.46	3,542,797.79
Poland	335,160,304.20	206,057,000.00	6,161,835.00	122,941,469.20
Rumania	82,157,696.77	63,860,560.43	.....	18,297,136.34
Yugoslavia	64,629,218.78	61,625,000.00	.....	3,004,218.78
Total	**15,345,787,407.83**	**11,230,354,772.56**	**184,500,533.69**	**3,930,932,101.58**
Unfunded debts:				
Armenia	29,783,062.81	11,959,917.49	.....	17,823,145.32
Russia	486,599,497.43	192,601,297.37	.....	293,998,200.06
Total	**516,382,560.24**	**204,561,214.86**	.....	**311,821,345.38**
Grand total	**15,862,169,968.07**	**11,434,915,987.42**	**184,500,533.69**	**4,242,753,446.96**

Note: Indebtedness of Germany to the U. S. on account of costs of Army of Occupation and awards under Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928, as amended, not shown in above statement.

A Senate Joint Resolution, approved Aug. 24, 1949, provides "that any future payments by the Republic of Finland on the principal or interest of its debt of the First World War to the United States shall be used to provide educational and technical instruction and training in the United States for citizens of Finland and American books and technical equipment for institutions of high education in Finland, and to provide opportunities for American citizens to carry out academic and scientific enterprises in Finland."

Selective Service Act and Selective Service System

Source: Selective Service System

The Selective Service Act of 1948, passed by Congress (June 12, 1948) and signed by President Truman (June 24), was the second peacetime draft law in the nation's history (the first enacted in 1940). It was passed after President Truman (March 17) had asked Congress for reenactment of selective service legislation to bring the Armed Forces of the United States to their authorized strength, stating that "our badly depleted military strength is one of the nation's greatest dangers."

The new Selective Service System absorbed the Office of Selective Service Records which was established after the old Selective Service System went out of existence (March 31, 1947). Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, wartime director of Selective Service, was again named head of the Selective Service System.

A summary of the provisions of the 1948 Act follows:

The purpose of the Act is to help meet the immediate requirements of the Armed Forces and to build up the Reserve components.

All males between 18 and 26 residing in the United States are required to register on dates proclaimed by the President, with few exceptions. These exceptions include men on active duty in the Armed Forces, foreign diplomats and, under specified conditions, some aliens.

The period of service for men 19 through 25 is 21 months, with a maximum 5-year reserve obligation subsequent to discharge. Men 18 years old are permitted to enlist for one year, within a 161,000 limit set by the Act. They have a reserve obligation of six years and, during that time, are subject to call for training periods not to exceed 30 days annually.

Duration of the act is 2 years from date of enactment June 24, 1948.

The 1948 registration dates proclaimed by the President were Aug. 30 through Sept. 18, with 25-year-old men being registered first. Men who reached 18 after Sept. 18 were required to register at local draft boards within five days of the date of their birthday anniversary. No one may be inducted after reaching the age of 26.

Exemptions

The Act provides for the exemption of most veterans of World War II; only surviving son of families who lost one or more sons or daughters in the war; ministers, ministerial students and conscientious objectors, all under specified conditions. It provides no exemption for former members of the Merchant Marine. It defers members of organized units of Reserve components at the time the law was enacted; certain members of the Reserve Officers Training Corps and others designated by the Secretary of Defense, and certain designated public officials during their terms of office. Deferment of married men and men with dependents is provided for by regulations authorized by the Act.

Local boards may grant deferments to permit high school students to continue their courses, if their scholastic record is satisfactory, until graduation, or until they reach the age of 20, whichever is first, and to college and university students satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course at a college university or similar institution of learning, until the end of the academic year.

The following five classes, with sub-divisions, were established:

Class I

I-A—Available for military service.

I-A-O—Conscientious objector available for noncombatant service only.

I-C—Member of the Armed Forces of the United States, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey or the Public Health Service.

I-D—Member of a Reserve component or student taking military training.

Class II

II-A—Deferred because of civilian employment (except agriculture).

II-C—Deferred because of employment in agriculture.

Class III

III-A—Deferred because of dependents.

Class IV

IV-A—Registrant who has completed service; sole surviving son.

IV-B—Official deferred by law.

IV-D—Minister of religion or divinity student.

IV-E—Conscientious objector opposed to both combatant and non-combatant military service.

IV-F—Physically, mentally or morally unfit.

Class V

V-A—Registrant over the age of liability for military service.

Exemptions and deferments continue only so long as the cause for them remains. There are no so-called "blanket" or "group" deferments. The individual's status with respect to his activity or employment, as determined by the local board, is the governing consideration.

The induction program provides for the calling of registrants in the sequence of their birth day, beginning with men in the 25-year-old bracket and working down into the lower age brackets. The first calls for draftees were issued by the Armed Forces (September, 1948) for two quotas, 10,000 and 15,000, respectively, for delivery before the end of the year. The January (1949) call was for 10,000. Physical examinations began in October and the first groups of registrants passed as fit were inducted in November.

Reemployment rights for draftees, as established by the 1948 Act, are substantially the same as under the old Selective Service Act, with administration under the Department of Labor.

Organization of System

The Selective Service System is composed of a national headquarters at 1712 G St., N.W., Washington 25, D. C.; State headquarters in each State; and headquarters similarly organized and with the same functions in New York City, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico—a total of 54. Approximately 3,000 local draft boards are functioning, one in each county, except in sparsely populated areas, and, in populous urban areas, one for each 100,000 population. Each board is composed of three or more members, all civilians.

One or more boards of appeals are in operation in each State and Territory, and in New York City, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

Questionnaires are sent to registrants soon after registration. The questionnaires ask a number of pertinent questions concerning vital facts which help the local boards in their classification work. The boards also take into consideration information from employers, dependents and other sources. The registrant does not appear personally before the board except when he reports for physical examination or induction, unless he requests a personal appearance or is ordered to give, in person, additional information affecting his status.

Early in 1949 the armed forces announced temporary suspension of calls for men from Selective Service. This was because Selective Service influence had increased enlistment rates and because budgetary limitations made reductions in armed forces personnel strength necessary.

On the assumption that there would be no calls during the fiscal year 1949-1950, the President recommended a fiscal year appropriation of $16,700,000 for the system. Final action of Congress, Aug. 24, reduced the amount to $8,500,000, necessitating further drastic retrenchment in all of the units. Near the end of 1949 there were approximately 3,700 local boards, operating with about 840 full-time and 1,890 part-time clerks as opposed to 4,500 full-time clerks in December, 1948. Identity of the individual boards was maintained, but relatively few had full-time clerks; many were operating with a clerk one day a week or less, while many others were grouped in common offices to curtail expenses.

As was true in the World War II operation, the number of unpaid workers exceeded by many times the number of paid workers. Working without compensation near the end of the year were approximately 37,000 men, the majority of whom were local board members, charged with the responsibility of registration and classification of men between the ages of 18 and 26, and keeping their classifications up to date as their status changed, and other duties. These latter duties include keeping in touch with men inducted—and who have completed their period of active duty—so that they may be assigned to reserve units in accordance with provisions of the Selective Service Act.

In the autumn of 1949 armed forces spokesmen indicated they would request extension of Selective Service beyond June 24, 1950, its expiration date under the 1948 act. They declared that its existence was a spur to enlistments, that it would be needed in the event of emergency and that with it men would be delivered within 30 to 60 days, "whereas if no law existed it might require up to six months to get one enacted."

Veterans Administration

VA—Veterans Administration—Carl R. Gray, Jr., Administrator, Address, Washington 25, D. C.

Veterans Administration is an independent establishment of the United States Government charged with administering benefits provided by law for veterans of all wars, their dependents and beneficiaries.

The agency was created in July, 1930, to unify the work of numerous Federal bureaus which, at that time, were administering veterans' benefits.

By September 1, 1949, this country's population of veterans of all wars was 18,976,000. Eighty percent, or 15,225,000, served in World War II.

Veterans, together with their families, make up about one-third of the nation. All potentially are eligible for some V-A-administered benefits, but far from the total number actually have obtained these benefits.

V-A-administered benefits range from education and training for an eligible veteran to death benefits for his dependents after he dies. Following are the major benefits provided by law:

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Education and training for World War II veterans have been authorized by two laws: Public Law 346, 78th Congress, as amended (commonly known as the G.I. Bill), and Public Law 16, 78th Congress, as amended (the Vocational Rehabilitation Act).

TRAINING UNDER THE G.I. BILL

Veterans in training under the G.I. Bill may choose their own place of study or job training establishment, so long as the school or establishment has been approved by an appropriate State approving agency, and so long as the institution has been in operation for at least one year.

Eligible veterans may get training for one year, plus a period equal to the time served in the armed forces between September 16, 1940, and July 25, 1947. Maximum period of training allowed is 48 months.

If a veteran enrolls in a school with a V-A certificate of eligibility, V-A will pay his tuition, fees and book and supply costs up to a $500-a-year maximum.

Veterans entering any type of training (except correspondence school instruction) may be eligible to receive subsistence allowances. Maximum allowances for veterans studying full-time in schools are $75 a month, without dependents; $105 with one dependent, and $120 with more than one dependent. Maximum rates for on-the-job trainees are $65 a month for those without dependents and $90 for those with one or more dependents.

The law does not permit a veteran to take a course for avocational or recreational purposes. If the course is one which is frequently taken for those purposes, the veteran must show V-A that the course would be in connection with his present or contemplated business or occupation. V-A approval must be obtained before he may start such training.

A veteran may (1) submit justification to take G.I. Bill flight training, or (2) he may submit a certificate showing he is physically qualified for such training along with his own affidavit, supported by corroborating affidavits by two competent disinterested persons, that flight training will be useful to him in connection with earning a livelihood.

On September 1, 1949, there were 1,517,845 veterans in schools, job training establishments and on-farm training courses under the G.I. Bill. Of these, 223,737 were enrolled in colleges and universities; 685,504, in schools below college level; 303,036, in institutional on-farm training courses, and 305,568, in job training courses.

From June 22, 1944 (date of inception of the G.I. Bill) to September 1, 1949, more than 6,200,000 World War II veterans had, at some time or another, taken G.I. Bill education and training.

Most education and training ends July 25, 1956. For the majority of veterans, G.I. Bill education and training must begin before July 26, 1951.

An exception has been made for persons who enlisted or reenlisted between October 6, 1945, and October 5, 1946, under the Voluntary Recruitment Act. These persons may count the entire period of their enlistment as war service for purposes of G. I. Bill benefits, regardless of the date the war was declared officially ended.

They, therefore, may substitute the date their period of enlistment ended in computing their benefits, where that date is later than July 25, 1947.

TRAINING FOR THE DISABLED

Eligible World War II veterans with service-connected disabilities, in need of vocational training to overcome their handicaps, may enroll in schools, on-farm training courses or job training establishments under Public Law 16.

Before a disabled veteran begins training, he will be interviewed by trained V-A counselors. If necessary, he will be given a series of scientific tests to determine his aptitudes and interests. Interviews and tests, together with a review of his past experience, will enable the V-A counselor and training officer to help him decide the type of training he should get in an institution approved by V-A.

Veterans may remain in training for as long as is necessary to restore their ability to work, up to a total of four years. In extraordinary cases, V-A may authorize training for more than four years.

While in training and for two months afterwards, disabled trainees may receive subsistence allowances in addition to their disability compensation. Maximum rates are the same as for veterans in schools and job training establishments under the G.I. Bill. Additional allowances may be provided, depending on the veterans' degree of disability and the number of additional dependents they might have.

On September 1, 1949, a total of 158,418 disabled veterans were training under Public Law 16. Of these, 24,123 were enrolled in colleges and universities; 27,656 in schools below college level; 43,323 in institutional on-farm training courses, and 63,316 in job training.

From March 24, 1943 (effective date of Public Law 16) to September 1, 1949, a total of more than 516,000 disabled veterans had, at one time or another, been in training under Public Law 16.

Disabled veterans may apply for vocational rehabilitation at any time after their discharge, but in time to complete their training by July 25, 1956.

G.I. LOANS

Eligible World War II veterans who desire to buy or build homes, purchase farms or farm equipment, or go into business may apply for G.I. loans through private lending institutions. A portion of the loan may be guaranteed or insured by V-A.

Amount of the guarantee may not exceed 50 percent of the loan, or a maximum of $4,000 on real estate and $2,000 on non-real estate loans.

V-A does not lend money to the veteran. He makes his own arrangements through usual financing channels. However, V-A pays the lender, for credit to the veteran's loan account, a sum equal to four percent of the guaranteed portion of the loan.

Farm realty loans may be made repayable in up to 40 years; other realty loans, in up to 25 years, and non-realty loans, in up to 10 years. The interest rate normally may not exceed four percent a year on the unpaid balance.

By August 25, 1949, a total of 1,721,446 G.I. loans of all types, amounting to nearly $9.3 billion, had been approved for guaranty or insurance by V-A.

About 90 percent of the loans—or 1,558,674—were for homes. Farm loans numbered 52,390, and business loans, 110,382.

Veterans have made an excellent record of meeting their G.I. loan obligations.

By August 25, 1949, a total of 126,138 loans—amounting to more than $483,000,000—had been paid in full. By that same date, V-A had paid claims on only 11,682 defaulted loans. Although defaults cost the Government more than $13,000,000, part of this amount still is subject to further recovery.

The deadline for applying for G.I. loans is July 24, 1957, for all veterans except enlistees under the Voluntary Recruitment Act.

READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES

The readjustment allowance program—established by the G.I. Bill to provide financial assistance for unemployed, partially employed and some self-employed veterans—came to an end for most World War II veterans on July 25, 1949.

By that date, more than 8,000,000 veterans had been on V-A's readjustment allowance rolls. They had obtained a total of $3 billion in unemployment allowances and more than half a billion in self-employment allowances.

Two categories of veterans still may obtain readjustment allowances:

(1) Those who served a minimum of 16 days between September 16, 1940, and July 25, 1947; had at least 90 days total service, and were discharged under conditions other than dishonorable after July 25, 1947.

(2) Those who enlisted or reenlisted under the Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL BENEFITS

V-A operates a network of 130 hospitals for the treatment of ill and disabled veterans. In addition, beds in civil, state and other federal hospitals are being used by the agency on a contract or agreement basis. Clinics are maintained in V-A regional

offices for examinations and outpatient treatment.

A three-quarters-of-a-billion dollar V-A hospital construction program now is underway. It will result in 67 modern new hospitals, with a total of 38,600 beds. By September 1, 1949, five of the new hospitals had been completed; 39 were under construction, and 23 were in the planning stage.

On August 1, 1949, a total of 105,824 beds were available for use in V-A hospitals. More than 12,200 beds also were available in other-than-V-A hospitals. The 105,824 beds included 14,109 for tuberculosis patients; 25,061 for neuropsychiatric patients, and 36,744 for general medical and surgical cases.

Outpatient medical care is available for veterans with service-connected disabilities. Under this plan, eligible veterans may receive treatment at V-A hospitals or clinics or from approved private physicians. V-A must determine each veteran's eligibility before authorizing this type of treatment.

To date, V-A has spent about $1,000,000 in developing a radioisotope program. The program, consisting of diagnostic and therapeutic research, is being carried out in 12 V-A hospitals.

DOMICILIARY CARE

Domiciliary care is available at 15 V-A homes for those veterans of all wars who have a chronic condition incapacitating them from earning a living and who require minimal medical attention. Requirements for admission for domiciliary care are essentially the same as for hospital treatment.

More than 17,000 veterans were in V-A homes on September 1, 1949.

INSURANCE

National Service Life Insurance—in amounts of not less than $1,000 or more than $10,000 in multiples of $500—is available to members of the armed forces and to World War II veterans. A veteran who served at any time between October 8, 1940, and September 2, 1945, inclusive, may apply for a policy whether or not he took out NSLI while in service or has since let it lapse.

Within the last nine years, V-A wrote nearly 20,000,000 NSLI contracts having a face value of more than $155 billion. On August 1, 1949, more than one-third, or 7,244,000 policies, still were in force. Of these, more than 5,500,000 were term policies. The remainder had been converted to permanent forms of insurance.

In 1949, V-A announced that about 16,000,000 present and former holders of NSLI will share in a special dividend payment totaling $2.8 billion. This special dividend will cover all periods NSLI was held in force from the time the policy first was taken out up to its anniversary date in 1948. Future dividends will cover subsequent periods.

PENSIONS AND COMPENSATION

A veteran disabled by injury or disease incurred in, or aggravated by, wartime service may qualify for disability compensation. He must have been discharged under conditions other than dishonorable. Monthly rates range from $15 to $150, depending on the degree of disability, plus statutory awards for certain disabilities which may bring total payments to a maximum of $360 per month.

A veteran of either World War who becomes permanently and totally disabled for reasons not traceable to service in the armed forces may, under certain conditions, be entitled to a pension. He is disqualified if his income exceeds $1,000 a year if he is single, or $2,500 if he is married or has a minor child. The monthly rate is $60, which is increased to $72 after 10 years or when the veteran reaches age 65.

Widows, children and dependent parents of deceased veterans may qualify for death compensation and pension payments, if certain limiting conditions are met.

On September 1, 1949, a total of 2,324,832 veterans of all wars were on V-A's compensation and pension rolls. At the same time, 963,175 dependents of deceased veterans were obtaining death compensation and pension payments.

Living veterans on V-A rolls, as of September 1, 1949, included: Civil War, 22; Indian Wars, 603; Spanish-American War, 98,193; World War I, 487,556; World War II, 1,688,788; Regular Establishment, 49,670.

OTHER FUNCTIONS

In addition to functions already described, V-A is charged with administering other benefits to veterans.

Among them are a guardianship service, a program to provide homes for paraplegic veterans, autos for amputees, burial benefits, and a contact service to advise veterans, their dependents and beneficiaries of their rights and benefits.

Pension Cases and Compensation Payments

Source: Veterans Administration

Year (Fis'l)	Living veteran cases	Deceased veteran cases	Total cases	Total Disbursement for Pension	Year (Fis'l)	Living veteran cases	Deceased veteran cases	Total cases	Total Disbursement for Pension
	No.	No.	No.	Dollars		No	No.	No.	Dollars
1890...	415,654	122,290	537,944	106,093,850	1929...	525,961	306,003	831,964	418,820,642
1900...	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130	1930...	542,610	298,223	840,833	418,432,808
1905...	717,761	280,680	998,441	141,142,861	1931...	790,782	289,205	1,079,987	488,388,942
1910...	602,622	318,461	921,083	159,974,056	1932...	994,351	283,695	1,278,046	545,776,761
1912...	538,362	321,932	860,294	152,986,433	1933...	997,918	272,749	1,270,667	550,559,342
1913...	503,633	316,567	820,200	174,171,660	1934...	581,225	257,630	838,855	321,376,786
1914...	470,623	314,616	785,239	172,417,546	1935...	585,955	252,982	838,937	374,407,169
1915...	437,723	310,424	748,147	165,518,266	1936...	600,562	251,470	852,032	398,992,478
1916...	403,372	306,200	709,572	159,155,089	1937...	598,510	243,427	841,937	396,030,052
1917...	370,147	302,964	673,111	160,895,053	1938...	600,848	236,105	836,953	402,768,696
1918...	341,632	307,865	649,497	180,176,694	1939...	602,757	239,674	842,431	416,703,868
1919...	338,216	335,616	673,832	233,460,635	1940...	610,122	239,176	849,298	429,138,465
1920...	419,627	349,916	769,543	316,418,029	1941...	618,926	237,515	856,441	433,113,953
1921...	422,691	345,881	768,572	380,025,874	1942...	623,659	236,035	859,694	431,283,710
1922...	430,942	341,437	772,379	377,158,125	1943...	621,572	238,508	860,080	442,360,320
1923...	436,776	341,404	778,180	388,606,769	1944...	813,469	253,451	1,066,920	494,364,393
1924...	427,153	335,394	762,547	345,489,769	1945...	1,144,088	369,498	1,513,586	732,535,302
1925...	456,530	333,609	790,139	346,748,069	1946...	2,130,353	501,628	2,631,981	1,215,688,137
1926...	472,623	334,465	807,088	372,281,487	1947...	2,354,297	566,468	2,920,765	1,731,972,783
1927...	489,805	326,575	816,380	403,629,677	1948...	2,315,039	603,286	2,918,325	1,827,641,507
1928...	516,566	317,798	834,364	410,765,358	1949...	2,313,045	635,588	2,949,133	1,891,283,111

Veterans in U. S. Medical Schools

Source: Journal of the American Medical Association

The percentage of veterans enrolled in the medical schools and schools of basic medical sciences in the United States in the term 1948-1949 increased from 60.9% in the preceding year to 65.8% in 1948-1949. Of the total of 23,670 students 15,567 were veterans, of whom 89 were women. Veterans comprised 70% of the freshman class, a slight decline from the peak enrollment of 73.4% in the preceding freshman class. The figures for veterans in other classes were sophomores 73.9%, juniors 65.2% and seniors 50.9%. The totals for veterans and non-veterans:

	Men			Women			Total men and women
	Veterans	Other	Total	Veterans	Other	Total	
Freshmen	4,665	1,616	6,281	21	386	407	6,688
Sophomores	4,544	1,178	5,722	29	443	472	6,194
Juniors	3,686	1,420	5,106	34	562	596	5,702
Seniors	2,583	1,869	4,452	5	629	634	5,086
Totals	**15,478**	**6,083**	**21,561**	**89**	**2,020**	**2,109**	**23,670**

HIGHLIGHTS OF WORLD WAR II

See also Chronology in issues of the WORLD ALMANAC for years 1940-1949. For detailed table of declarations, armistices, surrenders and ratifications by all nations affected by the war see WORLD ALMANAC for 1949, pp. 322-324.

OPENING OF HOSTILITIES

Germany (Adolf Hitler, Fuehrer) refusing to negotiate alleged frontier incidents, declared war on Poland, Sept. 1, 1939, one week after signing a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union; 11 months after Neville Chamberlain, British prime minister, in Munich approved award of Sudetenland, Czechoslovakia, to Germany.

Great Britain and France declared war on Germany, as guarantors of Poland, Sept. 3, 1939, as also did Australia, Canada, New Zealand. The Union of South Africa declared war Sept. 6.

Russia (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) invaded Poland Sept. 17, 1939. Peace was signed July 30, 1941. Russia invaded Finland Nov. 30, 1939. Peace was signed Mar. 12, 1940.

Germany invaded Norway and Denmark April 9-10, 1940. Norway declared war; surrendered June 9. Germany invaded Belgium, Luxemburg and Netherlands May 10. King Leopold, Belgium, surrendered army of 500,000 May 28. Germany signed an armistice with France June 22, 1940.

Italy declared war on France and Great Britain June 10. France declared war on Italy June 11; Great Britain and the Dominions were at war with Italy as of June 11. France signed an armistice with Italy June 24, 1940.

Germany invaded Russia June 22, 1941. Finland declared war on Russia June 25; Italy declared war on Russia June 22; Hungary declared war June 27, 1941.

BATTLE OF BRITAIN

Nazi bombing of Britain, preliminary to planned invasion, began July 10, 1940. Germans had 1,015 heavy bombers (Heinkel), 346 dive bombers, 375 heavy fighters, 933 fighters (M E 109). On Sept. 6 the Germans attacked London with 68 planes; Sept. 7, with 300; Oct. 15, 480 aircraft dropped 386 tons of heavy explosives and 70,000 incendiaries. On Nov. 14, 500 planes dropped 600 tons of high explosives on Coventry, killing 400 and destroying its cathedral. At Birmingham, Nov. 19-22, 800 were killed, 2,000 injured. London's Guildhall and eight churches designed by Christopher Wren were burned Dec. 29 and St. Paul's was hit. Intensive defense by R A F cost Germans many planes and caused Hitler to postpone invasion. It was of this result that Prime Minister Churchill said: "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."

RETREAT FROM DUNKIRK

When the Nazis threatened to overwhelm the British Expeditionary Force in their drive to the Channel, spring of 1940, Lord Gort was ordered to embark the troops for England. About 900 vessels, from cruisers and destroyers to trawlers and lifeboats, worked from May 26 to June 4 taking 338,226 men from Dunkirk and the beaches across the Channel, of whom 26,175 were French troops. In the skies small units of British fighter planes attacked German squadrons of 40 and 50. Of 693 small craft used, 266 were sunk; of 39 destroyers, 6 were sunk and 19 damaged; of 113 trawlers, 17 were sunk. But the army was saved.

PEARL HARBOR

Over 100 Jap planes and a number of midget submarines attacked U. S. Pacific fleet (86 ships) at anchor at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Dec. 7, 1941. (7:55 A.M., Hawaiian time; 1:25 P.M. EST). Totally lost, Battleship Arizona. Severely damaged, Battleships Oklahoma, Nevada, California, West Virginia, 3 destroyers, 1 target ship, 1 minelayer. Damaged and repaired: Battleships Pennsylvania, Maryland, Tennessee; cruisers, Helena, Honolulu, Raleigh; 1 seaplane tender, 1 repair vessel, 1 drydock. Airplanes lost, Navy 80; Army 97. Japs lost 28 planes to the Navy, 20 to the Army and 3 submarines of 45 tons each. Casualties: Navy, 2,117 officers and men killed, 960 missing, 876 wounded; Army, 226 officers and men killed, 396 wounded. (Official.)

At the moment of attack Jap Special Envoy Kurusu and Jap Ambassador Nomura were conferring on peace with Secretary Hull in Washington. Japanese documents show that in November, 1941, the fleet was given plans for attack; war was decided on Dec. 1; orders to attack Dec. 8 (Dec. 7, U. S. time) were sent Dec. 2.

Japan declared war on the United States, Great Britain and the British Dominions, Dec. 7, 1941; United States declared war on Japan, Dec. 8; Germany and Italy declared war on the United States Dec. 11, after which the United States declared war on them. The United States declared war on Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania June 5, 1942.

PHILIPPINE SURRENDER

Gen. Douglas MacArthur had 15,000 U. S. troops, 40,000 in Philippine Army, 100,000 Filipino reservists, and 300 planes when the Japs struck Dec. 8, 1941 (Asiatic time). All but two U. S. planes were grounded at Clark Field when 54 bombers, 34 fighters attacked at 12:45 p.m., destroying 12 B-17s (Flying Fortresses); 30 P-40s and damaged 5 B-17s. Japs lost 7. Bombings continued at Davao, Baguio, Tugagaroo. Nichols Field. On Dec. 10 150 Japs bombed Cavite, fired buildings. The Army Air Force hit some minelayers and transports but by Dec. 17 only 14 Flying Fortresses were left and were ordered to Darwin, Australia.

Manila and Cavite were taken by Lieut. Gen. M. Homma, Jan. 2, 1942. Offensive was opened on Bataan Jan. 10 by 200,000 Japs. U. S. shot down 168 Jap planes by Feb. 18. U. S. Army Air Force sank three Jap troopships in Subic Bay, Mar. 4. Gen. MacArthur, ordered to Australia, left Luzon by motor torpedo boat for Mindanao, thence via Flying Fortress to Darwin, arriving Mar. 17.

Maj. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright commanded defense of Bataan until April 8, 1942. He sent 3,500 including naval personnel and Philippine scouts to Corregidor. Total, 35,000 U. S. and Filipino troops, including 5,000 Marines were made prisoner and forced into the "Death March" and prison. Corregidor held out 5 weeks longer. After 28 days of bombardment, 300 air attacks, Japs landed troops May 5. Gen. Wainwright surrendered to Gen. Tomayuki Tamashita May 6 with 11,574 troops, including 2,275 naval personnel, 1,570 Marines, 3,734 U. S. Army, 1,280 Philippine Scouts, 1,446 Philippine troops, 1,269 civilians.

DOOLITTLE'S RAID

Lieut. Col. James H. Doolittle, commanding 70 officers, 130 men of the AAF and 16 B-25s (Mitchell bombers) sailed from San Francisco Bay April 2, 1942, on Carrier Hornet (Capt. Marc A. Mitscher) to bomb Japan. Escorted by two cruisers, four destroyers, one oiler, they were met at sea by Vice Admiral Wm. F. Halsey, Jr. of Task Force 16, with Carrier Enterprise, two destroyers, one oiler. Planes carried four 500-lb. bombs, 1141 gals. of gasoline each. Sighted by Jap picket boat, making necessary premature take-off, April 18, 632 miles from land, 688 from Tokyo. The bombers, with 80 pilots and crews, reached Tokyo just after noon at the close of a mock raid, which muted the element of surprise; 13 hit Tokyo, two Nagoya, one Kobe. Eight airmen were captured by Japs off the China coast; three were shot, five were given life, one of them died in prison. One was killed landing in China; four were drowned—total nine dead. One plane landed near Vladivostok and was interned by Russians; the crew escaped via Persia, but the plane was never returned.

Before details of the Doolittle take-off were made public, President Roosevelt commented jocularly that the bombers flew from Shangri-La, naming the mythical oriental city described in James Hilton's novel, Beyond the Horizon.

AFRICAN DESERT WARFARE

The battle for control of the North African coast swept along the southern shore of the Mediterranean six times. Italian armies under Marshal Rudolfo Graziani opened an attack Aug. 6, 1941, which carried them as far as Sidi Barrani. Second British offensive began Nov. 18, 1941. Gen. Neil

Ritchie relieved Tobruk, which had held out 8 mos., Dec. 2, 1941. British entered Bengazi Dec. 28. By Jan., 1942, they had pushed Rommel back to El Aghelia. Here he was reinforced and opened a counter offensive Jan. 22 with 50,000 Germans in the Afrika Korps and 40,000 Italians. The Free French were forced out of Bir Hacheim June 11. The British left a garrison of 25,000 in Tobruk, which Rommel captured June 21. Hitler thereupon made him a field marshal. British 8th Army lost 6,000 at Mersa Matruh, 130 mi. east of the Egypt-Libya frontier. Gen. Sir C. J. E. Auchinlech replaced Ritchie. The British halted 70 mi. west of Alexandria, having lost 50,000.

By Oct., 1942, the British 8th Army with Allied reinforcements had 165,000; the Italo-Germans 93,500. It had 1,098 British planes, 165 U. S., against 218 Italian, 165 German planes. On Oct. 23 Lieut. Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery ordered an attack on Rommel at El Alamein with "The Lord mighty in battle will give us the victory." In 12 days the Allies took 9,000 prisoners and the commander of the Afrika Korps, Gen. Ritter von Thoma. Germans were driven out of Mersa Matruh, losing 20,000 taken prisoner, abandoning 6 Italian divisions. Sidi Barrani, Tobruk and Bardia were taken. On Nov. 20 the Germans abandoned Bengazi. Tripoli was taken Jan. 24, 1943. The Axis lost 50,000 men, 500 tanks, 1,000 planes; the British 8th Army lost 13,600 men. The Germans retired to Tunisia and received heavy reinforcements by air.

On Nov. 11 the Germans, stung by their reverses in Africa, invaded southern France. At Toulon the French scuttled 60 ships of their navy, including 2 battleships, 4 heavy cruisers, 3 light cruisers and one aircraft carrier.

CORAL SEA—MIDWAY

Japan began naval movement from Truk, May, 1942, to dominate North Australia. Took Tulagi, May 3, which was bombed with minor results by planes from U. S. Yorktown, May 4. Two Jap naval forces with transports moving around eastern tip of New Guinea to assault Port Moresby were sighted by U. S. planes in Jonard Passage, Louisade islands. American dive bombers May 7 sank Jap Carrier Shoko in 15 minutes near Misma island. Japs sank destroyer Sims and damaged oiler Neosho. U. S. bombers got 6 hits on Jap Carrier Shokaku May 8. Lexington badly damaged, was abandoned and sunk by U. S. destroyers. Yorktown was badly damaged. Twelve Jap torpedo planes attacked U. S. cruisers, which shot down 10. U. S. lost 66 planes, 543 men; Japs lost 80 planes, 900 men (est.). Commanders included Rear Adm. F. J. Fletcher on Minneapolis, C-in-C.; Rear Adms. W. W. Smith and A. W. Fitch; Japanese, Vice Adm. Inoue, Rear Adms. Hara and Takagi. This was the first engagement by naval planes from ships that had neither sight nor range of enemy. The Jap movement was stopped; the Japs called this a "crushing defeat" for U. S., but admitted American morale "was not at once shaken."

Midway, June 3-6, 1942—U. S. concentrated planes at Midway, strategic island, and sent three carriers. On June 3 Japs were spotted 500 miles southwest. On June 4 planes attacked Japs, but Japs got through and damaged island. Dive bombers from Enterprise and Yorktown (temporarily repaired) got 3 hits on Jap Carrier Soryu (40 planes); it was sunk by submarine Nautilus. Also 2 hits on Akagi and 4 hits on Carrier Kaga (30 planes), which sank. Flyers from Hiryu got 3 hits on Yorktown. Flyers from Hornet and Enterprise got 6 bomb hits on Hiryu June 4. On June 5 Hiryu and Akagi were scuttled. U. S. flyers sank cruiser Mikuma June 6 and damaged Mogami and destroyer Arashio. On this day Yorktown sank. Japs lost 4 carriers, 253 planes, 3,500 men. U. S. lost 1 carrier, 1 destroyer, 150 planes, 307 men. Commanders included Rear Adm. R. A. Spruance, Rear Adm. T. C. Kinkaid, Rear Adms. Fletcher and Smith; submarines commanded by Rear Adm. R. H. English. Participating, Marine Group 22, 7th Air Force. Jap C-in-C, Adm. I. Yamamoto. This battle saved Midway and marked fatal loss of carriers for Japan.

NORTH AFRICAN LANDING

Operation Torch—150,000 U. S. troops, trained in Britain; 140,000 British, using 500 vessels, protected by 350 warships, landed on French North Africa 1 a.m. Nov. 8, 1942 (Washington time, 9 p.m. Nov. 7). Commander in chief, Lieut. Gen Dwight D. Eisenhower; deputy commander, Maj. Gen. Mark W. Clark, U. S.-British fleet, with units from Netherlands, Poland, Norway, commanded by Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham; Rear Adm. Henry W. Hewitt comm., U. S. fleet.

French resisted at Oran, Algiers and Casablanca. Vichy broke relations with U. S. Nov. 9. Oran captured Nov. 9 by Maj. Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall. Algiers gave up at 7 p.m. Nov. 8 after armistice negotiated by Adm. Jean Francois Darlan and Gen. Juin. Casablanca (Adm. Michelier, comm.) fought till 7 a.m. Nov. 11; was occupied by Maj. Gen. Geo. S. Patton when Darlan interceded. French battleship Jean Bart in harbor shelled troops and was hit. U. S. lost five transports to submarines; 360 killed, 1,050 wounded, 500 missing. British lost two destroyers.

Gen. Henri H. Giraud and Gen. Chas. de Gaulle asked the French to cooperate. Darlan appealed to the French fleet to join the Allies. Darlan, Nov. 15, called himself Protector of North Africa, made Giraud commander-in-chief. On Dec. 1 Darlan became high commissioner. He was assassinated Dec. 24 and succeeded by Giraud.

INVASION OF ITALY

Allied attempts to knock Italy out of the war began in June, 1943 and succeeded only in defeating the Italians. The Germans, strongly entrenched, fought every step of the way back and were not knocked out until April, 1945. The campaigns were difficult and costly.

The move into Sicily (Operation Husky) was preceded by assaults on the Pelagie islands, needed for air bases. Pantelleria surrendered with 10,000 troops June 11, 1943; Lampedusa, June 12; Linosa, June 13. Landings on Sicily began July 10 by the 7th U. S. Army under Gen. Geo. S. Patton, Jr. and the British-Canadian 8th under Gen. Montgomery. Sicily was reduced by Aug. 17. The British lost 11,855 killed, wounded and missing; the U. S. 7,400, the Canadians, 2,388.

Plane raids on fortified places and railroad yards went on for months. Rome was attacked by U. S. planes July 19. The San Lorenzo district was attacked by planes Aug. 13, when a church was badly damaged. On July 25 Mussolini was forced to resign and the King of Italy appointed Pietro Badoglio in his place. Mussolini was held prisoner in a mountain resort, where German flyers freed him Sept. 12 and took him to northern Italy.

Dwight D. Eisenhower was named General of the Army, a permanent commission, Aug. 31. The British-Ganadian 8th Army landed at Calabria on the Italian mainland Sept. 3; the Allied 5th Army, Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, near Salerno Sept. 9. Badoglio agreed to an armistice Sept. 3 and Italy surrendered unconditionally Sept. 8. The Italian fleet surrendered at Malta, but the Nazis sank the 35,000-ton battleship Roma.

A long series of campaigns with heavy losses followed. The Germans put Kesselring in command of central Italy and sent Rommel to organize the northern part. British and U. S. troops landed Jan. 22, 1944 at Anzio, 30 mi. below Rome. Resistance at Cassino led the Allies to bomb the monastery Feb. 15-16, without result. On Mar. 15 the Allies poured 3,500 bombs on Cassino. This fell May 18 to the British and Poles. Armored units of the U. S. 5th Army entered Rome June 4. It is estimated that the Germans suffered 70,000 casualties in the 32 days since the drive on Cassino began. From Sept. 3, 1943 to June 12, 1944, the U. S. had 12,999 dead, 49,561 wounded, 10,606 missing, a total of 73,166 casualties. The Germans were not pushed out of Italy until the spring of 1945, the Allies taking Bologna April 21, Milan April 29, Turin April 30.

FIGHTING IN RUSSIA

Greatest blood-letting of all time occurred on Russian territory, 1941-1945, when the Nazi hordes swept across the Ukraine and into the Caucasus, crossed the Volga and the Don, besieged Leningrad, threatened Moscow and fought a terrible battle in the ruins of Stalingrad. Hitler ordered the German armies into the Soviet Union June 22, 1941, without a declaration of war. Summer and fall of 1941 were filled with reports of German victories and huge bag of prisoners: Minsk, Smolensk, Kiev, Kharkov, Kursk, Orel were taken on Oct. 3, 1941 Hitler announced Russian armies

were crushed, while Soviet government moved many offices to Kuibyshev. From that winter, however, called the coldest weather in 150 years, Russian offensive power steadily mounted. While the battle lines wavered, the threat to Moscow was removed, Feb., 1942, when the Germans lost 55,000 there, while 170,000 German casualties were attributed to the Leningrad campaign.

Most costly was German investment of Stalingrad. Aug., 1942, with bitter house to house fighting. Nov. 19, 1942 Russians began encircling city. Field Marshal Frederich von Paulus surrendered Jan. 31, 1943; out of an estimated 330,000 German troops at Stalingrad, only 90,000 were taken prisoner. Mourning was ordered in Germany Feb. 4 to 7.

Subsequent history of the eastern front is one of gigantic battles, huge losses and increasing Soviet power as new factories and U. S. lend-lease supplied arms. The Soviet armies reached East Prussia, fall, 1944. In their major drive, Jan., 1945, (est. 175 divisions) they reached the Oder Feb. 4, Budapest Feb. 13, Danzig Mar. 30, Koenigsberg Apr. 9, Vienna Apr. 13. Berlin surrendered May 2. U. S. First Army met First Ukrainian Army (Marshal Konev) at Torgau on the Elbe, below Dresden, Apr. 25, 1945.

D DAY IN NORMANDY

Operation Overlord—Invasion of France by Allies, June 6, 1944. 1,000 planes and gliders dropped paratroopers on Contentin peninsula, Normandy, 5 a.m. London time. 1,000 R.A.F., 1,400 U. S. bombers attacked installations. First assault troops landed 6:30 a.m. on beaches along line Carentan-Bayeux-Caen; U. S. on West, British-Canadians on East. Total Allied strength available 2,876,439, including 17 British divisions of which 3 Canadian; 20 U. S. divisions, 1 French, 1 Polish. Also available 5,049 fighter planes, 3,467 heavy bombers, 1,645 light and medium bombers, 2,316 transport aircraft, 2,591 gliders, 698 others; 835 L.C.T., 233 L.S.T. Beachhead 60 mi. long, 10 mi. deep.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was Supreme Commander of Allied Expeditionary Forces; Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery commander of Allied assault troops; Sir Bertram Ramsay of Allied naval units (4,000 ships of all kinds); Air Marshal Trafford Leigh-Mallory of Air Forces; Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley of U. S. troops in field. Fifth Corps, Maj. Gen. Leonard C. Gerow, landed on beaches; 7th corps, Maj. Gen. J. Lawton Collins on east side of peninsula. Germans had available 65 divisions, including reserves extending back to Germany. Marshal Gunther von Kluge was German commander in France.

British took Bayeux June 7; Carentan fell June 13; U. S. took Cherbourg June 27; British-Canadians took Caen July 9 after desperate fighting. Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton with 3rd U. S. Army attacked south and west of St. Lo July 26. Canadians took Falaise Aug. 17. The Argentan gap was closed by the 3rd Army in terrible fighting. Germans lost 12 to 14 divisions in the Falaise pocket, many taken prisoner.

Aug. 14-15, 1944, Allies invaded France east of the mouth of the Rhone with 1,000 ships (641 U. S., 316 British) under Rear Admiral Lyal A. Davidson; Lieut. Gen. A. M. Patch, 7th U. S. Army commanding troops. The 2nd French corps participated. Germans withdrew up Rhone leaving garrisons behind. On Aug. 25 the 2nd French armored division and token force of U. S. Army entered Paris.

Gen. Eisenhower, Aug. 25, announced German casualties reached 400,000, of which 200,000 were prisoners; 1,300 tanks; 20,000 motor transports; 500 assault guns; 1,500 field pieces as well as coast artillery; 2,378 planes destroyed in the air, 1,167 on the ground, 1,028 damaged in air.

ARDENNES BULGE

This violent counter-attack by 15 German divisions under Gen. von Modell (Gen. von Rundstadt C. in C.) was launched Dec. 16, 1944. By Dec. 19 the 1st U. S. Army was pushed out of Germany and the Germans raced into Belgium and Luxemburg, penetrating 60 miles west to Celles. Lieut. Gen. Patton's 3rd U. S. Army rescued besieged Americans at Bastogne Dec. 21 and Nazi drive was stopped by Dec. 25. By throwing in more divisions the Allies wiped out the Bulge by Jan. 31, 1945. Worst incident occurred southwest of Malmedy, where Germans cut down captured American soldiers with machine guns and left them dead on the field. U. S. losses estimated at 40,000; Germans lost 220,000 in dead and prisoners.

RETURN TO PHILIPPINES

Reoccupation of Philippines was preceded by devastating bombing by carrier-based U. S. planes against Formosa and Luzon. From Oct. 12 to 16, 1944, Japs lost 650 planes (est.), U. S. 76. Japs damaged two U. S. cruisers. Rangers landed on islands at mouth of Leyte Gulf Oct. 17, Assault on Leyte (Visayan Is.) began Oct. 20, 10 a.m. Gen. Douglas C. MacArthur, commander-in-chief, Southwest Pacific area, waded ashore on east coast near Palo; called upon Filipinos to "arise and strike." With him came Philippine president, Osmena. In land action Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger, 6th Army, commanded, facing, eventually, Gen. T. Yamashita, "bloody butcher of Bataan." Units of 6th Army, including 77th Division, wiped out opposition by Dec. 24. Fleet comprised 738 ships, 193,841 troops. Commanders were Adm. William F. Halsey, Jr., 3rd fleet, and C.-inC.; Thomas C. Kinkaid, 7th Fleet, covering landings; Commander John A. Collins, Australian squadron; Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenny, combined Air Forces. Tacloban occupied Oct. 21, made Philippine capital. U. S. entered Luzon by way of Lingayen gulf Jan. 9, 1945; 8th U. S. Army, Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, entered by Subic Bay. Manila taken, Feb. 3. Corregidor reoccupied in two-week fight, Feb. 16-Mar.1.

BATTLE FOR LEYTE GULF

This, the biggest naval action ever fought, occurred Oct. 22-27, 1944, in three engagements, destroying Japanese naval power. Japs sent all their ships to intercept U. S. landings. Battles fought in Surigao strait, off Samar and off Cape Engano. Ships engaged, U. S. 166, Japs, 65. Airplanes, U. S. 1,280; Japs 716. Losses for Philippine campaign—Japs: 3 large carriers, 3 light carriers, 1 escort carrier, 4 battleships, 14 cruisers, 32 destroyers, 11 submarines, total 68. U. S.: 1 light carrier, 3 escort carriers, 6 destroyers, 3 destroyer escorts, 1 high-speed transport, 7 submarines, total 21. U. S. lost 1 ship to a kamikaze (suicide) plane at Leyte and 5 in subsequent actions. Total airplane losses for Philippine campaign, October, 1944 through January, 1945: Japs (est.) 7,000, including 722 kamikaze; U. S.: 967, of which 736 were carrier-based.

IWO JIMA

While Gen. MacArthur's troops were crushing Jap resistance on Luzon, U. S. Marines invaded Iwo Jima Feb. 19, 1945, after weeks of intensive air bombing. This island, 5 mi. long, half-way between Marianas and Tokyo, had 2 airfields in operation, one in construction; was heavily fortified and had underground defenses unaffected by bombing. Expedition included 3rd, 4th, 5th Marine divisions, Lt. Gen. H. M. Smith; Joint Expeditionary force had 495 ships, 352 supporting aircraft under Vice Adm. R. K. Turner; Covering force had 7 old battleships, 4 heavy cruisers, 15 destroyers under Rear Adm. W. H. P. Blandy; Support Carrier group had 11 escort carriers; Fast Carrier force had 17 aircraft carriers, 8 battleships, 1 large cruiser, 3 heavy cruisers, 12 light cruisers, 77 destroyers; 1,170 planes. Commanding fast carriers was Vice Adm. M. A. Mitscher; Strategic air forces, Lt. Gen. M. F. Harmon. Troops numbered 111,308, of which 75,144 were assault, 36,164 garrison troops. Desperate Jap resistance made necessary step by step extermination by ground troops; as result U. S. lost 4,590 killed, 15,954 wounded, 301 missing; we also lost 1 escort carrier, 1 LCI, 168 airplanes; 30 ships had major damage. Japs lost 2 submarines, 4 lookout ships, 732 airplanes; 13,234 dead counted, 8,070 estimated buried by Japs or sealed in caves, total 21,304; 212 prisoners. This, "most vicious, hard-fought campaign," ended Mar. 16.

SURIBACHI FLAG-RAISING

Source: U. S. Marine Corps

The most famous photograph of World War II shows a group of Marines raising the United States flag on Mt. Suribachi, on the bloody field of Iwo Jima, Feb. 23, 1945. This photograph was made by Joe Rosenthal, Associated Press photog-

her. It became the official symbol for the 7th
r loan, was placed on a commemorative postage
mp, July, 1945, and was the subject of a bronze
tue unveiled by the U. S. Marine Corps in
nt of the Navy building in Washington, D. C.,
y. 1, 1945. A monument and flagstaff were
sed on Suribachi Oct. 2, 1945.

'his flag was the second flag raised on Suri-
hi, and the photograph was the second taken.
on the morning of Feb. 24 Lieut. Harold Schrier,
cutive officer of Co. E, was ordered to bring
platoon, 2nd battalion, 28th Marines, (5th
ision) to the north side of Suribachi. Here
ut. Col. Chandler Johnston, c.o. of the 2nd
talion, gave him a flag, 95x56 in., which had
n the ship's flag of the U. S. S. Missoula, a
nsport that carried the troops to Saipan. The
utant had carried the flag to Iwo Jima in his
p case. The Marines tied this flag to a pipe.
was raised on top of Suribachi by Lieut. Schrier,
. Ernest Ivy Thomas, Sgt. Henry Hansen,
p. Charles W. Lindberg and Pfc. James R.
chaels. Sgt. Lowery took pictures of the platoon
nbing the mountain, then asked them to wait
he changed films; he then photographed the
sing. This photograph is not the one widely
blicized.

bout three hours thereafter it was decided to
se a larger flag at a spot better visible to the
rines north of the mount. Six men went up,
owed by Joe Rosenthal, AP photographer. They
e Sgt. Michael Strank, Conemaugh, Pa.
lled); Corp. Harlan H. Block, Weslaco, Tex.
lled); Privates Franklin R. Sousley, Ewing,
(killed); Rene A. Gagnon, Manchester, N. H.;
H. Hayes, Bapchule, Ariz., and Pharmacist's
te John H. Bradley, USN, Appleton, Wis.
ounded). These are the men in the famous pho-
raph. Rosenthal also died later. At first one
ire was identified as that of Henry Hansen,
o had taken part in the first flag-raising. But
dence established it to be Harlan H. Block.
rection was made officially in April, 1947. In
y, 1945 Bradley, Gagnon and Hayes raised
s flag above the U. S. Capitol in Washington.
was then placed in the museum of the Marine
ps, at Quantico, Va.

OKINAWA

peration Iceberg—In Oct., 1944, Fleet Adm.
ester W. Nimitz made plans for the eventual
ture of Okinawa, in the Ryukyu group—60 mi.
g, 2 to 18 mi. wide, pop., 1940, 435,000. The
berts—Tarawa, Makin, Apamama—had been
ed in 1943; the Marshalls—Kwajalein, Majuro,
wetok—by Jan. 31, 1944; Wadke, New Guinea,
May, 1944; the Marianas—Saipan, Tinian,
m, (Operation Forager)—by summer, 1944.
k shipping (200,000 tons) was destroyed by
es. Iwo Jima had been invaded. Task Force
on June 19-20 fought the first battle of the
lippine Sea, sinking 3 Jap carriers and damag-
7 other ships, though losing 100 planes, 80
ause they ran out of fuel.

lane raids by Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's
k Force of the 3rd Fleet began Oct. 10. Oki-
a and the Jap home island of Kyushu were
led Mar. 18-22, the U. S. losing use of the
ier Franklin with 1,000 of crew. Kerama, 15
west of Okinawa, was taken by the 77th Di-
on, 10th Army, Maj. Andrew D. Bruce, and
se Shima by the 420th Field Artillery, Mar.
9. Okinawa landings began at dawn on Easter
day, April 1, 1945, in 1,300 craft, with Task
ce 51, Vice Adm. E. K. Turner, giving artillery
port. Every action was covered by naval gun-
and by flares at night. Fighting in volcanic
e region was called the "blow torch and cork-
w method" by Lieut. Gen. Simon B. Buckner,
in C. of ground forces, meaning use of ar-
ed flame torches and explosives.

n a separate action the 77th Division captured
Shima, an island off Motobu peninsula, 5 mi.
, 2 mi. wide, April 16-21. U. S. lost only 172
ed, 46 missing, 902 wounded; Japs lost 4,706
d, 149 prisoners. On April 18 Ernie Pyle,
pps-Howard war correspondent, was instantly
ed by Jap machine-gun fire just outside the
n of Ie. He was buried there beside a monu-
nt reading: "At this spot the 77th Infantry
ision lost a buddy." In 1949 Pyle's body was
ed to the National cemetery in Hawaii.

fter 83 days of fighting the end was signalized
the formal suicide of the two Jap generals,
ijima and Cho. U. S. men engaged up to
e 30, 1945 reached 176,491 Army, 88,500 Marines,
18,000 Navy. Jap strength at start was 77,199.
U. S. losses were 49,151, of which 12,520 were
killed or missing, 36,631 wounded. Army reported
4,582 killed, 93 missing, 18,099 wounded. Marines
had 2,938 killed and missing, 13,708 wounded.
Navy reported 4,907 killed and missing, 4,824
wounded. Non-battle casualties Army, 15,613;
Navy, 10,598. The Japs lost 110,071 and 7,400 taken
prisoner.

U. S. lost 763 aircraft; Japs lost 7,830, of which
1,020 were destroyed on the ground. U. S. had 36
ships sunk, 369 damaged; Japs had 16 sunk, in-
cluding the 45,000-ton Yamato, 4 damaged. This
was the final battle of the war.

CROSSING THE RHINE

Lucky break for Allies occurred Mar. 7, 1945,
when the 9th Armored Div., 3rd Corps, First Army,
under Gen. Leonard reached Remagen on the
Rhine and discovered Ludendorff bridge intact.
Combat Command B, Brig. Gen. Wm. F. Hodges,
rushed bridge and prevented all but one minor
explosion of charges already laid. News was sent
to Gen. Omar N. Bradley, who telephoned Gen.
Eisenhower for instructions. Gen. Eisenhower or-
dered him to throw five divisions across Rhine.
German confusion aided advance; by Mar. 9 the
First Army had bridgehead 3 mi. inside east bank.
Gen. Collins, 7th corps, asked Col. Mason J.
Young what prize he asked for building Treadway
floating bridge in 12 hours; Young replied nothing
but a few cases of champagne for his engineers.
Floating bridge completed in 10 hrs., 11 min.:
Collins gladly paid up. (Eisenhower: Crusade in
Europe). Army ceased using Ludendorff bridge
fifth day; on Mar. 17 center span, weakened by
German attacks, fell, too late to help Germans.

HITLER-MUSSOLINI LAST HOURS

Adolf Hitler, arch instigator of World War II,
died early on April 30, 1945, in his underground
bunker at the Reichschancellory, Berlin, according
to British Intelligence. He was born at Branau-
on-the-Inn, Austria, April 20, 1889 and was 56.
He became chancellor 1933 and Fuehrer 1934. He
was wounded in an attempted assassination July
20, 1944, for which many leaders were executed.
On April 22 he declared the war lost. On April
29 he married his mistress, Eva Braun, in his
bunker. They bade farewell to their associates at
2:30 A. M. April 30, after which Hitler presumably
shot himself and Eva took poison. Their bodies,
soaked in gasoline, are reported to have been
burned outside the bunker during shelling by
Soviet artillery. Josef Goebbels and Martin Bor-
mann announced Hitler's death. Goebbels, his
wife and children, then took poison. Hitler's
testament, dated April 27, published by the British,
denounced Himmler and Goering for conspiracy,
promised revival of Naziism.

Benito Mussolini, for 20 years Duce of Italy, took
Italy into the war June 10, 1940, after France had
been defeated by Germany. (The "stab in the
back"). After repeated reverses he was voted out
of office July 25, 1943, and succeeded by Marshal
Pietro Badoglio, who imprisoned Mussolini in a
summer hotel on the Gran' Grosso, in the Pyre-
nees. Here Nazi paratroopers freed him in a dar-
ing coup. He formed the Republican Fascist
government in Milan Sept. 13, 1943. He executed
Count Ciano, Marshal de Bono and others. April
27, 1945, he left Como with his mistress, Clara
Petacci, and 16 supporters, in German army trucks
for the border and was stopped at Dongo, on
Lake Como, by partisans. He and his party were
shot the next day. Bodies of Mussolini and Clara
were dumped in the Piazza Loretto, Milan, then
strung up by the heels, later buried in potter's
field of Maggiore cemetery. His gold hoard was
confiscated by the partisans. He was born July
29, 1883 and was 61.

GERMAN SURRENDER

Gen. Eisenhower announced, May 4, 1945, the
surrender of "what is left of two German armies"
to the 102nd U. S. division, Maj. Gen. Frank
Keating; the surrender of all enemy troops in
northwest Germany, Holland, Frisian isles, Den-
mark and Heligoland to Field Marshal Sir Ber-
nard L. Montgomery, and of a panzer division to
Gen. Omar N. Bradley on the border of Czecho-
slovakia.

May 5 German Army Group C surrendered to
the 6th U. S. Army Group, Gen. Jacob L. Devers.

May 7, at 2:41 A. M. (May 6, 8:41 P. M. E. S. T.),
the act of unconditional surrender was signed in

Gen. Eisenhower's Reims' headquarters by Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl, chief of the Wehrmacht and chief of staff to Gen. Karl Doenitz, successor to Hitler as head of the state. It was witnessed by Lieut. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, chief of staff; Gen. Ivan Susloparoff, head of the Soviet Mission in France, and Gen. F. Sevez of the French Army. Operations were to cease at 2301 hours (11:01 P. M.) Central European time, May 8 (6:01 P. M. E. S. T.); no vessel to be scuttled or damaged. Act was ratified May 8 by Russians. An unconditional surrender with the same terms was signed in Berlin May 8, 1201 A. M.

ATOMIC BOMBS; V-J DAY

First atomic bomb ever used in war dropped Aug. 6 on Hiroshima (pop. 343,969); dead 78,150, injured 37,425, missing 13,983. Two days later U. S. S. R. declared war on Japan, invaded Manchuria. Second bomb dropped on Nagasaki (pop. 252,630) Aug. 9; original report gave dead 23,753, injured 40,464, missing 1,927; on Sept. 10, 1949 the Nagasaki committee on atomic bombing declared 73,884 were killed there. President Truman warned Japan would be obliterated by atomic bombs unless she accepted Potsdam terms. Japan surrendered unconditionally Aug. 14, asking Allies for assurance Hirohito might remain on throne; Allies specified that he submit to Supreme Allied Commander and that his future status be determined by free election.

U. S. troops landed on Japan's home isla Aug. 27 when Stars and Stripes were raised c Atsugi airfield, Tokyo. Japan signed formal a cles of surrender on U. S. battleship Missouri Tokyo Bay, Sept. 2, Far Eastern time, which designated V-J Day. Gen. MacArthur presic Chief representatives of Japan were M. Shigen sou, foreign minister and Gen. Yoshijiro Um chief of the imperial general staff; Allied rep sentatives signed in turn; the exercises were bro cast to the world. Japan was reduced to h islands and demilitarized.

MILITARY MIGHT AND COSTS

Armed strength of the opposing democratic totalitarian forces at their peak was: Allies, 038,900; Axis, 21,874,500. The total military civilian dead, according to a report compiled several international agencies and made public the Vatican, were 22,060,000 and the woun 34,400,000.

The total military cost was estimated by offi sources in Washington and by American Univ sity, Washington, at $1,116,991,463,084 and pr erty damage at $230,900,000,000. The military to the principal belligerents was estimated: Uni States, $330,030,463,084; United Kingdom, $1 000,000,000; Soviet Union, $192,000,000,000; G many, $272,900,000,000; Italy, $94,000,000,0 Japan, $56,000,000,000.

Marshall Plan—Economic Cooperation Administration

Ten months after Secretary of State George C. Marshall, in a speech at Harvard University (June 5, 1947), announced the intention of the United States to make substantial financial contributions toward European recovery, Congress (April 2, 1948) passed the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 which authorized $6,098,000,000 for economic and military aid for Europe and China.

The legislation was sponsored by President Truman who, in signing the measure (April 3), said: "This is the answer to the challenge facing the free world."

Congress had delayed action on foreign aid for two months, but moved swiftly following Communist seizure of power in Czechoslovakia.

President Truman immediately directed the Reconstruction Finance Corp. to make $1,000,000,000 available to institute the foreign aid program, and appointed (April 5) Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corp., a Republican, as Economic Cooperation Administrator with Cabinet rank.

Within nine hours after his confirmation by the Senate, Hoffman authorized $21,000,000 for relief for Italy, France, Greece, Austria and the Netherlands.

The Foreign Assistance Act authorized the following amounts:

European recovery for the first year of the four-year Marshall plan for 16 countries and Western Germany	$5,300,000,000
Non-military aid to China (12 months)	338,000,000
Military aid to China (12 months)	125,000,000
Military aid to Greece and Turkey (12 months)	275,000,000
United Nations International Children's Fund	60,000,000

For the second year, Congress on Sept. 29, 1949 voted a total of $5,809,990,000 for foreign economic assistance and $1,314,610,000 for military assistance to Greece, Turkey, the "general area" of China, South Korea and the Philippines.

In outlining the European Recovery Program in his Harvard speech, Secretary Marshall said: "Our policy," he said, "is not directed against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos. * * * It would be neither fitting nor efficacious for this Government to undertake to draw up unilaterally a program designed to place Europe on its feet economically. This is the business of the Europeans. The initiative, I think, must come from Europe. The role of this country should consist of friendly aid in the drafting of a European program and of later support of such a program so far as it may be practical for us to do so. The program should be a joint one, agreed to by a number, if not all, European nations."

As a condition of American cooperation, Secretary Marshall stipulated that the European nations would have to increase their industrial production and give other evidence of being ready to aid themselves instead of placing their reliance solely on American aid.

Secretary Marshall's proposal, popularly called the Marshall Plan but officially known as the European Recovery Program, produced spe results. British Foreign Secretary Bevin and Fre Foreign Minister Bidault, however, issued inv tions to all European nations, including Russia attend a conference in Paris to discuss a uni reconstruction program. The U.S.S.R. and eight satellites declined the invitations, but rep sentatives of 16 other nations were present w the conference opened (July 12, 1947).

The nations attending the conference were: G Britain, France, Austria, Belgium, Denma Greece, Eire (Ireland), Iceland, Italy, Luxemb Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Swed Switzerland and Turkey.

The meeting, called the Conference on Europ Economic Cooperation, appointed several co mittees to study and coordinate the needs of various regions of Europe, including West Germany.

The 16-nation conference adopted a report its final session (Sept. 22, 1948), which called fo total of $21,780,000,000 in credits and loans f 1948 through 1951.

The report also assumed that the Internatio (World) Bank for Reconstruction and Devel ment and private investors would extend ad tional credits totaling $3,130,000,000 during four-year period for the purchase of machin and other equipment to increase industrial p duction in the participating countries and We ern Germany and to offset an expected def of $660,000,000 in dependent countries, t reducing the total of credits from the Uni States and other American nations to $19,3 000,000.

The difficulties which beset the 16 nations the end of World War II, the report said, w due to six primary causes: Physical devastat and disruption in Western Europe; prolonged terruption of international trade; human str and exhaustion resulting from six years of war occupation; internal financial disequilibrium; shortage of food and raw materials from Sou east Asia, which were vital to European econo and the abnormal increase of population in cert areas resulting from a wartime movement peoples.

"The scale of destruction and disruption European economic life," the report contin "was far greater than that which Europe experienced in the First World War. Indust production in Belgium, France and the Neth lands was reduced to 30 to 40 percent of pre- and in Italy to only 20 percent; production of br grains fell to only two-thirds of pre-war; 300, freight cars had been destroyed but a total 2,800,000 freight cars were damaged. The dev tated countries had to start again almost fr the beginning."

The report pledged the 16 participating co tries to internal financial and economic stabili tion and "a wide range of actual and poten mutual help" among them.

But, the report said, "the task is so great t it cannot be brought to completion in less t four years. It will go forward in a series of sta the achievement of each of which will br Europe nearer the goal."

UNITED NATIONS

Structure of the United Nations

The foundations of the United Nations were laid the Dumbarton Oaks Conference in Washington ug. 21 to Oct. 7, 1944) by representatives of the ited States, United Kingdom, Union of Soviet cialist Republics and China. The proposals for ablishment of an organization of nations for e maintenance of world peace drafted at the con- rence led to the calling of the United Nations nference on International Organization at San ancisco where (April 25 to June 26, 1945) the arter of the United Nations was drawn. It s signed (June 26) by 50 nations. Poland, one the original 51 United Nations, signed later ct. 15, 1945). Four additional nations were mitted to membership in 1946, two in 1947, one 1948, and one in 1949, bringing the total mem- rship to 59.

The Charter pledges the signatories to maintain ternational peace and security, and to cooperate establishing political, economic and social con- ions favorable to the attainment of these ob- tives. It specifically precludes UN from inter- ning in the internal affairs of any nation. The Charter became effective (Oct. 24, 1945) hen the requisite number of 29 ratifications was ached by the U.S.S.R. depositing its intrument of tification. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes en signed the protocol formally proclaiming that e Charter had come into force.

The seat of the United Nations is the United ates with temporary headquarters in New York ty and Lake Success, N. Y.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

MEMBERSHIP

(C.M. indicates Charter Member)

Nation	Date of admission	Chief delegate*
ghanistan	11–19–46	Sardar Mohammad Naim
gentina	C.M.	José Arce
stralia	C.M.	N. J. O. Makin
lgium	C.M.	Paul van Zeeland
livia	C.M.	Adolfo Costa du Rels
azil	C.M.	C. de Freitas-Valle
rma	4–19–48	U. E. Maung
elorussian S.S.R.	C.M.	K. V. Kiselev
nada	C.M.	L. B. Pearson
ile	C.M.	Hernan Santa Cruz
ina	C.M.	Tingfu F. Tsiang
lombia	C.M.	Fernando Londono y Londono
sta Rica	C.M.	Emilio Valverde
iba	C.M.	Carlos Hevia
echoslovakia	C.M.	Vladimir Clementis
nmark	C.M.	Gustav Rasmussen
minican Republic	C.M.	Max Henriquez-Urena
uador	C.M.	Homero Viter-Lafronte
ypt	C.M.	Mohamed Kamel Abdul Rahim Bey
Salvador	C.M.	Hector David Castro
hiopia	C.M.	Abte-Wold Aklilou
ance	C.M.	Robert Schuman
eece	C.M.	Constantine Tsaldaris
atemala	C.M.	Carlos Garcia Bauer
aiti	C.M.	J. D. Charles
nduras	C.M.	Tiburcio Carias
eland	11–19–46	Thor Thors
dia	C.M.	B. N. Rau
an	C.M.	Nasrollah Entezam
aq	C.M.	Tawfiq al-Sawaidi
rael	5 11–49	Moshe Sharett
banon	C.M.	Charles Malik
beria	C.M.	C. D. B. King
xembourg	C.M.	Joseph Bech
exico	C.M.	Luis Padilla Nervo
therlands	C.M.	D. U. Stikker
w Zealand	C.M.	Sir Carl Berendsen
icaragua	C.M.	Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa
rway	C.M.	Halvard M. Lange
kistan	9–30–47	Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan
nama	C.M.	Mario de Diego
raguay	C.M.	Luis Oscar Boettner
ru	C.M.	Victor Andres Belaunde
ilippines	C.M.	Brig.-Gen. Carlos P. Romulo
land	C.M.	Stefan Wierblowski
udi Arabia	C.M.	Asad Al-Faqih
veden	11–19–46	Osten Unden
ria	C.M.	Fayez el-Khouri Bey
iland (Siam)	12–16–46	Prince Wan Waithayakon
rkey	C.M.	Selim Sarper
krainian S.S.R.	C.M.	Dimitri Z. Manuilsky
nion of South Africa	C.M.	G. P. Jooste
U.S.S.R.	C.M.	Andrei Y. Vyshinsky
United Kingdom	C.M.	Ernest Bevin
United States	C.M.	Dean Acheson
Uruguay	C.M.	Alberto Dominguez Compara
Venezuela	C.M.	Carlos E. Stolk
Yemen	9–30–47	Alcadi Mohammed Al-Amri
Yugoslavia	C.M.	Edvard Kardelj

*Fourth regular session.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

President—Brig.-Gen. Carlos P. Romulo (Philippines.

Vice-Presidents—C. de Freitas-Valle, Brazil; Tingfu F. Tsiang, China; Robert Schuman, France; Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan, Pakistan; Andrei Y. Vyshinsky, U.S.S.R.; Ernest Bevin, United Kingdom; and Dean Acheson, United States.

Committee chairmen—First (Political and Security) Committee—L. B. Pearson, Canada; Second (Economic and Financial) Committee—Hernan Santa Cruz, Chile; Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee—Carlos E. Stolk, Venezuela; Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee—Hermod Lannung, Denmark; Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee—Alexis Kyrou, Greece; Sixth (Legal) Committee—Manfred Lachs, Poland; **Ad Hoc** Political Committee—Nashollah Entezam, Iran.

The General Assembly is composed of all of the members. Each member nation may send five delegates and five alternates to each of the meetings, but is entitled to only one vote.

Any matter within the scope of the Charter may be brought before the General Assembly for debate and action except issues and disputes already on the agenda of the Security Council. A simple majority of the members present and voting is required on ordinary issues, but on major issues a two-thirds majority is needed.

A general, or steering, committee coordinates the proceedings of the Assembly and its members. This committee is composed of 14 members—the President of the Assembly, the seven vice presidents and the six committee chairmen.

The Assembly opened its first session in London (Jan. 10, 1946) and, after recessing (Feb. 14), resumed its debates at Flushing Meadow, New York City (Oct. 23). After adjournment (Dec. 16), a special session was held at Flushing Meadow (April 28 to May 15, 1947) to consider the Palestine problem. The second regular session was held at Flushing Meadow (Sept. 16 to Nov. 29, 1947) and a second special session on Palestine convened there (April 16 to May 14, 1948). The first part of the third session was held in Paris from September 21 to December 12, 1948, and the second part at Flushing Meadow from April 5 to May 18, 1949. The fourth regular session opened at Flushing Meadow on September 20, 1949.

SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council is composed of 11 members, of whom five—the United States, United Kingdom, France, U.S.S.R. and China—are permanent and the other six are elected for two-year terms (except in 1946 when at the first meeting three non-permanent members were elected for only one year). Each member has only one vote, but each of the five permanent members has the right to veto any action by the majority. Retiring non-permanent members are not eligible for immediate re-election.

Permanent Members

United States, United Kingdom, France, China, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Non-Permanent Members

Until 1950—Argentina, Canada, Ukraine.

Until 1951—Cuba, Egypt, Norway.

The Presidency of the Security Council is held in rotation for one month by each member in the English alphabetical order.

The Security Council is charged with the responsibility of maintaining peace and security. To enforce its mandates, it has the power to call on the armed forces and for other assistance of the member nations. It held its first session (Jan. 17 to Feb. 15, 1946) in London and then reconvened in New York City (March 25).

Developments at these and other meetings of UN organization are reported in Chronology, beginning on page 315. Also consult index.

Under the Council are the Military Staff Committee and the Commission on Atomic Energy which are to advise it on the control of armaments and atomic energy.

Military Staff Committee

China—Army, Major General Tai Chien; Air, Lt. Gen. Mow Pong-tsu; Navy, Commo. Kao Ju-fon.

France—Army, Lt. Gen. P. Billotte; Navy, Lt. J. C. Devin; Air, Maj. Jean Fournier.

U.S.S.R.—Army, Lt. Gen. A. Ph. Vasiliev; Air, Lt. Gen. A. R. Sharapov; Navy, Vice Adm. V. L. Bogdenko.

United Kingdom—Navy, Rear Adm. Lord Ashbourne; Army, Lt. Gen. Sir Richard L. McCreery; Air, Air Vice Marshal G. E. Gibbs.

United States—Army, Lt. Gen. W. D. Crittenberger; Navy, Vice Adm. Bernhard H. Bieri; Air, Lt. Gen. H. R. Harmon.

Atomic Energy Commission

Argentina, Dr. José Arce; **Belgium**, Fernand Van Langenhove; **Canada**, Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton; **China**, T. F. Tsiang; **Colombia**, Dr. Alfonso Lopez; **France**, Alexandre Parodi; **Syria**, Faris Bey el-Khouri; **United Kingdom**, Sir Alexander Cadogan; **United States**, Warren R. Austin; **U.S.S.R.** Andrei A. Gromyko.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

President—James Thorne, New Zealand.

Vice Presidents—Vladimir V. Skorobogaty, Byelorussian S.S.R., Carlos Eduardo Stolk, Venezuela.

The Council is charged with carrying out, under the General Assembly, the functions of the United Nations in seeking to promote economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related conditions, and has under it the following commissions and committees:

Commission on Human Rights
Commission on Status of Women
Economic and Employment Commission
Social Commission
Transport and Communications Commission
Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Statistical Commission
Committee on Negotiations with Specialized Agencies
Committee on Arrangements for Consultation with Non-Governmental Agencies
Population Commission (originally to be called "Demographic Commission")
Fiscal Commission

The following 18 nations are members of the Council:

Until 1952—Belgium, Chile, China, France, India, Peru.

Until 1951—Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Poland, U. S. S. R., United Kingdom.

Until 1950—Lebanon, New Zealand, Turkey, United States, Venezuela, White Russia.

Under the Economic and Social Council are the following agencies:

UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization whose mission it is to promote international intellectual cooperation through the free exchange of information and ideas on education, art and science.

Food and Agriculture Organization which is entrusted with the task of raising nutrition levels throughout the world.

International Labor Organization, a former League of Nations agency, which is charged with improving working conditions in all countries.

Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization whose function it is to unify international aviation procedures.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, whose resources will be used to help in the rebuilding of war-ravaged member nations and in the development of backward or impoverished nations.

World Health Organization which will coordinate the war against disease and also seek to raise the health standards of member nations.

International Refugee Organization which is designed to help relocate refugees and displaced persons.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Under the Charter, a Trusteeship Council was set up by the General Assembly (Dec. 14, 1946) to safeguard the interests and welfare of non-self-governing peoples in territories held either under League of Nations mandates or detached from enemy countries after World War II or whose populations voluntarily wish to place themselves under the Council.

President—Roger Garreau, France.

Vice-President—Luis Padilla Nervo, Mexico.

Members

*Australia	**China
*Belgium	*France
***Iraq	**U.S.S.R.
***Mexico	*United Kingdom
*New Zealand	*United States
***Philippines	

*Administering trust territories; **Permanent members of the Security Council not administering trust territories; ***Elected by the Assembly to serve until Dec. 31, 1949.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The International Court of Justice, successor to the League of Nations' Permanent Court of International Justice, will seek to settle disputes involving international treaties, questions of international law and violations of international obligations. Non-member nations may become a party to the statute with the consent of the General Assembly and Security Council.

The court is composed of 15 members elected jointly by the Security Council and General Assembly. At the first election (Feb. 6, 1946), five judges were chosen for a three-year-term, five for a six-year-term and five for a nine-year-term to permit the staggering of terms. The normal term is nine years.

The members of the Court are:

Nine-year-term—Jules Basdevant, France, President; Jose Gustavo Guerrero, El Salvador, Vice President; Dr. Alejandro Alvarez, Chile; Dr. John Philadelpho de Barroz Azevedo, Brazil; Sir Arnold Duncan McNair, United Kingdom.

Six-year-term—Isidro Fabela Alfaro, Mexico; Green Haywood Hackworth, United States; Judge Helge Klaestad, Norway; Prof. Sergey B. Krylov, U.S.S.R.; Charles de Visscher, Belgium.

Three-year-term—Dr. Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha, Egypt; Dr. Hsu Mo, China; John Erskine Read, Canada; Dr. Bogdan Winiarski, Poland; Dr. Milovan Zoricic, Yugoslavia.

The Court held its first session (April 18, 1946) in The Hague which is its permanent seat.

SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat is composed of the Secretary-General and a large international staff of permanent officials. The Secretary-General acts in that capacity for the United Nations at large, including the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council. It is within his right to bring any matter to the attention of any of these bodies. He is elected for a term of five years and may be reelected for a second term.

During its session in London the General Assembly (Feb. 1, 1946) elected Trygve Lie of Norway as its first Secretary-General. The following are the assistant secretary-generals in charge of various departments:

Department of Security Council Affairs—Constantin E. Zinchenko, U.S.S.R.

Department of Economic Affairs—David Owen, United Kingdom.

Department of Social Affairs—Henri Laugier, France.

Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories—Dr. Victor Hoo, China.

Department of Public Information—Benjamin Cohen, Chile.

Legal Department—Benjamin Cohen, Chile.

Department of Administrative and Financial Services—Byron Price, United States.

Department of Conference and General Services—Adrian Pelt, Netherlands.

The Secretariat's staff (Aug. 31, 1948) numbered 3,983, including 3,044 employed at Lake Success and in New York City, and 823 at the European office in Geneva, Switzerland.

UNITED NATIONS BUDGET

Secretary-General Trygve Lie proposed to the Assembly (Oct. 7, 1949) a 1950 budget totaling $37,225,012. Miscellaneous income in 1949 was estimated at $788,550, leaving an estimated net expenditure for the year of $32,681,037.

PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS

Ground for the $65,000,000 U.N. Permanent Headquarters on the east side of Manhattan in New York City was broken Sept. 14, 1948. President Truman and other dignitaries dedicated the 39-story Secretariat Building Oct. 24, 1949, and it was expected it would be ready for occupancy about the summer of 1950 and the Permanent Headquarters Building a year later.

UNITED NATIONS FLAG

A United Nations flag was adopted (Oct. 7, 1947) by the General Assembly at Flushing Meadow. The flag is light blue and emblazoned in white in its center is the United Nations symbol, a polar map of the world embraced in twin olive branches. It was flown for the first time at both Flushing Meadow and Lake Success (Oct. 21, 1947).

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

e, the peoples of the United Nations
etermined to save succeeding generations from
scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime
brought untold sorrow to mankind, and
reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights,
he dignity and worth of the human person,
he equal right of men and women and of
ons large and small, and
establish conditions under which justice and
ect for the obligations arising from treaties
other sources of international law can be
ntained, and
promote social progress and better standards
ife in larger freedom, and for these ends
practice tolerance and live together in peace
one another as good neighbors, and
unite our strength to maintain international
e and security, and
insure, by the acceptance of principles and
nstitution of methods, that armed force shall
be used, save in the common interest, and
employ international machinery for the
otion of the economic and social advancement
ll people, have resolved to combine our efforts
ccomplish these aims.
ccordingly, our respective governments, through
esentatives assembled in the city of San Fran-
, who have exhibited their full powers found
e in good and due form, have agreed to the
ent Charter of the United Nations and do
by establish an international organization to
nown as the United Nations.

CHAPTER I
PURPOSES

ticle 1—The purposes of the United Nations

To maintain international peace and security,
to that end: to take effective collective meas-
for the prevention and removal of threats to
peace and for the suppression of acts of ag-
sion or other breaches of the peace, and to
g about by peaceful means, and in conformity
the principles of justice and international
adjustment or settlement of international
utes or situations which might lead to a breach
ne peace;
To develop friendly relations among nations
d on respect for the principle of equal rights
self-determination of peoples, and to take
r appropriate measures to strengthen universal
e;
To achieve international cooperation in solv-
international problems of an economic, social,
ural or humanitarian character, and in promot-
and encouraging respect for human rights and
he fundamental freedoms for all without dis-
ion as to race, sex, language or religion; and
To be a center for harmonizing the actions
ations in the attainment of these common

PRINCIPLES

ticle 2—The organization and its members, in
uit of the purposes stated in Article 1, shall
in accordance with the following principles:
The organization is based on the principle of
sovereign equality of all its members.
All members, in order to ensure to all of them
ights and benefits resulting from membership,
fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed
nem in accordance with the present charter.
All members shall settle their international
utes by peaceful means in such a manner that
national peace, and security, and justice, are
endangered.
All members shall refrain in their interna-
al relations from the threat or use of force
nst the territorial integrity or political inde-
ence of any member or state, or in any other
ner inconsistent with the purposes of the
ed Nations.
All members shall give the United Nations
y assistance in any action it takes in accord-
with the provisions of the present charter,
shall refrain from giving assistance to any
against which the United Nations is taking
ventive or enforcement action.
The organization shall ensure that states not
bers act in accordance with these principles
r as may be necessary for the maintenance
nternational peace and security.
Nothing contained in the present charter
authorize the United Nations to intervene
natters which are essentially within the do-
ic jurisdiction of any state or shall require
nembers to submit such matters to settlement
r the present charter; but this principle shall
prejudice the application of enforcement
sures under Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II
MEMBERSHIP

ticle 3—The original members of the United
ons shall be the states which, having par-
ated in the United Nations Conference on
rnational Organization at San Francisco, or
previously signed the declaration of the United Nations of Jan. 1, 1942, sign the present charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4—1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present charter and which, in the judgment of the organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5—A member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 6—A member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the principles contained in the present charter may be expelled from the organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

CHAPTER III
ORGANS

Article 7—1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: A General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, an International Court of Justice, a Trusteeship Council and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present charter.

Article 8—The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in the principal and subsidiary organs.

CHAPTER IV
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
COMPOSITION

Article 9—The General Assembly shall consist of all the members of the United Nations.

Each member shall not have more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 10—The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the members of the United Nations or to the Security Council, or both, on any such questions or matters.

Article 11—1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulations of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the members or to the Security Council or both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a State, which is not a member of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of Article 35, Paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the State or States concerned or to the Security Council, or both. A question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set out in this article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12—1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The Secretary General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

Article 13—1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

(a) Promoting international cooperation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;

(b) Promoting international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields and assisting in the realization of human rights and basic freedoms for all without distinctions as to race, sex, language or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in Paragraph (b) above are set forth in Chapter IX and X.

Article 14—Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15—1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has adopted or applied to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other bodies of the organization.

Article 16—"The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic."

Article 17—1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the organization.

2. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

3. The expenses of the organization shall be borne by the members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

VOTING

Article 18—1. Each member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the General Assembly.

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of the members of the United Nations which are to designate the members on the Trusteeship Council in accordance with the provisions of Article 86 (C), the admission of new members to the United Nations, the expulsion of members, the suspension of the right and privileges of members, questions relating to the operations of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

3. Decisions on other questions—including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority—shall be made by a majority of those present and voting.

Article 19—A member which is in arrears in the payments of its financial contributions to the organization shall have no vote if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the member.

PROCEDURE

Article 20—The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the members of the United Nations.

Article 21—The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its president for each session.

Article 22—The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

CHAPTER V

THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMPOSITION

Article 23—1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven members of the United Nations. The United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of China, and France, shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two ye In the first election of the non-permanent m bers, however, three shall be chosen for a t of one year. A retiring member shall not eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council s have one representative.

PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY

Article 24—1. In order to insure prompt effective action by the United Nations, its m bers confer on the Security Council primary sponsibility for the maintenance of internati peace and security, and agree that in carrying its duties under this responsibility the Secu Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Co cil shall act in accordance with the purposes principles of the United Nations. The spe powers granted to the Security Council for the charge of these duties are laid down in Chap VI, VII, VIII and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit ann and, when necessary, special reports to the G eral Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25—The members of the United Nat agree to accept and carry out the decisions of Security Council in accordance with the provis of the present charter.

Article 26—In order to promote the establishm and maintenance of international peace and se ity with the least diversion for armaments of world's human and economic resources, the Sea ity Council shall be responsible for formulat with the assistance of the Military Staff Com tee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submi to the members of the United Nations for establishment of a system for the regulation armaments.

VOTING

Article 27—1. Each member of the Secu Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on pr dural matters shall be made by an affirmative of seven members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all o matters shall be made by an affirmative vote seven members including the concurring votes the permanent members; provided that, in di sions under Chapter VI and under Paragrap of Article 52 a party to a dispute shall abs from voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 28—1. The Security Council shall be organized as to be able to function continuou Each member of the Security Council shall for purpose be represented at all times at the sea the organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold peri meetings at which each of its members may, i so desires, be represented by a member of Government or by some other specially designa representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings such places other than the seat of the organiza as in its judgment may best facilitate its work.

Article 29—The Security Council may estab such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary the performance of its functions.

Article 30—The Security Council shall adopt own rules of procedure, including the method selecting its president.

Article 31—Any member of the United Nati which is not a member of the Security Cou may participate without a vote in the discussion any question brought before the Security Cou whenever the latter considers that the interest that member are specially affected.

Article 32—Any member of the United Nati which is not a member of the Security Cou or any State not a member of the United Natio if it is a party to a dispute under considerat by the Security Council, shall be invited to p ticipate in the discussion relating to the disp The Security Council shall lay down such con tions as it may deem just for the participation a State which is not a member of the Uni Nations.

CHAPTER VI

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33—1. The parties to any dispute, continuance of which is likely to endanger maintenance of international peace and securi shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiati inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, ju cial settlement, resort to regional agencies or rangements, or other peaceful means of th own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it dee necessary, call upon the parties to settle th dispute by such means.

Article 34—The Security Council may investig any dispute, or any situation which might lead international friction or give rise to a dispu in order to determine whether its continuance likely to endanger the maintenance of internatio peace and security.

Article 35—1. Any member of the United Nati may bring any dispute or any situation of

cure referred to in Article 34 to the attention the Security Council, or of the General Assably.

. A state which is not a member of the United tions may bring to the attention of the Security uncil or of the General Assembly any dispute which it is a party, if it accepts in advance, for e purposes of the dispute, the obligations of cific settlement provided in the present charter.

. The proceedings of the General Assembly in spect of matters brought to its attention under s article will be subject to the provisions of ticles 11 and 12.

Article 36—1. The Security Council may, at any ge of a dispute of the nature referred to in ticle 33 or of a situation of like nature, recomnd appropriate procedures or methods of adtment.

2. The Security Council should take into conration any procedures for the settlement of the pute which have already been adopted by the rties.

3. In making recommendations under this article e Security Council should take into consideration at legal disputes should as a general rule be ferred by the parties to the International Court Justice in accordance with the provisions of e statute of the court.

Article 37—1. Should the parties to a dispute of e nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle by the means indicated in that article, they shall er it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the conuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger e maintenance of international peace and securit shall decide whether to take action under ticle 36 or to recommend such terms of settlent as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38—Without prejudice to the provisions Articles 33-37 of this chapter, the Security uncil may, if all the parties to any dispute so quest, make recommendations to the parties with view to a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

CHAPTER VII

TION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION.

Article 39—The Security Council shall determine e existence of any threat to the peace, breach the peace, or act of aggression and shall make commendations, or decide what measures shall be ken in accordance with the provisions of Articles and 42, to maintain or restore international ace and security.

Article 40—In order to prevent an aggravation the situation, the Security Council may, before aking the recommendations or deciding upon the easures provided for in Article 41, call upon the rties concerned to comply with such provisional easures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such ovisional measures shall be without prejudice the rights, claims, or position of the parties ncerned. The Security Council shall duly take count of failure to comply with such provisional easures.

Article 41—The Security Council may decide hat measures not involving the use of armed rce are to be employed to give effect to its deions, and it may call upon members of the nited Nations to apply such measures. These ay include complete or partial interruptions of nomic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, teleaphic, radio, and other means of communicaon, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42—Should the Security Council conder that measures provided for in Article 41 ould be inadequate, or have proved to be inequate, it may take such action by air, sea or nd forces as may be necessary to maintain or store international peace and security. Such tion may include demonstrations, blockade, and her operations by air, sea or land forces of embers of the United Nations.

Article 43—1. All members of the United Naons, in order to contribute to the maintenance international peace and security, undertake to ake available to the Security Council, on its call nd in accordance with a special agreement or reements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, cluding rights of passage, necessary for the rpose of maintaining international peace and curity.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern e numbers and types of forces, their degree of adiness and general location, and the nature of e facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotied as soon as possible on the initiative of the curity Council. They shall be concluded between e Security Council and member states or between e Security Council and groups of member states nd shall be subject to ratification by the signatory ates in accordance with their constitutional ocesses.

Article 44—When the Security Council has deded to use force it shall, before calling upon a ember not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfillment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that member, if the member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that member's armed forces.

Article 45—In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, members shall hold immediately available national air force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46—Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47—1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committees shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the committee shall be invited by the committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible, under the Security Council, for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional subcommittees.

Article 48—1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the members of the United Nations, or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49—The members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50—If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51—Nothing in the present charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense, if an armed attack occurs against a member of the organization, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by members in the exercise of this right of self-defense shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present charter to take at any time such action as it may deem necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER VIII

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52—1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the organization.

2. The members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve peaceful settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council should encourage the development of peaceful settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53—1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such arrangements or agencies

for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangement or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as described below, provided for pursuant to Article 107, or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the organization may, on request of the governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term "enemy state" as used in Paragraph 1 of this article applies to any state which during the second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present charter.

Article 54—The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken, or in contemplation, under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

CHAPTER IX
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COOPERATION

Article 55—With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of people, the United Nations shall promote:

(a) Higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

(b) Solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems and international cultural and educational cooperation and

(c) Universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56—All members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57—1. The various specialized agencies established by inter-governmental agreement, and having wide international responsibilities as defined in their basic instruments in economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Specialized agencies thus brought into relationship with the organization are hereinafter referred to as "the specialized agencies."

Article 58—The organization shall make recommendations for the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59—The organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the States concerned for the creation of any new specialized agency required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60—Responsibility for the discharge of the organizations functions set forth in this chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

CHAPTER X
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
COMPOSITION

Article 61—1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of eighteen members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of Paragraph 3, six members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year, and of six other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 62—1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63—1. The Economic and Social Cou may enter into an agreement, approved by General Assembly, with any of the agencies ferred to in Article 57, defining the terms which the agency concerned shall be brought relationship with the United Nations.

2. It may coordinate the activities of the cialized agencies through consultation with recommendations to such agencies and thro recommendations to the General Assembly an the members of the United Nations.

Article 64—1. The Economic and Social Cou is authorized to take appropriate steps to ob regular reports from the specialized agencies may make arrangements with the members of United Nations and with the specialized ager to obtain reports on the steps taken to give e to its own recommendations and falling within competence which are made by the General sembly.

2. It may communicate its observance on t reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65—The Economic and Social Cou may furnish information to the Security Cou and shall assist the Security Council upon request.

Article 66—1. The Economic and Social Cou shall perform such functions as fall within competence in connection with the carrying of the recommendations of the General Assem

2. It may, with the approval of the Gen Assembly, perform services at the request of members of the United Nations and at the quest of the specialized agencies.

3. It may perform such other functions as specified elsewhere in the present Charter such functions as may be assigned to it by General Assembly.

VOTING

Article 67—1. Each member of the Economic Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Cou shall be taken by a majority of the mem present and voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 68—The Economic and Social Cou shall set up commissions in economic and so fields and for the promotion of human rig and such other commissions as may be requ for the performance of its functions.

Article 69—The Economic and Social Cou shall invite any member of the United Nations participate, without vote, in its deliberations any matter of particular concern to that mem

Article 70—The Economic and Social Cou may make arrangements for representatives of specialized agencies to participate, without vote its deliberations and in those of the commissi established by it, and for its representatives participate in the deliberations of the specializ agencies.

Article 71—The Economic and Social Cou may make suitable arrangements for consulta with non-governmental organizations which concerned with matters within its competen Such arrangements may be made with inter national organizations, and, where appropriate, w national organizations after consultation with member of the United Nations concerned.

Article 72—1. The Economic and Social Cou shall adopt its own rules of procedure, includ the method of selecting its president.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall m as required in accordance with its rules, wh shall include provision for the convening of me ings on request of a majority of its members.

CHAPTER XI
DECLARATION REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73—Members of the United Nations wh have or assume responsibilities for the admin tration of territories whose peoples have not attained a full measure of self-government rec nize the principle that the interests of the inha tants of these territories are paramount, and acc as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to utmost, within the system of international pe and security established by the present charter, well-being of the inhabitants of these territor and, to this end:

(a) To insure, with due respect for the cult of the peoples concerned, their political, econo social, and educational advancement, their j treatment, and their protection against abuses;

(b) To develop self-government, to take account of the political aspirations of the peop and to assist them in the progressive developm of their free political institutions, according to particular circumstances of each territory and peoples and their varying stages of advanceme

(c) To further international peace and securi

(d) To promote constructive measures of devel ment, to encourage research, and to cooper with one another and with appropriate inter tional bodies with a view to the practical achie ment of the social, economic, and scientific p poses set forth in this paragraph; and

) To transmit regularly to the secretary gen- for information purposes, subject to such tation as security and constitutional considera- s may require, statistical and other information technical nature relating to economic, social, educational conditions in the territories for h they are respectively responsible other than e territories to which Chapters XII and XIII y.

rticle 74—Members of the United Nations agree their policy in respect to the territories, to h this chapter applies, no less than in respect heir metropolitan areas, must be based on the ral principle of good-neighborliness, due ac- t being taken of the interests and well-being he rest of the world, in social, economic and mercial matters.

CHAPTER XII
NTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

rticle 75—The United Nations shall establish er its authority an international trusteeship em for the administration and supervision of territories as may be placed thereunder by equent individual agreements. These terri- es are hereafter referred to as trust territories.

rticle 76—The basic objectives of the trustee- system in accordance with the purposes of the ed Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present rter, shall be:

) To further international peace and security;

) To promote the political, economic, social educational advancement of the inhabitants he trust territories, and their progressive de- pment toward self-government or independence nay be appropriate to the particular circum- ces of each territory and its peoples and the ly expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, as may be provided by the terms of each teeship agreement;

) To encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinc- as to race, sex, language or religion, and to ourage recognition of the interdependence of peoples of the world; and

) To insure equal treatment in social, econo- and commercial matters for all members of United Nations and their nationals, and also l treatment for the latter in the administra- of justice, without prejudice to the attainment he foregoing objectives, and subject to the pro- ns of Article 80.

rticle 77—1. The trusteeship system shall apply uch territories in the following categories as be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship ements:

) Territories now held under mandate;

) Territories which may be detached from ene- states as a result of the second World War;

) Territories voluntarily placed under the em by states responsible for their administra-

It will be a matter for subsequent agreement o which territories in the foregoing categories be brought under the trusteeship system and o what terms.

rticle 78—The trusteeship system shall not ap- to territories which have become members of United Nations, relationship among which ld be based on respect for the principle of reign equality.

rticle 79—The terms of trusteeship for each ter- ry to be placed under the trusteeship system, uding any alteration or amendment, shall be ed upon by the states directly concerned in- ing the mandatory power in the case of terri- es held under mandate by a member of the ted Nations, and shall be approved as provided in Articles 83 and 85.

rticle 80—1. Except as may be agreed upon in vidual trusteeship agreements made in accor- ce with the provisions of this chapter, placing h territory under the trusteeship system, and l such agreements have been concluded, noth- in this chapter shall be construed in or of f to alter in any manner the rights whatso- of any states or any peoples or the terms existing international instruments to which bers of the United Nations may respectively parties.

Paragraph 1 of this article shall not be inter- ed as giving grounds for delay or postponement he negotiation and conclusion of such agree- ts for placing mandated and other territories er the trusteeship system as provided for in cle 77.

rticle 81—The trusteeship agreement shall in h case include the terms under which the t territory will be administered and designate authority which shall exercise the administra- of the trust territory. Such authority, here- r called the administering authority, may be or more states of the United Nations itself.

rticle 82—There may be designated, in any teeship agreement, a strategic area or areas ch may include part or all of the trust terri- to which the agreement applies, without preju- dice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83—1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84—It shall be the duty of the administering authority to insure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations toward the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defense and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85—1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

CHAPTER XIII
THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL COMPOSITION

Article 86—1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following members of the United Nations:

(a) Those members administering trust territories;

(b) Such of those members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and

(c) As many other members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to insure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 87—The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

(a) Consider reports submitted by the administering authority;

(b) Accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;

(c) Provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon within the administering authority; and

(d) Take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88—The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

VOTING

Article 89—1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be taken by a majority of the members present and voting.

PROCEDURE

Article 90—1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provisions for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91—The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

CHAPTER XIV
THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92—The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed statute, which is based upon the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice

and forms an integral part of the present chapter.

Article 93—1. All members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A State which is not a member of the United Nations may become a party to the statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94—1. Each member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95—Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 96—1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

CHAPTER XV
THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97—There shall be a secretariat comprising a secretary general and such staff as the organization may require. The secretary general shall be appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the organization.

Article 98—The secretary general shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The secretary general shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the organization.

Article 99—The secretary general may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100—1. In the performance of their duties the secretary general and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any other authority external to the organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the organization.

2. Each member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the secretary general and the staff, and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101—1. The staff shall be appointed by the secretary general under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

CHAPTER XVI
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102—1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any member of the United Nations after the present charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of this article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103—In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the members of the United Nations under the present charter and any other international obligations to which they are subject, their obligations under the present charter shall prevail.

Article 104—The organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.

Article 105—1. The organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members s privileges and immunities as are necessary for fulfillment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the members of the Uni Nations and officials of the organization sh similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities are necessary for the independent exercise their functions in connection with the organi tion.

3. The General Assembly may make reco mendations with a view to determining the det of the application of Paragraphs 1 and 2 of t article or may propose conventions to the me bers of the United Nations for this purpose.

CHAPTER XVII
TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMEN

Article 106—Pending the coming into force such special agreements referred to in Article as in the opinion of the Security Council ena it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities un Article 42, the parties to the four-nation decla tion signed at Moscow, Oct. 30, 1943, and Fran shall, in accordance with the provisions of Pa graph 5 of that declaration, consult with another and, as occasion requires, with ot members of the organization with a view to s joint action on behalf of the organization as n be necessary for the purpose of maintaining in national peace and security.

Article 107—Nothing in the present charter sh invalidate or preclude action in relation to state which during the second World War been an enemy of any signatory to the pres charter, taken or authorized as a result of that by the governments having responsibility for s action.

CHAPTER XVIII
AMENDMENTS

Article 108—Amendments to the present char shall come into force for all members of the ganization when they have been adopted by vote of two-thirds of the members of the Gene Assembly and ratified in accordance with th respective constitutional processes by two-thi of the members of the United Nations, includi all the permanent members of the Security Coun

Article 109—1. A general conference of members of the United Nations for the purp of reviewing the present charter may be h at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thi vote of the General Assembly and by a vote of seven members of the Security Council. Each me ber of the United Nations shall have one vote in conference.

2. Any alternation of the present charter reco mended by a two-thirds vote of the confere shall take effect when ratified in accordance w their respective constitutional processes by t thirds of the members of the United Nations cluding all the permanent members of the curity Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held befi the tenth annual session of the General Assem following the coming into force of the pres charter the proposal to call such a confere shall be placed on the agenda of that sess of the General Assembly, and the conference sh be held if so decided by a majority vote of members of the General Assembly and by a v of any seven members of the Security Council.

CHAPTER XIX
RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110—1. The present charter shall ratified by the signatory states in accordance w their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with Government of the United States of Ameri which shall notify all the signatory states of ea deposit as well as the secretary general of organization when he has been elected.

3. The present charter shall come into fo upon the deposit of ratifications by the Repub of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist R publics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain a Northern Ireland, and the United States of Am ica, and by a majority of the other signato states.

4. The states signatory to the present char which ratify it after it has come into force v become original members of the United Natio on the date of the deposit of their respecti ratifications.

Article 111—The present charter, of which t Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spani texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposit in the archives of the Government of the Unit States of America. Duly certified copies ther shall be transmitted by that Government to t Governments of the other signatory states.

In faith whereof the representatives of t United Nations have signed the present chart

Done in the city of San Francisco the twen sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred a forty-five.

RADIO

Growth of Radio and Television in U. S.

Source: Radio & Television Retailing

	Total Radio Sets Made		Total Tubes Made		Auto Sets Made		Gd. Tot. Sales of Radio Ap. for Bdcst. Recept.	Auto Sets in Use
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Value	Number
...	3,827,800	300,000,000	52,000,000	119,600,000	34,000	3,000,000	496,432,000	.....
...	6,026,800	330,192,480	71,000,000	50,000,000	1,125,000	54,562,500	370,000,000	2,000,000
...	8,248,000	450,000,000	98,000,000	69,000,000	1,412,000	69,188,000	500,000,000	3,500 000
...	8,064,780	450,000,000	91,000,000	85,000,000	1,750,000	87,500,000	537,000,000	5,000,000
...	6,000,000	210,000,000	75,000,000	93,000,000	800,000	32,000,000	350,000,000	6,000,000
...	10,500,000	354,000,000	91,000,000	114,000,000	1,200,000	48,000,000	375,000,000	6,500,000
...	11,800,000	450,000,001	115,000,000	115,000,000	1,700,000	60,000,000	584,000,000	7,500,000
...	13,000,000	460,000,000	130,000,000	143,000,000	2,000,000	70,000,000	610,000,000	8,750,000
...	4,400,000	154,000,000	87,700,000	94,000,000	350,000	12,250,000	360,000,000	9,000,000
...	100,000	3,500,000	17,000,000	19,000,000			75,000,000	8,000,000
...	.....	.....	22,000,000	25,000,000			85,000,000	7,000,000
...	500,000	20,000,000	30,000,000	35,000,000			105,000,000	6,000,000
...	14,000,000	700,000,00	190,000,000	220,000,000			900,000,000	7,000,000
...	17,000,000	800,000,000	230,000,000	270,000,000	210,000	90,000,000	1,000,000,000	9,000,000
...	14,000,000	650,000,000	200,000,000	260,000,000	1,050,000	360,000,000	900,000,000	11,000,000
...	8,500,000	340,000,000	230,000,000	300,000,000	2,700,000	810,000,000	1,500,000,000	14,000,000

Television sets Made

gures for sets include value of tubes in receivers. In recent years, (except 1942 to 1946) replace- tubes have run 25% to 40% of total tube sales. All figures are at retail value.

te: WPB ordered (April, 1942) all civilian radio-set production stopped and factories converted ar production. Reconversion to civilian-radio production began August, 1945.

HOMES WITH RADIOS, TOTAL SETS IN USE

	Homes with Radio Sets Number	Total Radio Sets in Use in U. S.		Homes with Radio Sets Number	Total Radio Sets in Use in U. S.
.....	12,048,762	13,000,000	1942.....	30,800,000	59,340,000
.....	22,869,000	30,500,000	1943.....	32,000,000	58,000,000
.....	24,600,000	33,000,000	1944.....	33,000,000	57,000,000
.....	26,666,500	37,600,000	1945.....	34,000,000	56,000,000
.....	28,000,000	40,800,000	1946.....	35,000,000	60,000,000
.....	28,700,000	45,300,000	1947.....	37,000,000	66,000,000
.....	29,200,000	51,000,000	1948.....	40,000,000	75,000,000
.....	29,700,000	56,000,000	1949.....	42,000,000	81,000,000

evision sets in use at close of 1949, 3,250,000.

Frequency Modulation—FM

Source: Tele-Tech (Caldwell-Clements, Inc., New York)

requency modulation" (FM), an improved m of broadcasting now being introduced, has s outstanding advantages (1) the elimination ractically all static and interference, both al and from man-made sources; (2) absence ckground noise, attaining complete silence of et itself, and (3) high fidelity of tone, since requency bands assigned to this service are than allotted the AM band, permitting a range of audio frequency response. High- and overtones in musical selections and voice be reproduced making for great fidelity and alness.

e reduction of interference is partly a property e radio frequencies used (allocation, 88 to 108 cycles or millions of cycles per second) and y due to circuit arrangements (notably that r. E. H. Armstrong) which eliminate all re- ing traces of interference.

In FM the sound waves are reproduced by momentary changes or modulation of the frequency of the radio carrier wave. This is in contrast to the ordinary standard broadcasting (amplitude modulation or AM) in which the amplitude or volume of the radio carrier wave is continuously being modulated. If broadcasting is to be compared to a light blinker message system in which dots and dashes of light are to be sent, AM can be compared to switching the light on and off to produce the signals, while FM would have as its analogy the changing of the color (or frequency) of the light, the brightness of which remains uniform.

About 750 FM stations operate in the United States, and applications have been filed with the FCC for nearly 450 others, a total of about 1,200. The system has many applications in the non-broadcasting services of radio communication where the above features are also of value.

Radio and Television Sets in U. S. and World

Source: Tele-Tech (Caldwell-Clements, Inc., New York)

	October 1, 1949
d States homes with radios.....	42,000,000
dary radio sets in above homes..	21,000,000
s in business places, institus., etc.	4,000,000
mobile radios.....	14,000,000
ision sets.....	3,250,000
**Total sets in United States.....	**84,250,000**

Total radio sets in rest of world: North America, 6,500,000; South America, 6,500,000; Europe, 51,000,000; Asia, 8,000,000; Australia, 2, ,00,000; Africa, 2,000,000..... 76,000,000

Total sets in world..... 160,250,000

Annual Bill of U. S. for Radio and Television

Source: Tele-Tech (Caldwell-Clements, Inc., New York)

of time by broadcasters, 1949....$460,000,000	
t costs..... 70,000,000	
ricity, batteries, etc., to operate 000,000 radio and TV receivers.... 300,000,000	
.000 home radio receivers, at re- value..... 340,000,000	
,000 television receivers, at retail ue..... 810,000,000	
	Phonograph records, 240,000,000.....$210,000,000
	Radio repairs and supplies:
	80,000,000 replacement tubes..... 110,000,000
	Parts, accessories, etc..... 140,000,000
	Labor..... 130,000,000
	Total.....2,570,000,000

Broadcast Transmitters and Receivers by Nations

Source: Tele-Tech (Caldwell-Clements, Inc., New York)

	Transmitters	Receivers (no.)	Receivers (no. per 1,000 pop.)
North America			
Alaska	5	.....	.....
Bermuda	1	.....	.....
Canada	140	1,754,351	152.5
Mexico	229	1,000,000	.....
Newfoundland	7	.....	79.9
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1	.....	.....
United States	1,100	60,000,000	425.0
Central America			
Costa Rica	30	.....	.....
El Salvador	14	.....	.....
Guatemala	16	.....	.....
Honduras	4	.....	.....
British Honduras	1	.....	29.8
Nicaragua	12	.....	.....
Panama	13	.....	.....
West Indies			
Bahamas	2	.....	27.3
Cuba	99	.....	52.3
Dom'can Republic	22	.....	.....
Guadeloupe	2	.....	.....
Haiti	8	.....	.....
Jamaica	1	.....	.....
Leeward Islands	1	.....	.....
Martinique	2	.....	.....
Puerto Rico	7	.....	32.1
South America			
Argentina	67	1,600,000	93.5
Bolivia	42	.....	.....
Brazil	126	1,700,000	27.0
Chile	68	400,000	47.0
Colombia	114	250,000	21.0
Curacao	1	.....	.....
Ecuador	42	.....	.....
Guiana, British	1	.....	.....
Guiana, Dutch	1	.....	.....
Paraguay	10	.....	.....
Peru	42	.....	.....
Uruguay	53	.....	.....
Venezuela	58	.....	39.0
Europe			
Albania	5	.....	.....
Andorra	2	.....	.....
Austria	14	1,050,000	117.0
Azores	2	.....	.....
Belgium	10	1,236,000	83.5
Bulgaria	4	200,000	20.8
Czechoslovakia	19	2,030,000	.....
Denmark	3	1,240,000	.....
Eire	4	.....	59.1
Finland	19	516,732	141.0
France	45	8,000,000	.....
Germany	23	10,000,000	.....
Great Britain & North Ireland	121	11,890,000	.....
Greece	3	.....	4.9
Hungary	2	200,000	21.9
Iceland	3	.....	217.1
Italy	23	2,500,000	32.7
Luxemburg	2	.....	100.0
Monaco	2	.....	.....
Netherlands	7	1,053,000	110.0
Norway	18	.....	112.3
Poland	13	1,000,000	5.9
Portugal	13	.....	16.6
Rumania	4	.....	20.9
Spain	75	1,500,000	.....
Sweden	38	2,150,000	.....
Switzerland	8	1,045,000	.....
Turkey	3	.....	.....
U.S.S.R.	130	5,500,000	62.1
Vatican City	3	.....	.....
Yugoslavia	18	.....	9.2
Asia			
Aden	2	.....	.....
Afghanistan	1	.....	.....
Bahrein Islands	1	.....	.....
Ceylon	2	.....	.....
China	58	.....	.....
Formosa	7	.....	.....
Hong Kong	3	.....	.....
India, British	26	.....	.....
Indo-China, Fr	6	.....	.....
Iran, Persia	2	.....	.....
Iraq	2	.....	.....
Japan	114	4,000,000	.....
Korea, Chosen	15	.....	.....
Macao	1	.....	.....
Manchuria	29	.....	.....
Netherlands East Indies	28	.....	.....
Palestine	3	.....	.....
Philippines	3	.....	.....
Siam, Thailand	3	.....	.....
Straits Settlements, Malaya	7	.....	.....
Syria & Lebanon	3	.....	.....
Oceania			
Australia	139	1,830,000	.....
Fiji Islands	2	.....	.....
Hawaii	4	.....	118.1
Hawaii, U. S. Army Station	1	.....	.....
New Caledonia	3	.....	.....
New Guinea	3	.....	.....
New Zealand	23	375,453	230.1
Tahiti	1	.....	.....
Africa			
Algeria	7	.....	.....
Algeria, U. S. Sta.	3	.....	.....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	2	.....	.....
Angola	2	.....	.....
Belgian Congo	5	.....	.....
British Somaliland	1	.....	.....
Cameroon	2	.....	.....
Canary Isles	3	.....	.....
Egypt	6	.....	.....
Ethiopia	1	.....	.....
French Equatorial Africa, Congo	3	.....	.....
French, West Africa, Dakar	2	.....	.....
Gold Coast	1	.....	.....
Guinea, Portuguese	1	.....	.....
Kenya	2	.....	.....
Madagascar	2	.....	.....
Madeira, Portuguese	1	.....	.....
Mauritius	1	.....	.....
Morocco, French	3	.....	.....
Morocco, Spanish	4	.....	.....
Mozambique	6	.....	.....
Reunion	3	.....	.....
Rhodesia, North'n	2	.....	.....
Rhodesia, South'n	8	.....	.....
Tangier	1	.....	.....
Tunisia	2	.....	.....
Union of So. Afr.	19	250,000	35.0

Radio-Television Industry

Source: Tele-Tech (Caldwell-Clements, Inc. New York); Data are for year ended Oct. 1, 1949

	Total investment	Annual gross rev.	Number of employees	Annual payroll
Radio manufacturers (1200)	$85,000,000	$700,000,000	100,000	$230,000,000
Radio distributors, dealers, etc.	325,000,000	1,500,000,000	150,000	325,000,000
Broadcasting stations (2700) incl. talent costs	145,000,000	460,000,000	*25,000	200,000,000
Commercial communication stations	60,000,000	.....	15,000	10,000,000
Listeners' sets in use (84,250,000)	4,000,000,000	.....	.....	†680,000,000

*Regular staff—not including part-time employees, artists, etc. who number at least 30,000 more.

†Annual operating expense for listeners' sets, for tube replacements, electricity, servicing, etc.

Broadcast Authorizations by States and Cities

Source: Federal Communications Commission

abulation of more than 3,000 AM, FM and oadcast authorizations as of July 1, 1949 that Texas has more such grants collectively any other state. However, its 223 is only 3 han California. Pennsylvania has 186, New 71 and North Carolina 132. Other states hav- re than a hundred broadcast authorizations nois, Illinois, Florida and Georgia.

as also leads in the Number of authorized tations—178; followed by California's 147 ennsylvania's 108. The most FM authoriza- are in Pennsylvania, 71, New York, 64, Cal- , 62, Ohio, 53, and Illinois, 50. New York, and California top the TV list with 14, 12 respectively.

states have AM stations, but five states, a, Montana, New Mexico, Vermont and ing, have no FM authorizations, and 14 are without TV grants. Puerto Rico's 26 izations are more than any of 15 states. irgin Islands is the only possession without adcast facility.

ago leads cities with 34 authorizations. New is a close second with 32, followed by Los es, 29, Philadelphia, 23, New Orleans, 21, ngton with 20, and San Francisco with 19. he AM and FM lists are headed by Chicago lew York, in that order, but Los Angeles all other cities in the number of TV grants. e than 1,300 cities and towns have broad-cast authoizations of one type or another. Texas leads with 112, followed by 76 municipalities in California, 62 in Pennsylvania, 60 in North Carolina and 50 in New York.

REPORT FOR 1948

The Federal Communications Commission began 1949 with more than 677,000 radio authorizations outstanding, an increase of nearly 69,000 during 1948.

Authorized stations in the various radio services rose to a total of about 140,000, a gain of 15,000 during 1948. Broadcast authorizations topped 4,000 and nonbroadcast station grants exceeded 135,000, not counting associated mobile units.

In the broadcast field there was a gain of 165 AM and 51 TV authorizations, while FM authorizations decreased 44. Noncommercial educational grants increased by 10, and the new facsimile service started off with two authorizations.

The nonbroadcast services gained nearly 5,000 aeronautical, 4,000 marine, 1,600 industrial and 1,000 land transportation authorizations. Radio operators increased by more than 53,000 to a total of over 537,000. There were more than 76,000 amateur operators and 77,000 stations.

More than 106,000 radio applications of various kinds (exclusive of operators) were received during the twelve-month period—over 7,300 broadcast and 98,000 nonbroadcasts.

Television Stations on the Air as 1949 Closed

(As of November 1, 1949)

Source: Tele-Tech (Caldwell-Clements, Inc., N. Y.)

te and city	Call letters	Chan-nel no.
ma		
ningham	WAFM-TV	13
ningham	WBRC-TV	4
rnia		
Angeles	KECA-TV	7
Angeles	KFI-TV	9
Angeles	KLAC-TV	13
Angeles	KNBH	4
Angeles	KTLA	5
Angeles	KTSL	2
Angeles	KTTV	11
Diego	KFMB-TV	8
Francisco	KGO-TV	7
Francisco	KPIX	5
Francisco	KRON-TV	4
ecticut		
w Haven	WNHC-TV	6
Wilmington	WDEL-TV	7
of Col.		
shington	WMAL-TV	7
shington	WNBW	4
shington	WOIC	9
shington	WTTG	5
da		
ksonville	WMBR-TV	4
mi	WTVJ	4
gia		
anta	WAGA-TV	5
anta	WSB-TV	8
ois		
cago	WBKB	4
cago	WENR-TV	7
cago	WGN-TV	9
cago	WNBQ	5
na		
lianapolis	WFBM-TV	6
omington	WTTV	10
venport	WOC-TV	5
ucky		
isville	WAVE-TV	5
siana		
w Orleans	WDSU-TV	6
land		
timore	WAAM	13
timore	WBAL-TV	11
timore	WMAR-TV	2
achussetts		
ton	WBZ-TV	4
ton	WNAC-TV	7
igan		
troit	WJBK	2
troit	WWJ-TV	4
troit	WXYZ-TV	7
nd Rapids	WLAV-TV	7
esota		
neapolis	KSTP-TV	5
Paul	WTCN-TV	4
uri		
nsas City	WDAF-TV	4
Louis	KSD-TV	5

State and city	Call letters	Chan-nel no.
Nebraska		
Omaha	KMTV	3
Omaha	WOW-TV	6
New Jersey		
Newark	WATV	13
New Mexico		
Albuquerque	KOB-TV	4
New York		
Buffalo	WBEN-TV	4
New York City	WABD	5
New York City	WCBS-TV	2
New York City	WJZ-TV	7
New York City	WNBT	4
New York City	WOR-TV	9
New York City	WPIX	11
Rochester	WHAM-TV	6
Schenectady	WRGB	4
Syracuse	WHEN	8
Utica	WKTV	13
North Carolina		
Charlotte	WBTV	3
Greensborough	WFMY-TV	2
Ohio		
Cincinnati	WCPO-TV	7
Cincinnati	WKRC-TV	11
Cincinnati	WLW-TV	4
Cleveland	WEWS	5
Cleveland	WNBK	4
Columbus	WBNS-TV	10
Columbus	WLW-C	3
Columbus	WTVN	6
Dayton	WHIO-TV	13
Dayton	WLW-D	5
Toledo	WSPD-TV	13
Oklahoma		
Oklahoma City	WKY-TV	4
Tulsa	KOTV	6
Pennsylvania		
Erie	WICU	12
Johnstown	WJAC-TV	13
Lancaster	WGAL-TV	4
Philadelphia	WCAU-TV	10
Philadelphia	WFIL-TV	6
Philadelphia	WPTZ	3
Pittsburgh	WDTV	3
Rhode Island		
Providence	WJAR-TV	11
Tennessee		
Memphis	WMCT	4
Texas		
Dallas	KBTV	8
Fort Worth	WBAP-TV	5
Houston	KLEE-TV	2
Utah		
Salt Lake City	KDYL-TV	4
Salt Lake City	KSL-TV	5
Virginia		
Richmond	WTVR	6
Washington		
Seattle	KING-TV	5
Wisconsin		
Milwaukee	WTMJ-TV	3

AVIATION

Domestic and International Aviation Operations

Source: Air Transport Association of America

The domestic and international scheduled airlines showed gains during the first half of 1949 as compared with 1948, and based on figures for the first six months of the year, it appeared that the scheduled domestic trunk lines would reach a total of 6,500,000,000 passenger miles, approximately 500,000,000 more than they flew in the record year of 1947.

Assuming that the traffic during the last six months of 1949 would remain substantially above that of the last six months of 1948, it was pr that the airmail ton miles for the trunk li 1949 would be approximately 42,000,000, o over 1948; air express ton miles would tota 500,000, about 15% under 1948; and the freight ton miles would reach 96,000,000, 33% above 1948.

The following table shows a comparison trunkline traffic for the first six months o and the same period in 1948. The data is on statistics actually reported by the airlin

Six Months Traffic—1949 vs. 1948

Domestic trunk	6 mos., 1949	6 mos., 1948	Pct. chang
Revenue passenger-miles	3,175,400,000	2,751,892,000	+15.4%
Mail ton-miles	20,239,363	17,010,576	+19.0%
Express ton-miles	12,135,918	14,498,903	−16.3%
Freight ton-miles	43,065,968	30,315,413	+42.1%
Revenue ton-miles	385,761,155	330,328,267	+16.8%

The total volume and revenue of air parcel post, which was one year old on Sept. 1, 1949, was almost double the estimates made when the service started.

Post Office officials reported that during the first 12 months of parcel post, the airlines carried nearly 7,000,000 parcels, weighing 14,000,000 pounds and producing about $9,000,000 revenue for the Post Office Department. Previous estimates had placed the probable volume at 4,700,000 parcels.

Air parcel post volume, while representing less than 1% of the total mail carried by the post office, will account for 11% of the domestic air mail revenue.

Many Improvements Made

In 1948 the scheduled airlines made great improvements in operation due to programs developed by the Air Transport Assn., the military and the Civil Aeronautics Administration. These programs include the installation of the Instrument Landing System, the Ground Controlled Approach System, high-intensity approach lighting, very high frequency radio communications, and other modern navigational devices. Delays and cancellations due to air traffic congestion were substantially reduced. Following are examples of this improvement at LaGuardia Airport in New York City:

During the winter period 1946-47, there were 3,877 scheduled flights cancelled or unable to land due to traffic congestion. In the same period one year later (1947-48), there were no cancellations caused by air traffic congestion.

During the winter period 1946-47, a total of 4,582 scheduled flights were delayed at LaGuardia due to traffic congestion. In the same period a year later (1947-48), only 555 flights were so delayed, an elimination of 88% of all flight delays for this reason.

The average time per aircraft delayed at LaGuardia was reduced during the year from 33 minutes to 11 minutes. The airport capacity at LaGuardia was increased from 10 planes in and out per hour in 1947 to 30 per hour in 1948.

In 1948, as in 1947, conspicuous increases were shown in express, freight and mail. The ton miles of these three combined for domestic lines and international U. S. flag carriers were 205,698,346 as compared with 143,221,193 in the preceding year —a gain of almost 70%.

A new Universal Air Travel Plan which enables travelers to buy air transportation on credit almost anywhere in the world, was inaugurated on October 1, 1948 by agreement between the international airlines and the domestic airlines of North America.

Provision of ground transportation service for the pick-up and delivery of air cargo at the hundreds of points served by the scheduled airlines throughout the United States was completed during 1948 by Air Cargo, Inc., the airlines' freight organization. Air Cargo, Inc. now provides service at practically all points served by more than one airline. Smaller cities adjacent to points directly served by the air carriers but included in the door-to-door pickup and delivery pattern total over 2,000 additional points.

Of the total operating revenues of the airlines for 1948, it is estimated that passenger traffic contributed 77.37 %; mail 15.5%; freight and e 7.13%.

New Planes in Operation

Many airlines virtually completed their de programs of new planes during 1948. Sco new-type Lockheed Constellations, Douglas D Convair 240's and Martin 202's added new s ards of speed, convenience and comfort f travelers. Boeing's new double-deck Stratoc began operations on several of the airlines in These new planes, along with other new ment and procedures introduced by airline agement, have increased the revenue ton handled per employee of the domestic trunk more than 1,000 tons in 2 years, so that in the average was more than 12,000 revenu miles per employee. (This figure is 3,00C greater than the last pre-war year, 1941, increase of 33%.) This was accomplished d the voluntary reduction of the work week fo employees to 40 hours in 1946.

During this same period, the domestic s uled airlines have reduced the cost per ava ton mile from 32.15 cents in 1946 to 30.15 in 1948. The international and overseas ope had also reduced their cost per available mile from 67.65 cents in 1946 to 49.04 cer 1947 which was followed by a slight increa 49.22 cents in 1948. This increased output employee, and reduction in cost per available mile has been accomplished in a period whe airline management, in overcoming the wa destruction of a large part of the domesti international airline system and the distort the rest of the system, had to squeeze eight of development into a three year period.

While airline management has been incr efficiency and lowering costs, they have faced with a decline in the overall ton-mil enue. In 1941 the airlines received 61.5c for ton mile of traffic handled; in 1947 they re only 51.1c per ton mile and in 1948 the figur approximately 56.5c.

Decline in Mail Revenue

The most striking reduction was in mail re In 1939 the domestic trunklines receive average of $2.14 for each ton mile of mail ported; the figure dropped to $1.97 in 194 $1.70 in 1941; and in 1945 to 50.51 cents was less than 30% of the 1941 figure. Alt there have been a series of upward adjustme mail rates since 1945, the ton mile revenue this traffic is still far below prewar level. I in 1948 approximately $1.25 per ton mile com with $2.14 a ton mile in 1939. And the r compensation given the American interna carriers per plane mile was 94c in 1941, an in 1948, a decline of 52%.

In the matter of passenger fares, despit creases since the spring of 1947 resulting the upward trend of wages and other costs, a passenger fares are only 13% above prewar as compared with increases of 31% in rail rates, 28% in rail Pullman rates, and 6 intercity bus fares.

With the addition of many new planes, wit continuing improvement of airline navigatio traffic control facilities, the commercial in has been strengthened as an important elem national security. In case of emergency c tions, such as it met with such success durin early years of the last war, the industry stands ready to offer the military approxim 10 times the lift capacity it had in 1941.

DOMESTIC

ear	Lines in operation	Planes in service	Rev. miles flown	Rev. pass. carried	Cargo ton miles—mail expr. and frt.	Pass. rates cent per mile	Fatalities per 100 million pass. mi.
.....	19	369	110,101,039	2,802,781	19,594,082	.0507	3.0
.....	19	370	134,405,836	3,848,882	18,376,566	.0504	2.3
.....	19	186	111,340,622	3,370,398	33,063,895	.0528	3.7
.....	19	204	105,354,810	3,387,967	51,201,227	.0527	1.3
.....	19	288	138,732,219	4,675,164	68,131,571	.0535	2.2
.....	20	421	208,969,279	7,494,140	87,289,773	.0495	2.2
.....	24	674	309,888,684	13,453,110	71,564,024	.0463	1.2
.....	28	810	325,054,389	12,890,208	97,764,388	.0506	3.2
.....	30	862	338,216,783	13,168,105	137,716,616	.0580	1.3
(1st half).....	29	866 (A)	156,362,510	7,235,179	77,106,524	.....	.....

a) Includes 279 aircraft listed on both domestic and international certificates

INTERNATIONAL

.....	3	68	9,651,733	162,617	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	83	14,410,358	228,524	.....	.....	1.2
.....	3	68	18,681,059	269,345	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	70	18,457,864	279,402	7,079,040	7.9	3.9
.....	3	70	22,272,638	341,496	8,255,287	7.9	5.3
.....	4	97	32,608,704	475,558	12,116,850	8.7	3.7
.....	9	147	59,375,572	1,041,283	21,231,929	8.3	3.6
.....	12	154	86,471,982	1,359,410	45,457,805	7.8	1.1
.....	12	174 (A)	98,053,441	1,387,834	67,981,730	7.7	1.0
(1st half).....	12	188 (B)	51,334,141	751,691	40,664,491	.....	.....

) Does not include 219 aircraft listed on both foreign and domestic certificates.
s) Does not include 279 aircraft listed on both foreign and domestic certificates.

Around-the-World and Other Commercial Flying

rplane travel showed marked increase in the ern hemisphere, especially in the summer. In United States passenger travel during the six months of 1949 was up 15% over the same od in 1948. Atlantic crossings by Americans eased. European development was handicapped conomic difficulties and governmental restric- s, causing a marked change in travel to hoslovakia. Travel to Poland and Yugoslavia erratic and to other communist countries im- ible. The defeats of the Nationalist govern- t in China closed Shanghai and several other orts. Flights to Guatemala were interrupted olitical disorders. The governments of India Pakistan, which had prohibited K. L. M., l Dutch Line, from landings on account of nesian troubles, lifted their embargo. United s and Canadian lines were able to offer al services, supplemented by local lines.

American could board a plane at his home ort and connect with a plane that would him around the world, in an easterly or erly direction. Fare was quoted as $1,700, plus A round trip from New York, beginning on iay, was scheduled to fly by way of London, ascus, Delhi, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Manila, awa, Tokyo, Wake, Honolulu and Portland, K. L. M. made regular trips to Batavia via terdam. The Canadian Pacific had regular ts to Australia; planes leaving Vancouver ed at San Francisco, Honolulu and Fiji on way to Sydney. Alaska was within a few s' reach of the United States; a plane leaving tle at 7 a.m. was scheduled to reach Anchorage 2:40 p.m., connecting there with Alaskan air- s. Flights to South America showed increases non-stop overnight flights from New York uracao and Caracas were regularly scheduled. w sleeper service to Scandinavia, using Constellations carrying 23 passengers, was begun.

Canadian resorts could be reached in a few hours from the United States and thus lengthened time for recreation. Domestic airlines made special connections with national parks, among them Yellowstone at Powell and Jackson, Wyo., Yosemite at Merced, Calif., Mesa Verde at Durango, Colo., Glacier Lake at Kalispell, Mont., Carlsbad Caverns at Carlsbad, N. M.; Bryce Canyon at Cedar City, Utah.

Winter schedules, beginning Oct. 1, saw a reduction in fares. All tickets are subject to 15% U. S. tax, which is not applicable, however, to the overseas part of travel on American lines. To encourage vacation trips lines were enabled to offer half-fares for a man's wife, and children under 22, if he held a full-fare ticket. Round trip tickets usually called for a 10% discount. Typical summer fares included New York to London, one way, $350, round trip, $466.70; Chicago to London, one way, $393.80, round trip, $550.50; New York to Paris, one way, $370, round trip, $493.30; Pacific coast to Paris, one way $527.55, round trip, $793.30; New York to Chicago, one way, $44.10; New York to Seattle, one way $157.85, round trip, $300. Sleeper fares invariably increased the price of trips. A new Boeing Stratocruiser sleeper, placed on the New York to Seattle flight, cost $90 above the regular one-way fare.

Air coach service for short hauls, chiefly night flying, was experimented with during the year, with the object of introducing newcomers to air travel by reduced fares, under arrangement with the Civil Aeronautics Board. Some lines reported that this diverted customers from the regular flights. The difference in price was marked, New York to Chicago being quoted at $29.60 and $28.75; New York to Pittsburgh, $12.80; New York to Minneapolis, $41, in all cases 15% tax additional.

Earnings of 16 Major Airlines for 6 Months; Jan.-June, 1949

Source: Air Transport Division of Brooks Earning Indicator, Inc.
(In millions. Asterisk indicates deficit).

	Total operating revenue		Net operating income		Rev. plane miles		Rev. passenger miles		Load factor in P. C.	
	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948
rican.....	$49.752	$38.473	$4.235	*$3.557	27,860	26,673	760,114	595,477	66.3	60.1
iff.....	8.625	5.719	23	*500	6,271	5,383	106,568	92,764	49.7	54.7
tal.....	12.563	10.477	345	*195	9,795	8,141	163,767	127,154	49.9	48.6
ago and Southern	6.016	4.577	674	293	4,359	3,526	65,646	54,744	50.0	55.8
nial.....	2.703	2.251	*61	*194	2,167	1,627	28,387	24,073	52.7	57.8
inental.....	2.515	2.235	*211	*4	2,850	2,621	30,660	27,235	39.6	50.4
a.....	8.119	5.756	519	*822	6,403	6,486	110,140	91,591	59.2	51.8
ern.....	37.950	34.804	4,762	3,793	27,101	25,203	536,882	537,385	58.6	61.2
id.....	1.232	1.010	178	*11	1,247	1,144	13,909	12,479	56.4	55.9
Continent.....	3.640	3.182	244	*46	4,078	3,763	48,290	44,346	56.5	56.1
.....	7.921	3.418	867	*992	5,206	2,365	97,075	40,470	48.0	41.7
hwest.....	18.430	15.115	539	*2,117	11,510	9,901	209,692	177,614	54.6	57.3
heast.....	2.544	1.719	*104	*793	1,793	1,538	26,807	22,077	47.7	43.5
.....	30.612	29.409	*342	*275	25,052	25,727	450,266	410,460	58.6	61.1
id.....	42.809	35.797	365	*2,039	26,097	28,757	627,669	537,433	67.0	66.4
ern.....	4.050	3.476	12	*911	2,970	3,083	49,503	52,344	49.7	55.1
tal 6 months..	239,480	197,418	12,045	8,370	164,759	155,938	3,325,375	2,847,646	59.3	59.4

Air Line Distances Between Principal Cities of the United Stat

Source: Civil Aeronautics Board and U. S. Army Aeronautical Charts

Distances in statute miles from/to	Atlanta, Ga.	Boston, Mass.	Chicago, Ill.	Cincinnati, Ohio	Cleveland, Ohio	Dal'-Ft. Worth, Texas	Denver, Colo.	Detroit, Mich.	Houston, Texas	Indi apo In
Atlanta, Ga.	.....	946	592	377	587	738	1,421	619	730	
Boston, Mass.	946	.....	879	814	570	1,565	1,786	632	1,673	
Chicago, Ill.	592	879	.....	255	307	857	909	247	994	
Cincinnati, O.	377	814	255	.....	210	870	1,102	242	933	
Cleveland, O.	587	570	307	210	.....	1,080	1,216	91	1,405	
Dal.-Ft. W'th	738	1,565	857	870	1,080	.....	683	1,045	241	
Denver, Colo.	1,421	1,786	909	1,102	1,261	683	.....	1,156	924	
Detroit, Mich.	619	632	247	242	91	1,045	1,156	.....	1,121	
Houston, Tex.	730	673	994	933	1,405	241	924	1,121	.....	
Indianapolis.	433	821	162	107	343	806	1,011	252	869	
Jacksonville.	277	1,023	929	714	779	1,075	1,758	870	819	
Kansas City.	745	1,280	405	550	712	452	552	692	693	
Los Angeles.	1,981	2,739	1,860	1,910	2,054	1,243	838	2,052	1,484	
Louisville, Ky.	324	868	270	91	301	779	1,046	333	842	
Memphis.	346	1,161	508	447	657	423	1,115	635	486	
Miami, Fla.	614	1,289	1,199	1,044	1,109	1,405	1,911	1,200	996	
Minneapolis.	942	1,204	350	605	657	860	840	549	1,101	
Nashville.	213	961	426	247	457	623	1,084	489	686	
New Orleans.	427	1,370	860	804	1,097	437	1,120	987	303	
New York.	762	184	724	613	458	1,381	1,633	486	1,489	
OklahomaC'y.	919	1,574	711	783	1,002	181	676	942	422	
Omaha, Nebr.	1,016	1,301	424	679	731	617	485	671	858	
Philadelphia.	667	279	671	518	363	1,303	1,578	442	1,394	
Pittsburgh.	536	483	461	285	124	1,318	1,349	214	1,311	
Portland, Ore.	2,396	2,720	1,804	2,059	2,150	1,670	987	2,003	1,911	
St. Louis, Mo.	516	1,118	251	550	558	547	781	463	743	
Salt Lake City	1,850	2,135	1,258	1,513	1,565	1,063	380	1,505	1,304	
San Francisco	2,308	2,733	1,856	2,227	2,163	1,510	956	2,103	1,811	
Seattle, Wash.	2,354	2,831	1,748	2,203	2,259	2,199	1,074	1,947	1,998	
Washington.	547	399	600	348	310	1,183	1,519	398	1,274	

Distances in statute miles from/to	Jacksonville	Kansas City, Kans.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Louisville, Ky.	Memphis, Tenn.	Miami, Fla.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Nashville, Tenn.	NewOrleans, La.	Ne Yor N.
Atlanta, Ga.	277	745	1,981	324	346	614	942	213	427	
Boston, Mass.	1,023	1,280	2,739	868	1,161	1,289	1,204	961	1,370	
Chicago, Ill.	929	405	1,860	270	508	1,199	350	426	860	
Cincinnati.	714	550	1,910	91	447	1,044	605	247	804	
Cleveland.	779	712	2,054	301	657	1,109	657	457	1,097	
Dal.-Ft. W'th	1,075	452	1,243	779	423	1,405	860	623	437	
Denver, Colo.	1,758	552	838	1,046	1,115	1,911	840	1,084	1,120	
Detroit, Mich.	870	692	2,052	333	635	1,200	549	489	987	
Houston, Tex.	819	693	1,484	842	486	996	1,101	686	303	
Indianapolis.	710	451	1,819	109	383	1,040	512	251	735	
Jacksonville.	.....	1,022	2,196	601	623	330	1,219	490	516	
Kansas City.	1,022	.....	1,360	494	486	1,352	408	532	768	
Los Angeles.	2,196	1,360	.....	1,947	1,666	2,611	1,768	1,791	1,680	
Louisville, Ky.	601	494	1,947	.....	356	931	620	156	655	
Memphis.	623	486	1,666	356	.....	887	858	200	352	
Miami, Fla.	330	1,352	2,611	931	887	.....	1,549	820	693	
Minneapolis.	1,219	408	1,768	620	858	1,549	.....	763	1,176	
Nashville.	490	532	1,791	156	200	820	763	.....	499	
New Orleans.	516	768	1,680	655	352	693	1,176	499	.....	
New York.	839	1,117	2,624	684	971	1,106	1,020	771	1,186	
OklahomaC'y.	1,256	306	1,259	727	476	1,586	714	616	618	
Omaha, Nebr.	1,348	165	1,323	694	651	1,623	283	697	933	
Philadelphia.	760	1,048	2,467	589	876	1,042	1,021	676	1,091	
Pittsburgh.	826	797	2,157	376	721	1,108	770	532	928	
Portland, Ore.	2,672	1,599	821	2,113	2,055	3,009	1,454	2,217	2,664	
St. Louis, Mo.	793	229	1,589	265	257	1,123	452	303	609	
Salt Lake City	2,127	932	575	1,528	1,448	2,457	1,122	1,671	1,590	
San Francisco.	2,523	1,687	327	2,181	1,993	3,055	1,737	2,118	2,007	
Seattle, Wash.	2,617	1,626	956	2,032	2,256	2,947	1,398	2,161	2,608	
Washington.	640	959	2,426	469	762	922	950	562	971	

Distances in statute miles from/to	Oklahoma City	Omaha, Nebr.	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Portland, Ore.	St. Louis, Mo.	Salt Lake City	San Francisco	Seattle, Wash.	Was ingt D.
Atlanta, Ga.	919	1,016	667	536	2,369	516	1,850	2,308	2,354	
Boston, Mass.	1,574	1,301	279	483	2,720	1,118	2,135	2,733	2,831	
Chicago, Ill.	711	424	671	461	1,804	251	1,258	1,856	1,748	
Cincinnati.	513	679	518	285	2,059	550	1,513	2,237	2,003	
Cleveland.	1,002	731	363	124	2,150	558	1,565	2,163	2,259	
Dal.-Ft. W'th	181	617	1,303	1,318	1,670	547	1,063	1,570	2,199	
Denver, Colo.	676	485	1,578	1,349	987	781	380	956	1,074	
Detroit, Mich.	942	671	442	214	2,003	463	1,505	2,103	1,947	
Houston, Tex.	422	858	1,394	1,311	1,911	743	1,304	1,811	1,998	
Indianapolis.	692	589	580	338	1,966	230	1,420	2,146	1,910	
Jacksonville.	1,256	1,348	760	826	2,673	793	2,127	2,523	2,617	
Kansas City.	306	165	1,048	797	1,539	229	931	1,687	1,626	
Los Angeles.	1,259	1,323	2,467	2,157	821	1,589	575	327	956	
Louisville, Ky	727	694	589	376	2,113	265	1,528	2,181	2,032	
Memphis.	476	651	876	721	2,055	257	1,448	1,993	2,256	
Miami, Fla.	1,586	1,623	1,042	1,108	3,097	1,123	2,457	3,055	2,947	
Minneapolis.	714	283	1,021	770	1,454	492	1,122	1,737	1,398	
Nashville.	616	697	676	532	2,217	303	1,671	2,118	2,161	
New Orleans.	618	933	1,091	928	2,664	609	1,500	2,007	2,608	
New York.	1,419	1,148	95	320	2,528	888	1,982	2,580	2,418	
OklahomaC'y.	.....	471	1,292	1,030	1,663	462	972	1,586	1,666	
Omaha, Nebr.	471	.....	1,093	844	1,422	394	839	1,434	1,533	
Philadelphia.	1,292	1,093	.....	251	2,512	841	1,927	2,525	2,647	
Pittsburgh.	1,030	844	251	.....	2,217	568	1,678	2,484	2,168	
Portland, Ore.	1,663	1,422	2,512	2,217	.....	2,055	637	552	135	
St. Louis, Mo.	462	394	841	568	2,055	.....	1,161	1,916	1,890	
Salt Lake City	972	839	1,927	1,678	637	1,161	.....	615	694	
San Francisco.	1,586	1,434	2,525	2,484	552	1,916	615	.....	687	
Seattle, Wash.	1,666	1,533	2,647	2,168	135	1,890	694	687	.....	
Washington.	1,178	1,034	120	186	2,453	719	1,868	2,466	2,562	.....

Air Line Distances Between Principal Cities of the World

Source—Civil Aeronautics Board and U. S. Army Aeronautical Charts

Distances in Route miles from/to	Azores	Baghdad	Berlin	Bombay	Buenos Aires	Cairo	Cape Town	Chicago	Guam	Honolulu
Aires	.....	3,906	2,148	5,930	5,385	3,325	5,670	3,305	8,985	7,421
Baghdad	3,906	.....	2,040	2,022	8,215	785	4,923	6,490	6,380	8,445
Berlin	2,148	2,040	.....	3,947	7,411	1,823	5,949	4,458	7,158	7,384
Bombay	5,930	2,022	3,947	.....	9,380	2,698	5,133	8,144	4,831	8,172
Buenos Aires	5,385	8,215	7,411	9,380	.....	7,428	4,332	5,598	10,516	7,653
Cairo	3,325	785	1,823	2,698	7,428	.....	4,476	6,231	7,175	8,925
Cape Town	5,670	4,923	5,949	5,133	4,332	4,476	.....	8,551	8,918	11,655
Chicago	3,305	6,490	4,458	8,144	5,598	6,231	8,551	.....	7,510	4,315
Guam	8,985	6,380	7,158	4,831	10,516	7,175	8,918	7,510	.....	3,896
Honolulu	7,421	8,445	7,384	8,172	7,653	8,925	11,655	4,315	3,896	.....
Istanbul	2,975	1,060	1,078	2,991	7,568	675	5,219	5,476	7,334	8,104
Juneau	4,715	6,180	4,638	6,992	7,964	6,352	10,382	2,310	5,225	2,825
London	1,562	2,568	575	4,526	6,919	2,218	5,975	4,015	7,605	7,320
Manila	8,250	5,080	6,128	3,148	11,042	5,850	7,525	8,121	1,595	5,296
Melbourne	12,190	8,150	9,992	6,140	7,336	8,720	6,510	9,837	3,497	5,581
Mexico City	4,584	8,155	6,119	9,818	4,609	7,807	8,620	1,690	7,690	3,846
Montreal	2,545	5,813	3,725	7,567	5,620	5,405	8,170	807	8,051	5,070
Moscow	3,165	1,650	996	3,131	8,375	1,760	6,294	4,984	6,246	7,033
New Orleans	3,718	7,212	5,182	8,952	4,902	6,862	8,390	860	7,895	4,305
New York	2,604	6,066	4,026	7,875	5,295	5,701	7,845	724	8,115	5,051
Panama	3,918	7,807	5,902	9,832	3,319	7,230	7,090	2,320	9,220	5,347
Paris	1,617	2,385	540	4,391	6,891	2,020	5,762	4,129	7,675	7,525
Rio de Janeiro	4,321	7,012	6,246	8,438	1,230	6,242	3,850	5,320	11,710	8,400
San Francisco	5,114	7,521	5,744	8,523	6,487	7,554	10,340	1,856	5,952	2,407
Santiago, Chile	5,718	8,876	7,842	10,127	731	8,100	5,080	5,614	9,946	6,935
Seattle	4,720	6,848	5,121	7,830	6,956	6,915	10,305	1,748	5,785	2,707
Shanghai	7,229	4,700	5,215	3,133	12,197	5,580	8,059	7,053	1,920	4,934
Singapore	8,338	4,443	6,226	2,425	9,940	5,152	6,025	9,475	2,990	6,874
Sydney	11,737	9,424	9,992	6,140	6,883	8,720	6,510	9,384	3,044	5,128
Tokyo	7,370	5,242	5,623	4,247	11,601	6,005	9,234	6,410	1,596	3,940

Distances in Route miles from/to	Istanbul	Juneau	London	Manila	Melbourne	Mexico City	Montreal	Moscow	New Orleans	New York
Aires	2,975	4,715	1,562	8,250	12,190	4,584	2,545	3,165	3,718	2,604
Baghdad	1,060	6,180	2,568	5,080	8,150	8,155	5,813	1,650	7,212	6,066
Berlin	1,078	4,638	575	6,128	9,992	6,119	3,725	996	5,182	4,026
Bombay	2,991	6,992	4,526	3,148	6,140	9,818	7,567	3,131	8,952	7,875
Buenos Aires	7,568	7,964	6,919	11,042	7,336	4,609	5,620	8,375	4,902	5,295
Cairo	675	6,352	2,218	5,850	8,720	7,807	5,405	1,760	6,862	5,701
Cape Town	5,219	10,382	5,975	7,525	6,510	8,620	8,170	6,294	8,390	7,845
Chicago	5,476	2,310	4,015	8,128	9,837	1,690	807	4,984	860	724
Guam	7,334	5,225	7,605	1,595	3,497	7,690	8,051	6,246	7,895	8,115
Honolulu	8,104	2,825	7,320	5,296	5,581	3,846	5,063	7,033	4,305	5,051
Istanbul	.....	5,498	1,551	5,699	9,088	7,102	4,652	1,088	6,171	5,009
Juneau	5,498	.....	4,496	5,869	8,162	3,210	2,635	4,534	2,860	2,874
London	1,551	4,496	.....	6,667	10,476	5,605	3,245	1,549	4,656	3,500
Manila	5,659	5,869	6,667	.....	3,941	8,829	8,245	5,130	8,724	8,493
Melbourne	9,088	8,162	10,476	3,941	.....	8,599	10,633	8,963	9,445	10,541
Mexico City	7,102	3,210	5,605	8,829	8,599	.....	2,315	6,688	940	2,110
Montreal	4,652	2,635	3,245	8,245	10,633	2,315	.....	4,385	1,512	325
Moscow	1,088	4,534	1,549	5,130	8,963	6,688	4,385	.....	5,756	4,662
New Orleans	6,171	2,860	4,656	8,724	9,455	921	1,512	5,756	.....	1,186
New York	5,009	2,874	3,500	8,423	10,541	2,110	325	4,662	1,186	.....
Panama	6,750	4,456	5,310	10,283	9,211	1,532	2,525	6,711	1,600	2,211
Paris	1,401	4,700	210	6,673	10,500	5,800	3,420	1,541	4,846	3,600
Rio de Janeiro	6,395	7,611	5,747	11,254	8,340	4,810	5,135	7,179	4,798	4,810
San Francisco	6,700	1,530	5,440	6,963	7,970	1,870	2,663	5,868	2,007	2,580
Santiago, Chile	10,143	7,320	8,925	13,283	7,130	4,122	5,459	8,824	4,814	5,425
Seattle	6,063	870	4,850	6,641	8,330	2,339	2,285	5,199	2,608	2,418
Shanghai	4,959	4,869	5,710	1,152	5,005	8,039	7,053	4,235	7,720	7,357
Singapore	5,373	7,375	6,818	1,479	3,768	10,495	9,300	5,238	10,255	9,617
Sydney	9,008	8,161	10,599	3,391	453	8,146	10,180	8,510	9,002	10,088
Tokyo	5,556	4,117	6,050	1,863	5,172	7,190	6,455	4,650	6,993	6,846

Distances in Route miles from/to	Panama	Paris	Rio de Janeiro	San Francisco	Santiago, Chile	Seattle	Shanghai	Singapore	Sydney	Tokyo
Aires	3,918	1,617	4,312	5,114	5,718	4,720	7,229	8,338	11,737	7,370
Baghdad	7,807	2,385	7,012	7,521	8,876	6,848	4,700	4,443	9,424	5,242
Berlin	5,902	540	6,246	5,744	7,842	5,121	5,215	6,226	9,992	5,623
Bombay	9,832	4,391	8,438	8,523	10,127	7,830	3,133	2,425	6,140	4,247
Buenos Aires	3,319	6,891	1,230	6,487	731	6,956	12,197	9,940	6,883	11,601
Cairo	7,230	2,020	6,242	7,554	8,100	6,915	5,580	5,152	8,720	6,005
Cape Town	7,000	5,732	3,850	10,340	5,080	10,305	8,059	6,025	6,510	9,234
Chicago	2,320	4,219	5,320	1,856	5,614	1,748	7,053	9,475	9,384	6,410
Guam	9,220	7,675	11,710	5,952	9,946	7,585	1,920	2,990	3,044	1,596
Honolulu	5,347	7,525	8,400	2,407	6,935	2,707	4,934	6,874	5,128	3,940
Istanbul	6,750	1,401	6,395	6,700	10,143	6,063	4,959	5,373	9,008	5,556
Juneau	4,456	4,700	7,611	1,530	7,320	870	4,869	7,375	8,162	4,117
London	5,310	210	5,747	5,440	8,925	4,850	5,710	6,818	10,590	6,056
Manila	10,283	6,673	11,254	6,963	13,283	6,641	1,152	1,479	3,941	1,863
Melbourne	9,211	10,500	8,340	7,970	7,130	8,330	5,005	3,769	453	5,172
Mexico City	1,532	5,800	4,810	1,870	4,122	2,339	8,039	10,495	8,146	7,190
Montreal	2,525	3,420	5,135	2,663	5,459	2,285	7,053	9,300	10,180	6,455
Moscow	6,711	1,541	7,179	5,868	10,087	5,199	4,235	5,238	8,510	4,650
New Orleans	1,600	4,846	4,798	2,007	4,814	2,608	7,720	10,255	9,002	6,993
New York	2,211	3,600	4,810	2,580	5,425	2,418	7,353	9,617	10,088	6,846
Panama	.....	5,440	3,311	3,349	3,000	3,680	9,324	11,800	8,758	8,560
Paris	5,440	.....	5,710	5,680	7,300	5,080	5,752	6,730	10,500	6,132
Rio de Janeiro	3,311	5,710	.....	6,655	1,852	6,945	11,340	9,875	7,887	11,600
San Francisco	3,349	5,680	6,655	.....	5,960	687	6,132	8,440	7,517	5,250
Santiago, Chile	3,000	7,300	1,852	5,960	.....	7,247	12,273	10,270	6,677	10,850
Seattle	3,630	5,080	6,945	687	7,247	.....	5,703	8,200	7,877	4,863
Shanghai	9,324	5,752	11,340	6,132	12,273	5,703	.....	2,377	5,005	1,094
Singapore	11,800	6,730	9,875	8,440	10,270	8,200	2,377	.....	3,768	3,350
Sydney	8,758	10,500	7,887	7,517	6,677	7,877	5,005	3,768	.....	5,172
Tokyo	8,560	6,132	11,600	5,250	10,850	4,863	1,094	3,350	5,172	.....

INTERNATIONAL AERONAUTICAL RECORDS

Source: The National Aeronautic Association, 1025 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C., representa in the United States of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, world sport governing body for a nautics. The International Aeronautical Federation was formed (1905) by representatives from Belg France, Germany, Great Britain, Spain, Italy, Switzerland and the United States, with headquar in Paris. Regulations for the control of official records were signed Oct. 14, 1905. The rec presented here are as of Oct. 1, 1949. World records are defined as maximum performance, regardles class or type of aircraft used. Records accepted by the Federation in categories established by it foll

WORLD AIR RECORDS

Maximum speed over a 3-kilometer (1.864 miles) course—1,079.841 km.p.h. (670.981 m.p.h.)—M Richard L. Johnson, USAF, United States, Sept. 15, 1948. **(United States)**—same.

Distance, Airline—18,081.990 kms. (11,235.6 miles)—Comdr. Thomas D. Davies, USN; Cor Eugene P. Rankin, USN.; Comdr. Walter S. Reid, USN.; Lt. Comdr. Ray A. Tabeling, USN.; Un States; September 29-October 1, 1946.

Distance, closed circuit—8,854.3 miles—Lt. Col. O. F. Lassiter and Capt. W. J. Valentine, Un States; Tampa, Fla., Aug. 1-3, 1947.

Circuit of world—No record established.

Distance, airline (with refueling in flight)—No record established.

Altitude—22,066 meters (72,394.795 feet)—(Balloon)—Anderson and Stevens, United States, Nov. 1935.

All other records, international in scope, are termed International records and are divided classes: Airships, airplanes, seaplanes, amphibians, gliders, and helicopters.

AIRPLANES (Class C)

Distance, closed circuit—8,854.3 miles—Lt. Col. O. F. Lassiter and Capt. W. J. Valentine, Un States; Tampa, Fla., Aug. 1-2, 1947.

Distance, airline (International)—18,081.990 kms. (11,235.6 miles) Comdr. Thomas D. Dav USN; Comdr. Eugene P. Rankin, USN; Comdr. Walter S. Reid, USN, and Lt. Comdr. Ray A. Tabel USN; United States; Lockheed P2V-1 monoplane and two Wright R-3350 engines of 2300 HP ea from Pearce Field, Perth, Australia, to Port Columbus, Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 29-Oct. 1, 1946. **(Un States)**—same.

Altitude (International)—18,119 meters (59,445.359 feet)—John Cunningham, Great Britain, Ma 23, 1948. **(United States)**—14,603 meters (47,910.009 feet), Maj. F. F. Ross, pilot; Lt. D. M. Davis, pilot; Lt. L. B. Barrier, Lt. C. B. Webster, F/o Pamphille Morrissette, Sgt. W. S. George, crew; USA Harmon Field, Guam, M. I., May 15, 1946. (Boeing B-29 monoplane, 4 Wright 2000 HP engines.)

Maximum speed (International)—1,079.841 km.p.h. (670.981 m.p.h.)—Major Richard L. Johns USAF, United States; North American F-86, General Electric J-47 jet engine, Muroc Air Fo base, Calif., Sept. 15, 1948. **United States**—same.

Speed for 100 kilometers (62.137 miles) without payload (International)—974.026 km.p.h. (605 m.p.h)—John D. Derry, Great Britain; de Havilland D.H. 108 monoplane, Goblin 4 jet engine, April 1948. **United States**—796.583 km.p.h. (494.973 m.p.h.)—Capt. R. A. Baird, USAAF; P-80 monopla Allison J-33 jet engine, Dayton, Ohio, April 19, 1946.

Speed for 1,000 kilometers (621.369 miles) without payload (International)—745.079 km.p.h. (462 m.p.h.); First Lt. Henry A. Johnson, USAAF, United States; P-80 jet-propelled monoplane, GE I engine, Dayton, Ohio, May 19, 1946. **(United States)**—same.

Speed for 2,000 kilometers (1,242.793 miles) without pay load (International)—720.134 km.p (447.470 m.p.h.) Jacqueline Cochran, United States; North American P-51, Packard Rolls Royce Me 1450 HP engine, Palm Springs, Calif., May 22, 1948. **(United States)**—same.

Speed for 5,000 kilometers (3,106.849 miles) without pay load (International)—Speed, 544.590 km. p (338.392 m. p. h.) Capt. J. E. Bauer, pilot; Capt. J. E. Cotton, co-pilot; and crew; USAAF, Uni States; Boeing B-29 monoplane, 4 Wright 2200 HP engines, Dayton, Ohio, July 26, 1946. **(Uni States)**—same.

Speed for 10,000 kilometers (6,213.698 miles) without pay load (International)—Speed 439.665 km.p (273.195 m.p.h.)—Lt. Col. O. F. Lassiter, pilot; and crew, USAAF, United States, July 29-30, 19 **(United States)**—same.

LIGHT AIRPLANES (Class C—Third Category—2,206.8 to 3,850 lbs.)

Note: Since Jan. 1, 1949, classification of light planes for record certification purposes is based gross weight rather than the former method of considering only a plane's engine cylinder displaceme The engine cylinder displacement classes were abolished effective Dec. 31, 1949.

Distance, Airline (International)—7,977.920 kilometers (4,957.240 miles)—William P. Odom, Uni States; Beech Bonanza Model 35; from Honolulu, T. H., to Teterboro, N. J., March 7-8, 1949. **Unit States**—same.

SEAPLANES (Class C2)

Distance, closed circuit (International)—5,200 kilometers (3,231.123 miles)—Mario Stoppani a Carlo Tonini, Italy, May 27-28, 1937. **(United States)**—2,525 kilometers (1,569 miles)—Lts. B. Connell and H. C. Rodd, San Diego, Cal., Aug. 15-16, 1927.

Distance, Airline (International)—9,652.001 kilometers (5,997.462 miles)—Capt. D. C. T. Bennett a First Officer I. Harvey, Great Britain; from Dundee, Scotland, to near Port Nolloth, S. Africa, Oct. 6 1938. **(United States)**—5,280,015 kilometers (3,218,402 miles)—Lt. Comdr. Knefler McGinnis, US Lt. J. K. Averill, USN., NAF. T. P. Wilkinson, USN., from Cristobal Harbor, C. Z., to San Francis Bay, Alameda, Calif., Oct. 14-15, 1935.

Maximum speed (International)—Speed 709.209 km. p. h. (440.681 m. p. h.)—Francesco Agello, Ita Oct. 23, 1934. **(United States)**—Speed 395.439 km. p. h. (245.713 m. p. h.)—Lieut. James H. Doolitt U. S. A. S., Oct. 27, 1925.

Speed for 100 kilometers (62.137 miles) without pay load (International)—Speed 629.370 km.p (391.072 m.p.h.) Guglielmo Cassinelli, Italy, Falconara-Pesara course, Oct. 8, 1933. **(United States)** Speed 338.944 km. p. h. (241.679 m. p. h.) Lieut. G. T. Cuddihy, USN., Norfolk, Va., Nov. 13, 19

Speed for 1,000 kilometers (621.369 miles) (International)—Speed 403.424 km.p.h. (250.676 m.p. —M. Stoppani and G. Gorini, Italy, March 30, 1938. **(United States)**—Speed 265.608 km. p. h. (165.0 m. p. h.)—Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, Aug. 24, 1935.

AMPHIBIANS (Class C3)

Distance, Airline (International)—2,300.860 kilometers (1,429.685 miles)—Maj. Gen. F. M. Andre and crew, United States; from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to Langley Field, Va., June 29, 1936. **(Unit States)**—same.

Altitude (International)—7,605 meters (24,950.712 feet)—Boris Sergievsky, United States, Stratfor Conn., April 14, 1936. **(United States)**—same.

Maximum speed (International)—Speed 370.814 km. p. h. (230.413 m. p. h.)—A. P. de Severs United States, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 15, 1935. **(United States)**—same.

Speed for 100 kilometers (62.137 miles) (International)—Speed 337.079 km. p. h. (209.451 m. p. h A. P. de Seversky, United States, Miami, Fla., Dec. 19, 1936. **(United States)**—same.

Speed for 1,000 kilometers (621.369 miles) (International)—Speed 299.461 km. p. h. (186.076 m. p. h —Capt. W. P. Sloan and Capt. B. L. Boatner, U. S. A., AC., United States, Dayton, O., July 31, 19 **(United States)**—same.

GLIDERS (Single-Place)

Distance, Airline (International)—749.203 kilometers (465.532 miles)—O. Klepikova, U. S. S. R from Moscow to Otradnoie, region of Stalingrad, July 6, 1939. **(United States)**—523.249 km. (325.1 miles)—John Robinson, from Wichita Falls, Texas, to Barstow, Texas, July 19, 1947.

Distance with return to point of departure (International)—368.844 km. (229.189 miles)—Paul F MacCready, Jr., United States; Wichita Falls to Anson, Texas, and return, July 16, 1947. **(Unite States)**—same.

Duration with return to point of departure (International)—38 hours, 21 min., 24 sec.—Eric Nessle France; June 18-20, 1942. **(United States)**—21 hours, 34 min.—Lt. William Cocke, Jr.; at Honolu T. H., Dec. 17-18, 1931.

Altitude above Starting Point (International)—8,050 meters (26,410.708 feet)—Lt. Per Axel Perso

eden; Orebro, Sweden, July 12, 1947. **(United States)**—5,262 meters (17,263.743 feet)—Robert M. nley; Elmira, N. Y., July 4, 1939.

ltitude (absolute) (International)—8,700 meters (28,543.250 feet)—Lt. Per Axel Person, Sweden; ebro, Sweden, July 12, 1947 (*).

HELICOPTERS

Duration, closed circuit (International)—9 hours, 57 min.—Major D. H. Jensen and Major W. C. lds, USAAF, United States; Sikorsky R-5A Helicopter, Pratt & Whitney 450 HP engine; Dayton, io, Nov. 14, 1946. **(United States)**—same.

Distance, airline (International)—1,132.337 kms.—703.6 miles. Maj. F. T. Caschman, pilot; Major E. Zins, co-pilot; USAAF, United States, Sikorsky R-5 Helicopter, Pratt and Whitney 450 HP ine from Dayton, O., to Logan Field, Boston, Mass., May 22, 1946. **(United States)**—Same.

Altitude (International)—6,468 meters (21,220 feet)—Capt. H. D. Gaddis, United States; Sikorsky 2-1 Helicopter, Franklin O-425-1 engine; Bridgeport, Conn., May 21, 1949. **(United States)**—same.

Maximum speed (International)—208.494 kms. p. h. (129.552 m.p.h.)—Harold E. Thompson, United tes; Sikorsky S-52-1 Helicopter; Cleveland, Ohio, April 27, 1949. **(United States)**—same.

Speed for 100 kilometers in closed circuit (International)—197.545 km.p.h. (122.749 m.p.h.)—Harold Thompson, United States; Sikorsky S-52-1 Helicopter; Milford, Conn., May 6, 1949. **(United States)** ame.

Speed for 1,000 kilometers in closed circuit (International)—107.251 km. p.h. (66.642 m.p.h.)—Maj. H. Jensen and Maj. W. C. Dodds, USAAF, United States; Sikorsky R-5A Helicopter, Pratt & Whitney HP engine; Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1946. **(United States)**—Same.

AIRSHIPS (Class B)

Airline distance (International)—6,384.500 kms. (3,967.137 miles)—Dr. Hugo Eckener, Germany; Z. 127, "Graf Zeppelin," 5 Maybach 450-550 HP engines; from Lakehurst, N. J., U.S.A., to edrichshafen, Germany, October 29, 30, 31 and Nov. 1, 1928.*

FREE BALLOONS (Eighth category, 4001 cu. meters or more)

Duration (International)—87 hours. H. Kaulen, Germany, Dec. 13 to 17, 1913. **(United States)**—51 irs, Lieut. C'mmdr. T. G. W. Settle and Lieut. Charles H. Kendall, Gordon-Bennett Balloon Race. icago, Sept. 2, 3, 4, 1933.

Altitude (International)—22,066 meters (72,394.795 feet)—Capt. Orvil Anderson and Capt. Albert vens, United States, take-off approximately 11 miles southwest of Rapid City, S. D., landing approxi- tely 12 miles south of White Lake, S. D., Nov. 11, 1935.

F. A. I. COURSE RECORDS (First category, solo)

Los Angeles to New York, N. Y. (International)—Speed 934,926 km. p. h. (580.935 m. p. h.) . W. H. Councill, USAAF. United States. P-80 jet propelled monoplane, GE I-40 engine; from ng Beach Municipal Airport to LaGuardia Airport, Jan. 26, 1946. Distance: 2,453.807 miles. apsed Time: 4 hours, 13 minutes, 26 seconds. **(United States)**—Same.

London to Capetown, Africa (International)—Speed 244.876 km. p. h. (152.159 m. p. h.)—A. Hen- aw, Great Britain, Feb. 5-6, 1939. Elapsed time: 39 hrs., 25 mins.*

Capetown, Africa, to London (International)—Speed 243.745 km. p. h. (151.456 m. p. h.)—A. Hen- aw, Great Britain, Feb. 7-9, 1939. Elapsed time: 39 hrs., 36 mins.*

Havana to Washington, D. C. (International)—Speed, 563.800 km.p.h. (350.328 m.p.h.)—Woodrow W. mondson, United States, Nov. 27, 1947. Elapsed Time: 3 hrs. 15 min. 13 sec. **(United States)**—same.

F. A. I. COURSE RECORDS (Second category, crew or passengers)

Los Angeles, Calif., to New York, N. Y. (International)—Speed, 724.826 km. p. h. (450.385 m. p. h.) l. C. S. Irvine pilot; Lt. G. R. Stanley, co-pilot, and crew, USAAF, United States, Boeing B-29 noplane, 4 Wright R-3350-23A engines; from Burbank, California, to Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, cember 11, 1945. Distance: 2,457 miles. Elapsed Time: 5 hours, 27 minutes, 19.2 seconds. **(United ates)**—Same.

New York to London (International)—Speed 272.345 km. p. h. (169.227 m. p. h.)—Henry T. Merrill d John S. Lambe, U.S., May 9-10, 1937. Elapsed time: 20 hrs., 29 mins., 45 secs. **(United States)**—same.

New York, N. Y., to Los Angeles, Calif. (International)—Speed 528.828 km. p. h. (328.598 m. p. h.) pt. Boyd L. Grubaugh, pilot; Capt. J. L. England, co-pilot; and crew, USAAF, United States; Boeing 29 monoplane, 4 Wright R-3350-23A engines from LaGuardia Airport to Burbank, Cal., Aug. 1, 1946. stance: 2,453.805 miles. Elapsed Time: 7 hours, 28 minutes, 3 seconds. **(United States)**—same.

NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL AND INTER-CITY RECORDS

West to East Transcontinental (Jet propelled)—Col. W. H. Councill, USAAF; P-80 monoplane, GE -0 engine; from Long Beach Municipal Airport to LaGuardia Airport, Jan. 26, 1946. Distance: 53.807 miles. Elapsed time: 4 hrs. 13 min. 26 sec. Average speed: 580.935 m.p.h.

West to East Transcontinental (Reciprocating engine—solo)—Joe DeBona; North American F-51 noplane; from Lockheed Air Terminal to LaGuardia Airport, March 29, 1949. Distance: 2,453.805 les. Elapsed time: 5 hrs. 5 sec. Average speed: 490.625 m.p.h.

East to West Transcontinental (Reciprocating engine—solo)—A. Paul Mantz, North American P-51 noplane; from LaGuardia Airport to Lockheed Air Terminal, Burbank, Calif., Sept. 3, 1947. Dis- ce: 2,453.805 miles. Elapsed time: 7 hrs. 4 sec. Average speed: 350.488 m.p.h.

Honolulu, T. H., to New York—Lt. Col. Robert E. Thacker, pilot, and First Lt. John M. Ard, -pilot; North American P-82 monoplane; from Hickam Field to LaGuardia Airport, Feb. 28, 1947. stance: 4,968.852 miles. Elapsed time: 14 hrs. 31 min. 50 sec. Average speed: 341.959 m.p.h.

Chicago to Los Angeles—Howard R. Hughes, May 14, 1936. Elapsed time; 8 hrs., 10 mins., 29.8 secs.

New York to Havana—A. P. Seversky, Dec. 3, 1937. Elapsed time: 5 hrs., 3 min., 5.4 secs. Dis- nce: 1,307 miles. Average speed: 258.735 m.p.h.

New York to Washington, D. C.—Capt. M. L. Smith, AAF; April 21, 1946; elapsed time: 29 min., 15 sec. stance: 214 miles. Average speed: 438.974 m.p.h.

Los Angeles to Washington, D. C.—Lt. Col. H. F. Warden, Capt. G. W. Edwards; Dec. 8, 1945: psed time: 5 hrs., 17 min., 34 sec. Distance: 2,295 miles. Average speed: 433.610 m.p.h.

Chicago to Washington, D. C.—Jack Frye, Feb. 18, 1936. Elapsed time: 2 hrs., 22 mins.

March Field, California, to Mitchel Field, N. Y.—Lt. Ben. S. Kelsey, USAAF., Feb. 11, 1939, apsed time: 7 hrs., 45 mins., 36 secs.

Mexico City to New York City—Francisco Sarabia, May 24, 1939. Elapsed time: 10 hrs., 47 min.. 8 sec. Distance: 2,087.5 miles. Average speed; 193.353 m.p.h.

FEMININE RECORDS (AIRPLANES—Class C)

Distance, Airline (International)—5,908.610 kilometers (3,671.432 miles)—V. Grisodoubova and P. sipenko, U. S. S. R., Sept. 24-25, 1938. **(United States)**—3,939.245 kilometers (2,447.728 miles)— nelia Earhart, from Los Angeles, Calif., to Newark, N. J., Aug. 24-25, 1932.

Altitude (International)—14,310 meters (46,948.725 feet)—Mrs. Maryse Hilz, France, June 23, 1936. **nited States)**—9,160 meters (30,052.430 feet) Jacqueline Cochran, Palm Springs, Calif., March 24, 39.

Speed, Maximum (International)—663.054 km.p.h. (412.002 m.p.h.)—Jacqueline Cochran, United ates; Thermal, Calif., Dec. 17, 1947. **(United States)**—same.

Speed for 100 kilometers (62.137 miles) (International)—755.668 km.p.h. (469.549 m.p.h.)—Jacqueline chran, United States; Coachella Valley, Calif., Dec. 10, 1947. **(United States)**—same.

Speed for 1,000 kilometers (621,369 miles) (International) 693.70 km.p.h. (431.094 m.p.h.)—Jacqueline chran, United States; Palm Springs, Calif., May 24, 1948. **(United States)**—same.

Speed for 2,000 kilometers (1,242,739 miles) (International)—720.134 km.p.h. (447.470 m.p.h.)— cqueline Cochran, United States; Palm Springs, Calif., May 22, 1948. **(United States)**—same.

FEMININE NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL RECORDS

West to East—Jacqueline Cochran, from Burbank, Calif., to Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1938. Elapsed ne, 10 hrs., 27 mins., 55 secs. Speed, 234.776 m.p.h.

East to West—Louise Thaden and Blanche Noyes; from Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, N. Y., to s Angeles, Calif., April 19-20, 1935; elapsed time: 13 hours, 33 min.

New York to Miami, Fla.—Jacqueline Cochran, Dec. 3, 1937. Elapsed time: 4 hrs., 12 mins., 27.2 secs.

(*) Indicates no United States record has been established.

Air Line Distances Between the U. S. and Latin America

Source—Civil Aeronautics Board and U. S. Army Aeronautical Charts

Distances in statute miles from/to	New York to	Los Angeles to	Seattle to	Washington to	Chicago to	Denver to	Miami to	New Orleans to
Bogota	2,474	3,515	4,166	2,344	2,691	3,100	1,515	1,996
Buenos Aires	5,295	6,148	6,956	5,205	5,598	5,935	4,459	4,902
Caracas	2,100	3,610	4,100	2,040	2,480	3,105	1,365	1,990
Guatemala City	2,060	2,190	2,930	1,835	1,870	1,935	1,015	1,050
Havana	1,302	2,320	2,805	1,110	1,315	1,760	220	672
La Paz	4,446	5,312	6,268	4,297	4,635	5,212	3,375	3,835
Lima	3,744	4,610	5,566	3,595	3,933	4,510	2,673	3,133
Managua	2,100	2,540	3,240	1,920	2,060	2,230	1,350	1,250
Mexico City	2,110	1,545	2,339	1,885	1,690	1,445	1,280	921
Panama	2,211	3,025	3,680	2,020	2,320	2,620	1,140	1,600
Para (Belem)	3,281	5,110	5,550	3,270	3,820	4,580	2,897	3,470
Rio de Janeiro	4,810	6,330	6,945	4,710	5,320	5,900	4,426	4,798
San Jose	2,300	2,740	3,440	2,120	2,260	2,430	1,550	1,450
San Juan	1,605	3,365	3,720	1,555	2,055	2,740	1,040	1,700
Santiago	5,425	6,291	7,247	5,276	5,614	6,191	4,354	4,814
Tampico	1,880	1,470	2,200	1,665	1,460	1,240	1,200	720

U. S. Government Crime Reports

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice

Offense	No. of Offenses			Offense	No. of Offenses		
	1946	1947	1948		1946	1947	1948
Murder & non-negli. manslaughter	8,442	7,760	7,620	Aggravated assault	67,512	74,690	77,3
Manslaught. by negli	4,701	5,770	5,390	Burglary	357,991	373,450	377,6
Rape	12,117	17,180	16,180	Larceny	941,738	943,430	978,0
Robbery	62,782	58,100	54,990	Auto theft	229,920	184,730	169,5
				Total	1,685,203	1,665,110	1,686,6

The total for 1937 was 1,415,816; (1938) 1,433,812; (1939) 1,484,554; (1940) 1,517,026; (1941) 1,531,27
(1942) 1,436,748; (1943) 1,381,681; (1944) 1,393,655; (1945) 1,565,541.

Penitentiaries: Alcatraz, Calif.; Atlanta, Ga.; Leavenworth, Kans.; Lewisburg, Pa.; McNeil Island Wash.; Terre Haute, Ind. **Reformatories:** Chillicothe, Ohio.; El Reno, Okla.; Petersburg, Va.; women Alderson, W. Va. **Medical center:** Springfield, Mo.; Hospital; Maintenance unit. **Prison camps:** Du Pon Wash.; Kooskia, Idaho; Mill Point, W. Va.; Montgomery, Ala.; Tucson, Ariz. **Correctional institution** Ashland, Ky.; Danbury, Conn.; Denver, Colo.; La Tuna, Tex.; Texarkana, Tex.; Milan, Mich.; Male Female, Sandstone, Minn.; Male, Female, Tallahassee, Fla. **Detention headquarters:** New Orleans, La New York City. **National Training School for Boys,** Washington, D. C. **Prisoners in State and Federa Prisons and Reformatories** (Bureau of the Census)—(1940) 175,572; (1941) 166,939; (1942) 152,967; (1943 138,710; (1940) 134,236; (1945) 134,802; (1946) 141,404.

ARRESTS IN 1948 BY SEX

Offense charged	Male	Female	Offense charged	Male	Female
Criminal homicide	5,848	855	Offenses against family and children	13,588	82
Robbery	19,644	939	Liquor laws	7,573	1,19
Assault	52,145	6,219	Driving while intoxicated	37,925	1,65
Burglary—breaking or entering	40,246	1,053	Road and driving laws	7,731	17
Larceny—theft	59,697	8,457	Parking violations	85	
Auto theft	17,307	413	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	7,802	26
Embezzlement and fraud	18,329	1,917	Disorderly conduct	40,964	6,43
Stolen property; buying, rec., etc.	3,059	291	Drunkenness	165,591	16,27
Arson	867	119	Vagrancy	41,356	8,06
Forgery and counterfeiting	8,216	1,098	Gambling	16,228	1,33
Rape	9,517		Suspicion	40,214	4,92
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3,257	5,417	Not stated	5,154	94
Other sex offenses	14,819	2,783	All other offenses	30,111	4,32
Narcotic drug laws	4,363	483			
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	11,085	513	Total	682,721	76,97

Property stolen in 1948 was valued at $119,240,431 as compared with $106,235,467 in 1947. Propert recovered in 1948 was valued at $67,184,641. Automobiles accounted for $65,231,747 of the 1948 thefts.

Murder (including non-negligent manslaughter) in 1948, in large cities—Atlanta, 76; Baltimore, 110 Boston, 19; Buffalo, 20; Chicago, 326; Cincinnati, 48; Cleveland, 69; Columbus, 13; Dallas, 62; Denver 24; Detroit, 105; Fort Worth, 28; Houston, 106; Indianapolis, 27; Kansas City, Mo., 59; Knoxville, 26 Los Angeles, 89; Louisville, 53; Memphis, 52; Milwaukee, 10; Nashville, 48; Newark, 31; New Orleans, 55 New York, N. Y., 315; Norfolk, 32; Philadelphia, 117; Pittsburgh, 29; Richard, 35; St. Louis, 67; San Antonio, 50; San Francisco, 35; Tampa, 19; Tulsa, 12; Tuscaloosa, Ala., 15; Washington, D. C., 73

Compared with the prewar averages of 1939-41, murder in 1948 increased 14.1 percent; burglary 16.7 percent; robbery, 8.9 percent; larceny, 4.6 percent, while negligent manslaughter dropped 3.1 percent and automobile thefts, 6.2 percent in urban areas.

The murder of serious offenses in 1948 was 1,686,670, setting a new high for the period since national crime statistics were first tabulated in 1930, and slightly exceeding the previous peak of 1,685,203 established in 1946.

Rural crime in 1948 was up 4.3 percent over 1947, as compared with a 0.3 percent increase in the cities. Burglaries increased 5.1 percent; larceny, 9.6 percent, but on the other hand murder and non-negligent manslaughter declined 1.3 percent; negligent manslaughter, 1.1 percent; rape, 10.8 percent; robbery, 5.7 percent, and automobile theft, 6.1 percent.

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the F.B.I., reported that a serious crime was committed every 18.7 seconds during 1948, that on the average each day 36 persons were slain feloniously, 255 were victims of aggravated assault or rape and 150 robberies committed. He said the high crime rate was due to the failure of many Americans to support adequate law enforcement agencies and to help check juvenile delinquency effectively during the World War II years.

Average Consumers' Price Indexes

urce: United States Department of Labor; Bureau of Labor Statistics (Average 1935-39=100)

All items	Food	Cloth-ing	Rent	Miscel-laneous*		All items	Food	Cloth-ing	Rent	Miscel-laneous*
70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	50.9	1936..	99.1	101.3	97.6	96.4	98.7
71.8	81.8	69.8	92.2	51.9	1937..	102.7	105.3	102.8	100.9	101.0
72.5	80.9	71.4	92.9	53.6	1938..	100.8	97.8	102.2	104.1	101.5
77.9	90.8	78.3	94.0	56.3	1939..	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	100.7
91.6	116.9	94.1	93.2	65.1	1940..	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	101.1
107.5	134.4	127.5	94.9	77.8	1941..	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.2	104.0
123.8	149.8	168.7	102.7	87.6	1942..	116.5	123.9	124.2	108.5	110.9
143.3	168.8	201.0	120.7	100.5	1943..	123.6	138.0	129.7	108.0	115.8
127.7	128.3	154.8	138.6	104.3	1944..	125.5	136.1	138.8	108.2	121.3
119.7	119.9	125.6	142.7	101.2	1945..	128.4	139.1	145.9	108.3	124.1
121.9	124.0	125.9	146.4	100.8	1946..	139.3	159.6	160.2	108.6	128.8
122.2	122.8	124.9	151.6	101.4	1947..	159.2	193.8	185.8	111.2	139.9
125.4	132.9	122.4	152.2	102.2	1948..	171.2	210.2	198.0	117.4	149.9
126.4	137.4	120.6	150.7	102.6	1949					
124.0	132.3	118.3	148.3	103.2	Jan...	170.9	204.8	196.5	119.7	154.1
122.6	130.8	116.5	144.8	103.8	Feb..	169.0	199.7	195.1	119.9	154.1
122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	104.6	Mar..	169.5	201.6	193.9	120.1	154.4
119.4	126.0	112.7	137.5	105.1	Apr...	169.7	202.8	192.5	120.3	154.6
108.7	103.9	102.6	130.3	104.1	May..	169.2	202.4	191.3	120.4	154.5
97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	101.7	June..	169.6	204.3	191.3	120.6	154.2
92.4	84.1	87.9	100.7	98.4	July..	168.5	201.7	188.5	120.7	154.3
95.7	93.7	96.1	94.4	97.9	Aug...	168.8	202.6	187.4	120.8	154.8
98.1	100.4	96.8	94.2	98.1						

scellaneous represents expenditures for such items as transportation, medical care, household tion, recreation and personal care.

ual averages on fuel, electricity and ref.—(1915) 62.5; (1920) 106.9; (1925) 115.4; (1930) 111.4; 100.7; (1940) 99.7; (1941) 102.2; (1942) 105.4; (1943) 107.7; (1944) 109.8; (1945) 110.3; (1946) (1947) 121.1; (1948) 133.9; (1949) Jan. 138.2; Feb. 138.8; March 138.9; April 137.4; May 135.4; 135.6; July 135.6; Aug. 135.8.

se furnishings—(1915) 63.6; (1920) 164.6; (1925) 121.5; (1930) 108.9; (1935) 94.8; (1940) 100.5; 107.3; (1942) 122.2; (1943) 125.6; (1944) 136.4; (1945) 145.8; (1946) 159.2; (1947) 184.4; 195.8; (1949) Jan. 196.5; Feb. 195.6; March 193.8; April 191.9; May 189.5; June 187.3; July Aug. 184.8.

Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods for Selected Periods

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; (1935-39=100)

and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Total meats poultry & fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables				Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
						Total	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
Average.....	137.4	115.7	117.8	127.4	141.7	210.8	226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	120.0
Average.....	132.5	107.6	127.1	131 0	143.8	169.0	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3
Average.....	86.5	82.6	79.3	84.9	82.3	103.5	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6
Average.....	95.2	94.5	96.6	95.9	91.0	94.5	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.6
August.....	93.5	93.4	95.7	93.1	90.7	92.4	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	95.6
Average.....	96.6	96.8	95.8	101.4	93.8	96.5	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
Average.....	105.5	97.9	107.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4
December....	113.1	102.5	111.1	120.5	138.1	110.5	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4
Average.....	123.9	105.1	126.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	126.5
Average.....	138.0	107.6	133.8	134.6	161.9	168.8	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1
Average.....	136.1	108.4	129.9	133.6	153.9	168.2	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	126.5
Average.....	139.1	109.0	131.2	133.9	164.4	177.1	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.5
August.....	140.9	109.1	131.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6
Average.....	159.6	125.0	161.3	165.1	168.8	182.4	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
Average.....	193.8	155.4	221.1	186.2	200.8	199.4	220.5	166.2	263.5	186.8	197.5	180.0
Average.....	210.2	170.9	246.5	204.8	208.7	205.2	212.4	158.0	246.8	205.0	195.5	174.0
January.....	204.8	170.5	235.9	196.0	209.6	205.2	213.3	159.2	228.4	208.7	174.7	173.4
February.....	199.7	170.0	221.4	192.5	179.6	213.7	224.9	158.6	224.6	209.0	159.8	174.3
March.....	201.6	170.1	229.6	190.3	180.1	214.5	226.0	158.0	227.9	208.5	155.1	175.6
April.....	202.8	170.3	234.4	184.9	183.8	218.6	231.5	157.1	228.3	208.2	149.8	176.2
May.....	202.4	170.1	232.3	182.6	190.9	220.7	234.6	156.3	227.5	207.2	144.4	176.1
June.....	204.3	169.7	240.6	182.0	198.0	217.9	231.1	155.3	227.3	207.6	142.9	176.5
July.....	201.7	169.5	236.0	182.2	204.1	210.2	221.2	154.2	228.1	208.2	141.0	176.2
August.....	202.6	169.4	239.5	184.9	222.2	201.9	211.4	149.7	229.6	208.8	144.0	176.5

Average Retail Food Prices of Selected Foods

Source: United States Department of Labor; Bureau of Labor Statistics

Year (Cal.)	R'nd Steak	Pork Chops	Bacon sliced	Lard	Roast. Chick.	Eggs	Butter	Milk Del.	Flour Wheat	Corn meal	Potatoes	Sugar
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Doz.	Lb.	Qt.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
.....	36.2	37.0	47.1	23.0	38.0	55.4	55.2	13.9	6.1	5.4	3.6	7.0
.....	42.6	36.2	42.5	16.8	36.7	44.5	46.4	14.1	4.6	5.3	3.6	6.1
.....	36.0	36.1	41.3	19.5	30.9	37.6	36.0	11.7	5.0	4.6	1.9	5.7
.....	34.1	34.1	40.7	16.4	32.5	37.1	39.5	12.0	4.8	4.7	3.2	5.6
.....	39.1	36.7	41.3	17.0	34.1	36.2	40.7	12.5	4.8	5.1	2.8	5.6
.....	34.9	32.9	36.7	13.0	34.2	35.5	34.7	12.5	4.0	4.2	2.1	5.3
.....	36.0	30.4	31.9	11.0	30.6	32.1	32.5	12.2	3.8	4.0	2.5	5.4
.....	36.4	27.9	27.3	9.4	30.4	33.1	36.0	12.8	4.3	4.2	2.4	5.2
.....	39.1	34.3	34.3	12.7	32.6	39.7	41.1	13.6	4.5	4.3	2.3	5.7
.....	43.5	41.4	39.4	17.2	39.1	48.4	47.3	15.0	5.3	4.8	3.4	6.8
.....	43.9	40.3	43.1	19.0	44.9	57.2	52.7	15.5	6.1	5.6	4.6	6.8
.....	41.4	37.3	41.1	18.7	45.1	54.5	50.0	15.6	6.5	6.2	4.7	6.7
.....	40.5	37.3	40.9	18.8	45.5	60.2	49.8	15.6	6.4	6.4	4.8	6.7
.....	52.1	48.5	53.3	26.3	52.6	58.6	71.0	17.6	7.1	7.5	4.7	7.7
.....	75.6	72.1	77.7	31.5	55.3	69.6	80.5	19.6	9.6	9.8	5.0	9.7
.....	90.5	77.2	76.9	29.6	61.3	72.3	86.7	21.8	9.8	10.9	5.6	9.4
.....	83.9	67.0	72.4	24.3	63.0	72.5	75.0	22.0	9.6	9.7	5.4	9.4
.....	73.9	66.4	68.4	19.9	60.0	62.1	74.1	21.7	9.6	9.6	5.7	9.4
.....	79.2	73.7	68.1	19.6	59.9	62.4	73.4	21.6	9.6	9.5	5.7	9.5
.....	81.3	75.7	67.4	18.6	64.7*	71.7	63.6	20.8	9.6	9.5	5.9	9.5
.....	83.4	75.6	63.6	18.1	62.5	66.1	70.8	20.6	9.6	9.5	6.5	9.5
.....	89.4	83.2	64.1	18.1	61.0	68.6	70.3	20.6	9.5	9.3	6.2	9.5
.....	88.9	77.3	64.5	17.9	59.1	70.7	70.2	20.6	9.5	8.7	5.6	9.5
.....	89.4	83.6	66.1	19.3	61.2	76.9	72.3	20.8	9.5	8.7	5.3	9.5

cifications changed—now pricing. Frying chickens, dressed and drawn.

Retail Food Prices in Large Cities

Indexes and Percent Changes to August 15, 1949 From Specified Dates
Source: United States Department of Labor; Bureau of Labor Statistics

City	Indexes 1935-39=100		Percent change to Aug. 15, 1949, fr				
	Aug. 15 1949	July 15 1949	July 15 1949	May 15 1949	Aug. 15 1948	June 15 1946	Au 1
Average	202.6	201.7	0.4	0.1	−6.5	39.1	11
Atlanta	203.9	198.3	2.8	3.5	−5.5	44.6	12
Baltimore	215.4	211.5	1.8	1.1	−5.9	41.3	12
Birmingham	199.8	198.6	0.6	0.7	−8.9	35.3	12
Boston	194.6	194.2	0.2	1.1	−6.8	41.0	10
Bridgeport	201.1	200.3	0.4	−0.3	−6.3	44.6	11
Buffalo	199.5	200.2	−0.3	0.3	−6.3	42.3	11
Butte	200.8	202.1	−0.6	−0.9	−6.6	43.7	11
Cedar Rapids[2]	203.9	205.1	−0.6	−2.0	−8.2	37.6	
Charleston	193.9	190.3	1.9	1.4	−6.8	37.7	10
Chicago	209.2	207.4	0.9	1.1	−6.4	46.5	12
Cincinnati	201.6	200.5	0.5	0.6	−7.6	42.6	12
Cleveland	210.4	208.9	0.7	1.1	−8.1	40.9	12
Columbus	199.1	182.9	1.8	1.0	−7.9	36.5	11
Dallas	205.3	204.8	0.2	0.4	−4.6	44.2	12
Denver	199.1	204.5	−2.6	−3.6	−6.1	37.0	11
Detroit	197.2	197.9	−0.4	−1.4	−6.2	35.6	11
Fall River	201.2	199.3	1.0	2.1	−5.8	45.7	11
Houston	211.6	211.0	0.3	0.1	−5.5	46.9	11
Indianapolis	199.3	195.7	1.8	1.0	−8.2	40.8	11
Jackson[2]	205.5	207.8	−1.1	0.4	−6.8	36.5	
Jacksonville	206.0	207.0	−0.5	0.2	−6.7	36.1	21
Kansas City	187.2	188.5	−0.7	−1.0	−8.9	38.9	10
Knoxville[2]	226.5	222.3	1.9	1.5	−7.4	36.8	
Little Rock	201.6	196.8	2.4	−0.1	−5.1	44.9	11
Los Angeles	201.7	202.3	−0.3	−3.4	−5.2	30.3	11
Louisville	192.4	189.4	1.6	1.6	−7.2	41.9	10
Manchester	202.1	200.3	0.9	1.4	−7.2	40.0	11
Memphis	214.3	217.1	−1.3	−0.6	−5.6	39.5	13
Milwaukee	200.0	201.6	−0.8	−2.4	−8.6	38.6	11
Minneapolis	190.1	190.6	−0.3	−1.8	−9.1	38.3	10
Mobile	206.6	208.8	0.4	1.0	−7.2	37.9	11
Newark	198.5	198.5	0	0	−6.6	34.2	10
New Haven	194.2	194.7	−0.3	−0.1	−5.5	38.3	10
New Orleans	214.4	214.0	0.2	2.0	−6.2	36.0	11
New York	204.1	204.1	0	0.9	−5.9	36.8	11
Norfolk	206.1	202.0	2.0	0.6	−6.5	41.2	12
Omaha	196.4	196.2	0.1	−0.3	−7.0	40.8	11
Peoria	214.9	214.6	0.1	1.2	−6.9	42.0	13
Philadelphia	198.3	195.2	1.6	0.1	−6.7	38.2	11
Pittsburgh	207.9	205.3	1.3	0	−5.9	41.3	12
Portland, Me	194.8	194.7	0.1	1.9	−7.1	40.8	10
Portland, Oreg	211.6	214.0	−1.9	−3.3	−9.6	33.6	12
Providence	209.0	209.7	−0.3	1.2	−8.0	44.2	12
Richmond	200.7	195.8	2.3	2.9	−5.2	45.0	11
Rochester	198.6	197.5	0.6	0.2	−5.3	39.4	11
St. Louis	210.6	206.8	1.8	1.3	−6.5	42.9	12
St. Paul	188.8	189.1	−0.2	−1.5	−7.7	37.5	10
Salt Lake City	201.0	204.9	−1.9	−2.7	−6.9	32.5	11
San Francisco	209.9	212.6	−1.3	−2.5	−6.4	35.0	12
Savannah	212.5	210.2	1.1	−0.3	−4.8	34.1	11
Scranton	206.1	202.7	1.7	1.7	−5.2	43.1	12
Seattle	205.5	205.8	−0.1	−1.8	−7.4	35.6	11
Springfield	210.1	208.4	0.8	1.1	−7.4	40.0	12
Washington	203.5	200.4	1.5	1.1	−5.3	39.9	11
Wichita[2]	211.9	210.7	0.6	−1.0	−5.7	37.2	
Winston-Salem[2]	200.6	198.9	0.9	1.4	−7.0	38.1	

[1]Prices not collected. [2]June 1940 equals 100.

Indexes of Wholesale Prices for Selected Periods

Source: United States Department of Labor; Bureau of Labor Statistics (1926=100)

Year and month	* All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	* Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishings	M ce ne co me t
1918: Nov	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	110.8	178.0	99.2	14
1920: May	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	17
1929: Average	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	8
1932: Average	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	6
1939: Average	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	7
August	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	7
1940: Average	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	7
1941: Average	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	8
December	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	8
1942: Average	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	8
1943: Average	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	9
1944: Average	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	9
1945: Average	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	9
August	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	9
1946: Average	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	10
1947: Average	152.1	181.2	168.7	182.4	141.7	108.7	145.0	179.7	127.3	131.1	11
1948: Average	165.1	188.3	179.1	188.8	149.8	134.2	163.6	199.1	135.7	144.5	12
1949: Jan	160.6	172.5	165.8	184.8	146.1	137.1	175.6	202.3	126.3	148.1	11
Feb	158.1	168.3	161.5	182.3	145.2	135.9	175.6	201.5	122.8	148.3	11
Mar	158.4	171.5	162.9	180.4	143.8	134.3	174.4	200.0	121.1	148.0	11
April	156.9	170.5	162.9	179.9	142.2	132.0	171.8	196.5	117.7	147.0	11
May	155.7	171.2	163.8	179.2	140.5	130.1	168.4	193.9	118.2	146.2	11
June	154.4	168.5	162.4	178.8	139.2	129.9	166.6	191.4	116.8	145.1	11
July	153.4	165.8	161.3	177.6	138.2	129.9	167.4	189.1	118.1	143.2	11
Aug.[1]	153.0	162.3	160.6	179.0	137.9	129.7	168.7	188.2	119.7	143.0	10

*Includes current motor vehicles prices beginning with October 1946. (1) Preliminary.

Fifty Outstanding Motion Pictures of 1949

Chosen by Alton Cook, World-Telegram Motion Picture Critic.

Title	Producer	Star
of Violence	M-G-M	Van Heflin, Robert Ryan
m's Rib	M-G-M	Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn
entures of Ichabod and r. Toad, The	Walt Disney Cartoon	
ir Blum, The	German	German cast
sleys of Broadway, The	M-G-M	Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers
tleground	M-G-M	Van Johnson, John Hodiak
With Green Hair, The	RKO-Radio	Pat O'Brien
mpion	Stanley Kramer-United Artists	Kirk Douglas
Across the River	Universal-International	Stephen McNally
mand Decision	M-G-M	Clark Gable, Walter Pidgeon
onnecticut Yankee	Paramount	Bing Crosby
ard, My Son	M-G-M	Spencer Tracy, Deborah Kerr
rybody Does It	20th Century-Fox	Paul Douglas, Linda Darnell
en Idol, The	David O. Selznick	Ralph Richardson, Michele Morgan
many, Year Zero	Roberto Rossellini	Non-professional cast
at Gatsby, The	Paramount	Alan Ladd
glio	Italian	Non-professional cast
ress, The	Paramount	Olivia De Havilland
Walked by Night	Eagle Lion	Richard Basehart
he of the Brave	Stanley Kramer-United Artists	No star
se of Strangers, The	20th Century-Fox	Edward G. Robinson
as a Male War Bride	20th Century-Fox	Cary Grant, Ann Sheridan
lways Rains on Sunday	English	Googie Withers
lappens Every Spring	20th Century-Fox	Ray Milland, Paul Douglas
on Sings Again	Columbia	Larry Parks
ck On Any Door	Columbia	Humphrey Bogart
y Gambles, A	Universal-International	Barbara Stanwyck
Stop, The	Polish	Non-professional cast
er to Three Wives, A	20th Century-Fox	Paul Douglas
Boundaries	Louis De Rochemont	Mel Ferrer
lame Bovary	M-G-M	Jennifer Jones
Belvedere Goes to College	20th Century-Fox	Clifton Webb
Perrin and Mr. Traill	Eagle Lion (English)	David Farrar, Marius Goring
Wanted	Film Classics	No star
sport to Pimlico	Eagle Lion (English)	Stanley Holloway
sy	20th Century-Fox	Jeanne Crain
rtet	Eagle Lion (English)	All-star cast
Quiet One	Non-professional	Non-professional
Pony, The	Republic	Myrna Loy, Robert Mitchum
lson and Delilah	Cecil B. DeMille-Paramount	Victor Mature, Hedy Lamarr
Up, The	RKO-Radio	Robert Ryan
tton Story, The	M-G-M	James Stewart
k Force	Warner Brothers	Gary Cooper
t Forsyte Woman	M-G-M	Errol Flynn, Greer Garson
eves' Highway	20th Century-Fox	Richard Conte
o' the Morning	Paramount	Bing Crosby, Barry Fitzgerald
Were Strangers	Columbia	John Garfield
te Heat	Warner Brothers	James Cagney
ndow, The	RKO-Radio	Bobby Driscoll
ow Sky	20th Century-Fox	Gregory Peck

Conrad N. Hilton, Hotel Owner, and the Waldorf Astoria

merica's biggest hotel landlord is Conrad nolson Hilton, who, on Oct. 24, 1949, became sident of the Hotel Waldorf Astoria Corp. Mr. on obtained control of New York's Waldorf oria hotel when he, the Hilton Hotels Corp., Col. Henry Crown, chairman of the board irectors of the Material Service Corp., bought 000 of the 366,000 shares of common stock of Waldorf, or 68%. This great hotel was erected 1931 at a cost of $22,000,000 and occupies a k bounded by Park and Lexington aves., and 49th and 50th Sts. It has 47 stories and 2,000 st rooms. Gross income is about $19,000,000 ear. It stands on ground leased from the New k State Realty and Terminal Co., a subsidiary he New York Central and New Haven Rail- is and rental, which includes a percentage of its, is now about $1,600,000 a year. Lease runs 955, with renewal privilege to 1977 and option purchase of hotel at that time.

irectors of the Hotel Waldorf Astoria Corp. ned Oct. 24 were Conrad N. Hilton, Joseph P. ns (who was made executive vice president general manager), Henry Crown, Martin W. nent, Howard Cullman, William D. Dana, nur V. Davis, Robert W. Dowling, Robert V. ming, Herbert Hoover, Frank K. Houston, n P. Kirby, Maurice Newton, Clarkson Potter, nk A. Ready, T. Rieber, Daniel E. Taylor, Juan Trippe, Robert P. Williford and Charles Deere nan.

onrad N. Hilton was born in San Antonio, M., Dec. 25, 1887. His father operated a five- n adobe hotel there and Conrad met trains hustled baggage. His first experience in management was gained in small Texas hotels. The Hilton Hotels Corp. was organized June 1, 1946. This corporation, which Mr. Hilton heads, owns, operates or manages under lease agreements a number of hotels in the United States and abroad. They include the Waldorf Astoria, Plaza and Roosevelt hotels in New York, N. Y., with a total of 4,265 rooms; Stevens (2,700) and Palmer House (2,245) Chicago; Mayflower (809) Washington, D. C.; Dayton Biltmore (475) Dayton, O.; Town House (280) Los Angeles, Calif.; Hilton (295) El Paso, Tex.; Hilton (200) Lubbock, Tex.; Hilton (170) Albuquerque, N. M.; Palacio Hilton, (100) Chihuahua, Mexico. In 1949 the Puerto Rican government financed the erection of a 300 room hotel in San Juan, the Caribe-Hilton. Early construction of a 500-room hotel in Oakland, Calif., backed by the Chamber of Commerce, was announced in 1949. The Hilton management also has operated and since relinquished the Bermudiana, Castle Harbor and St. George hotels of Bermuda and the Palm Beach Biltmore. Hilton Hotels International is a subsidiary corporation organized to operate hotels abroad. The Hilton Hotels Corp. in 1948 reported a gross revenue of $43,028,965 and a net income of $3,917,805, or $29.14 on the preferred and $2.29 on the common stock. The net income for 1947 was reported as $5,540,159, or $28.07 on the preferred and $3.15 on the common stock. Mr. Hilton owns 380,223 shares.

When Mr. Hilton was asked what prompted him to buy control of the Waldorf Astoria he recalled a day in 1942 when he was walking along Park avenue, New York, and admiring the building. He thought to himself: "It sure would be a great thing to have that hotel." In 1949 the keys of the hotel were in his hands.

Nine Women in the 81st Congress

When the 81st Congress completed its roster early in 1949 it included nine women, two more than sat in the 80th Congress. Leading the list was **Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith,** Republican senator from Maine, who had been a member of the House of Representatives from Maine's 2nd District for nearly nine years when she became the first Republican woman elected to a full term in the Senate, and the first woman elected for six years without a preliminary appointment. Preceding her as woman senator was Hattie Caraway, Democrat of Arkansas, who filled out her husband's unexpired term as well as two six-year terms of her own. She was 52 in 1949.

Another woman in Congress is **Mrs. Mary T. Norton,** Democrat from the 13th District of New Jersey, which includes Bayonne and parts of Jersey City, who has served in the House of Representatives continuously since 1924. In 1949 she was 74. She had served in child welfare and Red Cross work before entering Democratic politics and had held office and worked on the State Democratic Committee. From 1924 to 1948 she took part in national conventions. She headed the House labor committee for 10 years and has represented the United States at the International Labor Conference in Paris.

Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Republican from the 5th District of Massachusetts, which comprises Lowell, Woburn and 27 towns, has served in Congress since 1925. She is 68. Her husband, John Jacob Rogers, was a Representative from 1913 to his death in 1925. She has been associated with veterans' causes since the first world war, when she was a Red Cross worker. She introduced the bill creating the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, later Women's Army Corps. (WAC)

Mrs. Frances P. Bolton, Republican from the 22nd District of Ohio, part of Cleveland and suburbs, entered Congress in 1940 and has a long record of association with public health and nursing activities. She is 63. She, too, was chosen to fill the unexpired term of her husband, Chester Castle Bolton, in 1940. As head of a subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs Committee she was responsible for two valuable reports, "The Strategy and Tactics of World Communism" and "Communism in China." She has three sons and eight grandchildren.

Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas, Democrat from the 14th District of California, a part of L Angeles, was first elected in 1944. She is 49. S has starred on the New York stage and sung opera. She married Melvyn Douglas in 1931 a has two children. She has been active in Democratic organization, is a member of the F sign Affairs committee and in 1946 was appoin an alternate delegate to the General Assembly the U. N.

Mrs. Katharine St. George, Republican from 29th District of New York, which includes so suburbs of New York City, is a native of Engla but has lived in Tuxedo, N. Y. since she was She married George Baker St. George and has daughter and two grandchildren. She has be engaged in many Republican, Red Cross and Ag cultural society activities and is a member of t Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse, Democrat fr the 2nd district of Connecticut, which inclu New London, first served in the 79th Congre She was defeated in 1946, but in 1948 defeated H former opponent for the same office. Her w experience as an economist made her a member the Banking and Currency committee. She h studied at McGill, the University of Chicago a the University of Berlin, and taught economi at Smith, the University of Texas, Teachers C lege of Columbia University and Connecticut Co lege, and served as senior economist of the U. Bureau of Home Economics. She has been secr tary of the state of Connecticut. She is the moth of two and as two grandchildren.

Mrs. Reva Beck Bosone, Democrat from t 2nd District of Utah, is the first woman elected Congress from Utah. She has been a teach and is a lawyer. She was a member of the Sta legislature of Utah and active in unemployme insurance and welfare legislation for women a children in industry. She was thrice elected the Salt Lake City civic bench in 1936, was know for her work on traffic safety, and was named the Utah Hall of Fame for her work in the re habilitation of alcoholics and juvenile delinquent She has one child.

Mrs. Cecil Murray Harden, Republican from t 6th District of Indiana, including Terre Haute a Covington, has taught school and been active party organizations. She married Frost P. Harde in 1914. They have one son, Dr. Murray E. Harde of Indianapolis, and three grandchildren.

Chief Fatal Accidents of Scheduled Air Carriers, 1936-1948

Source: Civil Aeronautics Administration

Date	Place	Air line	Crew	Passengers
1-14-36	Goodwin, Ark.	AA	3	14
4- 7-36	Uniontown, Pa.	TWA	2	10
3-25-37	Clifton, Pa.	TWA	3	10
10-17-37	Humpy Ridge, Utah	UAL	3	16
8-13-39	Rio de Janeiro	PAA	4	10
8-31-40	Lovettesville, Va.	PCA	4	21
11- 4-40	Salt Lake City	UAL	3	7
10-30-41	Moorhead, Minn.	NWA Inc.	2	12
10-30-41	Ontario, Canada	AA	3	17
1-16-42	nr. Las Vegas, Nev.	TWA	3	19
5- 1-42	Salt Lake City	UAL	3	14
10-23-42	Palm Springs, Calif.	AA	3	9
12-15-42	Fairfield, Utah	WAL Inc.	4	13
1-22-43	nr. Arequipa, Peru	PANAGRA	4	10
7-28-45	Trammel, Ky.	AA	4	16
10-15-43	Centerville, Tenn.	AA	4	6
2-10-44	Memphis, Tenn.	AA	3	21
11- 4-44	Hanford, Calif.	TWA	3	21
12- 1-44	Van Nuys, Calif.	TWA	2	6
1- 8-45	Port of Spain, Trinidad	PAA	10	13
1-10-45	Burbank, Calif.	AA	3	21
2-23-45	Marion, Va	AA	2	15
4-14-45	Morgant'n, W. Va.	PCA	3	17
9- 7-45	Florence, S. C.	NAL	3	19
1-18-46	Cheshire, Conn.	NAL	3	14
1-31-46	Elk Mt., Wyo.	UAL	3	18
3- 3-46	San Diego, Calif.	AA	3	24
10- 3-46	Stephensville, Nfd.	AO	8	31
11-13-46	Lebec, Calif.	WAL Inc.	3	8
12-24-46	San Diego, Calif.	WAL Inc.	3	9
1-12-47	Galax, Va.	EAL	3	15
5-29-47	New York, N. Y.	UAL	2	43
5-30-47	nr. Bainbridge, Md.	EAL	4	49
6-13-47	LookoutRock, W. Va.	PCA	3	47
6-19-47	Mayadius, Syria	PA	7	7
10-24-47	nr. Bryce Canyon, Utah	UAL	5	47
10-26-47	Annette Isl., Alaska	PAA	5	13
1-13-48	New Oxon Hill, Md.	EAL	2	2
3-10-48	Chicago, Ill.	Delta	4	8
4-15-48	Rinneanna, Eire	PAA	10	20
6-17-48	Mt. Carmel, Pa.	UAL	4	39
8-29-48	Winona, Minn.	Northwest	4	33
	Non-scheduled			
3-13-48*	Mt. Sanford, Alaska	NWA	6	24

*Charter flight

Personal Aircraft in Operation in the United States

Fully 90,000 personal planes were in use in the United States during 1949. These were used by executives of corporations in their business and by individuals for private trips, and included up to 5-seater planes. With commercial transports added the number registered with the Civil Aeronautics Commission by Oct. 1, 1949, was 92,461. In the first 8 months of 1949 2,631 planes, valued at $10,999,000, had been shipped to private owners. In August 260 planes were delivered, including 17 four-seaters, 73 two-seaters, and 10 single-seaters valued at $1,051,000, made by 9 companies. In July the total was 290, according to reports received by the Aircraft Industries Assn., New York, N. Y.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS FOR 1950

The Astronomical Calculations, beginning on the next page, are in local Mean Time, except as otherwise indicated, and are made expressly for The World Almanac by H. F. M. Hedrick, Washington, D. C.

Calendar for 1950

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

April

May

June

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

July

Aug.

Sept.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
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	27	28	29	30	31		
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Oct.

Nov.

Dec.

Calendar for 1951

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

April

May

June

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						

July

Aug.

Sept.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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	30	31					
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Oct.

Nov.

Dec.

Calendar for 1949

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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	30	31					
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	27	28					
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	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

April

May

June

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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	31						
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	28	29	30	31			
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
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July

Aug.

Sept.

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	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
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	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Oct.

Nov.

Dec.

The Seasons

In the temperate zones, these are four in number: Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter; beginning respectively at the vernal equinox, the summer solstice, the autumnal equinox and the winter solstice; for which, in the north temperate zone, the approximate dates are March 21, June 21, September 23, and December 21.

In the south temperate zone, the vernal equinox is the beginning of spring is September 23, the summer solstice or the beginning of summer is December 21, and so on.

The earth's axis continually points in the same direction, and if the axis were perpendicular to the plane of the earth's orbit around the sun there would be no change of seasons. Day and night would everywhere be of equal length and equable conditions of temperature would prevail.

But the axis is tilted 23° 27′ away from a perpendicular to the orbit, and only in March and September is the axis at right angles to the direction of the sun.

At those months occur the equinoxes, when day and night are equal the world over.

On June, the North Pole is tilted 23° 27′ toward the sun and the days in the northern hemisphere are longer than the nights; at the same time, the days in the southern hemisphere are shorter than the nights.

In December the North Pole is tilted 23° 27′ away from the sun, and the nights in the northern hemisphere are longer than the days; at the same time the nights in the southern hemisphere are shorter than the days.

The heating influence of the sun increases with the length of the day and with the sun's altitude at noon. The greatest daily accession of heat is, therefore, at the time of the summer solstice.

In June, in the north temperate zone, the heat received by day far exceeds the loss through radiation by night, and it is not until July or August that the two become equal and the maximum temperature of the year is experienced.

In December, the heat received by day fails to make good the loss by night, and it is not until January or February that gain and loss become equal and the thermometer ceases to show a downward tendency.

The seasons in 1950 (Eastern Standard Time) begin as follows: Vernal Equinox (Spring), March 20, 11:36 P.M.; Summer Solstice (Summer), June 21, 6:37 P.M.; Autumnal Equinox (Autumn), September 23, 9:44 A.M.; Winter Solstice (Winter), December 22, 5:14 A.M.

1st Month — JANUARY, 1950 — 31 Days

(Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black)

To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 784.

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	7 29	4 38	5 15	7 24	4 42	5 10	7 19	4 48	5 3	7 2	5 5	4 4
2	M	7 29	4 39	6 19	7 24	4 43	6 13	7 19	4 49	6 6	7 2	5 6	5 4
3	Tu	7 29	4 40	rises	7 24	4 44	rises	7 19	4 50	rises	7 2	5 6	rises
4	W	7 29	4 41	4 50	7 24	4 45	4 57	7 19	4 51	5 5	7 3	5 7	5 2
5	Th	7 29	4 42	6 3	7 24	4 46	6 8	7 19	4 52	6 15	7 3	5 8	6 3
6	Fr	7 29	4 43	7 17	7 24	4 47	7 21	7 19	4 53	7 26	7 3	5 9	7 4
7	Sa	7 29	4 44	8 31	7 24	4 48	8 33	7 19	4 54	8 37	7 3	5 10	8 4
8	S	7 29	4 45	9 44	7 24	4 49	9 45	7 19	4 55	9 47	7 3	5 11	9 5
9	M	7 29	4 46	10 57	7 24	4 50	10 57	7 19	4 56	10 57	7 3	5 12	10 5
10	Tu	7 29	4 47	.. ..	7 24	4 51	.. ..	7 19	4 57	.. ..	7 3	5 13	.. ..
11	W	7 28	4 48	12 11	7 24	4 52	12 10	7 19	4 58	12 8	7 3	5 14	12
12	Th	7 28	4 49	1 26	7 23	4 53	1 24	7 19	4 59	1 21	7 3	5 14	1 1
13	Fr	7 28	4 50	2 43	7 23	4 54	2 40	7 18	5 0	2 35	7 3	5 15	2 2
14	Sa	7 27	4 51	4 1	7 23	4 55	3 58	7 18	5 1	3 51	7 2	5 16	3 3
15	S	7 27	4 53	5 18	7 22	4 56	5 15	7 18	5 2	5 5	7 2	5 17	4 4
16	M	7 26	4 54	6 25	7 22	4 58	6 21	7 17	5 3	6 11	7 2	5 18	5 4
17	Tu	7 26	4 55	7 19	7 21	4 59	7 15	7 17	5 4	7 7	7 2	5 19	6 4
18	W	7 25	4 56	sets	7 21	5 0	sets	7 16	5 5	sets	7 1	5 20	sets
19	Th	7 25	4 57	6 26	7 20	5 1	6 30	7 16	5 6	6 36	7 1	5 21	6 4
20	Fr	7 24	4 58	7 37	7 20	5 2	7 38	7 15	5 7	7 42	7 1	5 22	7 5
21	Sa	7 23	5 0	8 42	7 19	5 3	8 43	7 15	5 8	8 45	7 0	5 23	8 5
22	S	7 23	5 1	9 45	7 19	5 5	9 46	7 14	5 10	9 46	7 0	5 24	9 4
23	M	7 22	5 2	10 47	7 18	5 6	10 47	7 14	5 11	10 47	7 0	5 25	10 4
24	Tu	7 21	5 3	11 49	7 17	5 7	11 48	7 13	5 12	11 46	6 59	5 25	11 3
25	W	7 21	5 5	.. ..	7 17	5 8	.. ..	7 12	5 13	.. ..	6 59	5 26	.. ..
26	Th	7 20	5 6	12 52	7 16	5 9	12 49	7 12	5 14	12 45	6 58	5 27	12 3
27	Fr	7 19	5 7	1 55	7 15	5 11	1 51	7 11	5 15	1 46	6 58	5 28	1 3
28	Sa	7 18	5 9	3 0	7 14	5 12	2 55	7 10	5 16	2 49	6 57	5 29	2 3
29	S	7 17	5 10	4 4	7 14	5 13	3 59	7 10	5 17	3 52	6 57	5 30	3 3
30	M	7 16	5 11	5 5	7 13	5 14	4 59	7 9	5 18	4 51	6 56	5 31	4 3
31	Tu	7 15	5 12	6 1	7 12	5 16	5 54	7 8	5 20	5 47	6 55	5 32	5 2

Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	12 3 35	8	12 6 43	14	12 9 6	20	12 11 5	26	12 12 3
2	12 4 3	9	12 7 8	15	12 9 27	21	12 11 23	27	12 12 5
3	12 4 31	10	12 7 33	16	12 9 48	22	12 11 39	28	12 13
4	12 4 58	11	12 7 57	17	12 10 9	23	12 11 55	29	12 13 1
5	12 5 25	12	12 8 20	18	12 10 28	24	12 12 10	30	12 13 2
6	12 5 52	13	12 8 43	19	12 10 47	25	12 12 24	31	12 13 3
7	12 6 18								

Twilight

Place	Jan.	Begins	Ends	Jan.	Begins	Ends	Jan.	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston	1	5 48	6 19	11	5 48	6 28	21	5 44	6 39
New York	1	5 45	6 21	11	5 46	6 30	21	5 43	6 39
Washington	1	5 43	6 24	11	5 44	6 33	21	5 42	6 41
Charleston	1	5 34	6 33	11	5 36	6 41	21	5 34	6 49

MOON'S PHASES, 1950 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Full Moon ..... 4D. 2H. 48M. A.M. | New Moon .....18D. 2H. 59M. A.M.
Last Quarter .....11 5 31 A.M. | First Quarter .....25 11 39 P.M.
Morning Stars—Mars, Saturn. | Evening Stars—Mercury, Venus, Jupiter.

2nd Month FEBRUARY, 1950 28 Days

(Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black)

To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 784.

Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1 W	7 14	5 14	6 47	7 11	5 17	6 42	7 7	5 21	6 41	6 55	5 32	6 15
2 Th	7 13	5 15	rises	7 10	5 18	rises	7 6	5 22	rises	6 54	5 33	rises
3 Fr	7 12	5 16	6 13	7 9	5 19	6 18	7 5	5 23	6 21	6 54	5 34	6 33
4 Sa	7 11	5 18	7 30	7 8	5 21	7 32	7 4	5 25	7 33	6 53	5 35	7 41
5 S	7 10	5 19	8 45	7 7	5 22	8 46	7 3	5 26	8 46	6 52	5 36	8 49
6 M	7 9	5 20	10 0	7 6	5 23	9 59	7 2	5 27	9 58	6 52	5 37	9 56
7 Tu	7 7	5 21	11 16	7 5	5 24	11 15	7 1	5 28	11 12	6 51	5 38	11 4
8 W	7 6	5 23	.. ..	7 4	5 26	.. ..	7 0	5 29	.. ..	6 50	5 39	.. ..
9 Th	7 5	5 24	12 34	7 2	5 27	12 30	6 59	5 30	12 27	6 49	5 40	12 14
10 Fr	7 4	5 25	1 52	7 1	5 28	1 48	6 58	5 32	1 42	6 48	5 41	1 24
11 Sa	7 2	5 27	3 5	7 0	5 29	3 2	6 57	5 33	2 55	6 47	5 41	2 34
12 S	7 1	5 28	4 16	6 59	5 31	4 10	6 56	5 34	4 2	6 47	5 42	3 40
13 M	7 0	5 29	5 14	6 57	5 32	5 7	6 54	5 35	5 0	6 46	5 43	4 39
14 Tu	6 58	5 30	6 1	6 56	5 33	5 55	6 53	5 36	5 49	6 45	5 44	5 29
15 W	6 57	5 32	6 39	6 55	5 34	6 33	6 52	5 37	6 27	6 44	5 45	6 11
16 Th	6 55	5 33	sets	6 53	5 35	sets	6 51	5 38	sets	6 43	5 46	sets
17 Fr	6 54	5 35	6 26	6 52	5 37	6 28	6 50	5 40	6 31	6 42	5 47	6 38
18 Sa	6 52	5 36	7 30	6 50	5 38	7 32	6 48	5 41	7 33	6 41	5 48	7 36
19 S	6 51	5 37	8 33	6 49	5 39	8 34	6 47	5 42	8 34	6 40	5 49	8 32
20 M	6 50	5 38	9 36	6 48	5 40	9 35	6 46	5 43	9 33	6 39	5 50	9 27
21 Tu	6 48	5 39	10 39	6 46	5 41	10 36	6 44	5 44	10 33	6 38	5 50	10 24
22 W	6 47	5 40	11 42	6 45	5 43	11 38	6 43	5 45	11 33	6 37	5 51	11 21
23 Th	6 45	5 42	.. ..	6 44	5 44	.. ..	6 42	5 46	.. ..	6 36	5 52	.. ..
24 Fr	6 44	5 43	12 46	6 42	5 45	12 41	6 40	5 47	12 36	6 34	5 53	12 18
25 Sa	6 42	5 44	1 50	6 41	5 46	1 45	6 39	5 48	1 38	6 33	5 54	1 18
26 S	6 41	5 45	2 52	6 39	5 47	2 45	6 38	5 49	2 36	6 32	5 55	2 17
27 M	6 39	5 47	3 48	6 38	5 49	3 42	6 36	5 50	3 34	6 31	5 55	3 13
28 Tu	6 37	5 48	4 38	6 36	5 50	4 32	6 35	5 51	4 25	6 30	5 56	4 4

Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	12 13 40	7	12 14 14	13	12 14 19	19	12 13 58	25	12 13 12
2	12 13 48	8	12 14 16	14	12 14 17	20	12 13 52	26	12 13 2
3	12 13 55	9	12 14 18	15	12 14 15	21	12 13 45	27	12 12 52
4	12 14 1	10	12 14 20	16	12 14 11	22	12 13 38	28	12 12 41
5	12 14 6	11	12 14 20	17	12 14 8	23	12 13 30		
6	12 14 10	12	12 14 20	18	12 14 3	24	12 13 21		

Twilight

Place	Feb.	Begins	Ends	Feb.	Begins	Ends	Feb.	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston	1	5 38	6 50	11	5 27	7 2	21	5 15	7 13
New York	1	5 37	6 51	11	5 27	7 2	21	5 15	7 13
Washington	1	5 35	6 53	11	5 27	7 2	21	5 15	7 13
Charleston	1	5 30	6 57	11	5 22	7 6	21	5 14	7 14

MOON'S PHASES, 1950 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Full Moon	2	*D.*	5	*H.*	16	*M.*	P.M.	
Last Quarter	9		1		32		P.M.	
New Moon	16	*D.*	5	*H.*	53	*M.*	P.M.	
First Quarter	24		8		52		P.M.	

Morning Stars—Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn

Evening Star—None.

3rd Month · MARCH, 1950 · 31 Days

(Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black)

To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 784.

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	6 36	5 49	5 20	6 35	5 51	5 14	6 33	5 52	5 9	6 29	5 57	4 49
2	Th	6 35	5 50	5 55	6 33	5 52	5 49	6 32	5 54	5 45	6 28	5 58	5 30
3	Fr	6 33	5 52	rises	6 32	5 53	rises	6 30	5 55	rises	6 26	5 58	rises
4	Sa	6 32	5 53	6 23	6 30	5 54	6 25	6 29	5 56	6 27	6 25	5 59	6 31
5	S	6 30	5 54	7 41	6 28	5 55	7 41	6 27	5 57	7 41	6 24	6 0	7 40
6	M	6 28	5 55	9 .0	6 27	5 56	8 58	6 26	5 58	8 56	6 23	6 1	8 50
7	Tu	6 27	5 56	10 19	6 25	5 58	10 16	6 24	5 59	10 13	6 21	6 2	10 1
8	W	6 25	5 58	11 41	6 24	5 59	11 35	6 23	6 0	11 31	6 20	6 3	11 13
9	Th	6 23	5 59	.. ..	6 22	6 0	.. ..	6 21	6 1	.. ..	6 19	6 3	.. ..
10	Fr	6 21	6 0	12 59	6 21	6 1	12 52	6 20	6 2	12 47	6 18	6 4	12 25
11	Sa	6 20	6 1	2 11	6 19	6 2	2 3	6 18	6 3	1 57	6 16	6 5	1 33
12	S	6 18	6 3	3 13	6 17	6 3	3 5	6 17	6 4	2 59	6 15	6 6	2 34
13	M	6 16	6 4	4 2	6 15	6 4	3 55	6 15	6 5	3 49	6 14	6 6	3 27
14	Tu	6 15	6 5	4 41	6 14	6 5	4 35	6 14	6 6	4 30	6 12	6 7	4 11
15	W	6 13	6 6	5 11	6 12	6 6	5 6	6 12	6 7	5 2	6 11	6 8	4 47
16	Th	6 11	6 7	5 34	6 11	6 8	5 32	6 10	6 8	5 28	6 10	6 9	5 18
17	Fr	6 9	6 9	5 55	6 9	6 9	5 53	6 9	6 9	5 52	6 9	6 9	5 46
18	Sa	6 7	6 10	sets	6 7	6 10	sets	6 7	6 10	sets	6 7	6 10	sets
19	S	6 6	6 11	7 24	6 6	6 11	7 24	6 6	6 11	7 23	6 6	6 11	7 19
20	M	6 4	6 12	8 27	6 4	6 12	8 25	6 4	6 12	8 23	6 4	6 12	8 15
21	Tu	6 2	6 13	9 31	6 2	6 13	9 27	6 2	6 13	9 24	6 3	6 12	9 11
22	W	6 1	6 14	10 35	6 1	6 14	10 29	6 1	6 14	10 26	6 2	6 13	10 8
23	Th	5 59	6 15	11 39	5 59	6 15	11 33	5 59	6 15	11 28	6 0	6 14	11 7
24	Fr	5 57	6 16	.. ..	5 57	6 16	.. ..	5 58	6 16	.. ..	5 59	6 15	.. ..
25	Sa	5 56	6 18	12 41	5 56	6 17	12 34	5 56	6 17	12 29	5 57	6 15	12 6
26	S	5 54	6 19	1 40	5 54	6 18	1 32	5 55	6 18	1 26	5 56	6 16	1 1
27	M	5 52	6 20	2 31	5 53	6 19	2 23	5 53	6 19	2 18	5 55	6 17	1 54
28	Tu	5 50	6 21	3 15	5 51	6 20	3 8	5 51	6 20	3 3	5 53	6 17	2 41
29	W	5 48	6 22	3 51	5 49	6 22	3 46	5 50	6 21	3 41	5 52	6 18	3 23
30	Th	5 47	6 23	4 21	5 47	6 23	4 17	5 48	6 22	4 14	5 51	6 19	4 0
31	Fr	5 45	6 24	4 47	5 46	6 24	4 44	5 47	6 23	4 43	5 50	6 20	4 33

Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	12 12 29	8	12 10 55	14	12 9 21	20	12 7 37	26	12 5 49
2	12 12 17	9	12 10 40	15	12 9 4	21	12 7 19	27	12 5 30
3	12 12 5	10	12 10 25	16	12 8 47	22	12 7 1	28	12 5 12
4	12 11 52	11	12 10 9	17	12 8 30	23	12 6 43	29	12 4 54
5	12 11 38	12	12 9 54	18	12 8 13	24	12 6 25	30	12 4 36
6	12 11 24	13	12 9 37	19	12 7 55	25	12 6 7	31	12 4 17
7	12 11 10								

Twilight

Place	Mar.	Begins	Ends	Mar.	Begins	Ends	Mar.	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston	1	5 3	7 23	11	4 46	7 35	21	4 27	7 48
New York	1	5 4	7 22	11	4 47	7 34	21	4 29	7 46
Washington	1	5 5	7 21	11	4 49	7 32	21	4 32	7 43
Charleston	1	5 7	7 19	11	4 54	7 27	21	4 40	7 35

MOON'S PHASES, 1950 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Full Moon	4	D.	5	H.	34	M.	A.M.	New Moon	18	D.	10	H.	20	M.	A.M.
Last Quarter	10		9		38		P.M.	First Quarter	26		3		9		P.M.

Morning Stars—Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter. Evening Star—Saturn.

4th Month APRIL, 1950 30 Days

(Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black)

To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 784.

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	5 43	6 25	rises	5 45	6 25	rises	5 46	6 24	rises	5 48	6 20	rises
2	S	5 42	6 26	6 31	5 43	6 26	6 30	5 44	6 24	6 30	5 47	6 21	6 26
3	M	5 40	6 28	7 54	5 41	6 27	7 51	5 42	6 25	7 49	5 46	6 21	7 39
4	Tu	5 38	6 29	9 17	5 40	6 28	9 13	5 41	6 26	9 9	5 45	6 22	8 54
5	W	5 36	6 30	10 40	5 38	6 29	10 34	5 39	6 27	10 29	5 43	6 23	10 9
6	Th	5 35	6 31	11 58	5 37	6 30	11 50	5 37	6 28	11 44	5 42	6 24	11 21
7	Fr	5 33	6 32	.. ..	5 35	6 31	.. ..	5 36	6 29	.. ..	5 41	6 24	.. ..
8	Sa	5 32	6 33	1 6	5 33	6 32	12 58	5 34	6 30	12 52	5 40	6 25	12 27
9	S	5 30	6 34	2 1	5 32	6 33	1 53	5 33	6 31	1 47	5 38	6 26	1 23
10	M	5 28	6 35	2 42	5 30	6 34	2 36	5 31	6 32	2 31	5 37	6 27	2 10
11	Tu	5 26	6 36	3 15	5 29	6 35	3 10	5 30	6 33	3 5	5 35	6 27	2 49
12	W	5 25	6 38	3 41	5 27	6 36	3 37	5 28	6 34	3 34	5 34	6 28	3 22
13	Th	5 23	6 39	4 2	5 26	6 37	3 59	5 27	6 35	3 58	5 33	6 29	3 50
14	Fr	5 22	6 40	4 21	5 24	6 38	4 20	5 25	6 36	4 19	5 32	6 29	4 15
15	Sa	5 20	6 41	4 39	5 22	6 39	4 39	5 24	6 37	4 40	5 30	6 30	4 40
16	S	5 19	6 42	4 56	5 20	6 40	4 57	5 23	6 38	5 0	5 29	6 31	5 4
17	M	5 17	6 43	sets	5 19	6 41	sets	5 21	6 39	sets	5 28	6 31	sets
18	Tu	5 15	6 44	8 25	5 17	6 42	8 20	5 20	6 40	8 17	5 27	6 32	8 1
19	W	5 14	6 45	9 29	5 16	6 43	9 24	5 18	6 41	9 19	5 26	6 33	8 59
20	Th	5 12	6 46	10 32	5 14	6 44	10 25	5 17	6 42	10 20	5 25	6 34	9 58
21	Fr	5 11	6 48	11 32	5 13	6 45	11 24	5 15	6 43	11 19	5 24	6 34	10 54
22	Sa	5 9	6 49	.. ..	5 12	6 46	.. ..	5 14	6 44	.. ..	5 22	6 35	11 47
23	S	5 8	6 50	12 26	5 10	6 47	12 18	5 13	6 45	12 12	5 21	6 36	.. ..
24	M	5 6	6 52	1 11	5 9	6 48	1 4	5 11	6 46	12 59	5 20	6 36	12 36
25	Tu	5 5	6 53	1 49	5 7	6 49	1 43	5 10	6 47	1 38	5 19	6 37	1 19
26	W	5 3	6 54	2 21	5 6	6 50	2 15	5 9	6 48	2 11	5 18	6 38	1 56
27	Th	5 2	6 55	2 47	5 5	6 51	2 43	5 7	6 49	2 41	5 17	6 38	2 30
28	Fr	5 1	6 56	3 11	5 3	6 52	3 9	5 6	6 50	3 8	5 16	6 39	3 1
29	Sa	5 0	6 57	3 33	5 2	6 53	3 32	5 5	6 51	3 32	5 15	6 40	3 31
30	S	4 58	6 58	3 55	5 1	6 54	3 56	5 4	6 52	3 58	5 14	6 41	4 2

Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	12 3 59	7	12 2 13	13	12 0 36	19	11 59 10	25	11 57 59
2	12 3 41	8	12 1 57	14	12 0 21	20	11 58 57	26	11 57 49
3	12 3 23	9	12 1 40	15	12 0 6	21	11 58 45	27	11 57 39
4	12 3 6	10	12 1 23	16	11 59 52	22	11 58 33	28	11 57 30
5	12 2 48	11	12 1 7	17	11 59 37	23	11 58 21	29	11 57 21
6	12 2 31	12	12 0 51	18	11 59 24	24	11 58 10	30	11 57 13

Twilight

Place	Apr.	Begins	Ends	Apr.	Begins	Ends	Apr.	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston	1	4 6	8 2	11	3 46	8 16	21	3 26	8 32
New York	1	4 10	8 0	11	3 51	8 13	21	3 32	8 26
Washington	1	4 14	7 56	11	3 55	8 7	21	3 38	8 20
Charleston	1	4 24	7 44	11	4 9	7 53	21	3 56	8 2

MOON'S PHASES, 1950 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Full Moon..... 2*D.* 3*H.* 49*M.* P.M. | New Moon..... 17*D.* 3*H.* 25*M.* A.M.
Last Quarter..... 9 6 42 A.M. | First Quarter..... 25 5 40 A.M

Morning Stars—Venus, Jupiter. | Evening Stars—Mercury, Mars, Saturn.

5th Month **MAY, 1950** **31 Days**

(Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black)

To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 784.

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	4 56	7 0	rises	4 59	6 55	rises	5 2	6 52	rises	5 13	6 41	rises
2	Tu	4 54	7 1	8 10	4 58	6 56	8 4	5 1	6 53	8 0	5 12	6 42	7 42
3	W	4 53	7 2	9 33	4 57	6 57	9 26	5 0	6 54	9 20	5 11	6 43	8 58
4	Th	4 52	7 3	10 48	4 56	6 59	10 41	4 59	6 55	10 34	5 11	6 44	10 10
5	Fr	4 50	7 4	11 51	4 54	7 0	11 44	4 58	6 56	11 38	5 10	6 44	11 13
6	Sa	4 49	7 5	.. ..	4 53	7 1	.. ..	4 57	6 57	.. ..	5 9	6 45	.. ..
7	S	4 48	7 6	12 40	4 52	7 2	12 33	4 56	6 58	12 28	5 8	6 46	12 6
8	M	4 47	7 7	1 16	4 51	7 3	1 11	4 54	6 59	1 6	5 7	6 47	12 48
9	Tu	4 46	7 8	1 45	4 50	7 4	1 40	4 53	7 0	1 37	5 7	6 47	1 24
10	W	4 44	7 9	2 7	4 49	7 5	2 5	4 52	7 1	2 3	5 6	6 48	1 53
11	Th	4 43	7 10	2 27	4 48	7 6	2 26	4 51	7 2	2 25	5 5	6 49	2 20
12	Fr	4 42	7 11	2 45	4 47	7 7	2 45	4 50	7 3	2 45	5 4	6 49	2 44
13	Sa	4 41	7 12	3 3	4 46	7 8	3 4	4 49	7 4	3 5	5 3	6 50	3 9
14	S	4 40	7 13	3 21	4 45	7 9	3 23	4 48	7 5	3 26	5 2	6 51	3 34
15	M	4 39	7 14	3 41	4 44	7 10	3 45	4 47	7 6	3 49	5 2	6 52	4 1
16	Tu	4 38	7 15	sets	4 43	7 11	sets	4 47	7 7	sets	5 1	6 52	sets
17	W	4 37	7 16	8 25	4 42	7 12	8 19	4 46	7 7	8 13	5 0	6 53	7 51
18	Th	4 36	7 17	9 26	4 41	7 13	9 19	4 45	7 8	9 13	5 0	6 53	8 49
19	Fr	4 35	7 18	10 21	4 40	7 14	10 13	4 44	7 9	10 8	4 59	6 54	9 43
20	Sa	4 34	7 19	11 9	4 39	7 14	11 2	4 44	7 10	10 56	4 58	6 55	10 33
21	S	4 33	7 20	11 49	4 38	7 15	11 43	4 43	7 11	11 38	4 58	6 55	11 17
22	M	4 32	7 21	.. ..	4 37	7 16	.. ..	4 42	7 12	.. ..	4 57	6 56	11 56
23	Tu	4 31	7 22	12 22	4 37	7 17	12 16	4 42	7 13	12 12	4 57	6 57	.. ..
24	W	4 31	7 23	12 49	4 36	7 18	12 45	4 41	7 14	12 42	4 56	6 57	12 29
25	Th	4 30	7 24	1 13	4 35	7 19	1 10	4 40	7 14	1 8	4 56	6 58	1 1
26	Fr	4 30	7 25	1 35	4 34	7 20	1 34	4 39	7 15	1 33	4 55	6 59	1 30
27	Sa	4 29	7 26	1 57	4 34	7 21	1 57	4 39	7 16	1 58	4 55	6 59	2 0
28	S	4 29	7 27	2 19	4 33	7 22	2 21	4 38	7 17	2 23	4 55	7 0	2 30
29	M	4 28	7 28	2 45	4 33	7 23	2 49	4 38	7 17	2 52	4 54	7 1	3 5
30	Tu	4 27	7 28	rises	4 32	7 23	rises	4 37	7 18	rises	4 54	7 2	rises
31	W	4 27	7 29	8 22	4 32	7 24	8 15	4 37	7 19	8 10	4 54	7 2	7 46

Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	11 57 5	8	11 56 26	14	11 56 15	20	11 56 25	26	11 56 54
2	11 56 57	9	11 56 22	15	11 56 15	21	11 56 28	27	11 57 0
3	11 56 51	10	11 56 20	16	11 56 16	22	11 56 32	28	11 57 7
4	11 56 45	11	11 56 18	17	11 56 17	23	11 56 37	29	11 57 15
5	11 56 39	12	11 56 16	18	11 56 19	24	11 56 42	30	11 57 22
6	11 56 34	13	11 56 15	19	11 56 22	25	11 56 48	31	11 57 31
7	11 56 29								

Twilight

Place	May	Begins	Ends	May	Begins	Ends	May	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	3 6	8 50	11	2 47	9 6	21	2 31	9 22
New York..	1	3 13	8 42	11	2 57	8 58	21	2 42	9 12
Washington.	1	3 20	8 34	11	3 5	8 48	21	2 52	9 2
Charleston..	1	3 42	8 12	11	3 31	8 22	21	3 22	8 31

MOON'S PHASES, 1950 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Full Moon.....	2D.	12H.	19M.	A.M.	New Moon.....16D.	7H.	54M.	P.M.
Last Quarter.....	8	5	32	P.M.	First Quarter.....24	4	28	P.M.
					Full Moon.....31	7	43	A.M.

Morning Stars—Mercury, Venus, Jupiter.

Evening Stars—Mars, Saturn.

6th Month — JUNE, 1950 — 30 Days

(Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black)

To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 784.

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for **Boston**, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for **New York City**, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for **Washington**, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for **Charleston**, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	4 26	7 30	9 33	4 31	7 25	9 25	4 36	7 19	9 18	4 53	7 2	8 55
2	Fr	4 26	7 31	10 30	4 31	7 26	10 22	4 36	7 20	10 17	4 53	7 3	9 54
3	Sa	4 25	7 31	11 12	4 30	7 26	11 6	4 36	7 20	11 1	4 53	7 3	10 42
4	S	4 25	7 32	11 45	4 30	7 27	11 40	4 35	7 21	11 36	4 53	7 4	11 22
5	M	4 24	7 33	.. ..	4 30	7 28	.. ..	4 35	7 22	.. ..	4 52	7 5	11 54
6	Tu	4 24	7 33	12 11	4 29	7 28	12 8	4 35	7 22	12 5	4 52	7 5	.. ..
7	W	4 24	7 34	12 32	4 29	7 29	12 30	4 34	7 23	12 29	4 52	7 6	12 22
8	Th	4 23	7 35	12 50	4 29	7 29	12 49	4 34	7 24	12 49	4 52	7 6	12 48
9	Fr	4 23	7 35	1 9	4 28	7 30	1 9	4 34	7 25	1 10	4 52	7 7	1 12
10	Sa	4 23	7 36	1 27	4 28	7 30	1 28	4 34	7 25	1 31	4 52	7 7	1 37
11	S	4 23	7 36	1 46	4 28	7 31	1 50	4 34	7 26	1 52	4 52	7 8	2 3
12	M	4 23	7 37	2 8	4 28	7 31	2 13	4 34	7 26	2 17	4 52	7 8	2 32
13	Tu	4 23	7 37	2 35	4 28	7 32	2 41	4 34	7 27	2 47	4 52	7 8	3 5
14	W	4 23	7 38	3 8	4 28	7 32	3 15	4 34	7 27	3 22	4 52	7 9	3 44
15	Th	4 23	7 38	sets	4 28	7 33	sets	4 34	7 27	sets	4 52	7 9	sets
16	Fr	4 23	7 39	9 7	4 28	7 33	8 59	4 34	7 28	8 54	4 52	7 9	8 30
17	Sa	4 23	7 39	9 49	4 28	7 33	9 43	4 34	7 28	9 37	4 52	7 9	9 16
18	S	4 23	7 39	10 24	4 28	7 34	10 18	4 34	7 28	10 14	4 52	7 10	9 56
19	M	4 23	7 39	10 52	4 28	7 34	10 48	4 34	7 28	10 45	4 52	7 10	10 31
20	Tu	4 23	7 40	11 17	4 29	7 34	11 14	4 34	7 29	11 12	4 52	7 10	11 3
21	W	4 23	7 40	11 38	4 29	7 34	11 38	4 34	7 29	11 36	4 53	7 10	11 31
22	Th	4 23	7 40	11 59	4 29	7 35	.. ..	4 34	7 29	.. ..	4 53	7 11	.. ..
23	Fr	4 24	7 40	.. ..	4 29	7 35	12 0	4 35	7 29	12 0	4 53	7 11	12 0
24	Sa	4 24	7 40	12 21	4 30	7 35	12 22	4 35	7 29	12 25	4 53	7 11	12 30
25	S	4 24	7 41	12 45	4 30	7 35	12 48	4 35	7 30	12 51	4 54	7 11	1 1
26	M	4 25	7 41	1 13	4 30	7 35	1 17	4 36	7 30	1 22	4 54	7 12	1 38
27	Tu	4 25	7 41	1 49	4 31	7 35	1 55	4 36	7 30	2 1	4 54	7 12	2 22
28	W	4 25	7 41	rises	4 31	7 35	rises	4 36	7 30	rises	4 55	7 12	rises
29	Th	4 26	7 41	8 15	4 31	7 35	8 7	4 37	7 30	8 1	4 55	7 12	7 37
30	Fr	4 26	7 41	9 4	4 32	7 35	8 57	4 37	7 30	8 52	4 55	7 12	8 30

Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	11 57 39	7	11 58 40	13	11 59 51	19	12 1 9	25	12 2 26
2	11 57 49	8	11 58 51	14	12 0 4	20	12 1 22	26	12 2 39
3	11 57 58	9	11 59 2	15	12 0 17	21	12 1 35	27	12 2 52
4	11 58 8	10	11 59 14	16	12 0 29	22	12 1 48	28	12 3 4
5	11 58 18	11	11 59 26	17	12 0 42	23	12 2 1	29	12 3 16
6	11 58 29	12	11 59 39	18	12 0 55	24	12 2 14	30	12 3 28

Twilight

Place	June	Begins	Ends	June	Begins	Ends	June	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	2 17	9 39	11	2 10	9 49	21	2 8	9 55
New York..	1	2 29	9 27	11	2 22	9 37	21	2 22	9 41
Washington.	1	2 40	9 15	11	2 36	9 24	21	2 34	9 29
Charleston..	1	3 14	8 41	11	3 11	8 49	21	3 11	8 52

MOON'S PHASES, 1950 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Last Quarter..... 7D. 6H. 35M. A.M. | First Quarter ..... 23D. 12H. 12M. A.M.
New Moon..... 15 10 53 A.M. | Full Moon ..... 29 2 58 P.M.
Morning Stars—Mercury, Venus, Jupiter. | Evening Stars—Mars, Saturn.

7th Month — JULY, 1950 — 31 Days

(Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black)

To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 784.

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for **Boston**, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for **New York City**, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for **Washington**, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California			Calendar for **Charleston**, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	4 27	7 40	9 41	4 32	7 35	9 38	4 38	7 30	9 32	4 56	7 12	9 15
2	S	4 27	7 40	10 11	4 33	7 35	10 7	4 38	7 30	10 4	4 56	7 12	9 51
3	M	4 28	7 40	10 34	4 33	7 34	10 32	4 39	7 29	10 30	4 57	7 11	10 22
4	Tu	4 28	7 40	10 54	4 34	7 34	10 53	4 39	7 29	10 52	4 57	7 11	10 49
5	W	4 29	7 40	11 13	4 34	7 34	11 13	4 40	7 29	11 14	4 58	7 11	11 15
6	Th	4 30	7 39	11 31	4 35	7 34	11 32	4 41	7 29	11 34	4 58	7 11	11 40
7	Fr	4 30	7 39	11 49	4 35	7 34	11 52	4 41	7 28	11 55	4 58	7 11	.. ..
8	Sa	4 31	7 39	.. ..	4 36	7 33	.. ..	4 42	7 28	.. ..	4 59	7 11	12 5
9	S	4 31	7 38	12 11	4 36	7 33	12 14	4 42	7 28	12 19	4 59	7 10	12 33
10	M	4 32	7 38	12 36	4 37	7 33	12 41	4 43	7 27	12 46	5 0	7 10	1 4
11	Tu	4 33	7 37	1 7	4 37	7 32	1 13	4 43	7 27	1 19	5 1	7 10	1 40
12	W	4 34	7 37	1 45	4 38	7 32	1 53	4 44	7 27	1 59	5 1	7 10	2 23
13	Th	4 34	7 36	2 33	4 39	7 31	2 41	4 45	7 26	2 48	5 2	7 9	3 13
14	Fr	4 35	7 36	3 30	4 40	7 31	3 38	4 45	7 26	3 45	5 2	7 9	4 9
15	Sa	4 36	7 35	sets	4 40	7 30	sets	4 46	7 25	sets	5 3	7 9	sets
16	S	4 37	7 35	8 56	4 41	7 30	8 51	4 47	7 25	8 47	5 4	7 8	8 33
17	M	4 38	7 34	9 22	4 42	7 29	9 18	4 48	7 24	9 16	5 4	7 8	9 6
18	Tu	4 39	7 33	9 43	4 43	7 28	9 42	4 49	7 23	9 40	5 5	7 7	9 35
19	W	4 40	7 33	10 4	4 44	7 28	10 4	4 49	7 23	10 4	5 5	7 7	10 3
20	Th	4 40	7 32	10 26	4 45	7 27	10 27	4 50	7 22	10 28	5 6	7 6	10 32
21	Fr	4 41	7 31	10 48	4 45	7 26	10 50	4 51	7 21	10 53	5 7	7 6	11 2
22	Sa	4 42	7 30	11 13	4 46	7 25	11 18	4 52	7 21	11 22	5 7	7 5	11 36
23	S	4 43	7 29	11 46	4 47	7 24	11 52	4 52	7 20	11 57	5 8	7 5	.. ..
24	M	4 44	7 28	.. ..	4 48	7 23	.. ..	4 53	7 19	.. ..	5 9	7 4	12 15
25	Tu	4 45	7 27	12 27	4 49	7 23	12 34	4 54	7 18	12 40	5 9	7 4	1 3
26	W	4 46	7 26	1 20	4 50	7 22	1 28	4 55	7 17	1 35	5 10	7 3	2 0
27	Th	4 47	7 25	2 25	4 51	7 21	2 33	4 56	7 17	2 40	5 11	7 2	3 6
28	Fr	4 48	7 24	rises	4 52	7 20	rises	4 57	7 16	rises	5 11	7 1	rises
29	Sa	4 49	7 23	8 9	4 53	7 19	8 5	4 58	7 15	8 1	5 12	7 1	7 46
30	S	4 50	7 22	8 35	4 54	7 18	8 31	4 58	7 14	8 29	5 13	7 0	8 20
31	M	4 51	7 21	8 56	4 55	7 17	8 54	4 59	7 13	8 53	5 13	6 59	8 48

Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	12 3 39	8	12 4 53	14	12 5 42	20	12 6 14	26	12 6 25
2	12 3 51	9	12 5 3	15	12 5 49	21	12 6 17	27	12 6 25
3	12 4 2	10	12 5 11	16	12 5 55	22	12 6 20	28	12 6 24
4	12 4 13	11	12 5 20	17	12 6 0	23	12 6 22	29	12 6 23
5	12 4 24	12	12 5 28	18	12 6 5	24	12 6 24	30	12 6 20
6	12 4 34	13	12 5 35	19	12 6 10	25	12 6 24	31	12 6 17
7	12 4 44								

Twilight

Place	July	Begins	Ends	July	Begins	Ends	July	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston	1	2 14	9 53	11	2 24	9 46	21	2 38	9 34
New York	1	2 27	9 40	11	2 35	9 34	21	2 49	9 22
Washington	1	2 40	9 28	11	2 48	9 22	21	3 0	9 12
Charleston	1	3 15	8 53	11	3 22	8 49	21	3 30	8 43

MOON'S PHASES, 1950 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Last Quarter..... 6*D.* 9*H.* 53*M.* P.M.
New Moon.....15 12 5 A.M.
Morning Stars—Venus, Jupiter.

First Quarter.....22*D.* 5*H.* 50*M.* A.M.
Full Moon.....28 11 17 P.M.
Evening Stars—Mercury, Mars, Saturn.

a Month

AUGUST, 1950

31 Days

(Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black)

To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 784.

Day of the Week	Calendar for **Boston**, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for **New York City**, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for **Washington**, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for **Charleston**, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tu	4 52	7 20	9 16	4 56	7 16	9 15	5 0	7 12	9 15	5 14	6 58	9 14
W	4 53	7 19	9 34	4 56	7 15	9 35	5 1	7 11	9 36	5 15	6 58	9 40
Th	4 54	7 18	9 52	4 57	7 14	9 55	5 2	7 10	9 57	5 15	6 57	10 6
Fr	4 55	7 17	10 13	4 58	7 13	10 17	5 3	7 9	10 21	5 16	6 56	10 33
Sa	4 56	7 15	10 37	4 59	7 12	10 42	5 4	7 8	10 47	5 17	6 55	11 3
S	4 57	7 14	11 6	5 0	7 11	11 11	5 5	7 6	11 18	5 17	6 54	11 38
M	4 58	7 13	11 40	5 1	7 10	11 48	5 6	7 5	11 54	5 18	6 53	.. ..
Tu	4 59	7 12	.. ..	5 2	7 9	.. ..	5 7	7 4	.. ..	5 19	6 52	12 17
W	5 0	7 10	12 24	5 3	7 7	12 32	5 8	7 3	12 39	5 19	6 51	1 4
Th	5 1	7 9	1 17	5 4	7 6	1 25	5 8	7 2	1 33	5 20	6 50	1 58
Fr	5 2	7 8	2 20	5 5	7 5	2 27	5 9	7 1	2 34	5 21	6 49	2 57
Sa	5 3	7 6	3 28	5 6	7 3	3 35	5 10	6 59	3 41	5 21	6 48	4 1
S	5 4	7 5	sets	5 7	7 2	sets	5 11	6 58	sets	5 22	6 47	sets
M	5 5	7 4	7 48	5 8	7 0	7 46	5 12	6 56	7 44	5 22	6 46	7 37
Tu	5 6	7 2	8 9	5 9	6 59	8 9	5 13	6 55	8 8	5 23	6 45	8 6
W	5 7	7 0	8 31	5 10	6 57	8 32	5 14	6 54	8 32	5 24	6 44	8 36
Th	5 8	6 59	8 53	5 11	6 56	8 54	5 15	6 53	8 57	5 24	6 43	9 5
Fr	5 10	6 57	9 17	5 12	6 55	9 21	5 16	6 51	9 25	5 25	6 42	9 37
Sa	5 11	6 56	9 47	5 13	6 53	9 52	5 17	6 50	9 57	5 26	6 41	10 15
S	5 12	6 54	10 24	5 14	6 52	10 31	5 18	6 49	10 37	5 26	6 40	10 59
M	5 13	6 53	11 12	5 15	6 50	11 20	5 18	6 48	11 27	5 27	6 39	11 52
Tu	5 14	6 51	.. ..	5 16	6 49	.. ..	5 19	6 46	.. ..	5 27	6 38	.. ..
W	5 15	6 50	12 12	5 17	6 48	12 20	5 20	6 45	12 28	5 28	6 37	12 53
Th	5 16	6 48	1 21	5 18	6 46	1 29	5 21	6 43	1 36	5 29	6 35	2 0
Fr	5 17	6 47	2 36	5 19	6 45	2 42	5 22	6 42	2 49	5 29	6 34	3 9
Sa	5 18	6 45	3 51	5 20	6 43	3 57	5 23	6 40	4 1	5 30	6 33	4 17
S	5 19	6 43	rises	5 21	6 41	rises	5 24	6 38	rises	5 31	6 32	rises
M	5 20	6 42	7 19	5 22	6 40	7 18	5 25	6 37	7 17	5 31	6 31	7 15
Tu	5 21	6 40	7 38	5 23	6 38	7 38	5 26	6 35	7 39	5 32	6 29	7 41
W	5 22	6 39	7 56	5 24	6 36	7 57	5 27	6 34	8 0	5 33	6 28	8 6
Th	5 23	6 37	8 16	5 25	6 35	8 19	5 28	6 32	8 22	5 34	6 27	8 32

Sun on Meridian of Washington

y of nth	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	6	14	8	12	5	35	14	12	4	39	20	12	3	23	26	12	1	50
2	12	6	10	9	12	5	27	15	12	4	27	21	12	3	9	27	12	1	33
3	12	6	6	10	12	5	18	16	12	4	16	22	12	2	54	28	12	1	15
4	12	6	1	11	12	5	9	17	12	4	3	23	12	2	38	29	12	0	57
5	12	5	55	12	12	5	0	18	12	3	50	24	12	2	23	30	12	0	39
6	12	5	49	13	12	4	49	19	12	3	37	25	12	2	6	31	12	0	21
7	12	5	42																

Twilight

Place	Aug.	Begins	Ends	Aug.	Begins	Ends	Aug.	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M		H. M	H. M.
ston.....	1	2 57	9 15	11	3 13	8 57	21	3 29	8 37
w York..	1	3 6	9 6	11	3 19	8 51	21	3 34	8 31
shington.	1	3 14	8 58	11	3 28	8 42	21	3 41	8 25
arleston..	1	3 41	8 31	11	3 50	8 20	21	3 59	8 7

MOON'S PHASES, 1950 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Quarter.....	5	D.	2	H.	56	M.	P.M.	First Quarter.....	20	D.	10	H.	35	M.	A.M.
Moon.....	13		11		48		A.M.	Full Moon.....	27		9		51		A.M.

ning Stars—Venus, Jupiter. Evening Stars—Mercury, Mars, Saturn.

9th Month SEPTEMBER, 1950 30 Days

(Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black)

To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 784.

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for **Boston,** New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for **New York City,** Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California			Calendar for **Washington,** Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for **Charleston,** Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	5 24	6 35	8 38	5 26	6 33	8 43	5 28	6 31	8 47	5 34	6 25	9
2	Sa	5 25	6 34	9 4	5 27	6 32	9 10	5 29	6 30	9 16	5 35	6 24	9 3
3	S	5 26	6 32	9 37	5 28	6 30	9 43	5 30	6 28	9 50	5 35	6 23	10 1
4	M	5 27	6 30	10 16	5 29	6 28	10 24	5 31	6 26	10 31	5 36	6 22	10 5
5	Tu	5 28	6 28	11 5	5 30	6 26	11 14	5 32	6 24	11 21	5 36	6 20	11 4
6	W	5 29	6 27	. . .	5 31	6 25	. . .	5 33	6 23	. . .	5 37	6 19	. . .
7	Th	5 30	6 25	12 3	5 32	6 23	12 11	5 34	6 21	12 18	5 38	6 18	12 4
8	Fr	5 32	6 23	1 9	5 33	6 22	1 16	5 35	6 20	1 23	5 38	6 16	1 4
9	Sa	5 33	6 21	2 20	5 34	6 20	2 26	5 36	6 18	2 31	5 39	6 15	2 4
10	S	5 34	6 20	3 33	5 35	6 19	3 37	5 36	6 17	3 41	5 40	6 14	3 5
11	M	5 35	6 18	sets	5 36	6 17	sets	5 37	6 16	sets	5 40	6 12	sets
12	Tu	5 36	6 16	6 34	5 37	6 15	6 34	5 38	6 14	6 35	5 41	6 11	6 3
13	W	5 37	6 14	6 56	5 38	6 13	6 57	5 39	6 12	7 0	5 42	6 10	7
14	Th	5 38	6 12	7 21	5 39	6 11	7 24	5 40	6 11	7 27	5 42	6 9	7 3
15	Fr	5 39	6 11	7 49	5 40	6 10	7 53	5 41	6 9	7 58	5 43	6 7	8 1
16	Sa	5 40	6 9	8 25	5 41	6 8	8 30	5 42	6 8	8 37	5 44	6 6	8 5
17	S	5 41	6 7	9 9	5 42	6 6	9 16	5 43	6 6	9 23	5 45	6 4	9 4
18	M	5 43	6 5	10 4	5 43	6 5	10 12	5 44	6 4	10 21	5 45	6 3	10 4
19	Tu	5 44	6 3	11 10	5 44	6 3	11 19	5 44	6 2	11 26	5 46	6 2	11 5
20	W	5 45	6 2	. . .	5 45	6 2	. . .	5 45	6 1	. . .	5 47	6 0	. . .
21	Th	5 46	6 0	12 23	5 46	6 0	12 30	5 46	6 0	12 37	5 47	5 59	12 5
22	Fr.	5 47	5 58	1 38	5 47	5 58	1 44	5 47	5 58	1 49	5 48	5 58	2
23	Sa	5 48	5 56	2 50	5 48	5 56	2 54	5 48	5 56	2 59	5 48	5 56	3 1
24	S	5 49	5 54	4 1	5 49	5 54	4 3	5 49	5 54	4 5	5 49	5 55	4 1
25	M	5 50	5 53	rises	5 50	5 53	rises	5 50	5 53	rises	5 50	5 54	rises
26	Tu	5 51	5 51	6 1	5 51	5 51	6 2	5 51	5 51	6 4	5 51	5 52	6
27	W	5 52	5 49	6 20	5 52	5 49	6 22	5 52	5 49	6 25	5 52	5 50	6 3
28	Th	5 53	5 48	6 41	5 53	5 48	6 44	5 53	5 48	6 49	5 52	5 49	7
29	Fr	5 54	5 46	7 6	5 54	5 46	7 11	5 54	5 46	7 16	5 53	5 47	7 3
30	Sa	5 55	5 44	7 35	5 55	5 45	7 41	5 55	5 45	7 48	5 53	5 46	8

Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M.
1	12 0 2	7	11 58 4	13	11 56 0	19	11 53 52	25	11 51 4		
2	11 59 43	8	11 57 44	14	11 55 38	20	11 53 31	26	11 51 9		
3	11 59 24	9	11 57 23	15	11 55 17	21	11 53 10	27	11 51		
4	11 59 4	10	11 57 2	16	11 54 56	22	11 52 48	28	11 50 4		
5	11 58 44	11	11 56 42	17	11 54 35	23	11 52 27	29	11 50 9		
6	11 58 24	12	11 56 21	18	11 54 13	24	11 52 6	30	11 50		

Twilight

Place	Sept.	Begins	Ends	Sept.	Begins	Ends	Sept.	Begins	Ends
		H. M	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M
Boston.....	1	3 44	8 15	11	3 58	7 55	21	4 11	7 35
New York..	1	3 49	8 10	11	4 2	7 51	21	4 14	7 32
Washington.	1	3 54	8 5	11	4 6	7 47	21	4 16	7 30
Charleston..	1	4 9	7 50	11	4 16	7 36	21	4 24	7 22

MOON'S PHASES, 1950 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Last Quarter..... 4*D.* 8*H.* 53*M.* A.M.
New Moon.....11 10 29 P.M.
Morning Stars—Venus, Saturn.

First Quarter.....18*D.* 3*H.* 54*M.* P.M.
Full Moon.....25 11 21 P.M.
Evening Stars—Mercury, Mars, Jupiter.

)th Month — OCTOBER, 1950 — 31 Days

(Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black)

To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 784.

Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
S	5 57	5 42	8 12	5 56	5 43	8 19	5 56	5 43	8 26	5 54	5 45	8 49
M	5 58	5 41	8 56	5 57	5 41	9 4	5 57	5 42	9 11	5 55	5 44	9 37
Tu	5 59	5 39	9 49	5 58	5 39	9 57	5 57	5 40	10 5	5 55	5 43	10 30
W	6 0	5 37	10 51	5 59	5 38	10 59	5 58	5 39	11 5	5 56	5 41	11 29
Th	6 1	5 36	11 59	6 0	5 37	.. ..	5 59	5 38	.. ..	5 57	5 40	.. ..
Fr	6 2	5 34	.. ..	6 1	5 35	12 5	6 0	5 36	12 12	5 57	5 39	12 31
Sa	6 3	5 32	1 10	6 2	5 33	1 15	6 1	5 34	1 19	5 58	5 37	1 35
S	6 4	5 30	2 23	6 4	5 32	2 26	6 2	5 33	2 29	5 59	5 36	2 40
M	6 5	5 29	3 36	6 5	5 30	3 38	6 3	5 31	3 40	6 0	5 35	3 46
Tu	6 6	5 27	4 51	6 6	5 28	4 52	6 4	5 29	4 52	6 0	5 33	4 52
W	6 7	5 25	sets	6 7	5 26	sets	6 5	5 27	sets	6 1	5 32	sets
Th	6 9	5 24	5 48	6 8	5 25	5 52	6 6	5 26	5 57	6 2	5 31	6 10
Fr	6 10	5 23	6 21	6 9	5 24	6 27	6 7	5 25	6 33	6 3	5 30	6 52
Sa	6 11	5 21	7 3	6 10	5 22	7 11	6 8	5 23	7 18	6 3	5 29	7 41
S	6 12	5 19	7 57	6 11	5 20	8 5	6 9	5 22	8 13	6 4	5 27	8 38
M	6 13	5 18	9 1	6 12	5 19	9 10	6 10	5 21	9 17	6 5	5 26	9 43
Tu	6 14	5 16	10 14	6 13	5 17	10 21	6 11	5 19	10 28	6 6	5 25	10 51
W	6 15	5 14	11 29	6 14	5 15	11 34	6 12	5 17	11 40	6 6	5 24	11 59
Th	6 17	5 13	.. ..	6 15	5 14	.. ..	6 13	5 16	.. ..	6 7	5 23	.. ..
Fr	6 18	5 11	12 41	6 16	5 13	12 45	6 14	5 15	12 50	6 8	5 22	1 4
Sa	6 19	5 10	1 51	6 18	5 12	1 54	6 15	5 14	1 57	6 9	5 20	2 6
S	6 20	5 8	2 58	6 19	5 10	2 59	6 16	5 12	3 2	6 10	5 19	3 6
M	6 21	5 7	4 3	6 20	5 9	4 3	6 18	5 11	4 3	6 10	5 18	4 3
Tu	6 23	5 5	5 7	6 21	5 7	5 6	6 19	5 9	5 5	6 11	5 17	5 0
W	6 24	5 4	rises	6 22	5 6	rises	6 20	5 8	rises	6 12	5 16	rises
Th	6 26	5 3	5 9	6 23	5 5	5 14	6 21	5 7	5 18	6 13	5 15	5 33
Fr	6 27	5 1	5 37	6 24	5 3	5 43	6 22	5 5	5 49	6 13	5 14	6 8
Sa	6 28	5 0	6 10	6 25	5 2	6 17	6 23	5 4	6 24	6 14	5 13	6 47
S	6 29	4 58	6 51	6 26	5 1	6 59	6 24	5 3	7 7	6 15	5 12	7 31
M	6 30	4 57	7 41	6 27	4 59	7 50	6 25	5 2	7 57	6 16	5 11	8 22
Tu	6 32	4 56	8 39	6 29	4 58	8 47	6 26	5 1	8 54	6 17	5 10	9 18

Sun on Meridian of Washington

ay of onth	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	11 49 45	8	11 47 38	14	11 46 6	20	11 44 53	26	11 44 2
2	11 49 26	9	11 47 21	15	11 45 52	21	11 44 43	27	11 43 56
3	11 49 7	10	11 47 5	16	11 45 39	22	11 44 33	28	11 43 51
4	11 48 48	11	11 46 50	17	11 45 27	23	11 44 24	29	11 43 47
5	11 48 30	12	11 46 35	18	11 45 15	24	11 44 16	30	11 43 43
6	11 48 12	13	11 46 20	19	11 45 3	25	11 44 9	31	11 43 40
7	11 47 55								

Twilight

Place	Oct.	Begins	Ends	Oct.	Begins	Ends	Oct.	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
oston.....	1	4 24	7 15	11	4 34	6 58	21	4 46	6 43
ew York..	1	4 25	7 14	11	4 36	6 57	21	4 46	6 43
ashington.	1	4 27	7 12	11	4 36	6 56	21	4 46	6 43
harleston..	1	4 32	7 7	11	4 39	6 54	21	4 46	6 43

MOON'S PHASES, 1950 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

ast Quarter..... 4*D.* 2*H.* 53*M.* A.M. | First Quarter.....17*D.* 11*H.* 18*M.* P.M.
ew Moon.....11 8 33 A.M. | Full Moon.....25 3 46 P.M.
orning Stars—Mercury, Venus, Saturn. | Evening Stars—Mars, Jupiter.

11th Month **NOVEMBER, 1950** **30 Days**

(Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black)

To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 784.

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for **Boston**, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for **New York City**, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for **Washington**, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for **Charleston**, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.
		H. M.	*H. M.*	*H. M.*	*H. M.*	*H. M.*	*H. M.*	*H. M.*	*H. M.*	*H. M.*	*H. M.*	*H. M.*	*H. M.*
1	W	6 33	4 54	9 43	6 30	4 57	9 51	6 27	5 0	9 57	6 17	5 9	10 1
2	Th	6 34	4 52	10 51	6 31	4 56	10 57	6 28	4 59	11 3	6 18	5 9	11 1
3	Fr	6 36	4 51	.. ..	6 32	4 55	.. ..	6 29	4 58	.. ..	6 19	5 8	.. .
4	Sa	6 37	4 50	12 1	6 33	4 54	12 5	6 30	4 57	12 10	6 20	5 7	12 2
5	S	6 38	4 49	1 12	6 34	4 52	1 15	6 31	4 55	1 18	6 21	5 6	1 2
6	M	6 39	4 48	2 25	6 36	4 51	2 26	6 32	4 54	2 27	6 22	5 6	2 3
7	Tu	6 41	4 46	3 39	6 37	4 50	3 39	6 34	4 53	3 39	6 22	5 5	3 3
8	W	6 42	4 45	4 58	6 38	4 49	4 56	6 35	4 52	4 54	6 23	5 4	4 4
9	Th	6 43	4 44	sets	6 39	4 48	sets	6 36	4 51	sets	6 24	5 4	sets
10	Fr	6 44	4 43	4 54	6 40	4 47	5 0	6 37	4 51	5 7	6 25	5 3	5 2
11	Sa	6 45	4 42	5 43	6 41	4 46	5 52	6 38	4 50	5 59	6 26	5 2	6 2
12	S	6 47	4 41	6 46	6 43	4 45	6 55	6 39	4 49	7 2	6 27	5 2	7 2
13	M	6 48	4 40	7 58	6 44	4 44	8 6	6 40	4 48	8 13	6 28	5 1	8 3
14	Tu	6 49	4 39	9 15	6 45	4 43	9 21	6 41	4 47	9 28	6 29	5 0	9 4
15	W	6 50	4 38	10 30	6 46	4 42	10 36	6 42	4 47	10 40	6 29	5 0	10 5
16	Th	6 52	4 38	11 42	6 47	4 41	11 46	6 44	4 46	11 49	6 30	4 59	11 5
17	Fr	6 53	4 37	.. ..	6 49	4 40	.. ..	6 45	4 45	.. ..	6 31	4 58	.. .
18	Sa	6 54	4 36	12 50	6 50	4 40	12 52	6 46	4 45	12 55	6 32	4 58	1 (
19	S	6 55	4 35	1 56	6 51	4 39	1 57	6 47	4 44	1 57	6 33	4 57	1 5
20	M	6 57	4 35	2 59	6 52	4 39	2 58	6 48	4 44	2 58	6 34	4 57	2 5
21	Tu	6 58	4 34	4 3	6 53	4 38	4 1	6 49	4 43	3 59	6 35	4 57	3 5
22	W	6 59	4 33	5 6	6 54	4 37	5 3	6 50	4 42	5 0	6 36	4 56	4 4
23	Th	7 0	4 33	6 11	6 56	4 37	6 6	6 51	4 41	6 3	6 37	4 56	5 4
24	Fr	7 1	4 32	rises	6 57	4 36	rises	6 53	4 41	rises	6 37	4 56	rises
25	Sa	7 2	4 32	4 50	6 58	4 36	4 57	6 54	4 40	5 4	6 38	4 55	5 2
26	S	7 4	4 31	5 37	6 59	4 35	5 45	6 55	4 40	5 53	6 39	4 55	6 1
27	M	7 5	4 30	6 32	7 0	4 35	6 41	6 56	4 39	6 48	6 40	4 55	7 1
28	Tu	7 6	4 30	7 35	7 1	4 34	7 42	6 57	4 39	7 49	6 41	4 54	8 1
29	W	7 7	4 29	8 41	7 2	4 34	8 47	6 58	4 39	8 53	6 42	4 54	9 1
30	Th	7 8	4 29	9 48	7 3	4 34	9 53	6 59	4 38	9 57	6 43	4 54	10 1

Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	11 43 38	7	11 43 43	13	11 44 18	19	11 45 24	25	11 46 58
2	11 43 37	8	11 43 47	14	11 44 27	20	11 45 37	26	11 47 16
3	11 43 36	9	11 43 51	15	11 44 37	21	11 45 52	27	11 47 36
4	11 43 37	10	11 43 57	16	11 44 47	22	11 46 7	28	11 47 55
5	11 43 38	11	11 44 3	17	11 44 59	23	11 46 23	29	11 48 16
6	11 43 40	12	11 44 10	18	11 45 11	24	11 46 40	30	11 48 37

Twilight

Place	Nov.	Begins	Ends	Nov.	Begins	Ends	Nov.	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	*H. M.*		*H. M.*	*H. M.*		*H. M.*	*H. M.*
Boston.....	1	4 58	6 29	11	5 8	6 19	21	5 20	6 12
New York..	1	4 57	6 30	11	5 6	6 21	21	5 18	6 14
Washington.	1	4 57	6 30	11	5 6	6 23	21	5 16	6 16
Charleston..	1	4 53	6 33	11	5 1	6 27	21	5 9	6 23

MOON'S PHASES, 1950 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Last Quarter..... 2*D.* 8*H.* 0*M.* P.M. | First Quarter.....16*D.* 10*H.* 6*M.* A.M.
New Moon..... 9 6 25 P.M. | Full Moon.....24 10 14 A.M.
Morning Star—Saturn. | Evening Stars—Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter.

2th Month. **DECEMBER, 1950** 31 Days

(Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black)

To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 784.

Day of the Week	Calendar for **Boston**, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for **New York City**, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for **Washington**, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for **Charleston**, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.
	H. M.	*H. M.*	*H. M.*	*H. M.*	*H. M.*	*H. M.*	*H. M.*	*H. M.*	*H. M.*	*H. M.*	*H. M.*	*H. M.*
Fr	7 9	4 29	10 57	7 4	4 33	11 0	7 0	4 38	11 3	6 44	4 54	11 13
Sa	7 10	4 28	.. ..	7 5	4 33	.. ..	7 1	4 38	.. ..	6 44	4 54	.. ..
S	7 11	4 28	12 6	7 6	4 33	12 7	7 2	4 38	12 10	6 45	4 54	12 14
M	7 12	4 28	1 17	7 7	4 33	1 17	7 3	4 38	1 17	6 46	4 54	1 17
Tu	7 13	4 28	2 30	7 8	4 33	2 29	7 3	4 38	2 28	6 47	4 54	2 23
W	7 14	4 28	3 48	7 9	4 33	3 45	7 4	4 38	3 44	6 48	4 54	3 32
Th	7 15	4 28	5 11	7 10	4 33	5 6	7 5	4 38	5 3	6 48	4 54	4 45
Fr	7 16	4 28	6 35	7 11	4 33	6 29	7 6	4 38	6 24	6 49	4 54	6 2
Sa	7 17	4 28	sets	7 12	4 33	sets	7 7	4 38	sets	6 50	4 54	sets
S	7 18	4 28	5 33	7 13	4 33	5 42	7 8	4 38	5 49	6 51	4 55	6 14
M	7 19	4 28	6 51	7 13	4 33	6 58	7 9	4 38	7 5	6 51	4 55	7 27
Tu	7 19	4 28	8 10	7 14	4 33	8 16	7 9	4 38	8 22	6 52	4 55	8 39
W	7 20	4 28	9 27	7 15	4 33	9 31	7 10	4 38	9 35	6 53	4 56	9 47
Th	7 21	4 28	10 39	7 16	4 33	10 41	7 11	4 38	10 43	6 53	4 56	10 51
Fr	7 22	4 28	11 46	7 16	4 34	11 47	7 11	4 39	11 49	6 54	4 56	11 51
Sa	7 22	4 29	.. ..	7 17	4 34	.. ..	7 12	4 39	.. ..	6 55	4 56	.. ..
S	7 23	4 29	12 51	7 18	4 34	12 51	7 13	4 39	12 51	6 55	4 57	12 48
M	7 24	4 29	1 55	7 19	4 34	1 54	7 13	4 40	1 52	6 56	4 57	1 46
Tu	7 24	4 30	2 59	7 19	4 35	2 55	7 14	4 40	2 53	6 57	4 57	2 42
W	7 25	4 30	4 3	7 20	4 35	3 58	7 15	4 40	3 55	6 57	4 58	3 39
Th	7 26	4 31	5 7	7 20	4 36	5 1	7 15	4 41	4 57	6 58	4 58	4 37
Fr	7 26	4 31	6 9	7 21	4 36	6 3	7 16	4 41	5 58	6 58	4 59	5 35
Sa	7 27	4 32	7 9	7 21	4 37	7 1	7 16	4 42	6 56	6 59	4 59	6 30
S	7 27	4 32	rises	7 22	4 37	rises	7 17	4 42	rises	6 59	5 0	rises
M	7 27	4 33	5 28	7 22	4 38	5 35	7 17	4 43	5 42	7 0	5 0	6 4
Tu	7 28	4 34	6 33	7 23	4 39	6 39	7 17	4 44	6 45	7 0	5 1	7 5
W	7 28	4 34	7 41	7 23	4 39	7 46	7 18	4 44	7 50	7 1	5 1	8 6
Th	7 28	4 35	8 48	7 23	4 40	8 52	7 18	4 45	8 56	7 1	5 2	9 6
Fr	7 29	4 36	9 56	7 23	4 41	9 58	7 18	4 46	10 0	7 1	5 3	10 7
Sa	7 29	4 36	11 5	7 24	4 42	11 5	7 19	4 47	11 6	7 2	5 4	11 8
S	7 29	4 37	.. ..	7 24	4 42	.. ..	7 19	4 47	.. ..	7 2	5 4	.. ..

Sun on Meridian of Washington

y of nth	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	11 48 59	8	11 51 51	14	11 54 37	20	11 57 33	26	12 0 31
2	11 49 22	9	11 52 18	15	11 55 6	21	11 58 2	27	12 1 1
3	11 49 45	10	11 52 45	16	11 55 35	22	11 58 32	28	12 1 30
4	11 50 9	11	11 53 12	17	11 56 4	23	11 59 2	29	12 2 0
5	11 50 34	12	11 53 40	18	11 56 33	24	11 59 32	30	12 2 29
6	11 50 59	13	11 54 8	19	11 57 3	25	12 0 2	31	12 2 58
7	11 51 25								

Twilight

Place	Dec.	Begins	Ends	Dec.	Begins	Ends	Dec.	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	*H. M.*		*H. M.*	*H. M.*		*H. M.*	*H. M.*
ston.....	1	5 29	6 9	11	5 33	6 9	21	5 44	6 13
w York..	1	5 26	6 11	11	5 35	6 12	21	5 41	6 15
shington.	1	5 25	6 13	11	5 33	6 14	21	5 39	6 17
arleston..	1	5 17	6 21	11	5 23	6 23	21	5 30	6 26

MOON'S PHASES, 1950 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Quarter.....	2*D.*	11*H.*	22*M.*	A.M.	First Quarter.....	16*D.*	12*H.*	56*M.*	A.M.
Moon.....	9	4	28	A.M.	Full Moon.....	24	5	23	A.M.
ning Star—Saturn.					Evening Stars—Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter.				

1st Month **JANUARY, 1951** **31 Days**

(Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black)

To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 784.

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for **Boston**, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for **New York City**, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for **Washington**, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for **Charleston**, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	7 29	4 38	12 14	7 24	4 42	12 14	7 19	4 48	12 14	7 2	5 5	12 10
2	Tu	7 29	4 39	1 27	7 24	4 43	1 25	7 19	4 49	1 24	7 2	5 5	1 15
3	W	7 29	4 40	2 44	7 24	4 44	2 40	7 19	4 50	2 36	7 2	5 6	2 24
4	Th	7 29	4 41	4 5	7 24	4 45	4 0	7 19	4 51	3 55	7 3	5 7	3 37
5	Fr	7 29	4 42	5 25	7 24	4 46	5 20	7 19	4 52	5 13	7 3	5 8	4 59
6	Sa	7 29	4 43	6 40	7 24	4 47	6 34	7 19	4 53	6 26	7 3	5 9	6 0
7	S	7 29	4 44	sets	7 24	4 48	sets	7 19	4 54	sets	7 3	5 9	sets
8	M	7 29	4 45	5 42	7 24	4 49	5 47	7 19	4 55	5 53	7 3	5 10	6 12
9	Tu	7 29	4 46	7 1	7 24	4 50	7 6	7 19	4 56	7 11	7 3	5 11	7 23
10	W	7 29	4 47	8 18	7 24	4 51	8 21	7 19	4 57	8 24	7 3	5 12	8 32
11	Th	7 28	4 48	9 30	7 24	4 52	9 31	7 19	4 58	9 33	7 3	5 13	9 37
12	Fr	7 28	4 49	10 37	7 23	4 53	10 37	7 19	4 59	10 37	7 3	5 14	10 37
13	Sa	7 28	4 50	11 43	7 23	4 54	11 42	7 18	5 0	11 40	7 3	5 15	11 36
14	S	7 27	4 51	.. ..	7 23	4 55	.. ..	7 18	5 1	.. ..	7 2	5 15	.. ..
15	M	7 27	4 52	12 48	7 22	4 56	12 45	7 18	5 2	12 42	7 2	5 16	12 34
16	Tu	7 26	4 54	1 52	7 22	4 57	1 48	7 17	5 3	1 44	7 2	5 17	1 30
17	W	7 26	4 55	2 56	7 21	4 59	2 51	7 17	5 4	2 46	7 2	5 18	2 29
18	Th	7 25	4 56	3 59	7 21	5 0	3 54	7 16	5 5	3 48	7 1	5 19	3 29
19	Fr	7 25	4 57	5 0	7 20	5 1	4 54	7 16	5 6	4 47	7 1	5 20	4 28
20	Sa	7 24	4 59	5 55	7 20	5 2	5 50	7 15	5 7	5 43	7 1	5 21	5 26
21	S	7 24	5 0	6 43	7 19	5 4	6 37	7 15	5 8	6 30	7 0	5 22	6 9
22	M	7 23	5 1	rises	7 19	5 5	rises	7 14	5 9	rises	7 0	5 23	rises
23	Tu	7 22	5 2	5 32	7 18	5 6	5 37	7 14	5 11	5 42	7 0	5 24	5 58
24	W	7 22	5 3	6 40	7 18	5 7	6 43	7 13	5 12	6 47	6 59	5 24	6 58
25	Th	7 21	5 4	7 49	7 17	5 8	7 51	7 13	5 13	7 53	6 59	5 25	8 1
26	Fr	7 20	5 6	8 57	7 16	5 10	8 58	7 12	5 14	8 59	6 58	5 26	9 2
27	Sa	7 19	5 8	10 6	7 16	5 11	10 6	7 11	5 15	10 6	6 58	5 27	10 4
28	S	7 18	5 9	11 18	7 15	5 12	11 15	7 10	5 16	11 14	6 57	5 28	11 7
29	M	7 17	5 10	.. ..	7 14	5 13	.. ..	7 9	5 17	.. ..	6 57	5 29	.. ..
30	Tu	7 16	5 11	12 31	7 13	5 15	12 28	7 9	5 18	12 24	6 56	5 30	12 13
31	W	7 15	5 12	1 48	7 12	5 16	1 43	7 8	5 20	1 38	6 56	5 31	1 23

Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	12 3 27	8	12 6 37	14	12 9 0	20	12 11 0	26	12 12 33
2	12 3 55	9	12 7 2	15	12 9 22	21	12 11 17	27	12 12 49
3	12 4 23	10	12 7 27	16	12 9 43	22	12 11 34	28	12 12 57
4	12 4 50	11	12 7 51	17	12 10 3	23	12 11 50	29	12 13 8
5	12 5 17	12	12 8 15	18	12 10 23	24	12 12 5	30	12 13 18
6	12 5 44	13	12 8 38	19	12 10 42	25	12 12 19	31	12 13 28
7	12 6 11								

Twilight

Place	Jan.	Begins	Ends	Jan.	Begins	Ends	Jan.	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston	1	5 48	6 19	11	5 48	6 28	21	5 45	6 39
New York	1	5 45	6 21	11	5 46	6 30	21	5 43	6 40
Washington	1	5 43	6 24	11	5 44	6 33	21	5 42	6 41
Charleston	1	5 34	6 33	11	5 36	6 40	21	5 34	6 48

MOON'S PHASES, 1951 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Last Quarter	1	*D.* 12	*H.* 11	*M.*	A.M.	First Quarter	14	*D.* 7	*H.* 23	*M.*	P.M.
New Moon	7	3	10		P.M.	Full Moon	22	11	47		P.M.
						Last Quarter	30	10	13		A.M.

Morning Stars—Mercury, Saturn.

Evening Stars—Venus, Mars, Jupiter.

2nd Month **FEBRUARY, 1951** **28 Days**

(Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black)

To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 784.

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	7 14	5 13	3 6	7 11	5 17	3 0	7 7	5 21	2 54	6 55	5 32	2 35
2	Fr	7 13	5 15	4 20	7 10	5 18	4 14	7 6	5 22	4 8	6 54	5 33	3 45
3	Sa	7 12	5 16	5 27	7 9	5 20	5 20	7 5	5 23	5 12	6 54	5 34	4 50
4	S	7 11	5 17	6 21	7 8	5 21	6 14	7 4	5 24	6 8	6 53	5 35	5 48
5	M	7 10	5 18	7 3	7 7	5 22	6 58	7 3	5 26	6 52	6 52	5 36	6 35
6	Tu	7 9	5 19	sets	7 6	5 23	sets	7 2	5 27	sets	6 51	5 37	sets
7	W	7 8	5 20	7 5	7 5	5 24	7 8	7 1	5 28	7 10	6 51	5 38	7 17
8	Th	7 6	5 22	8 17	7 4	5 25	8 18	7 0	5 29	8 18	6 50	5 39	8 20
9	Fr	7 5	5 23	9 25	7 3	5 27	9 25	6 59	5 30	9 25	6 49	5 40	9 21
10	Sa	7 3	5 25	10 32	7 1	5 28	10 30	6 58	5 31	10 28	6 49	5 40	10 21
11	S	7 2	5 27	11 38	7 0	5 30	11 34	6 57	5 33	11 31	6 48	5 41	11 19
12	M	7 1	5 28	.. ..	6 59	5 31	.. ..	6 55	5 34	.. ..	6 47	5 42	.. ..
13	Tu	7 0	5 29	12 43	6 58	5 32	12 39	6 54	5 35	12 34	6 46	5 43	12 19
14	W	6 59	5 30	1 48	6 57	5 33	1 43	6 53	5 36	1 37	6 45	5 44	1 23
15	Th	6 57	5 32	2 51	6 55	5 34	2 44	6 52	5 37	2 37	6 44	5 45	2 15
16	Fr	6 56	5 33	3 47	6 54	5 36	3 41	6 51	5 38	3 34	6 43	5 46	3 9
17	Sa	6 55	5 34	4 38	6 53	5 37	4 31	6 49	5 39	4 24	6 42	5 47	4 2
18	S	6 53	5 35	5 21	6 51	5 38	5 16	6 48	5 41	5 9	6 41	5 48	4 48
19	M	6 52	5 37	5 57	6 49	5 39	5 52	6 47	5 42	5 46	6 40	5 49	5 30
20	Tu	6 50	5 38	6 26	6 48	5 40	6 23	6 46	5 43	6 18	6 39	5 49	6 5
21	W	6 49	5 39	rises	6 47	5 41	rises	6 45	5 44	rises	6 38	5 50	rises
22	Th	6 47	5 40	6 45	6 45	5 42	6 46	6 43	5 45	6 48	6 37	5 51	6 52
23	Fr	6 46	5 42	7 55	6 44	5 44	7 55	6 42	5 46	7 55	6 35	5 52	7 55
24	Sa	6 44	5 43	9 7	6 43	5 45	9 6	6 40	5 47	9 5	6 34	5 53	9 0
25	S	6 43	5 44	10 21	6 42	5 46	10 18	6 39	5 48	10 16	6 33	5 54	10 6
26	M	6 41	5 45	11 38	6 40	5 47	11 34	6 37	5 49	11 29	6 32	5 54	11 15
27	Tu	6 40	5 46	.. ..	6 38	5 48	.. ..	6 36	5 50	.. ..	6 31	5 55	.. ..
28	W	6 38	5 48	12 55	6 36	5 50	12 50	6 35	5 51	12 44	6 30	5 56	12 26

Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	12 13 37	7	12 14 12	13	12 14 19	19	12 13 58	25	12 13 13
2	12 13 45	8	12 14 15	14	12 14 17	20	12 13 52	26	12 13 3
3	12 13 52	9	12 14 18	15	12 14 15	21	12 13 45	27	12 12 53
4	12 13 58	10	12 14 19	16	12 14 12	22	12 13 38	28	12 12 42
5	12 14 4	11	12 14 20	17	12 14 8	23	12 13 30		
6	12 14 8	12	12 14 20	18	12 14 3	24	12 13 22		

Twilight

Place	Feb.	Begins	Ends	Feb.	Begins	Ends	Feb.	Begins	Ends
		H. M	H. M.		H. M.	H. M		H. M.	H. M
Boston.....	1	5 38	6 49	11	5 27	7 2	21	5 15	7 13
New York..	1	5 37	6 51	11	5 27	7 2	21	5 15	7 13
Washington.	1	5 35	6 53	11	5 27	7 2	21	5 15	7 13
Charleston..	1	5 30	6 57	11	5 22	7 5	21	5 14	7 14

MOON'S PHASES, 1951 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

New Moon.....	6D.	2H.	54M.	A.M.	Full Moon.....21D.	4H.	12M.	P.M.
First Quarter.....13		3	55	P.M.	Last Quarter.....28	5	59	P.M.

Morning Stars—Mercury, Saturn. Evening Stars—Venus, Mars, Jupiter.

The Calendar in Standard Time for Cities in the U. S.

(How to ascertain the same for 120 United States cities from Local Mean Time Calendar on the twelve monthly calendar pages immediately preceding)

Use Calendar for Boston

	M.	
Idaho		
Boise City	add 45	Mb
Pocatello	add 30	M
Maine		
Portland	sub 19	Eb
Massachusetts		
Boston	sub 16	E
Fall River	sub 15	E
Lowell	sub 15	E
Springfield	sub 10	E
Worcester	sub 13	E
Michigan		
Battle Creek	add 41	E
Detroit	add 32	E
Grand Rapids	add 43	E
Minnesota		
Minneapolis	add 13	Ce
Montana		
Butte	add 30	Mc
New York		
Albany	sub 5	E
Binghamton	add 4	E
Buffalo	add 16	E
Poughkeepsie	sub 4	E
Rochester	add 10	E
Schenectady	sub 4	E
Syracuse	add 5	E
Utica	add 1	E
North Dakota		
Bismarck	add 43	Cd
South Dakota		
Pierre	add 41	Cb
Oregon		
Portland	add 11	Pc
Salem	add 12	Pc
Washington		
Olympia	add 12	Pd
Seattle	add 9	Pd
Spokane	sub 10	Pd
Wisconsin		
Madison	sub 2	C
Milwaukee	sub 8	C

Use Calendar for New York City

	M.	
Connecticut		
Bridgeport	sub 7	E
Hartford	sub 9	Eb
New Haven	sub 8	E
Illinois		
Chicago	sub 9	Cb
Springfield	sub 1	Ce
Indiana		
Evansville	sub 10	Cg
Fort Wayne	sub 19	C
Gary	sub 11	C
Indianapolis	sub 15	Ce
Kokomo	sub 15	C
Terre Haute	sub 10	Ce
Iowa		
Burlington	add 4	C
Cedar Rapids	add 7	Cb
Davenport	add 2	C
Des Moines	add 15	C
Sioux City	add 26	Cb
Nebraska		
Lincoln	add 27	C
Omaha	add 24	C
Ohio		
Cincinnati	add 38	Ee
Cleveland	add 27	E
Columbus	add 32	E
Dayton	add 37	Ee
Sandusky	add 31	E
Toledo	add 34	E
Youngstown	add 23	E
Pennsylvania		
Easton	add 1	E
Erie	add 20	Eb
Harrisburg	add 8	E
Philadelphia	add 1	Ea
Pittsburgh	add 20	E
Scranton	add 3	E
Rhode Island		
Providence	sub 14	Eb
Wyoming		
Cheyenne	sub 1	M

Use Calendar for Washington, D. C.

	M.	
California (Central)		
San Fran	add 10	Pe
Colorado		
Col. Springs	0	M
Denver	0	M
Pueblo	sub 2	M
Delaware		
Wilmington	add 2	E
Dist. of Columbia		
Washington	add 8	E
Kansas		
Topeka	add 23	C
Wichita	add 29	Ce
Kentucky		
Frankfort	sub 20	C
Lexington	sub 22	C
Louisville	sub 17	C
Maryland		
Baltimore	add 6	E
Missouri		
Jefferson City	add 9	C
Kansas City	add 18	C
Springfield	add 13	Ce
St. Louis	add 1	C
Nevada		
Carson City	sub 1	P
New Jersey		
Atlantic City	sub 2	E
Trenton	sub 1	Eb
North Carolina		
Raleigh	add 15	Eg
Oklahoma		
Muskogee	add 21	Cg
Okla. City	add 30	Cg
Utah		
Salt Lake	add 28	Mb
Virginia		
Norfolk	add 5	Ee
Richmond	add 10	Ee
West Virginia		
Charleston	add 26	E
Wheeling	add 23	Eb

Use Calendar for Charleston

	M.	
Alabama		
Mobile	sub 8	Cf
Montgomery	sub 15	C
Arizona		
Phoenix	add 28	M
Arkansas		
Hot Springs	add 12	Cb
Little Rock	add 9	Cb
California (Southern)		
Los Angeles	sub 7	Pb
Monterey	add 8	Pc
San Diego	sub 12	P
Santa Barbara	sub 1	Pb
Florida		
Jacksonville	add 27	Ef
Key West	add 27	Eh
Miami	add 21	Eh
Georgia		
Atlanta	add 38	Eb
Augusta	add 28	E
Macon	add 34	E
Savannah	add 24	E
Louisiana		
New Orleans	0	Cf
Shreveport	add 15	C
Mississippi		
Jackson	add 1	C
Vicksburg	add 3	C
New Mexico		
Santa Fé	add 4	Mc
South Carolina		
Charleston	add 20	E
Columbia	add 24	Eb
Tennessee		
Memphis	0	Cc
Nashville	sub 13	Cc
Texas		
Austin	add 31	Cf
Dallas	add 27	C
El Paso	add 66	C
Galveston	add 19	Cf
San Antonio	add 34	Cf

Directions: For New York City, for example, subtract 4m. from the Calendar for that city and the result is in Eastern standard time; for other cities, use the Calendar named at head of column and add or subtract the given number of minutes; this gives the required standard time, which is Eastern, Central, Mountain or Pacific, according as the letter E, C, M or P is found in the table. A small letter indicates that in case of sunrise and sunset, a correction for latitude is advisable, which correction is to be found in the table below, in the column headed by the small letter and on line with the date.

CORRECTION TO SUNRISE

Date	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Jan. 1..	sub 3	add 4	add 8	add 17	sub 4	sub 7	sub 9	sub 17
15..	sub 2	add 4	add 7	add 14	sub 3	sub 6	sub 8	sub 15
Feb. 1..	sub 2	add 3	add 6	add 11	sub 3	sub 5	sub 6	sub 12
15..	sub 2	add 2	add 4	add 8	sub 2	sub 4	sub 4	sub 9
Mar. 1..	sub 1	add 1	add 2	add 4	sub 1	sub 2	sub 2	sub 5
15..	0	0	0	add 1	0	sub 1	0	sub 1
April 1..	0	sub 1	sub 2	sub 3	add 1	add 1	add 2	add 4
15..	add 1	sub 2	sub 4	sub 7	add 2	add 3	add 4	add 8
May 1..	add 2	sub 3	sub 6	sub 11	add 3	add 4	add 6	add 11
15..	add 2	sub 4	sub 7	sub 15	add 4	add 6	add 8	add 16
June 1..	add 3	sub 4	sub 8	sub 18	add 4	add 7	add 9	add 17
15..	add 3	sub 4	sub 9	sub 19	add 4	add 7	add 9	add 18
July 1..	add 3	sub 4	sub 9	sub 19	add 4	add 7	add 9	add 17
15..	add 3	sub 3	sub 8	sub 17	add 4	add 6	add 8	add 16
Aug. 1..	add 2	sub 3	sub 7	sub 14	add 3	add 6	add 7	add 14
15..	add 1	sub 2	sub 5	sub 10	add 3	add 5	add 5	add 10
Sept. 1..	add 1	sub 1	sub 3	sub 6	add 2	add 3	add 3	add 6
15..	add 1	sub 1	sub 1	sub 2	add 1	add 1	add 1	add 2
Oct. 1..	0	0	add 1	add 1	0	sub 1	sub 1	sub 2
15..	sub 1	add 1	add 3	add 5	sub 1	sub 3	sub 3	sub 6
Nov. 1..	sub 1	add 2	add 5	add 9	sub 2	sub 4	sub 5	sub 10
15..	sub 2	add 3	add 8	add 13	sub 3	sub 5	sub 7	sub 13
Dec. 1..	sub 2	add 4	add 8	add 16	sub 4	sub 6	sub 8	sub 16
15..	sub 3	add 4	add 8	add 17	sub 4	sub 7	sub 9	sub 16

NOTE—The same correction is applied to sunset as to sunrise, but in the opposite way subtracted.

Army-Navy Time

The United States Army adopted (July 1, 1942) the 24-hour clock system, a system long in effect in the Navy and which is patterned on the English system of beginning the day at midnight and numbering the hours around the clock. Thus 8 A.M. is written as 0800 and 8:25 A.M. as 0825. Under this system 4 P.M. becomes 1600 and the time of 7.52 P.M. becomes 1952 or 19 hours and 52 minutes past midnight. Under the new system the common time standard is divorced from the local time area in the handling of messages from one time zone to another. Within time zones messages are timed according to local reckoning. For long distance messages Greenwich time is the standard.

The Sun's Apparent Right Ascension and Declination, 1950

(Washington—Apparent Noon)

Date. 1950	Ap'ar't Right Asc'n'n	Ap'ar't Declination	Date. 1950	Ap'ar't Right Asc'n'n	Ap'ar't Declination	Date. 1950	Ap'ar't Right Asc'n'n	Ap'ar't Declination	Date. 1950	Ap'ar't Right Asc'n'n	Ap'ar't Declination
	h. m. s.	° ′		*h. m. s.*	° ′		*h. m. s.*	° ′		*h. m. s.*	° ′
Jan. 1	18 46 42	−23 0.8	Apr. 1	0 41 57	+ 4 30.8	July 1	6 40 24	+23 7.4	Oct. 1	12 29 10	− 3 9.0
2	18 51 7	−22 55.7	2	0 45 35	+ 4 53.9	2	6 44 32	+23 3.2	2	12 32 47	32.3
3	18 55 31	50.1	3	0 49 14	+ 5 16.9	3	6 48 39	+22 58.6	3	12 36 25	− 3 55.5
4	18 59 55	44.0	4	0 52 53	+ 5 39.9	4	6 52 47	53.6	4	12 40 3	− 4 18.7
5	19 4 19	37.5	5	0 56 32	+ 6 2.7	5	6 56 54	48.2	5	12 43 41	− 4 41.9
6	19 8 42	30.5	6	1 0 11	25.4	6	7 1 1	42.4	6	12 47 20	− 5 4.9
7	19 13 5	23.1	7	1 3 50	+ 6 48.0	7	7 5 7	36.3	7	12 50 59	28.0
8	19 17 27	15.3	8	1 7 30	+ 7 10.5	8	7 9 14	29.7	8	12 54 38	− 5 50.9
9	19 21 49	−22 7.0	9	1 11 9	32.9	9	7 13 19	22.7	9	12 58 18	− 6 13.8
10	19 26 10	−21 58.3	10	1 14 50	+ 7 55.2	10	7 17 25	15.4	10	13 1 59	36.6
11	19 30 31	49.1	11	1 18 30	+ 8 17.3	11	7 21 30	+22 7.6	11	13 5 40	− 6 59.3
12	19 34 51	39.6	12	1 22 11	+ 8 39.3	12	7 25 34	+21 59.5	12	13 9 21	− 7 21.9
13	19 39 10	29.6	13	1 25 52	+ 9 1.1	13	7 29 38	51.0	13	13 13 3	− 7 44.4
14	19 43 29	19.2	14	1 29 33	22.8	14	7 33 42	42.1	14	13 16 45	− 8 6.8
15	19 47 48	−21 8.3	15	1 33 15	+ 9 44.4	15	7 37 45	32.9	15	13 20 28	29.1
16	19 52 5	−20 57.1	16	1 36 57	+10 5.7	16	7 41 48	23.3	16	13 24 12	− 8 51.3
17	19 56 22	45.5	17	1 40 39	27.0	17	7 45 50	13.3	17	13 27 56	− 9 13.3
18	20 0 38	33.4	18	1 44 22	+10 48.0	18	7 49 52	+21 3.0	18	13 31 40	35.2
19	20 4 54	21.0	19	1 48 5	+11 8.9	19	7 53 53	+20 52.3	19	13 35 26	− 9 57.0
20	20 9 8	−20 8.2	20	1 51 49	29.5	20	7 57 53	41.2	20	13 39 11	− 10 18.6
21	20 13 22	−19 55.1	21	1 55 33	+11 50.0	21	8 1 53	29.9	21	13 42 58	− 10 40.1
22	20 17 36	41.5	22	1 59 17	+12 10.3	22	8 5 52	18.1	22	13 46 45	− 11 1.4
23	20 21 48	27.6	23	2 3 2	30.4	23	8 9 51	+20 6.0	23	13 50 33	22.5
24	20 26 0	−19 13.3	24	2 6 47	+12 50.3	24	8 13 49	+19 53.6	24	13 54 21	− 11 43.5
25	20 30 10	−18 58.7	25	2 10 33	+13 10.0	25	8 17 46	40.9	25	13 58 10	− 12 4.3
26	20 34 20	43.7	26	2 14 19	29.4	26	8 21 43	27.9	26	14 2 0	24.9
27	20 38 30	28.4	27	2 18 6	+13 48.7	27	8 25 40	14.5	27	14 5 51	− 12 45.3
28	20 42 38	−18 12.8	28	2 21 53	+14 7.7	28	8 29 35	+19 0.8	28	14 9 42	− 13 5.5
29	20 46 45	−17 56.8	29	2 25 41	26.4	29	8 33 30	+18 46.8	29	14 13 34	25.6
30	20 50 52	40.6	30	2 29 29	+14 45.0	30	8 37 25	32.4	30	14 17 27	− 13 45.4
31	20 54 58	24.0				31	8 41 19	17.8	31	14 21 21	− 14 5.0
			May 1	2 33 18	+15 3.3	Aug. 1	8 45 12	+18 2.9	Nov. 1	14 25 15	24.3
			2	2 37 7	21.3	2	8 49 5	+17 47.7	2	14 29 10	− 14 43.5
Feb. 1	20 59 3	−17 7.0	3	2 40 57	39.1	3	8 52 57	32.2	3	14 33 4	− 15 4
2	21 3 7	−16 49.8	4	2 44 47	+15 56.6	4	8 56 48	16.4	4	14 37 3	21.0
3	21 7 10	32.3	5	2 48 38	+16 13.9	5	9 0 39	+17 0.3	5	14 41 1	39.4
4	21 11 13	−16 14.6	6	2 52 30	30.9	6	9 4 29	+16 44.0	6	14 45 0	− 15 57.6
5	21 15 14	−15 56.5	7	2 56 22	+16 47.6	7	9 8 19	27.3	7	14 48 59	− 16 15.5
6	21 19 15	38.2	8	3 0 14	+17 4.0	8	9 12 8	+16 10.4	8	14 53 0	33.1
7	21 23 16	19.6	9	3 4 8	20.2	9	9 15 57	+15 53.3	9	14 57 1	− 16 50.4
8	21 27 15	− 15 0.7	10	3 8 2	36.1	10	9 19 45	35.9	10	15 1 3	− 17 7.5
9	21 31 13	−14 41.6	11	3 11 56	+17 51.7	11	9 23 32	18.2	11	15 5 6	24.2
10	21 35 11	22.2	12	3 15 51	+18 7.0	12	9 27 19	+15 0.3	12	15 9 10	40.7
11	21 39 8	−14 2.6	13	3 19 47	21.9	13	9 31 6	+14 42.2	13	15 13 14	− 17 56.8
12	21 43 5	−13 42.7	14	3 23 43	36.6	14	9 34 52	23.8	14	15 17 20	− 18 12.6
13	21 47 0	22.7	15	3 27 40	+18 51.0	15	9 38 37	+14 5.2	15	15 21 26	28.2
14	21 50 55	−13 2.4	16	3 31 37	+19 5.0	16	9 42 21	+13 46.4	16	15 25 33	43.3
15	21 54 49	−12 41.9	17	3 35 35	18.8	17	9 46 6	27.3	17	15 29 41	− 18 58.2
16	21 58 42	21.1	18	3 39 34	32.1	18	9 49 49	+13 8.0	18	15 33 50	− 19 12.7
17	22 2 35	− 12 0.2	19	3 43 33	45.2	19	9 53 32	+12 48.6	19	15 37 59	26.9
18	22 6 27	−11 39.1	20	3 47 32	+19 57.9	20	9 57 15	28.9	20	15 42 9	40.7
19	22 10 18	−11 17.9	21	3 51 32	+20 10.3	21	10 0 57	+12 9.0	21	15 46 2	− 19 54.1
20	22 14 9	− 10 56.4	22	3 55 33	22.3	22	10 4 39	+11 49.0	22	15 50 32	− 20 7.2
21	22 17 58	34.8	23	3 59 34	34.0	23	10 8 20	28.8	23	15 54 45	20.0
22	22 21 48	− 10 13.0	24	4 3 36	45.4	24	10 12 1	+11 8.3	24	15 58 59	32.3
23	22 25 36	− 9 51.0	25	4 7 38	+20 56.3	25	10 15 41	+10 47.7	25	16 3 13	44.3
24	22 29 24	29.0	26	4 11 41	+21 6.9	26	10 19 21	27.0	26	16 7 28	− 20 55.9
25	22 33 11	− 9 6.7	27	4 15 44	17.2	27	10 23 0	+10 6.0	27	16 11 44	− 21 7.1
26	22 36 58	− 8 44.4	28	4 19 47	27.1	28	10 26 39	+ 9 45.0	28	16 16 0	17.9
27	22 40 44	− 8 21.9	29	4 23 51	36.6	29	10 30 18	23.7	29	16 20 18	28.3
28	22 44 30	− 7 59.2	30	4 27 56	45.7	30	10 33 56	+ 9 2.3	30	16 24 36	38.3
			31	4 32 1	+21 54.5	31	10 37 34	+ 8 40.8			
									Dec. 1	16 28 54	47.8
Mar. 1	22 48 15	− 7 36.5							2	16 33 13	− 21 57.0
2	22 51 59	− 7 13.7	June 1	4 36 6	+22 2.9	Sept. 1	10 41 12	+ 8 19.1	3	16 37 33	− 22 5.8
3	22 55 43	− 6 50.8	2	4 40 12	10.8	2	10 44 50	+ 7 57.3	4	16 41 54	14.1
4	22 59 27	27.7	3	4 44 18	18.5	3	10 48 27	35.4	5	16 46 15	22.0
5	23 3 10	− 6 4.6	4	4 48 24	25.7	4	10 52 4	+ 7 13.3	6	16 50 37	29.4
6	23 6 53	− 5 41.4	5	4 52 31	32.5	5	10 55 40	+ 6 51.1	7	16 54 59	36.4
7	23 10 35	− 5 18.1	6	4 56 38	38.9	6	10 59 17	28.8	8	16 59 22	43.0
8	23 14 17	− 4 54.8	7	5 0 46	45.0	7	11 2 53	+ 6 6.4	9	17 3 45	49.1
9	23 17 58	31.4	8	5 4 53	50.6	8	11 6 29	+ 5 43.9	10	17 8 9	− 22 54.8
10	23 21 40	− 4 7.9	9	5 9 2	+22 55.9	9	11 10 5	+ 5 21.3	11	17 12 33	− 23 0.0
11	23 25 20	− 3 44.3	10	5 13 10	+23 0.7	10	11 13 41	+ 4 58.6	12	17 16 58	4.8
12	23 29 1	− 3 20.8	11	5 17 19	5.1	11	11 17 17	35.8	13	17 21 23	9.1
13	23 32 41	− 2 57.1	12	5 21 27	9.2	12	11 20 52	+ 4 12.9	14	17 25 48	12.9
14	23 36 21	33.5	13	5 25 37	12.8	13	11 24 28	+ 3 50.0	15	17 30 13	16.3
15	23 40 1	− 2 9.8	14	5 29 46	16.0	14	11 28 3	26.9	16	17 34 39	19.2
16	23 43 41	− 1 46.1	15	5 33 55	18.8	15	11 31 38	+ 3 3.9	17	17 39 5	21.7
17	23 47 20	− 1 22.4	16	5 38 5	21.2	16	11 35 14	+ 2 40.7	18	17 43 31	23.6
18	23 50 59	− 0 58.6	17	5 42 14	23.1	17	11 38 49	+ 2 17.6	19	17 47 57	25.1
19	23 54 38	34.9	18	5 46 24	24.7	18	11 42 24	+ 1 54.3	20	17 52 24	26.2
20	23 58 17	− 0 11.2	19	5 50 34	25.8	19	11 45 59	31.1	21	17 56 50	26.8
21	0 1 55	+ 0 12.5	20	5 54 43	26.6	20	11 49 34	+ 1 7.8	22	18 1 16	26.9
22	0 5 34	36.2	21	5 58 53	26.9	21	11 53 10	+ 0 44.5	23	18 5 43	26.5
23	0 9 12	+ 0 59.9	22	6 3 3	26.8	22	11 56 45	+ 0 21.1	24	18 10 9	25.6
24	0 12 51	+ 1 23.5	23	6 7 12	26.3	23	12 0 20	− 0 2.2	25	18 14 36	24.3
25	0 16 29	+ 1 47.1	24	6 11 22	25.3	24	12 3 56	25.6	26	18 19 2	22.6
26	0 20 7	+ 2 10.7	25	6 15 31	24.0	25	12 7 32	− 0 49.0	27	18 23 28	20.3
27	0 23 45	34.2	26	6 19 40	22.3	26	12 11 7	− 1 12.3	28	18 27 54	17.6
28	0 27 24	+ 2 57.7	27	6 23 49	20.1	27	12 14 43	− 1 35.7	29	18 32 20	14.4
29	0 31 2	+ 3 21.1	28	6 27 58	17.5	28	12 18 20	− 1 59.1	30	18 36 46	10.7
30	0 34 40	+ 3 44.4	29	6 32 7	14.6	29	12 21 56	− 2 22.4	31	18 41 12	− 23 6.6
31	0 38 18	+ 4 7.6	30	6 36 15	+23 11.2	30	12 25 33	− 2 45.7			

STUDY REVEALS GOLD IN THE SUN

Evidence of gold in the Sun was obtained (1943) by a comparative study of gold spectrum lines and the solar spectrum.

The Sun's Semi-Diameter and Horizontal Parallax

(Washington—Apparent Noon)

1950	Semi-Diameter	Equat. Horiz. Parallax	1950	Semi-Diameter	Equat. Horiz. Parallax	1950	Semi-Diameter	Equat. Horiz. Parallax
	′ ″	″		′ ″	″		′ ″	″
Jan. 1	16 17.89	8.95	May 1	15 54.09	8.73	Sept. 8	15 54.53	8.73
11	16 17.68	8.95	11	15 51.78	8.71	18	15 57.08	8.76
21	16 16.97	8.94	21	15 49.80	8.69	28	15 59.79	8.78
31	16 15.86	8.93	31	15 48.22	8.68	Oct. 8	16 2.49	8.81
Feb. 10	16 14.22	8.92	June 10	15 46.93	8.67	18	16 5.27	8.83
20	16 12.23	8.90	20	15 46.10	8.66	28	16 7.95	8.86
Mar. 2	16 9.98	8.88	30	15 45.74	8.66	Nov. 7	16 10.38	8.88
12	16 7.41	8.86	July 10	15 45.74	8.66	17	16 12.65	8.90
22	16 4.71	8.83	20	15 46.24	8.66	27	16 14.58	8.92
Apr. 1	16 2.00	8.81	30	15 47.20	8.67	Dec. 7	16 16.04	8.93
11	15 59.21	8.78	Aug. 9	15 48.48	8.68	17	16 17.15	8.94
21	15 56.54	8.76	19	15 50.20	8.70	27	16 17.76	8.95
			29	15 52.26	8.71			

The Planets and the Solar System

Name of Planet	Mean Daily Motion	Sidereal Revolution Days	Dist. from Sun in Miles		Approx. Dist. from Earth Millions of Miles	
			Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
	″					
Mercury	14732.420	87.96925	43,355,000	28,566,000	136	50
Venus	5767.670	224.70080	67,653,000	66,738,000	161	25
Earth	3548.193	365.25636	94,452,000	91,342,000	...	...
Mars	1886.519	686.9797	154,760,000	128,330,000	248	35
Jupiter	299.128	4332.588	506,710,000	459,940,000	600	367
Saturn	120.455	10759.20	935,570,000	836,700,000	1028	744
Uranus	42.231	30685.93	1,866,800,000	1,698,800,000	1960	1606
Neptune	21.535	60187.64	2,817,400,000	2,769,600,000	2910	2677
Pluto	14.325	90470.	4,300,000,000	2,750,000,000	3600	3200

Jupiter has 4 large and 7 small satellites, or moons, revolving around it; Saturn has 9; Uranus, 5; Neptune, 2; the Earth, 1; Mars, 2.

Name of Planet	Eccentricity of Orbit*	Synodical Revolution—Days	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic*	Orbital Velocity Miles Per Second
			° ′ ″	
Mercury	0.205 6244	116	7 0 13.7	29.73
Venus	0.006 7968	584	3 23 38.9	21.75
Earth	0.016 7301	...	... .	18.50
Mars	0.093 3589	780	1 51 0.0	14.98
Jupiter	0.048 4190	399	1 18 21.3	8.11
Saturn	0.055 7164	378	2 29 25.2	5.99
Uranus	0.047 1842	370	0 46 22.8	4.22
Neptune	0.008 5682	367	1 46 28.1	3.40
Pluto	0.248 5200	367	17 8 34.1	3.00

Name of Planet	Mean Longitude at the Epoch*	Mean Longitude of the Peri'el'n*	Annual Sidereal Motion	Mean Long. of the Ascending Node*	Annual Sidereal Motion	Light at Perihelion	Light at Aphelion
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″		
Mercury	33 10 6.07	76 40 39.0	+ 5.7	47 44 18.9	− 7.6	10.58	4.59
Venus	81 34 19.20	130 52 3.3	+ 0.5	76 13 46.8	−17.9	1.94	1.91
Earth	99 35 18.21	102 4 49.8	+11.6	... ...	.....	1.03	0.97
Mars	144 20 7.08	335 8 18.9	+16.0	49 10 18.9	−22.5	0.52	0.36
Jupiter	316 9 33.57	13 31 1.5	+ 7.7	99 56 36.0	−13.8	0.041	0.034
Saturn	158 18 12.89	92 4 6.6	+20.2	113 13 12.6	−18.9	0.012	0.010
Uranus	98 18 31.03	169 51 6.1	+ 7.8	73 44 23.7	−32.0	0.003	0.0025
Neptune	194 57 8.81	44 9 31.0	−20.9	131 13 42.3	−10.6	0.001	0.001
Pluto	165 36 9.2	223 31 20.8	+ 0.2	109 38 1.4	− 1.5	0.001	0.001

*Epoch, January 0, 1950, Greenwich Mean Noon.

Sun and Planets	Semi-Diameter: At Unit Distance	Semi-Diameter: At Mean Least Dist.	Semi-Diameter: In Miles (Mean S.-D.)	Volume ⊕=1.	Mass. ⊕=1.	Density ⊕=1.	Axial Rotation	Gravity at Surface ⊕=1.	Reflecting Power	Probable Temperature
	′ ″	″					D. H. M. S.		Pct.	° F.
Sun	15 59.6	....	432196	1300000.	333434.	0.26	25 9 7 12	28.0	.....	+10,000
Mercury	3.3	5.4	1504	0.055	0.04	0.68	87 23 15 43	0.3	7	+ 600
Venus	8.4	30.4	3788	0.876	0.83	0.94	224 16 49 9	0.9	59	+ 68
Earth	.. ....	....	3959	1.000	1.000	1.00	23 56 4	1.0	44	+ 59
Moon	15 32.6*	....	1080	0.020	0.012	0.60	27 7 43 12	0.2	7	+ 200
Mars	4.7	8.9	2108	0.150	0.108	0.71	24 37 23	0.4	15	+ 60
Jupiter	1 35.2	22.6	43341	1312.	318.4	0.24	9 55 41	2.6	56	— 270
Saturn	1 19.0	9.2	36166	763.	95.2	0.12	10 14 24	1.2	63	— 330
Uranus	34.3	1.9	15439	59.	14.66	0.25	10 8 ..	1.0	63	— 380
Neptune	36.6	1.3	16466	72.	17.26	0.24	15 40 ..	1.0	73	— 400

The planet Pluto was an object of search for many years in accordance with predictions made by Dr. Percival Lowell, founder and director of the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona. It was finally located by C. W. Tombaugh of that observatory and public announcement made on March 13, 1930. Its mass, according to a recent determination by new methods, is about 0.83 of the mass of the earth. Its average distance from the Sun is about 3,700,000,000 miles. Perihelion will occur in 1989 and Aphelion in 2114. It lies in the constellation of Cancer. On January 1, 1950 its predicted position in the sky will be 9 hours 32 minutes in Right Ascension and 23 degrees 17 minutes in North Declination.

*At mean distance.

The Moon's Phases, 1950 (Standard Time)

(A.M., light figures; P.M., black)

1950	Phase	Day	Eastern Std. Time Boston, New York, Etc.	Central Std. Time St. Louis, New Orleans, Etc.	Mountain Std. Time Denver, Salt Lake City, Etc.	Pacific Std. Time San Francisco, L. Angeles, Etc.	Alaska Std. Time Fairbanks, Etc.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Jan.	Full Moon....	4	2 48	1 48	12 48	3d 11 48	9 48
	Last Quarter..	11	5 31	4 31	3 31	2 31	12 31
	New Moon...	18	2 59	1 59	12 59	17d 11 59	9 59
	First Quarter..	25	11 39	10 39	9 39	8 39	6 39
Feb.	Full Moon....	2	5 16	4 16	3 16	2 16	12 16
	Last Quarter..	9	1 32	12 32	11 32	10 32	8 32
	New Moon...	16	5 53	4 53	3 53	2 53	12 53
	First Quarter..	24	8 52	7 52	6 52	5 52	3 52
Mar.	Full Moon....	4	5 34	4 34	3 34	2 34	12 34
	Last Quarter..	10	9 38	8 38	7 38	6 38	4 38
	New Moon...	18	10 20	9 20	8 20	7 20	5 20
	First Quarter..	26	3 9	2 9	1 9	12 9	10 9
Apr.	Full Moon....	2	3 49	2 49	1 49	12 49	10 49
	Last Quarter..	9	6 42	5 42	4 42	3 42	1 42
	New Moon...	17	3 25	2 25	1 25	12 25	16d 10 25
	First Quarter..	25	5 40	4 40	3 40	2 40	12 40
May	Full Moon....	2	12 19	1d 11 19	10 19	9 19	7 19
	Last Quarter..	8	5 32	4 32	3 32	2 32	12 32
	New Moon...	16	7 54	6 54	5 54	4 54	2 54
	First Quarter.	24	4 28	3 28	2 28	1 28	11 28
	Full Moon....	31	7 43	6 43	5 43	4 43	2 43
June	Last Quarter..	7	6 35	5 35	4 35	3 35	1 35
	New Moon...	15	10 53	9 53	8 53	7 53	5 53
	First Quarter..	23	12 12	22d 11 12	10 12	9 12	7 12
	Full Moon....	29	2 58	1 58	12 58	11 58	9 58
July	Last Quarter..	6	9 53	8 53	7 53	6 53	4 53
	New Moon...	15	12 5	14d 11 5	10 5	9 5	7 5
	First Quarter..	22	5 50	4 50	3 50	2 50	12 50
	Full Moon....	28	11 17	10 17	9 17	8 17	6 17
Aug.	Last Quarter..	5	2 56	1 56	12 56	11 56	9 56
	New Moon...	13	11 48	10 48	9 48	8 48	6 48
	First Quarter..	20	10 35	9 35	8 35	7 35	5 35
	Full Moon....	27	9 51	8 51	7 51	6 51	4 51
Sept.	Last Quarter..	4	8 53	7 53	6 53	5 53	3 53
	New Moon...	11	10 29	9 29	8 29	7 29	5 29
	First Quarter..	18	3 54	2 54	1 54	12 54	10 54
	Full Moon....	25	11 21	10 21	9 21	8 21	6 21
Oct.	Last Quarter..	4	2 53	1 53	12 53	3d 11 53	9 53
	New Moon...	11	8 33	7 33	6 33	5 33	3 33
	First Quarter..	17	11 18	10 18	9 18	8 18	6 18
	Full Moon....	25	3 46	2 46	1 46	12 46	10 46
Nov.	Last Quarter..	2	8 0	7 0	6 0	5 0	3 0
	New Moon...	9	6 25	5 25	4 25	3 25	1 25
	First Quarter..	16	10 6	9 6	8 6	7 6	5 6
	Full Moon....	24	10 14	9 14	8 14	7 14	5 14
Dec.	Last Quarter..	2	11 22	10 22	9 22	8 22	6 22
	New Moon...	9	4 28	3 28	2 28	1 28	8d 11 28
	First Quarter..	16	12 56	15d 11 56	10 56	9 56	7 56
	Full Moon....	24	5 23	4 23	3 23	2 23	12 23
	Last Quarter..	31	Jan. 1, 12 11	31d 11 11	10 11	9 11	7 11

The Moon

The moon completes a circuit around the earth in a period whose mean or average length is 27 days 7 hours 43.2 minutes; but in consequence of its motion in common with the earth around the sun, the mean duration of the lunar month—that is, the time from new moon to new moon—is 29 days 12 hours 44.05 minutes, which is called the moon's synodical period.

The mean distance from the earth according to the American Ephemeris is 238,857 miles. The maximum distance, however, may reach 252,710 miles, and the least distance to which the moon can approach the earth is 221,463 miles.

Its diameter is 2,160 miles, and if we deduct from her distance from the earth the sum of the two radii of the earth and moon—viz., 3,963 and 1,080 miles, respectively—we shall have for the nearest approach of the surfaces of the two bodies 216,420 miles.

The orbit's form is that of a serpentine curve, always concave toward the sun.

The moon revolves on an axis and the time of rotation is exactly equal to the time of revolution around the earth—27.321666 days. The moon's revolution around the earth is performed irregularly because of the elliptical orbit. The moon's rotation is regular and this produces what is called "libration in longitude" which permits us to see first around the east side and then around the west side of the moon.

The tides are caused mainly by the moon, the tide-raising power of moon and sun is 11 to 5.

MOON'S PERIGEE AND APOGEE, 1950

(Eastern Standard Time)

Perigee, 1950				Apogee, 1950			
D.	H.	D.	H.	D.	H.	D.	H.
January...13	1 A.M.	July.....25	8 A.M.	January...25	5 P.M.	July..... 9	4 P.M.
February.. 6	7 P.M.	August....19	12 P.M.	February..22	1 P.M.	August.... 6	10 A.M.
March.... 6	8 A.M.	September.15	2 A.M.	March....22	6 A.M.	September. 3	5 A.M.
April..... 3	3 P.M.	October...12	11 P.M.	April.....18	2 P.M.	September.30	11 P.M.
May..... 2	2 A.M.	November.10	8 A.M.	May.....15	5 P.M.	October...28	3 P.M.
May.....30	11 A.M.	December.. 8	8 P.M.	June.....12	1 A.M.	November.24	7 P.M.
June.....27	4 P.M.					December..21	9 P.M.

Each month the moon is said to be in perigee when nearest to the earth and in apogee when farthest from the earth.

The average time for perigee to perigee, or from apogee to apogee, is 27d. 13h. 18m. 33s; known as the anomalistic month.

Star Tables, 1950

	Star	Mag-nitude	Par-allax	Light Yrs.	Right Ascen.	Decli-nation
			″		H. M.	° ′
A	Andromedae (Alpheratz)	2.2	0.05	65	0 5.8	+28 49
B	Cassiopeiae.	2.4	0.07	50	0 6.5	+58 52
Γ	Pegasi.....	2.9	0.01	300	0 10.7	+14 54
A	Phoenicis..	2.4	0.05	65	0 23.8	−42 35
A	Cassiopeiae (Schedir)..	2.3	0.02	150	0 37.7	+56 16
B	Ceti.....	2.2	0.04	80	0 41.1	−18 16
Γ	Cassiopeiae.	2.2	0.04	80	0 53.7	+60 27
B	Andromedae	2.4	0.05	65	1 6.9	+35 21
Δ	Cassiopeiae.	2.8	0.07	50	1 22.5	+59 59
A	Eridani (Achernar).	0.6	0.05	65	1 35.9	−57 29
A	Ursae Min. (Pole Star).	2.1	0.01	300	1 48.8	+89 2
B	Arietis.....	2.7	0.07	50	1 51.9	+20 34
Γ	Andromedae	2.3	0.02	150	2 0.8	+42 5
A	Arietis.....	2.2	0.04	80	2 4.3	+23 14
B	Trianguli..	3.1	0.01	300	2 6.6	+34 45
A	Ceti.....	2.8	0.02	150	2 59.7	+ 3 54
Γ	Persei.....	3.1	0.01	300	3 1.2	+53 19
B	Persei (Algol)	3.0	0.03	100	3 4.9	+40 46
A	Persei.....	1.9	0.02	150	3 20.7	+49 41
H	Tauri (Alcyone)..	3.0	0.01	300	3 44.5	+23 57
Z	Persei.....	2.9	0.01	300	3 51.0	+31 44
E	Persei.....	3.0	0.00	500	3 54.5	+39 52
Γ	Eridani.....	3.2	0.02	150	3 55.7	−13 39
A	Tauri (Aldebaran).	1.1	0.06	55	4 33.0	+16 25
I	Aurigae.....	2.9	0.02	150	4 53.7	+33 5
H	Aurigae.....	3.3	0.01	300	5 3.0	+41 10
B	Eridani.....	2.9	0.05	65	5 5.4	− 5 9
B	Orionis (Rigel)....	0.3	0.00	500	5 12.1	− 8 15
A	Aurigae (Capella)..	0.2	0.07	50	5 13.0	+45 57
Γ	Orionis (Bellatrix).	1.7	0.02	150	5 22.4	+ 6 18
B	Tauri..... (El Nath)..	1.8	0.03	100	5 23.1	+28 34
λ	Orionis.....	2.5	0.00	500	5 29.5	− 0 20
A	Leporis..... (Arneb)...	2.7	0.02	150	5 30.5	−17 51
I	Orionis.....	2.9	0.00	500	5 33.0	− 5 56
E	Orionis.....	1.8	0.01	300	5 33.7	− 1 14
Z	Tauri.....	3.0	0.01	300	5 34.7	+21 7
Z	Orionis.....	2.0	0.00	500	5 38.2	− 1 58
K	Orionis.....	2.2	0.01	300	5 45.4	− 9 41
A	Orionis (Betelgeux).	1.0	0.02	150	5 52.5	+ 7 24
B	Aurigae.....	2.1	0.03	100	5 55.9	+44 57
⊖	Aurigae.....	2.7	0.03	100	5 56.3	+37 13
B	Canis Maj...	2.0	0.01	300	6 20.5	−17 56
A	Carinae (Canopus).	−0.9	0.02	150	6 22.8	−52 40
Γ	Geminorum	1.9	0.05	65	6 34.8	+16 27
A	Canis Ma-joris (Sirius)	−1.6	0.37	9	6 42.9	−16 39
E	Canis Maj..	1.6	0.01	300	6 56.7	−28 54
Δ	Canis Maj..	2.0	0.01	300	7 6.4	−26 19
A	Geminorum (Castor)...	1.6	0.07	50	7 31.4	+32 0
A	Canis Min... (Procyon).	0.5	0.31	10	7 36.7	+ 5 21
B	Geminorum (Pollux)....	1.2	0.10	33	7 42.3	+28 9
P	Puppis.....	2.9	0.02	150	8 5.4	−24 10
Λ	Velorum ...	2.2	0.02	150	9 6.2	−43 14
A	Hydrae.....	2.2	0.02	150	9 25.1	− 8 26
A	Leonis (Regulus)..	1.3	0.06	55	10 5.7	+12 13
Γ	Leonis.....	2.6	0.02	150	10 17.2	+20 6
B	Ursae Maj...	2.4	0.04	80	10 58.8	+56 39
A	Ursae Maj...	2.0	0.05	65	11 0.7	+62 1
Δ	Leonis.....	2.6	0.07	50	11 11.5	+20 48
B	Leonis (Denebola).	2.2	0.10	33	11 46.5	+14 51
Γ	Ursae Maj...	2.5	0.04	80	11 51.2	+53 58
A	Crusis.....	1.0	0.02	150	12 23.8	−62 49
B	Corvi.....	2.8	0.03	100	12 31.8	−23 7
Γ	Virginis....	2.9	0.07	50	12 39.1	− 1 11
B	Crusis.....	1.5	0.01	300	12 44.8	−59 25
E	Ursae Maj-oris (Alioth)	1.7	0.06	55	12 51.8	+56 14
Z	Ursae Maj-oris (Mizar).	2.4	0.04	80	13 21.9	+55 11
A	Virginis (Spica)....	1.2	0.01	300	13 22.6	−10 54
H	Ursae Maj. (Alkaid)...	1.9	0.01	300	13 45.6	+49 34
H	Bootis.....	2.8	0.10	33	13 52.3	+18 39
B	Centauri...	0.9	0.04	80	14 0.3	−60 8
⊖	Centauri...	2.3	0.05	65	14 3.7	−36 7
A	Bootis (Arcturus)..	0.2	0.10	33	14 13.4	+19 27
A	Centauri...	0.1	0.76	4	14 36.2	−60 38
E	Bootis.....	2.7	0.02	150	14 42.8	+27 17
B	Ursae Min..	2.2	0.04	80	14 50.8	+74 22
A	Coronae Borealis...	2.3	0.05	65	15 32.6	+26 53
A	Serpentis...	2.8	0.04	80	15 41.8	+ 6 35
Δ	Scorpii.....	2.5	0.00	500	15 57.4	−22 29
B	Scorpii.....	2.9	0.00	500	16 2.5	−19 40
A	Scorpii (Antares)..	1.2	0.02	150	16 26.3	−26 19
B	Herculis....	2.8	0.02	150	16 28.1	+21 36
A	Trianguli Australis..	1.9	0.03	100	16 43.4	−68 56
E	Scorpii.....	2.4	0.04	80	16 46.9	−34 12
H	Ophiuchi...	2.6	0.03	100	17 7.5	−15 40
Λ	Scorpii.....	1.7	0.02	150	17 30.2	−37 4
A	Ophiuchi...	2.1	0.05	65	17 32.6	+12 36
Γ	Draconis....	2.4	0.02	150	17 55.4	+51 30
A	Lyrae (Vega)	0.1	0.12	27	18 35.2	+38 44
A	Aquilae (Altair)....	0.9	0.20	16	19 48.3	+ 8 44
Γ	Cygni.....	2.3	0.00	500	20 20.4	+40 6
A	Pavonis.....	2.1	0.01	300	20 21.7	−56 54
A	Cygni (Deneb)...	1.3	0.01	300	20 39.7	+45 6
E	Pegasi.....	2.5	0.02	150	21 41.7	+ 9 39
A	Piscis Aust..	1.3	0.14	23	22 54.9	−29 53

To find the time when star is on meridian, subtract R. A. M. S. of the sun table below from the star's Right Ascension, first adding 24h to the latter, if necessary; mark this result P. M. If less than 12h; but if greater than 12h subtract 12h and mark the remainder A. M.

Right Ascension of Mean Sun, 1950

(At Washington-Mean Noon)

Date	R. A. M. S.	Date	R. A. M. S.	Date	R. A. M. S.	Date	R. A. M. S.	Date	R. A. M. S.	Date	R. A. M. S.
	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.
Jan. 1	18 43.1	Mar. 2	22 39.7	May 1	2 36.2	June 30	6 32.8	Aug. 29	10 29.3	Oct. 28	14 25.8
11	19 22.6	12	23 19.1	11	3 15.6	July 10	7 12.2	Sept. 8	11 8.8	Nov. 7	15 5.3
21	20 2.0	22	23 58.5	21	3 55.0	20	7 51.7	18	11 48.2	17	15 44.7
31	20 41.5	Apr. 1	0 38.0	31	4 34.5	30	8 31.1	28	12 27.6	27	16 24.1
Feb. 10	21 20.9	11	1 17.4	June 10	5 13.9	Aug. 9	9 10.5	Oct. 8	13 7.0	Dec. 7	17 3.6
20	22 0.3	21	1 56.8	20	5 53.4	19	9 49.9	18	13 46.4	17	17 43.0

The Right Ascension of Mean Sun increases 3.943 minutes daily.

Eclipses in 1950

FOUR ECLIPSES DUE
Two of Sun, Two of Moon

In the year 1950 there will be four eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, March 18, 1950, not visible in the United States. It is visible as a partial eclipse in southern Africa, the extreme southern tip of South America, and part of Antarctica. The annulus is visible over a small part of Antarctica and a part of the South Indian Ocean.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ECLIPSE
Greenwich Mean Time

	d.	h.	m.
Eclipse begins	March 18	1	10.8 p.m.
Annular eclipse begins	March 18	3	8.9 p.m.
Greatest eclipse	March 18	3	31.9 p.m.
Annular eclipse ends	March 18	3	54.9 p.m.
Eclipse ends	March 18	5	52.7 p.m.

The magnitude of the Annular eclipse is 0.928 of the Sun's diameter.

II. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, April 2, 1950, not visible in the United States. The beginning is visible generally in Europe, Asia except the extreme northeastern part, Africa, the southeastern Atlantic, the Indian Ocean, Arctic and Antarctic regions, Australia, and the western Pacific. The ending is visible generally in central and eastern South America, the Atlantic Ocean except the extreme northwestern part, Europe, Asia except the northeastern part, Africa, the Indian Ocean, Arctic and Antarctic regions, and extreme western Australia.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ECLIPSE
Greenwich Mean Time

	d.	h.	m.
Moon enters penumbra	April 2	6	9.3 p.m.
Moon enters umbra	April 2	7	9.0 p.m.
Total eclipse begins	April 2	8	29.5 p.m.
Middle of the eclipse	April 2	8	44.1 p.m.
Total eclipse ends	April 2	8	58.7 p.m.
Moon leaves umbra	April 2	10	19.2 p.m.
Moon leaves penumbra	April 2	11	18.8 p.m.

The magnitude of the eclipse is 1.039 of the Moon's diameter.

III. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, September 11-12, 1950, not visible in the United States, visible as a partial eclipse in northern Asia, Hawaii, and Alaska. The path of totality begins in the Arctic Ocean, crosses the northeastern tip of Siberia and ends in the northern Pacific.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ECLIPSE
Local Standard Times
September 11, 1950

Place	Beginning h. m.	Middle h. m.	Ending h. m.	Mag.
Nome, Alaska	3 27 p.m.	4 30 p.m.	5 30 p.m.	.86
Fairbanks, Alaska	4 33 p.m.	5 32 p.m.	. . .	82
Anchorage, Alaska	4 40 p.m.	5 39 p.m.	. . .	82
Honolulu, Hawaii	5 21 p.m.	. . .	. . .	72
Juneau, Alaska	5 47 p.m.	. . .	. . .	65

IV. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, September 25-26, 1950, visible in the United States. The beginning is visible generally in the eastern Pacific Ocean. North America except the extreme northwestern part, South America, the Arctic and Antarctic regions, the Atlantic Ocean, Europe except the extreme eastern part, Africa, and southwestern Asia. The ending is visible generally in the central and eastern Pacific Ocean, North America, South America, the Arctic and Antarctic regions, the Atlantic Ocean except the southeastern part, and extreme western parts of Europe and Africa.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ECLIPSE
Eastern Standard Time

	d.	h.	m.
Moon enters penumbra	September 25	8	20.0 p.m.
Moon enters umbra	September 25	9	31.5 p.m.
Total eclipse begins	September 25	10	53.8 p.m.
Middle of eclipse	September 25	11	16.7 p.m.
Total eclipse ends	September 25	11	39.6 p.m.
Moon leaves umbra	September 26	1	1.9 a.m.
Moon leaves penumbra	September 26	2	13.5 a.m.

The magnitude of the eclipse is 1.084 of the Moon's diameter.

Morning and Evening Stars, 1950

MORNING STARS

Mercury—Jan. 17 to March 27; May 14 to July 10; Sept. 17 to Nov. 1.
Venus—Jan. 31 to Nov. 13.
Mars—Jan. 1 to March 23.
Jupiter—Feb. 3 to Aug. 26.
Saturn—Jan. 1 to March 7; Sept. 15 to end of year.

EVENING STARS

Mercury—Jan. 1 to Jan. 17; March 27 to May 14; July 10 to Sept. 17; Nov. 1 to end of year.
Venus—Jan. 1 to Jan. 31; Nov. 13 to end of year.
Mars—March 23 to end of year.
Jupiter—Jan. 1 to Feb. 3; Aug. 26 to end of year.
Saturn—March 7 to Sept. 15.

The Weather Bureau

A national weather service was established (1870) under the Army Signal Corps. The present Weather Bureau, formed in the Department of Agriculture, took over the meteorological work of the Signal Corps (July 1, 1891). Subsequent legislation and executive decisions extended the Bureau's responsibilities in the fields of weather and climate until its service now applies to civil aeronautics and other modern fields as well as to general agricultural, commercial, industrial, and transportation interests. The Fourth Plan of Government Reorganization, 1940, transferred it from Agriculture to the Department of Commerce, effective June 30, 1940).

The Central Office of the Weather Bureau is in Washington, D. C. For administrative purposes, the United States (including Alaska) is divided into eight regions, each with a regional office. On the operational plane, state forecasts and much of the general public service of the Bureau originate in 18 forecast centers throughout the country. These forecast centers aid approximately 200 local offices, which have the most direct contact with the public in discharging their functions.

General Public Service

The General Public Service provides daily bulletins and forecasts for business, commerce, industry, and the general public. These forecasts are published in practically all daily newspapers and broadcast from most radio stations daily. The automatic telephone forecast repeater, installed in seven cities, is a popular service. The Airways Weather Service includes the regional and terminal forecasts issued from 22 Airways Forecast Centers and transmitted every six hours over the national teletype weather circuits. These forecasts give invaluable weather information not only for all the civil airways of the United States and Alaska but also for some 400 important airports. The Bureau also provides weather advices and forecasts for transoceanic airline operations. As a further aid to safety in the air, a Flight Advisory Weather Service unit is maintained in each of the 26 CAA traffic control centers.

Corn and Wheat Crop Service

The Corn and Wheat Crop Weather Service and the Cotton Crop Weather Service, organized by state divisions in the principal crop areas, furnish special weather bulletins to growers during the crop season. The Fruit-Frost Service provides detailed and localized forecasts and warnings to fruit growers in those states where Winter and spring fruit and vegetable production is a major activity. The Fire-Weather Warning Service warns against atmospheric conditions conducive to disastrous fires in the forest areas of the nation. The Hurricane Warning Service prepares its highly important advisories and warnings at special hurricane forecast centers along the nation's coasts.

Climatological Service

The Climatological Service is supervised through 43 field offices, most of which also serve as headquarters of the special crop weather services in the corn, wheat, and cotton belts. The collected and tabulated climatological data published by the Bureau constitute a priceless but as yet largely unrealized asset to a host of national activities.

River and Flood Service

The River and Flood Forecasting Service is conducted through 85 river district offices and four river forecasting centers and issues river stage and flood warnings for all the principal rivers and tributaries of the United States. Rainfall studies conducted in cooperation with the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation assist in the planning of engineering works for flood control and navigation, as well as for water utilization and power development.

The Weather Bureau is authorized to carry on research into the causes of weather and climate because of their vital influence on the national welfare. Through a Joint Meteorological Committee in Washington, it maintains close liaison with the Army and the Navy to coordinate military and civil meteorological operations. It also cooperates closely with the Civil Aeronautics Authority and other interested agencies.

Planetary Configurations, 1950

(Eastern Standard Time. A.M., light figures; P.M., black figures)

	D.	H.	M.					
Jan.	1	6	—		☿			gr. elong. E. 19° 29′
	3	1	—		⊕			in perihelion
	8	3	—		☿			stationary
	8	12	—		♀			stationary
	8	**11**	**53**	☌	♄	☾	♄	N. 0° 12′
	10	5	8	☌	♂	☾	♂	N. 2° 28′
	10	**10**	—		☿			in perihelion
	17	12	—	☌	☿	☉		inferior
	17	**10**	**10**	☌	☿	☾	☿	N. 8° 13′
	19	12	19	☌	♃	☾	♃	N. 3° 56′
	19	8	37	☌	♀	☾	♀	N. 9° 33′
	20	**11**	—		♂			in aphelion
	25	8	—	☌	♀	♃	♀	N. 7° 16′
	28	**8**	—		☿			stationary
	31	1	—		♀			in perihelion
	31	2	—	☌	♀	☉		inferior
Feb.	3	**3**	—	☌	♃	☉		
	5	4	47	☌	♄	☾	♄	N. 0° 25′
	6	**9**	**10**	☌	♂	☾	♂	N. 3° 53′
	10	10	—		☿			gr. elong. W. 25° 53′
	12	**3**	—		♂			stationary
	14	**1**	**1**	☌	☿	☾	☿	N. 4° 47′
	14	**4**	**33**	☌	♀	☾	♀	N. 12° 59′
	15	**8**	**34**	☌	♃	☾	♃	N. 3° 35′
	15	**12**	—	☌	☿	♀	☿	S. 8° 23′
	19	**11**	—		♀			stationary
	21	**9**	—		♀			gr. hel. lat. N.
	23	**10**	—		☿			in aphelion
Mar.	1	10	—	☌	☿	♃	☿	S. 1° 14′
	4	10	41	☌	♄	☾	♄	N. 0° 21′
	6	12	36	☌	♂	☾	♂	N. 4° 7′
	6	**3**	—		♀			gr. brilliancy
	6	**12**	—	☍	♄	☉		
	14	**12**	**57**	☌	♀	☾	♀	N. 9° 11′
	15	**3**	**5**	☌	♃	☾	♃	N. 3° 12′
	17	**2**	**2**	☌	☿	☾	☿	S. 0° 17′
	18	—	—			☉		annular eclipse
	20	**11**	**36**			☉		enters ♈ spring com.
	23	1	—	☍	♂	☉		
	27	1	—		♂			nearest ⊕
	27	**9**	—	☌	☿	☉		superior
	31	**5**	**55**	☌	♄	☾	♄	N. 0° 8′
Apr.	1	**6**	**37**	☌	♂	☾	♂	N. 2° 38′
	2	—	—			☾		total eclipse
	5	6	—	☌	♀	♃	♀	N. 2° 19′
	8	**9**	—		☿			in perihelion
	11	4	—		♀			gr. elong. W. 46° 21′
	12	7	46	☌	♃	☾	♃	N. 2° 44′
	12	**7**	**59**	☌	♀	☾	♀	N. 3° 42′
	18	**11**	**0**	☌	☿	☾	☿	S. 1° 1′
	22	**9**	—		☿			gr. elong. E. 20° 13′
	28	1	42	☌	♄	☾	♄	N. 0° 1′
	28	**5**	**55**	☌	♂	☾	♂	N. 0° 46′
May	3	**10**	—		☿			stationary
	4	**10**	—		♂			stationary
	9	**10**	**42**	☌	♃	☾	♃	N. 2° 9′
	12	**8**	**55**	☌	♀	☾	♀	S. 1° 58′
	14	**1**	—	☌	☿	☉		inferior
	15	**8**	—		♄			stationary
	16	**3**	**36**	☌	☿	☾	☿	S. 5° 5′
	22	**9**	—		☿			in aphelion
	23	6	—		♀			in aphelion
	25	9	32	☌	♄	☾	♄	N. 0° 7′
	26	6	50	☌	♂	☾	♂	N. 0° 1′
	26	7	—		☿			stationary
	27	**5**	—	□	♃	☉		
June	3	**9**	—	□	♄	☉		
	6	11	37	☌	♃	☾	♃	N. 1° 33′
	9	**10**	—		☿			gr. elong. W. 23° 45′
	12	2	47	☌	♀	☾	♀	S. 5° 36′
	13	**12**	**13**	☌	☿	☾	☿	S. 7° 31′
	14	**7**	—		♀			gr. hel. lat., S.
	21	**5**	**43**	☌	♄	☾	♄	N. 0° 25′

	D.	H.	M.					
June	21	**6**	**37**			☉		enters ♋, sum. com.
	23	6	29	☌	♂	☾	♂	N. 0° 22′
	27	10	—			♃		stationary
	29	**3**	—	□	♂	☉		
July	3	**9**	**37**	☌	♃	☾	♃	N. 1° 5′
	5	**5**	—		⊕			in aphelion
	5	**9**	—		☿			in perihelion
	10	**11**	—	☌	☿	☉		superior
	12	6	39	☌	♀	☾	♀	S. 6° 14′
	15	9	30	☌	☿	☾	☿	S. 2° 49′
	19	3	15	☌	♄	☾	♄	N. 0° 48′
	21	**12**	**43**	☌	♂	☾	♂	N. 1° 21′
	31	3	51	☌	♃	☾	♃	N. 0° 56′
Aug.	11	9	46	☌	♀	☾	♀	S. 4° 43′
	15	**1**	**0**	☌	☿	☾	☿	S. 2° 14′
	15	**3**	**1**	☌	♄	☾	♄	N. 1° 11′
	16	**5**	—	☌	☿	♄	☿	S. 3° 31′
	18	**8**	—		☿			in aphelion
	18	**11**	**1**	☌	♂	☾	♂	N. 2° 31′
	21	6	—		☿			gr. elong. E. 27° 24′
	26	2	—	☍	♃	☉		
	27	6	31	☌	♃	☾	♃	N. 1° 7′
Sept.	3	9	—		☿			stationary
	10	**2**	**40**	☌	♀	☾	♀	S. 1° 24′
	11	—	—			☉		total eclipse
	12	5	21	☌	♄	☾	♄	N. 1° 33′
	12	11	49	☌	☿	☾	☿	S. 4° 35′
	12	**3**	—		♀			in perihelion
	15	**10**	—	☌	♄	☉		
	15	**12**	—	☌	☿	♄	☿	S. 5° 51′
	16	**12**	**13**	☌	♂	☾	♂	N. 3° 26′
	17	3	—	☌	☿	☉		inferior
	23	7	37	☌	♃	☾	♃	N. 1° 25′
	23	9	44			☉		enters ♎ aut. com.
	23	**10**	—	☌	☿	♀	☿	S. 2° 39′
	25	12	—		☿			stationary
	25	—	—		☾			total eclipse
	29	**5**	—	☌	♀	♄	♀	S. 0° 33′
Oct.	1	**8**	—		☿			in perihelion
	2	**8**	—		☿			gr. elong. W. 17° 55′
	4	**1**	—		♀			gr. hel. lat. N.
	6	4	—	☌	☿	♃	☿	S. 0° 16′
	9	**9**	**28**	☌	♄	☾	♄	N. 1° 57′
	10	7	32	☌	☿	☾	☿	N. 2° 32′
	10	**7**	**11**	☌	♀	☾	♀	N. 2° 39′
	15	4	0	☌	♂	☾	♂	N. 3° 52′
	20	10	27	☌	♃	☾	♃	N. 1° 33′
	24	9	—		♃			stationary
	24	**11**	—	☌	☿	♀	☿	S. 0° 3′
Nov.	1	12	—	☌	☿	☉		superior
	6	**1**	**38**	☌	♄	☾	♄	N. 2° 26′
	9	**7**	**6**	☌	♀	☾	♀	N. 4° 53′
	10	4	47	☌	☿	☾	☿	N. 3° 45′
	12	**10**	**34**	☌	♂	☾	♂	N. 3° 44′
	13	**6**	—	☌	♀	☉		superior
	14	**8**	—		☿			in aphelion
	16	**6**	**3**	☌	♃	☾	♃	N. 1° 22′
	21	**3**	—	□	♃	☉		
Dec.	4	3	24	☌	♄	☾	♄	N. 3° 1′
	5	4	—		♂			gr. hel. lat. S.
	9	**3**	**28**	☌	♀	☾	♀	N. 4° 36′
	10	**1**	**19**	☌	☿	☾	☿	N. 2° 38′
	11	**8**	**19**	☌	♂	☾	♂	N. 3° 1′
	14	7	43	☌	♃	☾	♃	N. 0° 53′
	15	10	—		☿			gr. elong. E. 20° 29′
	22	5	14			☉		enters ♑ winter com.
	23	5	—		☿			stationary
	24	5	—	□	♄	☉		
	27	**4**	—	☌	☿	♀	☿	N. 2° 9′
	28	**7**	—		☿			in perihelion
	30	10	—		♂			in perihelion
	31	**12**	**57**	☌	♄	☾	♄	N. 3° 36′

Planetary Configurations, 1951

(Eastern Standard Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black figures)

	D.	H.	M.				
Jan.	1	**3**	—	☌	☿	☉	inferior
	1	**11**	—		⊕		in perihelion
	2	**10**	—		♀		in aphelion
	6	**7**	**8**	☌	☿	☾	☿ N. 8° 12′
	8	**1**	**27**	☌	♀	☾	♀ N. 2° 38′
	9	**9**	**14**	☌	♂	☾	♂ N. 1° 36′
	11	2	31	☌	♃	☾	♃ N. 0° 13′
	12	10	—		☿		stationary
	12	**12**	—		♭		stationary
	23	**6**	—		☿		gr. elong. W. 24° 31′
	25	11	—		♀		gr. hel. lat. S.
	27	**6**	**29**	☌	♭	☾	♭ N. 3° 58′
Feb.	4	10	9	☌	☿	☾	☿ N. 3° 53′
	7	**2**	—	☌	♂	♃	♂ N. 0° 10′
	7	**5**	**11**	☌	♀	☾	♀ S. 0° 36′
	8	12	7	☌	♃	☾	♃ S. 0° 30′
	8	12	34	☌	♂	☾	♂ S. 0° 21′
	8	1	—	☍	P	☉	
	10	**7**	—		☿		in aphelion
	11	10	—	☌	♀	♃	♀ S. 0° 26′
	15	**11**	—	☌	♀	♂	♀ S. 0° 35′
	23	**10**	**19**	☌	♭	☾	♭ N. 4° 3′
Mar.	7	—	—		☉		annular eclipse
	7	10	22	☌	☿	☾	☿ S. 1° 30′
	7	**10**	**2**	☌	♃	☾	♃ S. 1° 12′
	9	4	36	☌	♂	☾	♂ S. 2° 23′
	10	1	1	☌	♀	☾	♀ S. 3° 24′
	11	5	—	☌	☿	♃	☿ S. 0° 37′
	11	5	—	☌	☿	☉	superior
	11	12	—	☌	♃	☉	
	20	5	—	☍	♭	☉	
	21	5	26		☉		enters ♈ spring com.
	23	2	54	☌	♭	☾	♭ N. 3° 53′
	26	**4**	—	☌	☿	♂	☿ N. 1° 17′
	26	**7**	—		☿		in perihelion
Apr.	4	**6**	**35**	☌	♃	☾	♃ S. 1° 56′
	5	**3**	—		☿		gr. elong. E. 19° 12′
	7	7	25	☌	♂	☾	♂ S. 3° 54′
	7	**9**	**26**	☌	☿	☾	☿ S. 1° 1′
	9	7	53	☌	♀	☾	♀ S. 3° 57′
	14	**5**	—		☿		stationary
	19	3	—	☌	☿	♂	☿ N. 2° 51′
	19	9	13	☌	♭	☾	♭ N. 3° 42′
	24	**11**	—	☌	☿	☉	inferior
	25	9	—		♀		in perihelion
May	2	**1**	**3**	☌	♃	☾	♃ S. 2° 42′
	4	**5**	**7**	☌	☿	☾	☿ S. 5° 13′
	6	7	52	☌	♂	☾	♂ S. 4° 38′
	7	6	—		☿		stationary
	9	**12**	**8**	☌	♀	☾	♀ S. 2° 44′
	9	**6**	—		☿		in aphelion
	16	**4**	**58**	☌	♭	☾	♭ N. 3° 41′
	17	6	—		♀		gr. hel. lat. N.
	22	9	—	☌	♂	☉	
	22	12	—		☿		gr. elong. W. 25° 24′
	29	**8**	—		♭		stationary
	30	5	22	☌	♃	☾	♃ S. 3° 30′
June	2	**3**	**51**	☌	☿	☾	☿ S. 7° 28′
	4	5	58	☌	♂	☾	♂ S. 4° 41′
	8	**12**	**58**	☌	♀	☾	♀ S. 1° 4′
	13	1	30	☌	♭	☾	♭ N. 3° 52′
	17	**4**	—	□	♭	☉	
	19	10	—	☌	☿	♂	☿ S. 0° 16′
	22	12	25		☉		enters ♋ sum. com.
	22	**6**	—		☿		in perihelion
	25	9	—	☌	☿	☉	superior
	25	12	—		♀		gr. elong. E. 45° 25′
	26	**7**	**34**	☌	♃	☾	♃ S. 4° 14′
July	3	2	34	☌	♂	☾	♂ S. 4° 11′
	4	**4**	—		⊕		in aphelion
	5	2	40	☌	☿	☾	☿ S. 1° 56′
	5	10	—	□	♃	☉	

	D.	H.	M.				
July	8	3	27	☌	♀	☾	♀ S. 0° 34′
	10	10	36	☌	♭	☾	♭ N. 4° 9′
	24	7	19	☌	♃	☾	♃ S. 4° 47′
	29	1	—		♀		gr. brilliancy
	31	**10**	**39**	☌	♂	☾	♂ S. 3° 15′
Aug.	3	**2**	—		☿		gr. elong. E. 27° 19′
	4	**4**	—		♃		stationary
	5	1	45	☌	☿	☾	☿ S. 2° 1′
	5	**3**	**54**	☌	♀	☾	♀ S. 3° 41′
	5	**5**	—		☿		in aphelion
	6	**8**	**37**	☌	♭	☾	♭ N. 4° 27′
	10	**7**	—		♀		stationary
	12	**8**	—	☌	P	☉	
	15	**5**	—		♀		in aphelion
	16	**4**	—		☿		stationary
	20	**3**	**58**	☌	♃	☾	♃ S. 5° 1′
	29	**6**	**56**	☌	♂	☾	♂ S. 1° 52′
	31	3	—	☌	☿	☉	inferior
Sept.	1	—	—		☉		annular eclipse
	1	12	48	☌	☿	☾	☿ S. 4° 39′
	1	7	27	☌	♀	☾	♀ S. 9° 23′
	3	8	16	☌	♭	☾	♭ N. 4° 43′
	3	10	—	☌	♀	☉	inferior
	7	4	—		♀		gr. hel. lat. S.
	8	**8**	—		☿		stationary
	12	8	—	☌	☿	♀	☿ N. 8° 21′
	16	11	—		☿		gr. elong. W. 17° 53′
	16	**9**	**4**	☌	♃	☾	♃ S. 4° 54′
	18	**5**	—		☿		in perihelion
	23	2	—		♀		stationary
	23	**3**	**38**		☉		enters ♎ aut. com.
	27	**3**	**32**	☌	♂	☾	♂ S. 0° 1′
	27	**11**	**40**	☌	♀	☾	♀ S. 7° 7′
	29	6	—	☌	♭	☉	
	30	3	31	☌	☿	☾	☿ N. 3° 46′
	30	**9**	**59**	☌	♭	☾	♭ N. 5° 0′
Oct.	2	**11**	—	☍	♃	☉	
	6	1	—	☌	☿	♭	☿ S. 0° 35′
	10	**2**	—		♀		gr. brilliancy
	12	2	—		♃		gr. hel. lat. S.
	13	10	—	☌	☿	☉	superior
	13	**11**	**18**	☌	♃	☾	♃ S. 4° 36′
	26	11	49	☌	♂	☾	♂ N. 2° 5′
	26	**6**	**24**	☌	♀	☾	♀ S. 0° 2′
	28	**1**	**23**	☌	♭	☾	♭ N. 5° 22′
	31	6	55	☌	☿	☾	☿ N. 3° 58′
Nov.	1	**5**	—		☿		in aphelion
	2	9	—		♂		gr. hel. lat. N.
	10	12	59	☌	♃	☾	♃ S. 4° 22′
	14	14	4		♀		gr. elong. W. 46° 39′
	21	2	—		♃		in perihelion
	21	5	—	☌	♀	♭	♀ S. 0° 38′
	24	6	26	☌	♂	☾	♂ N. 4° 9′
	25	4	58	☌	♭	☾	♭ N. 5° 51′
	25	**12**	**49**	☌	♀	☾	♀ N. 5° 47′
	28	6	—		☿		gr. elong. E. 21° 40′
	30	8	43	☌	☿	☾	☿ N. 2° 22′
	30	**2**	—		♃		stationary
Dec.	6	7	—		♀		in perihelion
	7	5	26	☌	♃	☾	♃ S. 4° 26′
	7	6	—		☿		stationary
	8	**7**	—		♂		in aphelion
	15	**4**	—		☿		in perihelion
	16	**10**	—	☌	☿	☉	inferior
	19	8	—	☌	♂	♭	♂ S. 0° 40′
	22	11	1		☉		enters ♑ winter com.
	22	**6**	**27**	☌	♭	☾	♭ N. 6° 23′
	22	**9**	**37**	☌	♂	☾	♂ N. 5° 50′
	25	8	48	☌	♀	☾	♀ N. 7° 44′
	27	12	35	☌	☿	☾	☿ N. 7° 56′
	27	3	—		☿		stationary
	27	**10**	—	□	♃	☉	
	27	**11**	—		♀		gr. hel. lat. N.

Standard Time and Daylight Saving Time

Source: National Bureau of Standards; Interstate Commerce Commission; Commerce and Industry Ass'n of New York, Inc.

STANDARD TIME

The United States has used Standard Time since 1883, but no legislative action for the country as a whole is recorded until March 19, 1918, when Congress directed the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish limits for the various time zones in this country.

The United States is divided into four standard time zones, each approximately 15° of longitude in width. All places in each zone use, instead of their own local time, the time counted from the transit of the "mean sun" across the meridian which passes through the approximate center of that zone.

These time zones are designated as Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific, and the time in these zones is reckoned from the 75th, 90th, 105th, and 120th meridians west of Greenwich, respectively. The time in the various zones is slower than Greenwich time by 5, 6, 7, and 8 hours, respectively.

The following municipalities located on the boundary between the Central and the Mountain Time Zones use Central Standard Time:

Murdo Mackenzie, S. D.; Phillipsburg, Kans.; Stockton, Kans.; Plainville, Kans.; Ellis, Kans. All other places on this boundary use Mountain Standard Time.

All municipalities on the boundary between the Mountain and the Pacific Time Zones use Mountain Standard Time except Huntington, Oreg., which uses Pacific Standard Time.

The adoption of Standard Time by any State has no official bearing on the time zone boundaries, as the control of these boundary lines rests with the Interstate Commerce Commission. After holding hearings in Georgia, the Commission officially moved the boundary line westward to place the entire State of Georgia in the Eastern Zone.

Effective Sept. 28, 1947, by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the boundary between the Eastern and the Central zones was changed. All of Virginia and North Carolina, and certain sections in the eastern parts of Kentucky and Tennessee were placed in the Eastern zone. The new location of the line passes west of Knoxville, Tenn. There are no large cities on this new section of the boundary line.

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

During World War II Standard Time was advanced one hour, from Feb. 9, 1942 to Sept. 30, 1945. It was called War Time.

Daylight Saving Time means advancing the clock by one hour during the summer, usually from 2 a.m. on the last Sunday in April until 2 a.m. on the last Sunday in September, when the clock is turned back one hour.

Daylight Saving Time is quite generally observed throughout the United States and Canada as well as in many other parts of the world.

Official Alaska time is 10 hours slower; Guam 10 hours faster; Hawaii, 10 hours slower; Panama Canal Zone, 5 hours slower; Philippines 8 hours faster; Puerto Rico, 4 hours slower; Samoa, 11 hours slower; Virgin Islands, 4 hours slower than Greenwich Time.

Alaska time, by act of Congress in 1918 was fixed as that of the 150° meridian west, 10 hours slower than Greenwich. Actually, however, four times are used in the territory 120°W, 135°W, 150°W, 165°W, 8 hours, 9 hours, 10 hours, and 11 hours slow, respectively.

Standard time signals are transmitted from the U. S. Naval Observatory through NSS (Annapolis) and over wires to various points using this service.

The National Bureau of Standards broadcasts continuously over Station WWV, second signals of very high precision, on 2.5, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 and 35 megacycles.

Standard Time Zones of the World

Source: U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office

Standard time for the world, as in the case of longitude, is reckoned from Greenwich, England, which is recognized as the Prime Meridian. The world is considered as being divided into 24 zones, each 15° of arc, or one hour in time apart. The meridian of Greenwich (0°) extends through the center of the initial zone, and the zones to the eastward are numbered from 1 to 12 with the prefix "minus" indicating the number of hours to be subtracted to obtain Greenwich time. The zones to the westward are similarly numbered, but prefixed "plus" showing the number of hours that must be added to get Greenwich time. While these zones apply generally to sea areas, it should be noted that the standard time maintained in many countries does not coincide with zone time. A graphical representation of the zones is shown on the Time Zone Chart of the World (H.O. 5192) published by the U. S. Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C.

To facilitate the designation of zone time in coded messages and for quick references, a system employing alphabetical suffixes is coming into wider usage for expressions of zone time. The 12 "plus zones" west of the Greenwich, or "Zero (Z) zone", use the letters N through Y, consecutively; the 12 "minus zones", east of Greenwich, use the letters A through M (except J). The following table shows the time zones, descriptions and suffixes:

Zone	Description	Suffix	Zone	Description	Suffix
7½° W. to 7½° E.	0	Z	7½° W. to 22½° W.	+ 1	N
7½° E. to 22½° E.	− 1	A	22½° W. to 37½° W.	+ 2	O
22½° E. to 37½° E.	− 2	B	37½° W. to 52½° W.	+ 3	P
37½° E. to 52½° E.	− 3	C	52½° W. to 67½° W.	+ 4	Q
52½° E. to 67½° E.	− 4	D	67½° W. to 82½° W.	+ 5	R
67½° E. to 82½° E.	− 5	E	82½° W. to 97½° W.	+ 6	S
82½° E. to 97½° E.	− 6	F	97½° W. to 112½° W.	+ 7	T
97½° E. to 112½° E.	− 7	G	112½° W. to 127½° W.	+ 8	U
112½° E. to 127½° E.	− 8	H	127½° W. to 142½° W.	+ 9	V
127½° E. to 142½° E.	− 9	I	142½° W. to 157½° W.	+10	W
142½° E. to 157½° E.	−10	K	157½° W. to 172½° W.	+11	X
157½° E. to 172½° E.	−11	L	172½° W. to 172½° E.	+12	Y
172½° E. to 172½°W.	−12	M			

Note.—G. C. T. is indicated by suffix Z. For time midway between zones both letters should be used.

Standard Time Differences—United States Cities

Source: Interstate Commerce Commission

At 12 o'clock U. S. Eastern Standard Time, the clocks in the cities of the United States are:

Atlanta, Ga.	12.00 NOON	Galveston, Tex.	11.00 A.M.	Omaha, Nebr.	11.00 A.M.
Baltimore, Md.	12.00 NOON	Hartford, Conn.	12.00 NOON	Philadelphia, Pa.	12.00 NOON
Birmingham, Ala.	11.00 A.M.	Houston, Tex.	11.00 A.M.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	12.00 NOON
Boston, Mass.	12.00 NOON	Indianapolis, Ind.	11.00 A.M.	Portland, Oreg.	9.00 A.M.
Buffalo, N. Y.	12.00 NOON	Kansas City, Mo.	11.00 A.M.	Providence, R. I.	12.00 NOON
Charleston, S. C.	12.00 NOON	Los Angeles, Calif.	9.00 A.M.	Richmond, Va.	12.00 NOON
Chicago, Ill.	11.00 A.M.	Louisville, Ky.	11.00 A.M.	St. Paul, Minn.	11.00 A.M.
Cincinnati, Ohio	12.00 NOON	Memphis, Tenn.	11.00 A.M.	Rochester, N. Y.	12.00 NOON
Cleveland, Ohio.	12.00 NOON	Milwaukee, Wis.	11.00 A.M.	Salt Lake City, Utah.	10.00 A.M.
Columbus, Ohio.	12.00 NOON	Minneapolis, Minn.	11.00 A.M.	San Francisco, Calif.	9.00 A.M.
Dallas, Tex.	11.00 A.M.	Newark, N. J.	12.00 NOON	Savannah, Ga.	12.00 NOON
Denver, Colo.	10.00 A.M.	New Haven, Conn.	12.00 NOON	Seattle, Wash.	9.00 A.M.
Des Moines, Iowa.	11.00 A.M.	New York, N. Y.	12.00 NOON	St. Louis, Mo.	11.00 A.M.
Detroit, Mich.	12.00 NOON	New Orleans, La.	11.00 A.M.	Washington, D. C.	12.00 NOON
El Paso, Tex. (*)	11.00 A.M.	Norfolk, Va.	12.00 NOON		

(*)Uses M.S.T. (10 A.M.), but by an act of Congress approved March 4, 1921, 41 Stat. 1446, 15 U.S.T. 265, all of Texas, including El Paso, is within the U. S. standard central-time zone.

Standard Time Differences—New York and Foreign Cities

Source: U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office

At 12 o'clock noon United States Eastern Standard Time (New York City) the standard time in foreign cities is as follows:

Alexandria	7.00 P.M.	Caracas	12.30 P.M.	Lisbon	5.00 P.M.	Stockholm	6.00 P.M.
Amsterdam	5.00 P.M.	Copenhagen	6.00 P.M.	Liverpool	5.00 P.M.	Sydney (N. S. W.)	3.00 A.M.*
Athens	7.00 P.M.	Danzig	6.00 P.M.	London	5.00 P.M.	Teheran	8.30 P.M.
Auckland	5.00 A.M.*	Dawson, Y.	8.00 A.M.	Madrid	5.00 P.M.	Tokyo	2.00 A.M.*
Baghdad	8.00 P.M.	Delhi	10.30 P.M.	Manila	1.00 A.M.*	Valparaiso	1.00 P.M.
Bangkok	12.00 MID.	Dublin	5.00 P.M.	Mexico City	11.00 A.M.	Vancouver	9.00 A.M.
Batavia	1.00 A.M.*	Ed'ton, Alb.	10.00 A.M.	Montevideo	1.30 P.M.	Vienna	6.00 P.M.
Belfast	5.00 P.M.	Frectown Sierra Leone	5.00 P.M.	Montreal	12.00 NOON	Warsaw	6.00 P.M.
Berlin	6.00 P.M.	Geneva	6.00 P.M.	Moscow	8.00 P.M.	Wellington N. Z.	5.00 A.M.*
Bogota	12.00 NOON	Halifax	1.00 P.M.	Oslo	6.00 P.M.	Winnipeg	11.00 A.M.
Bombay	10.30 P.M.	Havana	12.00 NOON	Paris	6.00 P.M.	Yokohama	2.00 A.M.*
Bremen	6.00 P.M.	Havre	5.00 P.M.	Perth	1.00 A.M.*	Zurich	6.00 P.M.
Brussels	5.00 P.M.	Honolulu	7.00 A.M.	Rio de Janeiro	2.00 P.M.		
Bucharest	7.00 P.M.	Hong Kong	1.00 A.M.*	Rome	6.00 P.M.		
Budapest	6.00 P.M.	Istanbul	7.00 P.M.	Santiago (Chile)	1.00 P.M.		
Buenos Aires	1.00 P.M.	Leningrad	8.00 P.M.	Shanghai	1.00 A.M.*		
Calcutta	10.53 P.M.	Lima	12.00 NOON	Singapore	12.30 A.M.*		
Cape Town	7.00 P.M.						

*Indicates morning of the following day.

In recent years, the following territories have decreed Summer or Daylight Saving Time (one hour in advance of Standard Time); normally these changes may be expected annually during the local summer season: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Balearic Is., Belgium, Bermuda, Chatham Is., China, Cuba, Cyprus, Cyrenaica, Denmark, Dominica, Egypt, Eire, Falklands, France, French Guiana, Gambia, Germany, Gibraltar, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Lebanon, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Newfoundland, Norway, Palestine, Peru, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Spanish Morocco, Syria, Turkey, United States of America, and U.S.S.R. (in force throughout the year).

Astronomical Time

Source: National Bureau of Standards; Interstate Commerce Commission

Time is the measurement of the earth's rotation on its axis. This rotation causes the stars to appear to cross the sky from east to west, in the same manner as the Sun.

Even if the Earth did not rotate at all on its own axis, the Sun would rise and set once during the year because of the Earth's journey around it.

The stars are not within the Earth's orbit. They are so far distant that their apparent positions are only very slightly affected by the Earth's orbital motion.

The positions of the stars are commonly reckoned from a point in the sky known as the vernal equinox. That point moves very slowly among the stars.

The period of the Earth's rotation measured with respect to the Vernal Equinox is called a sidereal day, or apparent equinoctial day.

The period measured with respect to the Sun is called an apparent solar day.

The apparent solar and sidereal days are of variable length.

The longest apparent solar day occurs about Dec. 23, and it exceeds the average day in length by approximately 30 seconds. In order to overcome this objection, *mean* time has been devised.

Mean solar time, which is universally used in ordinary life, is sometimes ahead of and sometimes behind apparent solar time, the two being the same only four times in a year. The difference between these two kinds of time is called the equation of time. Its maximum value is a little over 16 minutes.

The difference between mean equinoctial and apparent equinoctial or sidereal time is due to nutation. Its greatest value is only a little over a second, and its greatest daily change is a little more than a hundredth of a second.

On account of the fact that this difference is so small, sidereal time has generally been used by astronomers. In recent years a few observatories, including the Naval Observatory, have begun to employ mean equinoctial time in computing the rates of precision clocks.

The Calendar Year begins at the stroke of 12 on the night of Dec. 31. The solar day and the calendar month also begin at midnight. The interval during which the Earth makes one absolute revolution round the Sun is called a Sidereal Year, and consists of 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes and 9.6 seconds of mean solar time.

The Tropical Year, on which the return of the seasons depends, is the interval between two consecutive returns of the Sun to the Vernal Equinox.

The Tropical Year, therefore, consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds. The Tropical Year is not of uniform length; it is now slowly decreasing at the rate of .530 second per century, but this variation will not always continue.

Bell Time on Shipboard

Source: United States Maritime Commission

Time, A.M.	Time, A.M.	Time, A.M.	Time, P.M.	Time, P.M.	Time, P.M.
1 Bell.....12.30	1 Bell.....4.30	1 Bell.....8.30	1 Bell.....12.30	1 Bell.....4.30	1 Bell.....8.30
2 Bells.....1.00	2 Bells.....5.00	2 Bells.....9.00	2 Bells.....1.00	2 Bells.....5.00	2 Bells.....9.00
3 " 1.30	3 " 5.30	3 " 9.30	3 " 1.30	3 " 5.30	3 " 9.30
4 " 2.00	4 " 6.00	4 " 10.00	4 " 2.00	4 " 6.00	4 " 10.00
5 " 2.30	5 " 6.30	5 " 10.30	5 " 2.30	5 " 6.30	5 " 10.30
6 " 3.00	6 " 7.00	6 " 11.00	6 " 3.00	6 " 7.00	6 " 11.00
7 " 3.30	7 " 7.30	7 " 11.30	7 " 3.30	7 " 7.30	7 " 11.30
8 " 4.00	8 " 8.00	8 " .....Noon	8 " 4.00	8 " 8.00	8 " Midnight

"International" Date Line

Source: U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office

In 1884, the International Meridian Conference, held at Washington, D. C., established the meridian passing through Greenwich, England, as the prime meridian from which time was to be counted or reckoned. Inasmuch as there was no formal agreement entered into by the nations attending, as to an "International Date Line", as such, the line delineating the change from American to Asiatic time is designated simply as the "Date Line." The 180th meridian, because it is midway around the earth from the prime meridian and passes generally through ocean areas, became the logical selection for a Date Line. The line deviates somewhat from the 180th meridian to include islands of the same group in the time zone having the same date. The Date Line is defined as follows:

Starting at the North Pole (theoretically) it extends southward on the 180th meridian to 75° N.; thence southwestward, passing between the Diomede Is. to 65° N., 169° W.; thence southwestward to 52° 30′ N., 170° E.; thence southeastward to the 180th meridian at 48° N.; thence south on the 180th meridian to 5° S.; thence southeastward to 15° 30′ S., 172° 30′ W.; thence south on the 172° 30′ W. meridian to 45° 30′ S.; thence southwestward to 51° 30′ S. on the 180th meridian; thence south on the 180th meridian to the South Pole (theoretically).

When crossing this line in a westerly direction (i. e., from west longitude to east longitude), the date must be advanced 1 day, and when crossing in an easterly direction (east longtitude to west longtitude), the date must be set back 1 day.

The line is so bent that it passes through Bering Strait with Asia to the West and Alaska to the East, then bends West so as to leave all the Aleutian Islands on the East. The line turning east again follows the 180° meridian again until 5° below the equator, when it bends to the east toward the Samoan Islands which are left to the east and away from the Fiji Islands to the west. It continues south on the meridian of 172°30′ W., east of Tonga Islands and New Zealand, to 45°30′ S., thence the line continues southwesterly to the 180th meridian at 51°30′ S., thence southerly on the 180th meridian to the Pole.

Table of Magnetic Declination

Values observed at selected points, reduced to January 1949; also the annual change. A plus (+) sign to the annual change denotes increasing declination, and a minus (—) sign the reverse. (Specially prepared for The World Almanac in the Office of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Further information may be obtained by addressing The Director, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington 25, D. C.)

State	Station	Approx. Lat.	Approx. Long.	Decl'n Jan. 1949	An. Chg. *
		° ′	° ′	° ′	′
Ala.	Huntsville	34 44	86 35	4 20 E	0
	Mobile	30 42	88 09	5 14 E	0
	Montgomery	32 22	86 18	3 05 E	0
Ariz.	Nogales	31 21	110 56	13 35 E	−2
	Prescott	34 32	112 27	14 25 E	−2
	Yuma	32 44	114 37	14 37 E	−2
Ark.	Little Rock	34 47	92 18	1 17 E	0
Calif.	Los Angeles	34 05	118 15	15 33 E	−2
	Sacramento	38 32	121 30	16 45 E	−2
	San Diego	32 42	117 13	14 53 E	−2
	San Francisco	37 48	122 28	17 33 E	−2
Colo.	Denver	39 46	104 54	13 54 E	−2
Conn.	Hartford	41 47	72 42	13 25W	0
	New Haven	41 19	72 55	12 23W	0
Del.	Dover	39 09	75 31	8 47W	0
D. C.	Washington	38 53	77 00	7 00W	0
Fla.	Jacksonville	30 22	81 40	1 03 E	−1
	Key West	24 33	81 48	2 48 E	−2
	Tallahassee	30 26	84 18	2 35 E	0
Ga.	Atlanta	33 44	84 22	1 39 E	0
	Savannah	32 01	81 04	0 22 E	0
Idaho	Boise	43 37	116 12	18 43 E	−3
Ill.	Chicago	41 47	87 35	2 30 E	0
	Springfield	39 50	89 39	3 57 E	0
Ind.	Fort Wayne	41 06	85 08	0 46W	−1
	Indianapolis	39 48	86 12	0 41 E	+1
Iowa.	Des Moines	41 36	93 34	7 20 E	−1
	Keokuk	40 23	91 23	5 26 E	0
Kan.	Ness City	38 28	99 54	11 10 E	−1
	Topeka	39 02	95 43	9 08 E	−1
Ky.	Lexington	38 02	84 30	0 08 E	+1
	Louisville	38 14	85 42	0 42 E	+1
	Paducah	37 03	88 36	4 21 E	+1
La.	Baton Rouge	30 24	91 10	6 55 E	0
	New Orleans	29 56	90 08	6 19 E	0
	Shreveport	32 28	93 42	7 50 E	0
Maine.	Bangor	44 48	68 48	19 36W	0
	Eastport	44 55	67 00	21 40W	0
	Portland	43 41	70 18	17 05W	0
Md.	Annapolis	38 59	76 30	7 41W	0
	Baltimore	39 18	76 35	7 52W	0
Mass.	Boston	42 21	71 01	15 18W	0
	Pittsfield	42 26	73 15	13 42W	0
Mich.	Detroit	42 20	82 58	2 37W	−1
	Lansing	42 44	84 32	1 28W	−1
	Marquette	46 33	87 23	0 30 E	0
Minn.	Duluth	46 44	92 03	6 55 E	−1
	St. Paul	44 58	93 06	7 33 E	−1
Miss.	Jackson	32 20	90 12	6 43 E	0
	Oxford	34 22	89 32	5 55 E	0
Mo.	Jefferson City	38 34	92 11	7 01 E	0
	Kansas City	39 01	94 32	8 56 E	0
	St. Louis	38 39	90 18	4 48 E	0
Mont.	Helena	46 37	112 04	18 21 E	−4
Neb.	Lincoln	40 50	96 40	9 33 E	−1
	Omaha	41 16	95 58	8 55 E	−1
Nev.	Carson City	39 07	119 46	17 34 E	−2
	Eureka	39 31	115 58	16 51 E	−2
N. H.	Concord	43 13	71 32	15 30W	0
N. J.	Trenton	40 15	74 48	10 24W	0
N. M.	Santa Fe	35 45	105 57	13 10 E	−2
N. Y.	Albany	42 40	73 45	13 26W	0
	Brooklyn	40 35	73 54	11 18W	0
N. Y.	Buffalo	42 56	78 52	7 24W	−1
	Ithaca	42 27	76 28	9 26W	−1
N. C.	Raleigh	35 47	78 39	4 16W	0
	Wilmington	34 13	77 56	3 20W	+1
N. D.	Bismarck	46 49	100 47	13 18 E	−3
	Pembina	48 58	97 15	8 59 E	−3
Ohio.	Cincinnati	39 08	84 31	0 46 E	+1
	Cleveland	41 28	81 37	4 50W	−1
	Columbus	40 03	82 59	1 53W	−1
Okla.	Atoka	34 23	96 09	8 59 E	0
	Guthrie	35 53	97 25	9 53 E	0
Oreg.	Portland	45 31	122 43	22 28 E	−3
Pa.	Harrisburg	40 15	76 53	8 28W	0
	Philadelphia	39 57	75 12	9 48W	0
	Pittsburgh	40 29	80 01	5 29W	−1
R. I.	Providence	41 46	71 28	14 42W	0
S. C.	Charleston	32 46	79 49	1 36W	0
	Columbia	34 02	81 03	0 04 E	0
S. D.	Pierre	44 22	100 21	11 49 E	−2
	Yankton	42 53	97 23	10 28 E	−1
Tenn.	Knoxville	35 57	83 57	0 34W	0
	Memphis	35 08	89 56	5 36 E	0
	Nashville	36 09	86 44	3 31 E	+1
Texas.	Austin	30 16	97 46	9 17 E	−1
	El Paso	31 48	106 26	12 27 E	−1
	Galveston	29 19	94 47	8 38 E	0
	Houston	29 43	95 23	9 00 E	0
	San Antonio	29 29	98 32	9 58 E	−1
Utah.	Ogden	41 10	111 58	17 17 E	−3
	Salt Lake City	40 47	111 52	16 29 E	−3
Vt.	Burlington	44 28	73 12	14 56W	−1
	Montpelier	44 15	72 32	16 29W	−1
Va.	Lynchburg	37 24	79 08	4 07W	0
	Norfolk	36 52	76 16	6 21W	0
	Richmond	37 33	77 29	5 38W	0
Wash.	Olympia	47 03	122 53	22 49 E	−3
	Walla Walla	46 04	118 23	20 43 E	−3
W. Va.	Charleston	38 21	81 38	3 11W	0
	Wheeling	40 04	80 40	2 43W	−1
Wis.	La Crosse	43 50	91 14	4 27 E	0
	Madison	43 04	89 25	3 52 E	0
	Milwaukee	43 04	87 52	2 17 E	0
Wyo.	Cheyenne	41 09	104 52	14 23 E	−2

TERRITORIES AND DEPENDENCIES

Alaska					
	Dutch Harbor	53 53	166 32	15 46 E	−2
	Kiska	51 59	182 28	5 42 E	−3
	Kodiak	57 48	152 22	23 22 E	−2
	St. Michael	63 29	162 01	19 16 E	−4
	Sitka	57 03	135 20	29 23 E	−3
Canal Zone					
	Colon	9 21	79 57	4 39 E	−3
T. H.	Hilo	19 44	155 04	10 41 E	+1
	Honolulu	21 18	157 52	11 47 E	+1
P. R.	Ponce	18 02	66 38	6 04W	+5
	San Juan	18 27	66 08	6 23W	+5

EXTREME VALUES

Maine	Van Buren	47 10	67 57	22 31W	−1
Alaska	Demarcation Pt.	69 39	141 00	37 49 E	−7

*Denotes annual change.

The Aurora

Source: Department of Research in Terrestrial Magnetism, Carnegie Institution of Washington

The Aurora Borealis and Aurora Australis are displays of light in the high levels of the Earth's atmosphere which at times become very bright and colorful. They are most frequently seen in two broad belts which lie approximately along the boundaries of the polar regions.

The Aurora Borealis or northern lights show greatest intensity and frequency along a path which crosses North America from Alaska in a southeasterly direction to Hudson Bay and Labrador. This line skirts the northern coast of Norway and Siberia, crosses northern Alaska, and skirts the south coast of Greenland and Iceland.

The Australis or southern-light zone is situated over the Antarctic continent and the little-known Antarctic seas.

Intense and widely spread auroral displays are associated with high sunspot-activity and worldwide magnetic-electric storms. At such times auroral displays are seen as far south as the West Indies in the Northern Hemisphere, and as far north as Australia and New Zealand in the Southern Hemisphere.

The region in which auroral displays occur has been found to be approximately between fifty and two hundred miles above the Earth's surface. Analysis of the light of aurora has shown that it is produced by electrical discharges in oxygen and nitrogen.

The various shapes and directions usually assumed by the aurora and their positions with respect to the Earth's magnetic field show that this magnetic field and its variations are controlling factors in the formation of displays.

The association of aurorae with solar and terrestrial magnetic-electric phenomena indicates that the sun is the source of energy that produces the aurorae. The electrical condition of the upper atmosphere is largely determined by the incident ultra-violet light and streams of charged corpuscles from the sun and by high-speed charged corpuscles from outer space, known as cosmic rays.

The exact mechanism by which one or more of these forms of energy produce the aurorae is not known. New researches under way upon auroral and geomagnetic data, also using radio waves to analyze the different regions of the Earth's upper atmosphere, will facilitate an understanding of this mechanism.

Weather Bureau Signals

Source: Weather Bureau

Small Craft Warning—A red pennant indicates at moderately strong winds that will interfere th the safe operation of small craft are expected. night display of small craft warnings is made.

Northeast Storm Warning—A red pennant above square red flag with black centre displayed by y, or two red lanterns, one above the other, dis- ayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm marked violence with winds beginning from the rtheast.

Southeast Storm Warning—A red pennant below square red flag with black centre displayed by y, or one red lantern displayed by night, in- cates the approach of a storm of marked violence th winds beginning from the southeast.

Southwest Storm Warning—A white pennant be- w a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or a white lantern below a red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the southwest.

Northwest Storm Warning—A white pennant above a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or a white lantern above a red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the northwest.

Hurricane, or Whole Gale Warning—Two square flags, red with black centres, one above the other, displayed by day, or two red lanterns, with a white lantern between, displayed by night, indicate the approach of a tropical hurricane, or of one of the extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally occur.

LOCAL INDICATIONS FOR FORETELLING THE WEATHER

(Adapted for use with aneroid barometers)

Barometer	Wind from	Weather Indicated
gh and steady	SW to NW	Fair and little temperature change for one or two days.
gh and rising rapidly	SW to NW	Fair followed by warmer and rain within two days.
ry high, falling slowly	SW to NW	Fair and slowly rising temperature for two days.
gh and falling slowly	S to SE	Rain within 24 hours.
gh and falling rapidly	S to SE	Increasing wind with rain in 12 to 24 hours
gh and falling slowly	SE to NE	Rain in 12 to 18 hours.
gh and falling rapidly	SE to NE	Increasing wind with rain in 12 hours.
gh and falling slowly	E to NE	Summer—light winds, fair. Winter—rain in 24 hours.
gh and falling rapidly	E to NE	Summer—rain in 12 to 24 hours. Winter—rain or snow and increasing winds.
w and falling slowly	SE to NE	Rain will continue one or two days.
w and falling rapidly	SE to NE	Rain and high wind; clearing and cooler in 36 hours.
w and rising slowly	S to SW	Clearing soon and fair several days.
w and falling rapidly	S to E	Severe storm soon, clearing and cooler in 24 hours.
w and falling rapidly	E to N	Northwest gales with heavy rain or snow, followed in winter by cold wave.
w and rising rapidly	Going to W	Clearing and colder.

Velocity of Winds in the United States (Miles An Hour)

Source: Weather Bureau; wind velocities in true values

Stations	Avg.	High	Stations	Avg.	High	Stations	Avg.	High
	Miles	Miles		Miles	Miles		Miles	Miles
bany, New York...	9.3	59	Jacksonville, Fla.....	8.9	58	Philadelphia, Pa.....	10.4	68
buquerque, N. M..	8.0	68	Key West, Florida...	9.8	84	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	10.4	56
lanta, Georgia.....	9.9	53	Knoxville, Tennessee.	6.6	62	Portland, Maine.....	9.9	50
smarck, N. Dak...	9.7	61	Little Rock, Ark.....	7.5	49	Rochester, N. Y.....	9.2	60
ston, Mass.....	11.5	73	Louisville, Kentucky.	8.7	63	St. Louis, Missouri...	11.0	62
ffalo, New York...	14.5	73	Memphis, Tennessee.	8.5	58	Salt Lake City, Utah.	9.1	60
tteras, N. C.....	13.2	90	Miami, Florida.....	9.8	123	San Diego, California.	6.7	44
attanooga, Tenn...	6.7	62	Minneapolis, Minn...	11.2	65	San Francisco, Calif..	9.1	50
icago, Illinois.....	11.0	65	Mobile, Alabama....	9.2	87	Savannah, Georgia...	9.0	71
ncinnati, Ohio.....	7.1	43	Montgomery, Ala....	6.9	41	Spokane, Washington	6.5	42
eveland, Ohio.....	13.1	61	Nashville, Tennessee.	8.9	58	Tatoosh Island, Wash.	14.0	84
nver, Colorado....	7.4	53	New Orleans, La.....	7.8	66	Toledo, Ohio.....	11.1	65
troit, Michigan....	11.0	67	New York City, N. Y.	14.8	81	Washington, D. C...	7.0	53
Smith, Arkansas..	7.5	57	North Head, Wash...	14.7	95	Mt. Wash'ton, N. H.	38.6	188
lveston, Texas....	10.7	71	Omaha, Nebraska....	9.3	73			
lena, Montana....	8.0	56	Pensacola, Florida...	10.4	91			

VELOCITY OF WINDS AND DIRECTION AT NEW YORK (MILES AN HOUR)

Month	Max. Veloc'y	Direc- tion	Day	Year	Month	Max. Veloc'y	Direc- tion	Day	Year
nuary.....	66	w	25	1928	July.....	68	nw	23	1914
bruary.....	73	sw	22	1912	August.....	52	nw	16	1944
arch.....	70	nw	28	1919	September.....	81	n	14	1944
ril.....	65	nw	23	1912	October.....	65	nw	10	1925
ay.....	69	nw	27	1914	November.....	61	nw	1	1934
ne.....	67	nw	10	1933	December.....	69	nw	26	1915

Normally, highs that follow lows, bring clearing ather, while lows that follow highs cause un- tled weather.

Although highs and lows sometimes remain sta- nary or even retrograde, they usually move across the country from a westerly quarter, passing off to the northeast. The average speed of lows ranges from 477 to 718 miles a day, of highs from 485 to 594 miles a day; the higher speeds governing in Winter, lower in Summer.

Winds, Their Force and Official Designations

The Beaufort wind scale is used by the Weather Bureau in its forecasts.

Designation	Miles per hour	Designation	Miles per hour	Designation	Miles per hour	Designation	Miles per hour
lm.....	Less than 1	Gentle.....	8 to 12	Strong.....	25 to 38	Whole gale.....	55 to 75
ry light.....	1 to 3	Moderate.....	13 to 18	Gale.....	39 to 54	Hurricane.....	Above 75
ght.....	4 to 7	Fresh.....	19 to 24				

Cyclone is the name applied to a system of nds circulating about a center of low barometric ssure at the earth's surface. The winds blow rally inward toward the center and the whole tem may travel at the rate of 20 miles or more hour. The direction in equatorial latitudes is m east to west and in northern latitudes from st to east. In a cyclone the wind rotates around e center in a direction opposite the hands of lock.

A tornado is a storm along a path seldom more an a few hundred yards in width and of 20 to miles in length. The tornado is generally ac- mpanied by a funnel shaped cloud around which the winds revolve in a direction opposite to the hands of a clock. Tornadoes sometimes rise and fall, which accounts for whole sections unscathed along a path of demolished buildings and up- rooted trees.

A hurricane is a tropical cyclone, accompanied by low barometric pressure and high winds which sometimes attain a velocity of 100 miles an hour or more. The winds take the form of a circle or oval shaped area, sometimes as much as 300 miles in diameter. Hurricanes usually move toward the west or northwest at from 10 to 15 miles an hour. When the center of the hurricane approaches 25 to 30 degrees North latitude the direction of the motion usually changes to northeast.

Notable Telescopes

Astronomical telescopes are of two kinds, refracting and reflecting.

In the first, the light falls upon a lens which converges the rays to a focus, where the image may be magnified by a second lens, called the eyepiece, or may be directly photographed.

The reflector consists of a concave mirror, generally of glass coated with silver or aluminum, which throws the rays back toward the upper end of the telescope, where they fall on the eyepiece or on the photographic plate, as in the case of the refractor. In some telescopes the light is reflected again by a secondary mirror and comes to a focus either to the side or after passing through a hole in the principal mirror.

Since the rays of light do not pass through the mirror, far less perfect glass is required and reflectors can be made much larger than refractors.

For many kinds of celestial photography reflectors are better than refractors.

The largest refractors in the world are: 40-inch of the University of Chicago, at the Yerkes Observatory, William Bay, Wis. (62 feet long); 36-inch of the University of California, at the Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton; 32½-inch, in the observatory at Meudon, France; 31½-inch, in the astrophysical observatory at Potsdam, Germany; 30-inch, at Pulkova, Russia; 30-inch, Univ. of Paris, at Nice; 28-inch, in Royal Observatory, Greenwich, England; 30-inch photographic refractor of the University of Pittsburgh; the 26-inch instruments at the U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, and at the University of Virginia; the 27-inch refractor of the University of Michigan, at Bloemfontein, South Africa; the 26-inch refractor of Yale University, at Johannesburg, South Africa.

The largest reflectors are: 74-inch, David Dunlop Observatory, University of Toronto, at Richmond Hill, 12 miles north of Toronto, Can.; 72-inch, in the Dominion Astrophysical, Victoria, B. C.; 69-inch, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.; 100-inch, Carnegie Institution, Mt. Wilson, Calif.; 61-inch, Oak Ridge station of Harvard; 60-inch, Harvard Univ., in South Africa; 48½-inch, Berlin-Babelsburg, Germany; 42-inch, Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz.; 39¼-inch, Hamburg University, Bergedorf, Germany; 37½-inch, Observatory of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor; 36-inch, of the University of California, in the Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton; 36-inch, in The Catholic University, at Santiago, Chile; 36-inch, in the Steward Observatory, Tucson, Ariz. A new 82-inch reflector (dedicated May 5, 1939) is on Mt. Locke, near Fort Davis, Texas, financed jointly by the University of Texas and the University of Chicago; 24-inch, Observatory of the University of Michigan, near Portage Lake 15 miles west of Ann Arbor.

A 200-inch reflecting telescope of the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif., is the largest in the world. It is situated on Mt. Palomar, 66 miles north of San Diego, Calif. The telescope, dedicated (June 3, 1948) penetrates 1,000 million light years in the sky. It was christened Hale Telescope in honor of the astronomer, George Ellery Hale.

The 74-inch reflector of the Dunlop Observatory has a glass of Pyrex.

A 74-inch reflector is being made for the new Radcliffe Observatory at Pretoria, So. Africa. The mirror is of Pyrex glass.

Pyrex Mirror, the 82-inch of the McDonald Observatory on Mt. Locke.

Photographic refractions having a two, three or four lens objective are smaller in size and shorter in length. The best known of these are: the 24-inch of the Harvard Observatory at its station in South Africa; two of 16 inches at Heidelberg and at the Harvard Observatory; the 10-inch Bruce telescope at the Yerkes Observatory; and the twin 20-inch at the University of California.

The light-gathering power of a telescope is proportional to the area of its lens or mirror. The 40-inch Yerkes refractor increases the amount of light forty thousand times that received by the eye.

The magnifying power of a telescope is proportional to the ratio of the length of focus of the large lens to that of the eyepiece.

Comets, Meteors

Donati's was the finest comet of the nineteenth century and is known as the typical comet. In October, 1858, its tail reached halfway from the horizon to the zenith. Its period is 2,000 years.

A comet increases in brilliancy as it approaches the sun and fades rapidly as it departs. There are three parts, nucleus, coma, and tail; the nucleus is supposed to be composed of stones or particles of dust. One can see stars through comets.

COMETS THAT HAVE MADE PERIHELION PASSAGES

Name	Due to Return	Period In Years	Year of Disc.	Perihelion Dist.	Aphelion Dist.	Inclination to Ecliptic	Long. of Asc. Node on Ecliptic	From Asc. Node to Perihl'n
						Deg.	Deg.	Deg.
D'Arrest	June 1950	6.71	1851	1.36	5.71	18	144	174
Wolf I	Sept. 1950	8.28	1884	2.43	5.50	27	161	204
Encke	Feb. 1951	3.30	1786	0.34	2.22	12	335	185
Tempel II	July 1951	5.27	1873	1.37	4.68	13	120	190
Pons-Winnecke	Sept. 1951	6.15	1819	1.08	2.06	22	94	170
Kopff	Oct. 1951	6.19	1906	1.70	3.27	7	255	30
Schaumasse	Dec. 1951	8.15	1900	1.17	6.80	12	87	51
Grigg-Skjellerup	Mar. 1952	4.91	1902	0.89	4.94	18	215	356
Du-Toit-Neujmin	July 1952	5.50	1941	1.33	4.90	3	229	70
Comas Sola	Oct. 1952	8.50	1926	1.78	6.58	14	66	39
Metcalf	Dec. 1952	7.73	1906	1.63	3.92	13	190	203
Borrelly	June 1953	7.01	1905	1.44	5.88	31	76	351
Brooks II	Aug. 1953	6.96	1889	1.88	5.41	6	178	196
Finlay	Dec. 1953	6.83	1886	1.06	6.16	3	45	321
Tempel-Swift	Feb. 1954	5.68	1869	1.15	5.21	5	290	114
Neujmin II	Mar. 1954	5.45	1916	1.34	4.84	11	328	194
Taylor	Mar. 1954	6.37	1915	1.56	3.52	16	114	355
Faye	Mar. 1955	7.45	1843	1.60	5.92	11	206	201
Whipple	Nov. 1955	7.41	1933	2.48	5.16	10	189	190
Perrine	Nov. 1955	6.58	1896	1.19	4.57	16	242	167
Tempel I	Apr. 1966	33.36	1866	2.10	7.50	163	234	173
Halley	1986	76.02	240 B.C.	0.59	35.32	162	57	112

The largest meteorite of which the date of fall is known is the one which crashed to earth on Feb. 17, 1930, about 14 miles southwest of Paragould, Ark. It split into fragments. One weighed 820 lbs., another 80 lbs., and there were many small pieces.

Polar Star, 1950

Mean time of upper transit (at Washington) and Polar Distance of Polaris

Date	Upper Transit	Pole Dist.	Date	Upper Transit	Pole Dist.	Date	Upper Transit	Pole Dist.
	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		H. M. S.	° ′ ″		H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Jan. 1	7 4 23 P.M.	0 57 54	May 1	11 11 8 A.M.	0 58 13	Sept. 1	3 9 47 A.M.	0 58 14
Feb. 1	5 1 52 P.M.	0 57 52	June 1	9 9 38 A.M.	0 58 20	Oct. 1	1 12 15 A.M.	0 58 8
Mar. 1	3 11 15 P.M.	0 57 56	July 1	7 12 15 A.M.	0 58 23	Nov. 1	11 6 35 P.M.	0 57 53
Apr. 1	1 9 2 P.M.	0 58 4	Aug. 1	5 11 3 A.M.	0 58 21	Dec. 1	9 8 27 P.M.	0 57 42

Upper transit of Polaris occurs, on the average, 3m. 56s. earlier each day. The interval between lower and upper transit of Polaris is 11h. 58m. 2s. At the latitude of Washington, D. C., the greatest Eastern elongation of Polaris occurs 5h. 56m. before upper transit and 6h. 2m. after lower transit, while the greatest Western elongation occurs 5h. 56m. after upper transit and 6h, 2m. before lower transit.

The Sun

The Sun has a diameter of 864,100 miles, and is stant, on the average, 92,900,000 miles from the rth. It is supposed to be about one-and-a-half nes as dense as water. The light of the Sun aches the earth in 498.7 seconds or slightly more an eight minutes. The average surface solar mperature has been measured by several indirect thods which agree very closely on a value of 00 degrees, Centigrade, or about 10,000 degrees, hrenheit.

When sunlight is analyzed with a spectroscope, is found to consist of a continuous spectrum mposed of all colors of the rainbow, in order, ossed by dark lines. These "absorption lines" e produced by the gaseous materials in the mosphere of the Sun. Of these materials, almost t have been identified. More than 60 of the 92 own terrestrial elements have been identified in e Sun, all in vaporous form because of the in- nse heat of the Sun.

The radiating surface of the Sun is called the otosphere, and just above it is the chromosphere, hich is a kind of atmosphere in a constant state agitation as if stirred by spouting gases. The romosphere is visible to the naked eye only at nes of total solar eclipse, appearing to be a nkish-violet layer sometimes with great flame- e masses which are called prominences projecting ove its general level. With proper instruments e chromosphere can be seen or photographed henever the Sun is visible without waiting for an lipse. Above the chromosphere is the corona, also sible to the naked eye only at times of total eclipse, but instruments have been developed to permit the brighter portions of the corona to be studied at certain high mountain observatories without waiting for an eclipse. Its pearly light surges, in places, as far as 1,000,000 miles or more. The corona, in the opinion of astronomers, probably always is visible at points outside the atmosphere of the earth.

While it was believed for a while that the corona might consist of materials unknown on the earth, the increasing knowledge of the composition and behavior of matter made it certain that materials in the corona would be found to be familiar, but conditions in the corona would be quite unlike those in terrestrial laboratories. In 1942, theoretical studies indicated that iron, nickel and calcium, all in a terrifically high state of excitation because of some unknown source of energy, are the principal contributors to the composition of the corona.

There is an intimate connection between Sun spots and the corona. Sun spots are dark, cloud like regions from 500 to 50,000 miles in diameter which sometimes last more than a year; the record is 18 months. It is common to find a Sun spot which persists for three weeks. They increase in number in 11-year cycles.

The Sun sends out 400,000 times as much light as the moon. We receive from the Sun more light than we receive from the star Aldebaran. Aldebaran sends out 160 times as much light as the Sun but we receive 4,000,000,000 times as much light from the Sun as we receive from Aldebaran because the Sun is so much closer than the star.

The Poles of the Earth

Source: Department of Research in Terrestrial Magnetism, Carnegie Institution of Washington

The geographic (rotation) poles, or points where ie Earth's axis of rotation cuts the surface, are ot absolutely fixed in the body of the Earth. The ole of rotation describes an irregular curve about s mean position.

Two periods have been detected in this motion: .) an annual period due to seasonal changes in arometric pressure, load of ice and snow on the rface and to other phenomena of seasonal char- cter; (2) a period of about fourteen months due the shape and constitution of the Earth.

In addition there are small but as yet unpre- ctable irregularities. The whole motion is so nall that the actual pole at any time remains ithin a circle of thirty or forty feet in radius entered at the mean position of the pole.

The pole of rotation for the time being is of ourse the pole having a latitude of 90° and an ndetermined longitude.

The north magnetic pole of the Earth is that egion where the magnetic force is vertically ownward and the south magnetic pole that region here the magnetic force is vertically upward. A ompass placed at the magnetic poles experi- nces no directive force.

There are slow changes with time in the dis- ribution of the Earth's magnetic field. These anges were at one time attributed in part to a eriodic movement of the magnetic poles around ie geographic poles, but later evidence refutes his theory and points, rather, to a slow migra- on of "disturbance" foci over the Earth.

There appear shifts in position of the magnetic oles due to the changes with time in the Earth's agnetic field. The center of the area designated s the north magnetic pole was estimated to be in about latitude 70.°5 N and longitude 96° W in 1905; from measurements nearby on board the British plane "Aries" the position in 1945 was tentatively estimated as latitude 76° N and longitude 102° W.

The position of the south magnetic pole in 1912 was near 71° S and longitude 150° E; a shift to about 68° S, longitude 145° E by 1945 has been estimated but not confirmed.

The direction of the horizontal component of the magnetic field at any point is known as magnetic north at that point, and the angle by which it deviates east or west of true north is known as the magnetic declination, or in the mariner's terminology the variation of the compass.

A compass without error points in the direction of magnetic north. (In general this is *not* the direction of the magnetic north pole.) If one follows the direction indicated by the north end of the compass, he will travel along a rather irregular curve which eventually reaches the north magnetic pole (though not usually by a great-circle route). However, the action of the compass should not be thought of as due to any influence of the distant pole, but simply as an indication of the distribution of the Earth's magnetism at the place of observation.

There is always some part of the Earth where the variation of the compass is zero, that is, the northward compass-direction coincides with the true northward direction.

About 1800 the line of no variation crossed the United States, passing between Washington and Baltimore. It now crosses the United States from Michigan to South Carolina. In Europe the line of no variation passed through London in 1655, through Paris in 1670, and now passes near Athens.

Chronological Eras

Name	Began
Grecian Mundane Era	B. C. 5598, Sept. 1
Civil Era of Constantinople	" 5508, Sept. 1
Alexandrian Era	" 5502, Aug. 29
Julian Period	" 4713, Jan. 1
Mundane Era	" 4008, Oct. 1
Jewish Mundane Era	" 3761, Oct. 1
Era of Abraham	" 2015, Oct. 1
Era of the Olympiads	" 776, July 1
Roman Era (A. U. C.)	" 753, April 24
Era of Metonic Cycle	" 432, July 15
Grecian or Syro-Macedonian Era	B. C. 312, Sept. 1
Era of Maccabees	" 166, Nov. 24
Tyrian Era	" 125, Oct. 19
Sidonian Era	" 110, Oct. 1
Julian Era	" 45, Jan. 1
Spanish Era	" 38, Jan. 1
Augustan Era	" 27, Feb. 14
Christian Era	A. D. 1, Jan. 1
Destruction of Jerusalem	" 69, Sept. 1
Mohammedan Era	" 622, July 16

The year 1950 of the Christian era comprises the atter part of the 174th and the beginning of the 75th year of the independence of the United States f America.

The year 1950 corresponds to the year 7458-7459 f the Byzantine era; 5710-5711 of the Jewish era, he year 5711 commencing at Sunset, September 11, 1950; 2703 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro; 2726 of the Olympiads, or the second year of 682 Olympiad commencing July 1; 2610 of the Japanese era, and the 25th year of the period Showa; 1369-1370 of the Mohammedan era, the year 1370 commencing at Sunset, October 12, 1950.

Chronological Cycles, 1950

Dominical Letter	A	Solar Cycle	27
Epact	11	Roman Indiction	3
Lunar Cycle or Golden Number	13	Julian Period	6663

Astronomical Constants

Mean solar parallax, 8″.80. Nutation constant, 9″.21.

Aberration constant, 20″.47. Annual precession, 50″.2564+0″.000222 (t—1900).

Obliquity of the ecliptic, 23° 27′ 8″.26—0″.4684 (t—1900).

Annual diminution of obliquity, 0″.4684.

Moon's equatorial horizontal parallax, 57′ 2″.70.

Moon's mean distance from the earth (centre to centre), 238,857 miles.

Sun's mean distance from the earth (astronomical unit), 92,897,416 miles.

Velocity of light, 186,324 miles per second.

Light travels unit of distance—viz. 92,897,416 miles in 498.5800 seconds.

Length of the Year—Tropical (equinox to equinox) 365.2421988 days. Sidereal or absolute revolution, 365.2563604 days. Anomalistic (from perihelion to perihelion), 365.2596413 days.

Length of Day—Sidereal, 23 hours 56 minutes 4.091 seconds (mean solar time). Mean solar, 24 hours 3 minutes 56.555 seconds (sidereal time).

Length of the Month—Synodical (from new moon to new moon), 29 days 12 hours 44 minutes 2.8 seconds. Tropical, 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes 4.7 seconds. Sidereal (absolute revolution), 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes 11.5 seconds. Anomalistic (from perigee to perigee), 27 days 13 hours 18 minutes 33.1 seconds.

Dimensions of the Earth—Equatorial radius, 3,963.34 miles; equatorial diameter, 7,926.677 miles; equatorial circumference, 24,902 miles. Polar radius, 3,949.99 miles; polar diameter, 7,899.998 miles; meridianal circumference, 24,860 miles. Eccentricity of the oblate spheroid, 0.0819981.

Astronomical Signs and Symbols

☉	The Sun.	⊕	The Earth.
☾	The Moon.	♂	Mars.
☿	Mercury.	♃	Jupiter.
♀	Venus.	♄	Saturn.
♅	Uranus.	□	Quadrature.
♆	Neptune.	☍	Opposition.
♇	Pluto.	☊	Ascending Node.
☌	Conjunction	☋	Descending Node.

Two heavenly bodies are in "conjunction" (☌) when they have the same Right Ascension, or are on the same meridian, i. e., when one is due north or south of the other; if the bodies are near each other as seen from the earth, they will rise and set at the same time; they are in "opposition" (☍) when in opposite quarters of the heavens, or when one rises as the other is setting. "Quadrature" (□) is half way between conjunction and opposition. By "greatest elongation" is meant the greatest apparent angular distance from the sun the planet is then generally most favorably situated for observation. Mercury can be seen with the naked eye only at this time. When a planet is in its "ascending" (☊) or "descending" (☋) node it is passing through the plane of the earth's orbit. The term "Perihelion" means nearest to the sun, and "Aphelion" farthest from the sun. An "occultation" of a planet or star is an eclipse of it by some other body, usually the moon.

The Zodiac

The sun's apparent yearly path among the stars is known as the ecliptic. The zone 16° wide, 8° on each side of the ecliptic, is known as the zodiac. Beginning at the point on the ecliptic which marks the position of the sun at the vernal equinox, and thence proceeding eastward, the zodiac is divided into twelve signs of 30° each, as shown herewith.

These signs are named from the twelve constellations of the zodiac with which the signs coincided in the time of the astronomer Hipparchus, about 2,000 years ago. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, that is to say, to the retrograde motion of the equinoxes along the ecliptic, each sign in the zodiac has, in the course of 2,000 years, moved backward 30° into the constellation west of it; so that the sign Aries is now in the constellation Pisces, and so on. The signs of the zodiac with their Latin and English names are as follows:

Spring Signs.	1. ♈ Aries.	The Ram.
	2. ♉ Taurus.	The Bull.
	3. ♊ Gemini.	The Twins.
Summer Signs.	4. ♋ Cancer.	The Crab.
	5. ♌ Leo.	The Lion.
	6. ♍ Virgo.	The Virgin.
Autumn Signs.	7. ♎ Libra.	The Balance.
	8. ♏ Scorpius.	The Scorpion.
	9. ♐ Sagittarius.	The Archer.
Winter Signs.	10. ♑ Capricornus.	The Goat.
	11. ♒ Aquarius.	The Water-Bearer.
	12. ♓ Pisces.	The Fishes

Days Between Two Dates

(The table applies to ordinary years only. For leap year, one day must be added after Feb. 28.)

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29	29	...	88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30	30	...	89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31	31	...	90	...	151	...	212	243	...	304	...	365

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.	366	397	425	456	486	517	547	578	609	639	670	70
2.	367	398	426	457	487	518	548	579	610	640	671	70
3.	368	399	427	458	488	519	549	580	611	641	672	70
4.	369	400	428	459	489	520	550	581	612	642	673	70
5.	370	401	429	460	490	521	551	582	613	643	674	70
6.	371	402	430	461	491	522	552	583	614	644	675	70
7.	372	403	431	462	492	523	553	584	615	645	676	70
8.	373	404	432	463	493	524	554	585	616	646	677	70
9.	374	405	433	464	494	525	555	586	617	647	678	70
10.	375	406	434	465	495	526	556	587	618	648	679	70
11.	376	407	435	466	496	527	557	588	619	649	680	71
12.	377	408	436	467	497	528	558	589	620	650	681	71
13.	378	409	437	468	498	529	559	590	621	651	682	71
14.	379	410	438	469	499	530	560	591	622	652	683	71
15.	380	411	439	470	500	531	561	592	623	653	684	71
16.	381	412	440	471	501	532	562	593	624	654	685	71
17.	382	413	441	472	502	533	563	594	625	655	686	71
18.	383	414	442	473	503	534	564	595	626	656	687	71
19.	384	415	443	474	504	535	565	596	627	657	688	71
20.	385	416	444	475	505	536	566	597	628	658	689	71
21.	386	417	445	476	506	537	567	598	629	659	690	72
22.	387	418	446	477	507	538	568	599	630	660	691	72
23.	388	419	447	478	508	539	569	600	631	661	692	72
24.	389	420	448	479	509	540	570	601	632	662	693	72
25.	390	421	449	480	510	541	571	602	633	663	694	72
26.	391	422	450	481	511	542	572	603	634	664	695	72
27.	392	423	451	482	512	543	573	604	635	665	696	72
28.	393	424	452	483	513	544	574	605	636	666	697	72
29.	394	...	453	484	514	545	575	606	637	667	698	72
30.	395	...	454	485	515	546	576	607	638	668	699	72
31.	396	...	455	...	516	...	577	608	...	669	...	73

Greenwich Hour Angles, 1950

Of the Sun and the First Point of Aries

ate 950	Sun H.A.	♈ H.A.
	° ′	° ′
n. 1	179 11.3	100 4.5
2	179 4.2	101 3.6
3	178 57.2	102 2.8
4	178 50.3	103 1.9
5	178 43.5	104 1.0
6	178 36.7	105 0.2
7	178 30.1	105 59.3
8	178 23.7	106 58.5
9	178 17.3	107 57.6
10	178 11.0	108 56.7
11	178 4.9	109 55.9
12	177 59.0	110 55.0
13	177 53.1	111 54.2
14	177 47.5	112 53.3
15	177 41.9	113 52.4
16	177 36.6	114 51.6
17	177 31.4	115 50.7
18	177 26.4	116 49.9
19	177 21.5	117 49.0
20	177 16.9	118 48.1
21	177 12.4	119 47.3
22	177 8.1	120 46.4
23	177 4.0	121 45.6
24	177 0.1	122 44.7
25	176 56.4	123 43.8
26	176 53.0	124 43.0
27	176 49.7	125 42.1
28	176 46.6	126 41.3
29	176 43.7	127 40.4
30	176 41.1	128 39.5
31	176 38.6	129 38.7
b. 1	176 36.4	130 37.8
2	176 34.3	131 37.0
3	176 32.5	132 36.1
4	176 30.9	133 35.2
5	176 29.4	134 34.4
6	176 28.2	135 33.5
7	176 27.2	136 32.6
8	176 26.4	137 31.8
9	176 25.7	138 30.9
10	176 25.3	139 30.1
11	176 25.0	140 29.2
12	176 25.0	141 28.3
13	176 25.1	142 27.5
14	176 25.4	143 26.6
15	176 25.9	144 25.8
16	176 26.6	145 24.9
17	176 27.4	146 24.0
18	176 28.4	147 23.2
19	176 29.7	148 22.3
20	176 31.0	149 21.5
21	176 32.6	150 20.6
22	176 34.3	151 19.7
23	176 36.2	152 18.9
24	176 38.2	153 18.0
25	176 40.4	154 17.1
26	176 42.8	155 16.3
27	176 45.3	156 15.4
28	176 47.9	157 14.6
ar. 1	176 50.7	158 13.7
2	176 53.6	159 12.8
3	176 56.6	160 12.0
4	176 59.8	161 11.1
5	177 3.1	162 10.3
6	177 6.5	163 9.4
7	177 10.0	164 8.5
8	177 13.5	165 7.7
9	177 17.2	166 6.8
10	177 21.0	167 5.9
11	177 24.9	168 5.1
12	177 28.8	169 4.2
13	177 32.8	170 3.4
14	177 36.9	171 2.5
15	177 41.1	172 1.6
16	177 45.3	173 0.8
17	177 49.5	173 59.9
18	177 53.8	174 59.1
19	177 58.2	175 58.2
20	178 2.6	176 57.3
21	178 7.0	177 56.5
22	178 11.5	178 55.6
23	178 16.0	179 54.7
24	178 20.5	180 53.9
25	178 25.1	181 53.0
26	178 29.6	182 52.2
27	178 34.2	183 51.3
28	178 38.8	184 50.4
29	178 43.3	185 49.6
30	178 47.9	186 48.7
31	178 52.5	187 47.9

Date 1950	Sun H.A.	♈ H.A.
	° ′	° ′
Apr. 1	178 57.0	188 47.0
2	179 1.6	189 46.1
3	179 6.1	190 45.3
4	179 10.5	191 44.4
5	179 14.9	192 43.5
6	179 19.3	193 42.7
7	179 23.7	194 41.8
8	179 27.9	195 41.0
9	179 32.1	196 40.1
10	179 36.3	197 39.2
11	179 40.4	198 38.4
12	179 44.4	199 37.5
13	179 48.3	200 36.7
14	179 52.2	201 35.8
15	179 55.9	202 34.9
16	179 59.6	203 34.1
17	180 3.2	204 33.2
18	180 6.7	205 32.3
19	180 10.1	206 31.5
20	180 13.4	207 30.6
21	180 16.6	208 29.8
22	180 19.7	209 28.9
23	180 22.7	210 28.0
24	180 25.6	211 27.2
25	180 28.4	212 26.3
26	180 31.0	213 25.5
27	180 33.5	214 24.6
28	180 36.0	215 23.7
29	180 38.3	216 22.9
30	180 40.4	217 22.0
May 1	180 42.5	218 21.1
2	180 44.4	219 20.3
3	180 46.2	220 19.4
4	180 47.8	221 18.6
5	180 49.3	222 17.7
6	180 50.7	223 16.8
7	180 51.9	224 16.0
8	180 53.0	225 15.1
9	180 53.9	226 14.3
10	180 54.6	227 13.4
11	180 55.3	228 12.5
12	180 55.8	229 11.7
13	180 56.1	230 10.8
14	180 56.3	231 10.0
15	180 56.3	232 9.1
16	180 56.2	233 8.2
17	180 56.0	234 7.4
18	180 55.6	235 6.5
19	180 55.0	236 5.7
20	180 54.4	237 4.8
21	180 53.6	238 3.9
22	180 52.6	239 3.1
23	180 51.6	240 2.2
24	180 50.4	241 1.4
25	180 49.1	242 0.5
26	180 47.7	242 59.6
27	180 46.1	243 58.8
28	180 44.4	244 57.9
29	180 42.7	245 57.0
30	180 40.8	246 56.2
31	180 38.8	247 55.3
June 1	180 36.7	248 54.5
2	180 34.5	249 53.6
3	180 32.2	250 52.7
4	180 29.7	251 51.9
5	180 27.2	252 51.0
6	180 24.7	253 50.2
7	180 22.0	254 49.3
8	180 19.2	255 48.4
9	180 16.4	256 47.6
10	180 13.5	257 46.7
11	180 10.5	258 45.9
12	180 7.5	259 45.0
13	180 4.4	260 44.1
14	180 1.3	261 43.3
15	179 58.1	262 42.4
16	179 54.9	263 41.6
17	179 51.7	264 40.7
18	179 48.4	265 39.8
19	179 45.1	266 39.0
20	179 41.9	267 38.1
21	179 38.6	268 37.3
22	179 35.3	269 36.4
23	179 32.1	270 35.5
24	179 28.8	271 34.7
25	179 25.6	272 33.8
26	179 22.4	273 33.0
27	179 19.3	274 32.1
28	179 16.2	275 31.2
29	179 13.1	276 30.4
30	179 10.1	277 29.5

Date 1950	Sun H.A.	♈ H.A.
	° ′	° ′
July 1	179 7.2	278 28.7
2	179 4.3	279 27.8
3	179 1.4	280 26.9
4	178 58.7	281 26.1
5	178 56.0	282 25.2
6	178 53.3	283 24.4
7	178 50.8	284 23.5
8	178 48.3	285 22.6
9	178 46.0	286 21.8
10	178 43.7	287 20.9
11	178 41.5	288 20.1
12	178 39.5	289 19.2
13	178 37.5	290 18.3
14	178 35.6	291 17.5
15	178 33.9	292 16.6
16	178 32.3	293 15.8
17	178 30.8	294 14.9
18	178 29.5	295 14.0
19	178 28.3	296 13.2
20	178 27.2	297 12.3
21	178 26.3	298 11.4
22	178 25.5	299 10.6
23	178 24.9	300 9.7
24	178 24.4	301 8.9
25	178 24.0	302 8.0
26	178 23.8	303 7.1
27	178 23.8	304 6.3
28	178 23.9	305 5.4
29	178 24.2	306 4.6
30	178 24.6	307 3.7
31	178 25.2	308 2.8
Aug. 1	178 25.9	309 2.0
2	178 26.7	310 1.1
3	178 27.8	311 0.3
4	178 28.9	311 59.4
5	178 30.2	312 58.5
6	178 31.7	313 57.7
7	178 33.3	314 56.8
8	178 35.0	315 56.0
9	178 36.9	316 55.1
10	178 38.9	317 54.2
11	178 41.1	318 53.4
12	178 43.4	319 52.5
13	178 45.9	320 51.7
14	178 48.4	321 50.8
15	178 51.2	322 49.9
16	178 54.0	323 49.1
17	178 57.0	324 48.2
18	179 0.2	325 47.3
19	179 3.4	326 46.5
20	179 6.8	327 45.6
21	179 10.3	328 44.8
22	179 14.0	329 43.9
23	179 17.7	330 43.0
24	179 21.6	331 42.2
25	179 25.6	332 41.3
26	179 29.7	333 40.5
27	179 33.9	334 39.6
28	179 38.2	335 38.7
29	179 42.6	336 37.9
30	179 47.0	337 37.0
31	179 51.6	338 36.1
Sept. 1	179 56.2	339 35.3
2	180 1.0	340 34.4
3	180 5.7	341 33.6
4	180 10.6	342 32.7
5	180 15.5	343 31.8
6	180 20.5	344 31.0
7	180 25.5	345 30.1
8	180 30.6	346 29.3
9	180 35.7	347 28.4
10	180 40.8	348 27.5
11	180 46.0	349 26.7
12	180 51.2	350 25.8
13	180 56.5	351 24.9
14	181 1.7	352 24.1
15	181 7.0	353 23.2
16	181 12.3	354 22.4
17	181 17.6	355 21.5
18	181 23.0	356 20.6
19	181 28.3	357 19.8
20	181 33.6	358 18.9
21	181 38.9	359 18.1
22	181 44.2	0 17.2
23	181 49.5	1 16.3
24	181 54.8	2 15.5
25	182 0.0	3 14.6
26	182 5.2	4 13.8
27	182 10.4	5 12.9
28	182 15.5	6 12.0
29	182 20.5	7 11.2
30	182 25.5	8 10.3

Date 1950	Sun H.A.	♈ H.A.
	° ′	° ′
Oct. 1	182 30.4	9 9.4
2	182 35.3	10 8.6
3	182 40.1	11 7.7
4	182 44.8	12 6.9
5	182 49.4	13 6.0
6	182 53.9	14 5.1
7	182 58.3	15 4.3
8	183 2.6	16 3.4
9	183 6.8	17 2.5
10	183 10.9	18 1.7
11	183 14.9	19 0.8
12	183 18.8	20 0.0
13	183 22.5	20 59.1
14	183 26.1	21 58.2
15	183 29.6	22 57.4
16	183 33.0	23 56.5
17	183 36.2	24 55.7
18	183 39.3	25 54.8
19	183 42.2	26 53.9
20	183 45.0	27 53.1
21	183 47.6	28 52.2
22	183 50.1	29 51.4
23	183 52.4	30 50.5
24	183 54.6	31 49.6
25	183 56.5	32 48.8
26	183 58.3	33 47.9
27	183 59.9	34 47.0
28	184 1.4	35 46.2
29	184 2.6	36 45.3
30	184 3.7	37 44.5
31	184 4.5	38 43.6
Nov. 1	184 5.2	39 42.7
2	184 5.6	40 41.9
3	184 5.9	41 41.0
4	184 5.9	42 40.2
5	184 5.8	43 39.3
6	184 5.4	44 38.4
7	184 4.8	45 37.6
8	184 4.0	46 36.7
9	184 3.0	47 35.8
10	184 1.8	48 35.0
11	184 0.3	49 34.1
12	183 58.7	50 33.3
13	183 56.8	51 32.4
14	183 54.8	52 31.5
15	183 52.5	53 30.7
16	183 50.0	54 29.8
17	183 47.3	55 29.0
18	183 44.4	56 28.1
19	183 41.3	57 27.2
20	183 38.0	58 26.4
21	183 34.5	59 25.5
22	183 30.8	60 24.7
23	183 26.9	61 23.8
24	183 22.8	62 22.9
25	183 18.6	63 22.1
26	183 14.1	64 21.2
27	183 9.4	65 20.4
28	183 4.6	66 19.5
29	182 59.5	67 18.6
30	182 54.3	68 17.8
Dec. 1	182 48.9	69 16.9
2	182 43.4	70 16.1
3	182 37.7	71 15.2
4	182 31.8	72 14.3
5	182 25.7	73 13.5
6	182 19.6	74 12.6
7	182 13.2	75 11.8
8	182 6.8	76 10.9
9	182 0.2	77 10.0
10	181 53.5	78 9.2
11	181 46.7	79 8.3
12	181 39.8	80 7.5
13	181 32.8	81 6.6
14	181 25.7	82 5.7
15	181 18.5	83 4.9
16	181 11.3	84 4.0
17	181 4.0	85 3.2
18	180 56.7	86 2.3
19	180 49.4	87 1.4
20	180 42.0	88 0.6
21	180 34.5	88 59.7
22	180 27.1	89 58.9
23	180 19.6	90 58.0
24	180 12.2	91 57.1
25	180 4.7	92 56.3
26	179 57.3	93 55.4
27	179 49.9	94 54.6
28	179 42.5	95 53.7
29	179 35.2	96 52.8
30	179 27.8	97 52.0
31	179 20.6	98 51.1

To obtain the Sun's hour angle for any hour of the day, add to the tabular value for that day 0 degrees for each hour elapsed since midnight. To obtain the hour angle of the First Point of Aries for any hour of the day, add to the tabular value for that day 15 degrees, 2½ minutes for each hour elapsed since midnight.

Rising and Setting of Planets, 1950

(Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black)

		Boston		New York		Washington		Charleston	
		Rise H.M.	Set H.M.	Rise H.M.	Set H.M.	Rise H.M.	Set H.M.	Rise H.M.	Set H.M.
VENUS	Jan. 1	9 31	7 38	9 28	7 41	9 24	7 45	9 14	7 55
	15	8 22	6 56	8 20	6 58	8 17	7 1	8 9	7 9
	Feb. 1	6 35	5 17	6 33	5 19	6 30	5 22	6 23	5 29
	15	5 20	3 53	5 17	3 55	5 14	3 57	5 7	4 5
	Mar. 1	4 35	2 58	4 32	3 0	4 29	3 3	4 21	3 12
	15	4 11	2 32	4 8	2 35	4 5	2 38	3 56	2 47
	Apr. 1	3 52	2 29	3 50	2 31	3 47	2 33	3 40	2 41
	15	3 38	2 39	3 36	2 41	3 34	2 42	3 29	2 48
	May 1	3 19	2 59	3 19	3 0	3 18	3 0	3 16	3 2
	15	3 2	3 21	3 3	3 20	3 3	3 20	3 4	3 18
	June 1	2 42	3 52	2 44	3 50	2 46	3 48	2 52	3 42
	15	2 29	4 20	2 32	4 16	2 35	4 13	2 45	4 3
	July 1	2 22	4 52	2 26	4 48	2 31	4 43	2 44	4 29
	15	2 25	5 18	2 30	5 13	2 36	5 8	2 51	4 52
	Aug. 1	2 44	5 42	2 49	5 37	2 55	5 31	3 11	5 15
	15	3 10	5 50	3 14	5 46	3 19	5 41	3 34	5 26
	Sept. 1	3 48	5 48	3 52	5 45	3 56	5 41	4 6	5 31
	15	4 22	5 38	4 24	5 35	4 27	5 33	4 34	5 27
	Oct. 1	5 1	5 20	5 2	5 20	5 3	5 20	5 5	5 18
	15	5 36	5 4	5 35	5 5	5 34	5 6	5 32	5 9
	Nov. 1	6 19	4 46	6 16	4 49	6 14	4 52	6 6	5 0
	15	6 56	4 38	6 52	4 42	6 48	4 46	6 35	4 59
	Dec. 1	7 36	4 39	7 31	4 44	7 26	4 49	7 10	5 5
	15	8 5	4 53	7 59	4 58	7 53	5 4	7 36	5 22
MARS	Jan. 1	11 24	11 36	11 24	11 36	11 24	11 35	11 25	11 34
	15	10 51	10 52	10 50	10 53	10 51	10 52	10 51	10 52
	Feb. 1	10 0	9 55	10 0	9 55	10 0	9 55	9 59	9 56
	15	9 7	9 2	9 6	9 2	9 6	9 2	9 3	9 5
	Mar. 1	8 1	8 4	8 1	8 4	8 1	8 4	8 1	8 4
	15	6 45	7 0	6 45	7 0	6 46	6 59	6 46	6 58
	Apr. 1	5 6	5 37	5 7	5 36	5 8	5 35	5 9	5 35
	15	3 50	4 29	3 51	4 28	3 52	4 27	3 55	4 24
	May 1	2 38	3 18	2 39	3 17	2 40	3 16	2 43	3 13
	15	1 48	2 22	1 49	2 20	1 50	2 20	1 53	2 18
	June 1	1 2	1 20	1 3	1 19	1 3	1 19	1 4	1 18
	15	12 33	12 34	12 33	12 34	12 33	12 34	12 32	12 34
	July 1	12 6	11 41	12 5	11 42	12 4	11 43	12 2	11 45
	15	11 47	11 0	11 45	11 2	11 44	11 3	11 40	11 7
	Aug. 1	11 29	10 14	11 27	10 16	11 25	10 18	11 18	10 25
	15	11 17	9 38	11 15	9 41	11 12	9 44	11 3	9 53
	Sept. 1	11 7	8 58	11 4	9 2	11 0	9 6	10 48	9 18
	15	11 1	8 29	10 57	8 33	10 52	8 38	10 38	8 52
	Oct. 1	10 55	8 1	10 50	8 6	10 45	8 11	10 29	8 27
	15	10 50	7 41	10 45	7 46	10 39	7 52	10 22	8 10
	Nov. 1	10 42	7 24	10 37	7 30	10 31	7 36	10 12	7 54
	15	10 33	7 16	10 27	7 21	10 21	7 28	10 3	7 46
	Dec. 1	10 17	7 12	10 12	7 17	10 6	7 23	9 49	7 40
	15	9 59	7 13	9 55	7 17	9 49	7 22	9 34	7 37
JUPITER	Jan. 1	9 8	6 40	9 4	6 44	8 59	6 48	8 45	7 2
	15	8 22	6 1	8 18	6 5	8 14	6 10	8 1	6 22
	Feb. 1	7 27	5 15	7 23	5 19	7 19	5 23	7 7	5 35
	15	6 41	4 37	6 37	4 41	6 34	4 45	6 23	4 56
	Mar. 1	5 55	3 59	5 52	4 3	5 48	4 6	5 38	4 16
	15	5 8	3 21	5 5	3 24	5 2	3 27	4 52	3 37
	Apr. 1	4 11	2 33	4 8	2 35	4 5	2 38	3 56	2 47
	15	3 23	1 52	3 20	1 54	3 17	1 57	3 9	2 5
	May 1	2 26	1 3	2 24	1 5	2 21	1 8	2 14	1 15
	15	1 36	12 18	1 34	12 20	1 32	12 22	1 25	12 29
	June 1	12 34	11 20	12 32	11 22	12 30	11 24	12 28	11 31
	15	11 37	10 29	11 35	10 31	11 34	10 33	11 27	10 39
	July 1	10 35	9 27	10 33	9 29	10 32	9 30	10 24	9 37
	15	9 39	8 29	9 37	8 31	9 35	8 33	9 28	8 40
	Aug. 1	8 29	7 14	8 27	7 17	8 25	7 19	8 18	7 26
	15	7 30	6 11	7 28	6 13	7 26	6 16	7 18	6 23
	Sept. 1	6 18	4 53	6 16	4 55	6 13	4 57	6 5	5 6
	15	5 19	3 49	5 17	3 51	5 14	3 53	5 5	4 3
	Oct. 1	4 13	2 38	4 10	2 41	4 7	2 43	3 58	2 52
	15	3 16	1 39	3 13	1 42	3 10	1 45	3 1	1 54
	Nov. 1	2 9	12 32	2 6	12 35	2 3	12 38	1 54	12 47
	15	1 15	11 37	1 12	11 40	1 10	11 43	1 1	11 52
	Dec. 1	12 16	10 42	12 13	10 45	12 11	10 48	12 2	10 56
	15	11 25	9 57	11 23	10 [illegible]	11 20	10 3	11 12	10 10
SATURN	Jan. 1	10 16	11 5	10 18	11 3	10 19	11 2	10 23	10 58
	15	9 20	10 8	9 21	10 7	9 22	10 6	9 26	10 3
	Feb. 1	8 9	9 1	8 10	9 0	8 12	8 58	8 16	8 54
	15	7 9	8 4	7 11	8 3	7 12	8 1	7 17	7 57
	Mar. 1	6 9	7 7	6 10	7 6	6 12	7 4	6 17	6 59
	15	5 8	6 10	5 10	6 8	5 11	6 6	5 16	6 1
	Apr. 1	3 55	5 0	3 56	4 58	3 58	4 56	4 4	4 51
	15	2 56	4 3	2 57	4 1	2 59	3 59	3 5	3 54
	May 1	1 50	2 58	1 51	2 57	1 53	2 55	1 59	2 49
	15	12 54	2 3	12 56	2 1	12 58	1 59	1 3	1 53
	June 1	11 48	12 56	11 50	12 54	11 52	12 53	11 58	12 47
	15	10 57	12 2	10 58	12 1	11 0	11 56	11 6	11 53
	July 1	9 59	10 58	10 1	10 56	10 2	10 54	10 8	10 49
	15	9 10	10 5	9 12	10 4	9 13	10 2	9 18	9 57
	Aug. 1	8 12	9 2	8 13	9 1	8 15	8 59	8 19	8 55
	15	7 25	8 10	7 26	8 9	7 28	8 8	7 32	8 4
	Sept. 1	6 29	7 8	6 30	7 7	6 31	7 6	6 35	7 2
	15	5 42	6 17	5 43	6 16	5 44	6 15	5 48	6 12
	Oct. 1	4 50	5 18	4 50	5 18	4 51	5 17	4 54	5 14
	15	4 3	4 27	4 4	4 26	4 4	4 26	4 7	4 24
	Nov. 1	3 6	3 25	3 7	3 24	3 8	3 23	3 9	3 22
	15	2 18	2 33	2 18	2 33	2 19	2 32	2 20	2 31
	Dec. 1	1 22	1 33	1 22	1 33	1 22	1 33	1 23	1 32
	15	12 30	12 40	12 31	12 40	12 31	12 40	12 32	12 39

Monthly Average Temperature and Precipitation

Source: Weather Bureau; temperature in Fahrenheit; precipitation in inches

Stations	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.
any, N. Y.	24	2.5	24	2.4	34	2.7	47	2.7	59	3.3	68	3.8	72	3.9	71	3.6	63	3.4	51	3.1	39	2.9	28	2.5
uquerque, N. Mex.	34	0.4	39	0.3	46	0.4	54	0.5	63	0.6	72	0.7	76	1.4	74	1.4	68	0.9	56	0.8	44	0.5	35	0.4
arillo, Tex.	33	0.6	36	0.7	45	0.8	54	1.6	62	3.0	71	2.8	76	2.6	75	3.0	68	2.3	56	1.8	44	1.0	36	0.8
chorage, Alaska	12	0.8	19	0.7	24	0.6	35	0.4	45	0.6	54	0.7	57	1.7	56	2.7	48	2.7	36	2.0	22	1.0	13	0.9
anta, Ga.	43	4.7	46	4.9	54	5.5	61	4.1	70	3.5	76	3.9	78	4.3	78	4.2	73	3.2	63	2.6	62	3.1	45	4.8
antic City, N. J.	34	3.5	34	3.3	40	3.6	48	3.2	58	2.9	68	3.1	73	3.7	72	4.5	68	3.1	57	3.2	46	3.0	37	3.7
heville, N. C.	39	2.8	39	2.8	47	3.6	55	3.0	63	3.2	70	3.8	73	4.5	72	3.9	67	2.9	56	2.7	46	1.8	39	3.1
ltimore, Md.	35	3.4	36	3.2	43	3.8	54	3.5	65	3.5	73	3.6	78	4.4	76	4.5	69	3.5	58	3.0	47	2.8	37	3.1
mingham, Ala.	46	4.8	48	4.9	56	6.0	63	4.8	71	4.1	78	4.1	80	5.5	80	4.5	76	3.2	65	2.8	54	3.4	47	5.2
smarck, N. Dak.	8	0.4	12	0.5	25	0.9	43	1.5	55	2.3	64	3.4	70	2.3	68	1.8	58	1.3	45	0.9	28	0.6	16	0.5
ise, Idaho	29	1.2	36	1.5	42	1.2	50	1.4	57	1.4	63	1.2	74	0.1	72	0.1	62	0.4	53	1.0	39	1.4	33	1.4
ston, Mass.	28	3.6	29	3.2	37	3.8	46	3.5	58	3.2	67	3.2	72	3.3	70	3.6	64	3.2	54	3.2	43	3.6	32	3.4
ownsville, Tex.	60	1.4	63	1.2	68	1.2	74	1.4	79	2.6	82	2.6	84	1.8	84	2.6	81	5.6	75	3.2	67	1.9	61	1.7
ffalo, N. Y.	25	3.1	24	2.8	32	2.7	43	2.5	54	2.8	65	2.8	70	2.9	69	2.8	63	2.9	52	3.1	40	3.0	30	3.2
rlington, Vt.	19	1.8	19	1.6	29	2.2	43	2.4	56	3.1	65	3.5	70	3.7	68	3.3	60	3.5	49	3.0	37	2.6	24	1.9
arleston, S. C.	50	3.0	52	3.3	58	3.3	65	2.8	73	3.2	79	4.7	82	7.2	81	6.6	77	4.4	68	3.2	58	4.3	52	2.8
icago, Ill.	25	1.9	27	1.8	36	2.7	47	2.8	58	3.6	67	3.6	73	3.1	72	3.2	63	3.2	54	2.6	40	2.4	29	1.9
ncinnati, Ohio	33	3.3	34	2.8	43	3.9	54	3.3	64	3.6	73	3.8	76	3.5	75	3.3	69	2.6	57	2.4	45	2.9	35	2.9
veland, Ohio	28	2.5	26	2.4	34	2.8	46	2.5	58	3.1	68	3.3	72	3.4	70	2.9	64	3.2	53	2.6	39	2.5	29	2.3
lumbus, Ohio	30	2.9	31	2.6	40	3.4	51	3.0	62	3.5	71	3.5	75	3.6	73	3.2	67	2.5	55	2.4	42	2.6	33	2.6
llas, Tex.	46	2.4	50	2.3	57	2.9	65	4.1	72	4.9	81	3.3	84	1.9	84	2.3	78	2.7	68	2.9	56	2.8	48	2.5
venport, Iowa	22	1.5	26	1.4	37	2.4	50	2.9	61	3.9	71	4.3	76	3.3	74	3.6	66	3.6	54	2.4	39	2.0	28	1.5
nver, Colo.	31	0.4	33	0.6	39	1.1	48	2.0	57	2.3	67	1.3	72	1.6	71	1.4	63	1.0	52	1.0	40	0.6	33	0.6
s Moines, Iowa	21	1.1	25	1.1	37	1.8	51	2.7	62	4.3	70	4.8	76	3.4	74	3.6	66	3.6	54	2.5	39	1.6	26	1.2
troit, Mich.	25	2.1	25	2.1	34	2.4	46	2.6	58	3.4	68	3.4	73	3.2	71	2.7	64	2.7	52	2.3	39	2.3	29	2.2
odge City, Kans.	30	0.4	34	0.7	43	0.9	54	2.0	63	2.9	73	3.2	79	2.8	78	2.6	69	1.8	57	1.4	43	0.8	33	0.6
luth, Minn.	8	1.0	11	1.0	24	1.5	37	2.1	47	3.2	57	3.9	64	3.8	63	3.2	55	3.3	44	2.3	30	1.4	16	1.2
stport, Me.	21	3.6	22	3.2	30	3.7	39	2.8	48	2.9	55	3.0	60	3.1	61	3.0	56	3.1	48	3.6	37	3.4	26	3.5
reka, Calif.	47	7.1	47	6.5	48	5.2	50	3.3	52	1.8	54	0.7	56	0.1	56	0.2	56	1.0	54	2.3	51	5.2	48	6.3
irbanks, Alaska	11	0.9	0	0.5	10	0.7	29	0.3	47	0.7	58	1.4	60	1.8	55	2.2	44	1.3	27	0.9	3	0.7	−8	0.6
esno, Calif.	46	1.7	51	1.0	56	1.6	61	0.9	68	0.4	75	0.1	82	0.0	80	0.0	74	0.2	65	0.6	55	0.9	47	1.6
alveston, Tex.	54	3.6	56	2.9	62	2.9	69	3.2	76	3.5	81	3.9	83	4.2	83	4.4	80	5.8	73	4.3	63	3.9	56	4.0
rand Junction, Colo.	26	0.6	34	0.6	43	0.8	53	0.8	62	0.8	72	0.4	78	0.7	76	1.1	67	1.0	54	0.9	40	0.6	28	0.6
rand Rapids, Mich.	24	2.4	24	2.2	33	2.5	47	2.8	58	3.4	68	3.5	72	2.9	70	2.6	63	3.5	51	2.8	38	2.8	28	2.6
reen, Montana	20	0.8	24	0.6	33	0.8	44	1.0	52	2.0	60	2.2	68	1.1	66	0.8	56	1.2	46	0.9	33	0.7	25	0.7
nolulu, T. H.	72	4.0	72	2.4	72	2.9	73	1.9	75	1.0	77	0.7	78	0.9	78	1.1	78	1.4	77	2.1	75	2.4	73	3.9
aron, S. Dak.	13	0.6	16	0.5	30	1.0	46	2.2	57	2.7	67	3.5	73	2.7	71	2.3	62	1.6	49	1.3	32	0.6	20	0.5
dianapolis, Ind.	29	2.9	31	2.6	41	3.9	52	3.6	63	3.9	72	4.1	76	3.8	74	3.2	67	3.2	56	2.7	42	3.2	32	2.8
cksonville, Fla.	56	2.8	58	3.0	63	3.2	69	2.7	75	3.9	80	6.0	82	6.8	82	6.1	79	7.1	71	4.6	62	2.0	56	2.9
neau, Alaska	28	7.3	30	5.6	34	5.6	41	5.4	48	5.1	54	4.1	57	5.2	55	7.5	50	10.2	44	11.7	36	9.2	31	7.7
nsas City, Mo.	30	1.4	32	1.5	44	2.5	55	3.4	65	4.8	74	4.7	79	3.6	78	4.0	70	4.3	59	2.7	45	2.0	34	1.4
nder, Wyo.	19	0.5	23	0.7	32	1.2	42	2.4	52	2.4	61	1.2	68	0.8	66	0.6	56	1.1	45	1.5	31	0.8	20	0.7
ttle Rock, Ark.	42	4.8	45	3.8	53	4.6	62	5.1	70	4.8	78	3.7	81	3.4	80	3.4	75	3.0	64	2.8	52	4.1	44	4.2
s Angeles, Calif.	56	3.0	56	3.3	58	2.8	60	1.0	63	0.4	66	0.1	71	0.0	71	0.0	70	0.2	66	0.6	62	1.1	57	2.9
uisville, Ky.	35	4.0	37	3.3	46	4.4	56	3.9	66	3.7	75	4.0	78	3.6	77	3.3	71	2.7	59	2.6	46	3.4	37	3.6
arquette, Mich.	17	2.2	17	1.8	25	2.1	38	2.4	49	3.0	59	3.6	66	3.1	64	2.8	58	3.6	46	2.9	33	3.0	23	2.4
emphis, Tenn.	42	5.0	44	4.2	53	5.2	62	4.9	70	4.0	78	3.6	81	3.1	80	3.1	74	2.8	63	2.9	52	4.2	44	4.5
iami, Fla.	68	2.6	68	2.0	71	2.6	74	3.4	77	6.5	80	7.1	82	6.0	82	6.2	81	9.0	78	8.7	72	2.8	69	1.9
ilwaukee, Wis.	21	1.9	23	1.7	33	2.4	44	2.6	54	3.4	64	3.5	71	2.7	70	2.8	63	3.3	51	2.3	37	2.0	26	1.7
innеapolis, Minn.	14	0.8	16	0.9	30	1.4	46	2.1	58	3.6	68	4.3	73	3.4	71	3.2	62	3.1	50	2.1	33	1.4	20	0.9
obile, Ala.	52	4.8	54	5.1	60	6.4	67	4.9	74	4.3	80	5.6	82	7.3	82	6.4	78	5.0	69	3.5	59	3.6	53	4.9
odena, Utah.	26	0.8	32	0.9	39	1.1	46	0.8	54	0.8	64	0.4	71	1.2	69	1.5	60	0.8	49	1.1	37	0.6	28	0.7
ashville, Tenn.	39	4.8	42	4.1	50	5.1	59	4.1	68	3.9	76	4.0	79	3.9	78	3.7	72	3.4	61	2.5	49	3.5	41	4.2
ew Haven, Conn.	29	3.9	29	3.8	37	4.3	47	3.7	58	3.7	67	3.4	72	4.2	70	4.4	64	3.7	54	3.5	43	3.7	32	3.8
ew Orleans, La.	55	4.6	57	4.4	63	5.2	69	5.3	75	4.9	81	5.8	83	6.8	83	6.0	80	5.4	71	3.5	62	3.5	56	4.6
ew York, N. Y.	31	3.5	31	3.5	39	3.8	49	3.3	60	3.2	69	3.5	74	4.2	73	4.4	67	3.6	56	3.4	45	3.2	35	3.3
ome, Alaska	3	1.1	6	0.8	9	0.8	20	0.7	34	0.6	46	1.1	50	2.5	50	3.2	42	2.7	29	1.6	16	1.0	8	1.1
orfolk, Va.	42	3.2	42	3.4	49	3.8	57	3.3	67	3.7	75	4.2	78	5.8	77	5.3	72	3.8	62	3.1	52	2.5	43	3.2
. Platte, Nebr.	24	0.4	28	0.5	37	0.8	49	2.2	59	2.7	69	3.1	75	2.6	73	2.2	64	1.5	52	1.1	37	0.5	28	0.5
klahoma City, Okla.	38	1.3	40	1.2	50	2.1	60	3.3	68	4.9	77	3.9	81	2.5	81	2.8	74	3.1	62	2.8	50	2.1	40	1.6
maha, Nebr.	22	0.7	26	0.8	38	1.3	52	2.6	62	3.6	72	4.7	78	3.6	75	3.1	67	3.1	55	2.1	39	1.2	27	0.9
rkersburg, W. Va.	33	3.5	34	3.0	43	3.4	53	3.1	63	3.6	72	4.1	75	4.3	74	3.6	68	2.7	56	2.6	44	2.6	36	2.9
iladelphia, Pa.	33	3.3	34	3.3	41	3.9	52	3.4	63	3.3	73	3.2	78	4.2	76	4.6	68	3.1	58	2.8	46	2.7	36	3.4
oenix, Ariz.	52	0.5	56	0.6	61	0.7	69	0.2	76	0.1	85	0.0	90	1.0	89	1.1	83	0.7	71	0.4	59	0.7	53	0.9
ttsburgh, Pa.	31	2.9	31	2.5	40	3.2	51	3.0	62	3.2	70	3.7	74	4.1	72	3.2	67	2.5	55	2.5	43	2.3	34	2.7
rtland, Me.	23	4.0	24	3.9	33	4.0	43	3.5	53	3.4	62	3.3	68	3.2	67	3.2	60	3.2	50	3.2	39	3.6	27	3.8
rtland, Oreg.	39	6.2	42	5.2	47	4.6	52	2.8	57	2.2	62	1.6	67	0.5	67	0.6	62	1.8	54	3.3	47	6.2	41	7.0
eblo, Colo.	31	0.3	33	0.5	41	0.7	50	1.4	60	1.6	69	1.3	75	1.9	73	1.8	65	0.8	53	0.7	40	0.4	33	0.5
aleigh, N. C.	34	3.4	33	3.8	51	3.8	59	3.5	68	4.0	76	4.5	78	5.8	78	5.4	72	3.8	61	2.9	51	2.3	43	3.4
apid City, S. Dak.	23	0.4	24	0.4	33	1.1	45	2.0	54	3.3	64	3.4	72	2.3	70	1.6	61	1.2	49	1.0	36	0.5	28	0.4
eno, Nev.	32	1.1	36	1.1	42	0.8	48	0.5	55	0.5	63	0.3	71	0.2	69	0.2	61	0.2	51	0.4	41	0.6	34	1.0
chmond, Va.	38	3.3	40	3.1	48	3.7	57	3.4	67	3.7	75	3.9	78	4.7	76	4.6	71	3.2	60	2.9	49	2.3	40	3.0
oseburg, Oreg.	41	5.1	44	4.2	48	3.2	52	2.3	57	1.9	62	1.2	67	0.3	67	0.3	63	1.2	55	2.5	47	4.7	43	5.4
. Louis, Mo.	32	2.2	35	2.4	45	3.5	56	3.8	66	4.5	75	4.4	80	3.4	78	3.6	70	3.2	58	2.9	45	2.8	35	2.5
lt Lake City, Utah	26	1.4	33	1.5	41	2.0	50	2.0	59	1.9	67	0.8	77	0.6	74	0.8	64	0.9	53	1.5	38	1.4	31	1.4
n Antonio, Tex.	53	1.6	56	1.6	62	1.8	69	3.1	75	3.4	81	2.7	84	2.1	84	2.2	79	3.1	71	2.2	61	1.8	54	1.8
n Diego, Calif.	55	1.8	56	2.1	57	1.5	59	0.7	61	0.3	64	0.1	68	0.0	69	0.1	68	0.1	64	0.4	60	0.9	57	2.0
n Francisco, Calif.	50	4.7	53	3.8	54	3.1	56	1.5	57	0.7	59	0.2	59	0.0	59	0.0	62	0.3	61	1.0	57	2.5	52	4.4
n Juan, P. R.	75	4.3	75	2.6	76	2.8	77	4.1	79	6.1	80	5.4	80	5.7	80	6.1	80	6.0	80	5.6	78	6.5	76	5.0
ault Ste. Marie, Mich.	12	2.0	12	1.4	21	1.7	36	2.1	48	2.7	58	2.7	63	2.7	61	2.7	54	3.5	43	3.1	30	3.0	19	2.2
vannah, Ga.	52	2.7	54	3.1	60	3.3	66	2.6	74	3.0	78	5.4	82	6.6	81	7.1	75	5.6	68	2.9	59	2.0	53	2.8
attle, Wash.	40	4.8	42	3.7	46	3.1	50	2.3	56	1.8	60	1.4	64	0.6	64	0.7	59	1.7	53	2.9	46	4.8	42	5.6
oux City, Iowa	19	0.6	22	0.8	35	1.2	49	2.4	60	3.7	70	4.0	76	3.2	73	2.8	64	3.1	51	1.6	36	1.1	24	0.8
tka, Alaska	33	7.9	35	6.7	37	6.2	41	5.5	47	4.1	52	3.3	55	4.4	56	7.2	52	10.5	46	12.9	39	10.2	35	9.2
pokane, Wash.	28	2.0	32	1.6	40	1.2	49	1.1	56	1.3	63	1.3	70	0.5	69	0.6	59	0.9	49	1.2	38	2.0	31	2.1
pringfield, Mo.	34	2.4	36	2.0	45	3.4	56	4.0	64	5.1	73	4.9	77	3.6	77	4.2	70	3.6	59	3.1	46	2.7	36	2.2
yracuse, N. Y.	25	2.8	24	2.2	34	3.1	45	2.9	57	2.8	66	3.6	71	3.3	69	3.1	62	2.8	51	3.1	40	2.5	28	2.8
ampa, Fla.	61	2.3	62	2.8	67	2.8	71	2.2	77	3.0	80	7.7	82	7.9	82	8.0	80	6.6	75	2.9	67	1.5	62	2.0
icksburg, Miss.	48	5.1	52	4.8	59	5.8	66	5.2	73	4.4	79	3.9	81	4.3	81	3.2	77	2.7	67	2.7	57	4.0	50	5.3
ashington, D. C.	34	3.4	36	3.0	44	3.7	54	3.3	64	3.6	73	3.9	77	4.4	75	4.3	69	3.7	57	3.0	46	2.6	37	3.1
ilmington, N. C.	47	3.2	49	3.4	55	3.4	62	2.8	70	3.5	77	5.0	80	7.1	79	6.7	74	5.2	65	3.2	55	2.2	48	3.1
illiston, N. Dak.	8	0.5	10	0.4	24	0.7	43	1.1	54	1.9	63	3.4	70	2.0	67	1.4	56	1.0	44	0.8	27	0.6	15	0.6

Mean Temperatures, Highs, Lows; Precipitation

Source: Weather Bureau

State	Station	Average Temperature		Extreme Temperature		Average Annual Precipitat'n
		Jan.	July	Highest	Lowest	
Alabama	Mobile	51.8	81.8	103	−1	61.79
Alabama	Montgomery	49.0	81.6	107	−5	51.48
Arizona	Phoenix	51.9	90.4	118	16	7.81
Arkansas	Little Rock	42.0	81.2	110	−12	47.61
California	Los Angeles	55.6	70.6	109	28	15.40
California	San Francisco	50.1	58.9	101	27	22.08
Colorado	Denver	30.8	72.5	105	−29	14.01
Connecticut	New Haven	28.7	72.3	101	−15	46.10
District of Columbia	Washington	34.5	77.1	106	−15	41.86
Florida	Jacksonville	56.0	81.8	104	10	51.19
Florida	Key West	69.5	83.5	94	43	38.11
Florida	Miami	67.8	81.7	96	27	58.83
Georgia	Atlanta	43.4	78.5	103	−8	48.87
Idaho	Boise	28.8	74.4	112	−28	12.26
Illinois	Chicago	25.0	73.3	105	−23	32.87
Indiana	Indianapolis	29.0	76.4	106	−25	39.77
Iowa	Des Moines	21.2	76.1	110	−30	31.76
Iowa	Dubuque	19.5	74.6	110	−32	33.16
Kansas	Wichita	32.2	80.1	114	−22	30.25
Kentucky	Louisville	34.8	78.5	107	−20	42.49
Louisiana	New Orleans	54.7	82.6	102	7	60.01
Maine	Eastport	20.9	60.4	93	−23	38.85
Maine	Portland	23.0	68.1	103	−21	42.19
Maryland	Baltimore	34.8	77.8	107	−7	42.52
Massachusetts	Boston	28.5	72.1	104	−18	40.77
Michigan	Detroit	25.0	72.7	105	−24	31.47
Michigan	Sault Ste. Marie	12.3	62.7	98	−37	29.95
Minnesota	St. Paul	12.8	72.5	108	−41	27.18
Mississippi	Vicksburg	48.5	81.4	104	−1	51.52
Missouri	St. Louis	32.2	79.7	110	−22	38.23
Montana	Helena	20.5	67.8	103	−42	12.68
Nebraska	Omaha	22.4	77.5	114	−32	27.83
Nevada	Winnemucca	28.1	71.9	108	−36	8.54
New York	Albany	23.7	72.4	104	−26	36.83
North Carolina	Charlotte	42.3	78.8	103	−5	46.06
North Carolina	Raleigh	42.1	78.5	104	−2	46.56
North Dakota	Bismark	8.3	70.5	114	−45	16.40
New Hampshire	Concord	19.1	67.6	102	−37	38.11
New Jersey	Atlantic City	33.7	72.8	104	−9	40.79
New Mexico	Albuquerque	34.3	76.3	104	16	8.30
New Mexico	Santa Fe	29.2	69.1	97	−13	14.27
New York	New York	31.4	74.2	102	−14	42.87
Ohio	Cincinnati	32.6	77.0	108	−17	38.38
Ohio	Cleveland	24.7	71.9	103	−17	33.36
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	37.6	81.4	113	−17	31.67
Oregon	Portland	39.4	66.7	107	−2	41.87
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	30.3	75.1	104	−14	37.77
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	32.6	76.2	106	−11	40.41
Rhode Island	Block Island	31.6	68.7	92	−10	40.57
South Carolina	Charleston	50.4	81.6	104	7	48.72
South Dakota	Huron	12.8	73.0	111	−43	19.54
South Dakota	Pierre	17.8	76.1	115	−40	16.17
Tennessee	Nashville	39.2	79.4	106	−13	47.20
Texas	Amarillo	33.1	75.9	107	−16	20.80
Texas	Houston	53.5	83.2	108	5	46.34
Texas	Galveston	53.9	83.2	101	8	46.55
Utah	Salt Lake City	25.9	76.9	106	−30	16.10
Vermont	Burlington	18.7	69.9	101	−29	32.37
Virginia	Norfolk	41.7	78.5	105	2	45.25
Washington	Seattle	40.5	64.4	100	3	33.33
Washington	Spokane	27.5	70.4	108	−30	15.78
West Virginia	Parkersburg	33.4	75.4	106	−27	39.07
Wisconsin	Madison	17.6	72.6	107	−29	31.14
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	21.2	70.7	105	−25	30.26
Wyoming	Cheyenne	25.5	66.7	100	−38	14.99
Alaska	Juneau	28.1	56.7	89	−17	84.42
Hawaii	Honolulu	71.5	77.6	90	52	24.66
Puerto Rico	San Juan	74.9	80.0	94	62	60.26

The minus (—) sign indicates temperatures below zero. Fahrenheit thermometer registration.

Annual Snowfall (Inches)—Denver, Colo., 55.2; Eastport, Maine, 70.2; Boston, Mass., 43.0; Detroit, Mich., 39.7; Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., 79.7; Minneapolis, Minn., 41.0; Helena, Mont., 54.5; Albany, New York, 49.7; Rochester, N. Y., 75.4; Cleveland, O., 41.6; Salt Lake City, Utah, 46.2; Burlington, Vt., 65.6; Cheyenne, 56.8; Juneau, Alaska, 105.7.

Highest Temperature—The National Geographic Society notes the highest temperature ever recorded under standard conditions was taken on Sept. 13, 1922 in northwestern Iibia, about 25 miles south of Tripoli, the thermometer soared to 136.4 degrees.

Lowest Temperature—A reading still recognized as the world's record for sub-freezing temperatures was taken in February 1892 in the northern Siberia village of Verkhoyansk, the thermometer there hit 90 degrees below zero.

These are the meteorological champions—the official temperatures extremes—but there are plenty of other claimants to thermometer fame. However, sun readings are unofficial records, since meteorological data to qualify officially must be taken on instruments in sheltered and ventilated locations.

The Meaning of "1 Inch of Rain"

An acre of ground contains 43,560 square feet. Consequently, a rainfall of 1 inch over 1 acre of ground would mean a total of 6,272,640 cubic inches of water. This is equivalent to 3,630 cubic feet.

As a cubic foot of pure water weighs about 62.4 pounds, the exact amount varying with the density, it follows that the weight of a uniform coating of 1 inch of rain over 1 acre of surface would be 226,512 pounds, or 113¼ short tons.

The weight of 1 U. S. gallon of pure water is 8.345 pounds. Consequently a rainfall of 1 inch over 1 acre of ground would mean 27,143 gallons of water. This is equivalent to 603 barrels of 45 gallons each.

A rainfall of 1 inch on a roof of 3.000 square feet would mean 432,000 cubic inches, or 250 cubic feet available for the cistern. This is equal to 1,870 U. S. gallons, or 41.5 barrels of 45 gallons each.

Ten inches of snow equals in water content, on the average, about one inch of rain.

Daily Precipitation, New York City (Inches) 1948

Source: Weather Bureau

Day	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	1.10	.....	.....	1.46	.....	.....	.01	.41	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.47	.....	1.04	.06	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	T.	.....	.33	.01	.....	1.17	.....	.....	.10	.03
4	.02	.54	.09	.....	.....	T.	.....	.12	.....	.....	.47	.21
5	T.	T.	.....	.....	.93	.03	.17	.37	.....	.06	T.	.....
6	.10	.07	.....	.01	.....	.....	.20	T.	.....	.16	T.	.08
7	.06	.08	.33	T.	.63	.32	.15	.....	.....	T.	.27	.....
8	.....	T.	.....	.04	T.	.09	.....	.....	.....	.98	.....	.....
9	T.	.....	.24	T.	.....	T.	.....	.....	.08	.....	T.	.....
10	T.	.....	.25	.....	.....	.05	.....	.....	.48	.....	.80	.....
11	.....	.11	.35	.....	.....	.07	.....	.02	.....	T.	.....	.....
12	.15	.03	.....	.23	1.32	.80	.....	.62	.....	.....	.....	.09
13	1.42	.17	.....	.13	1.40	.36	3.02	.....	.....	T.	.08	T.
14	.....	.33	.....	.79	.08	.....	.26	.....	.....	.02	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.05	.01	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.63
16	.....	.....	.32	T.	.49	.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.38
17	.08	.....	.01	T.	.87	.....	.02	.....	.....	.....	.04	T.
18	.24	.....	.....	.....	.01	.....	.....	.....	.03	.30	.....	.....
19	.....	.....	.25	.....	.....	1.47	.02	.21	.....	.....	.10	1.64
20	T.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.51	.....	.21	.....	.11	.25	.01
21	.55	.....	.03	T.	.09	.....	2.88	T.	.....	.....	.....	T.
22	.20	.49	.....	.....	T.	.16	T.	.08	.....	.....	.10	.....
23	T.	.....	.40	.....	.....	.36	.63	.....	.....	T.	.02	.....
24	.40	.....	.01	T.	.....	1.28	.....	.....	.....	.61	.....	.....
25	.04	T.	.....	.18	.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.20	.....	T.
26	.....	.08	.14	.....	T.	.....	T.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	T.	.....	.25	.....	.....	.82	.16	.....	.....	.....	.34	.....
28	.....	.59	.....	T.	.....	.06	T.	.....	.....	.....	.02	.....
29	.....	.....	.....	.07	T.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.74	.42
30	.....	.....	.....	T.	1.97	.37	T.	.54	.....	.....	.....	1.37
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05	.....	T.	T.	.....	.....	.....	1.66
Total	4.83	2.49	3.71	3.38	8.82	6.85	7.52	3.21	1.13	2.44	3.33	6.52

"T", trace, less than .01 inch.

Snowfall in New York City (Inches)

Source: Weather Bureau

Season	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	Total	Season	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	Total
1887-88	0	0.3	9.0	11.7	3.5	22.1	T.	0	46.6	1929-30	T.	T.	5.7	4.1	3.7	T.	T.	0	13.5
1892-93	0	12.3	3.4	20.3	32.0	6.6	3.0	0	77.6	1930-31	0	T.	4.2	0.7	3.8	1.0	T.	0	9.7
1893-94	0	0	8.0	10.2	37.9	T.	T.	0	56.1	1931-32	T.	1.2	T.	1.0	2.2	0.7	T.	0	5.1
1895-96	0	T.	T.	3.0	8.8	28.5	1.7	0	42.0	1932-33	0	0	9.4	T.	11.5	3.6	T.	0	24.5
1898-99	0	14.0	1.1	6.1	27.5	9.6	T.	0	58.3	1933-34	0	0.6	13.7	0.2	30.1	8.5	T.	0	53.1
1914-15	0	0	2.7	4.0	4.5	7.7	10.2	0	29.1	1934-35	T.	T.	T.	20.9	6.7	2.0	T.	0	29.6
1915-16	0	T.	8.7	1.0	13.1	25.5	3.3	0	51.6	1935-36	0	1.8	7.6	12.3	9.8	1.2	0.4	0	32.8
1916-17	0	T.	13.8	6.1	12.3	11.7	6.5	0	50.4	1936-37	T.	1.9	T.	4.5	3.6	1.9	T.	0	11.9
1917-18	0	0.3	12.1	13.6	3.5	0.8	3.3	0	33.6	1937-38	T.	0.6	0.7	6.2	T.	1.2	5.2	0	13.9
1918-19	0	0	0.5	0.3	0.7	2.0	T.	0	3.5	1938-39	0	12.5	1.1	9.5	3.9	4.9	T.	0	31.9
1919-20	0	T.	8.0	8.0	33.1	6.3	T.	0	55.4	1939-40	0	T.	3.8	3.9	9.8	3.3	1.4	0	22.2
1920-21	0	T.	1.5	2.8	13.8	T.	0.1	0	18.2	1940-41	T.	1.6	3.8	7.8	3.4	18.4	0	0	35.0
1921-22	0	T.	7.3	10.9	8.0	3.5	0	0	29.7	1941-42	0	T.	0.4	6.2	1.2	0.9	1.5	0	10.2
1922-23	0	1.0	7.0	21.9	17.9	7.4	T.	0	55.2	1942-43	0	T.	7.6	9.5	3.9	6.6	T.	0	27.6
1923-24	0	0	1.2	2.6	11.5	3.0	8.0	0	26.3	1943-44	0	T.	0.1	5.6	10.8	4.7	4.8	0	26.0
1924-25	0	T.	0.9	26.2	0.8	T.	T.	0	27.9	1944-45	T.	T.	5.9	13.2	7.5	0.1	0	0	26.7
1925-26	0.4	0.2	0.8	3.5	29.6	1.2	T.	0	35.8	1945-46	0	2.8	15.6	2.5	5.7	T.	T.	T.	26.6
1926-27	T.	T.	10.9	5.8	4.8	0.2	0.2	0	21.9	1946-47	0	0	2.0	5.3	20.6	5.3	T.	0	33.2
1927-28	0	T.	2.4	3.1	4.0	4.8	T.	0	14.3	1947-48	0	T.	29.0	15.1	13.3	4.1	0	0	61.5
1928-29	T.	T.	2.3	1.7	9.0	0.3	T.	0	13.3	1948-	T.	T.	23.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Includes sleet; "T," trace, less than 0.1 inch. Highest in each column in bold-face figures.

The heaviest snowfall in New York City's history buried the city Dec. 26-27, 1947. Between 3:20 a.m. Dec. 26 and 3:05 a.m. Dec. 27, 25.8 inches of snow fell, or 4.9 inches more than during the blizzard of 1888, which began at 12:10 a.m. March 12 and ended 2:30 p.m. March 14. But the 1947 snowstorm was not classified as a blizzard by the Weather Bureau.

The snowfall for the 1947-48 season was the next to heaviest in the records of the New York Weather Bureau. Between Dec. 10, 1947, and March 11, 1948, 61.5 inches fell. The all-time record was set in the 1892-93 season when 77.6 inches fell.

It is Never Too Cold to Snow

Too cold to snow?

As winter grips many parts of the world in subfreezing temperatures, this age-old "true or false" phrase bobs up to test the lore of weather-wise amateurs. It never gets too cold to snow, but it frequently gets too cold for snow to fall in "flakes."

Flakes fall when the air through which they pass is 32° Fahrenheit or slightly lower. At this temperature the air usually holds enough moisture to allow the flakes to become fat and mat together, and the fall is likely to be heavy.

Absolute Zero—Absolute Temperature

Absolute zero—the point at which, theoretically, all molecular motion ceases—exists at 459.6 degrees below the Fahrenheit and 273.15 degrees below the Centigrade zero points. This is the beginning of what is known in dynamic meteorology as Absolute Temperature, as determined by observation of the contraction of gases when cooled, and from thermo-dynamical considerations.

"A temperature 0.8 degrees, Centigrade, from the absolute zero was reached in 1921 by Kamerling Onnes in the physical laboratory of the University of Leyden," says C. G. Abbott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, under date of June 27, 1933.

Monthly and Annual N. Y. Precipitation (Inches)

Source: Weather Bureau; means based on averages from 1871 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
1874..	4.82	2.41	1.88	**7.02**	2.16	2.87	3.22	2.53	7.21	1.82	2.21	1.69	39.84
1875..	2.87	3.23	4.25	3.21	1.47	1.66	5.23	**10.42**	2.51	3.13	4.43	2.78	45.19
1876..	1.21	5.39	**7.90**	3.79	3.94	2.87	5.72	2.97	5.24	1.68	4.40	2.29	47.40
1881..	5.41	5.06	6.78	**1.00**	2.33	6.23	1.31	1.56	1.38	2.10	2.87	4.37	40.40
1882..	6.15	4.36	2.32	2.15	4.21	2.82	2.75	1.63	**14.51**	1.69	1.80	2.22	46.61
1889..	5.38	3.07	4.09	5.90	3.25	2.38	**9.63**	3.39	7.43	2.53	**9.82**	1.81	58.68
1893..	3.56	7.81	4.47	6.36	5.06	2.56	1.26	7.18	2.27	5.28	3.71	3.49	53.01
1894..	2.70	5.15	1.69	2.51	3.90	**0.86**	2.89	1.54	8.04	5.83	3.83	5.23	44.17
1895..	5.62	**0.82**	2.80	2.92	2.04	2.57	4.40	4.12	0.95	4.04	3.58	1.87	35.73
1903..	3.44	3.83	3.65	2.88	**0.33**	7.42	3.23	5.96	2.60	**11.55**	0.90	2.81	48.60
1908..	3.84	5.36	2.15	1.82	**9.10**	1.70	4.33	5.65	1.60	1.92	0.75	3.21	41.43
1910..	5.61	4.07	**0.86**	4.53	1.66	5.10	**0.23**	2.13	1.43	3.79	4.62	1.95	35.98
1916..	**1.08**	4.49	3.71	3.28	3.49	3.94	3.44	**0.59**	2.98	0.63	1.57	3.97	33.17
1920..	2.23	6.56	4.16	4.44	2.88	6.19	4.78	4.91	3.24	0.77	3.56	5.09	48.81
1921..	1.65	4.90	2.21	2.88	3.45	3.25	3.10	3.87	2.96	0.74	3.48	1.89	34.38
1922..	2.46	2.97	4.35	1.96	3.24	7.86	6.55	5.32	3.05	1.17	1.16	3.29	43.38
1923..	5.97	2.33	4.08	2.07	1.58	1.86	4.68	1.12	2.34	4.65	2.26	3.78	36.72
1924..	3.56	3.84	1.65	4.53	5.23	2.74	1.30	6.99	3.16	**0.30**	2.04	2.38	37.72
1925..	5.30	1.92	3.25	1.73	2.43	2.31	6.05	1.64	1.87	4.13	2.56	3.33	36.52
1926..	2.52	5.46	2.52	1.76	2.45	2.47	7.47	7.57	5.51	5.11	3.12	2.72	49.68
1927..	1.95	3.33	1.18	2.66	3.67	3.13	5.93	8.05	3.84	8.82	3.95	3.39	49.90
1928..	1.41	4.35	2.54	4.71	1.98	6.12	7.72	4.26	3.36	1.27	2.16	**0.85**	40.73
1929..	2.67	4.30	3.51	5.76	3.64	2.30	0.98	1.45	4.05	5.16	2.08	3.23	39.13
1930..	2.58	3.40	2.16	2.01	2.89	2.60	5.05	3.43	1.37	1.76	5.43	2.65	35.33
1931..	2.43	2.44	4.74	3.30	3.93	4.00	4.55	3.26	1.15	2.87	**0.61**	2.22	35.50
1932..	4.23	2.38	5.52	2.69	1.81	3.57	0.85	2.72	1.56	5.03	5.87	2.62	38.85
1933..	1.53	2.98	5.89	4.49	5.93	2.55	2.77	9.21	8.17	1.98	0.85	3.33	49.68
1934..	3.35	2.80	4.40	3.16	4.05	3.21	5.67	1.74	10.19	2.27	1.69	2.43	44.96
1935..	4.08	3.01	2.57	1.61	1.33	3.64	3.55	1.43	4.48	2.52	3.20	1.22	32.64
1936..	**6.82**	2.41	3.97	3.13	2.57	4.17	2.37	3.68	5.07	4.05	1.06	7.03	46.33
1937..	6.01	1.87	2.98	5.00	2.64	3.07	4.41	7.92	4.04	4.12	4.12	1.95	48.13
1938..	3.37	2.24	2.34	3.02	3.49	7.59	**6.41**	1.99	8.77	1.63	3.37	2.18	46.40
1939..	3.80	5.97	4.81	3.90	0.56	3.98	0.44	4.37	1.21	3.96	1.47	1.22	35.69
1940..	1.96	3.33	4.49	5.41	6.84	3.11	2.50	5.06	3.22	2.67	3.91	2.53	45.03
1941..	3.33	3.31	2.52	3.12	1.52	4.04	4.60	5.32	**0.11**	1.43	2.78	4.12	36.20
1942..	3.17	2.94	6.76	1.40	1.84	5.69	6.24	7.01	3.82	1.91	**4.47**	4.31	49.56
1943..	3.22	1.67	3.86	2.25	4.71	3.17	3.87	2.95	2.17	9.24	1.97	1.42	40.50
1944..	5.32	2.20	6.62	5.05	1.54	3.38	2.20	3.08	8.61	3.44	7.14	3.16	51.74
1945..	3.25	3.01	2.23	3.02	5.70	4.42	5.09	2.25	5.38	1.99	4.96	4.44	45.74
1946..	1.79	**1.74**	3.31	1.28	5.85	4.91	4.48	3.52	2.41	0.79	1.37	2.45	33.87
1947..	3.20	2.35	2.77	3.66	3.20	7.52	3.77	2.89	2.32	6.50	3.87	4.85	48.76
1948..	4.83	2.49	3.71	3.38	8.82	6.85	7.52	3.21	1.13	2.44	3.33	6.52	54.23
Means	3.55	3.50	3.78	3.34	3.23	3.52	4.24	4.37	3.55	3.42	3.15	3.31	42.96

Highest and lowest in bold-face figures.

Monthly and Annual Mean N. Y. Temperatures (Degrees)

Source: Weather Bureau; means based on averages from 1871 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
1871..	30.4	31.8	43.6	53.6	60.8	69.1	71.9	73.0	**60.8**	54.9	39.3	29.7	51.6
1872..	29.4	30.3	**28.9**	47.3	61.1	70.6	76.0	75.5	65.2	55.3	40.4	27.4	50.6
1873..	28.1	28.8	35.6	45.7	56.0	68.8	73.5	71.4	64.9	56.3	**37.3**	36.2	50.2
1874..	34.5	31.4	38.0	**41.3**	58.2	70.0	73.6	70.6	68.1	55.1	42.8	33.8	51.4
1875..	25.3	23.2	32.6	42.6	58.5	67.5	72.7	71.9	64.4	52.3	38.9	33.0	48.6
1876..	33.9	31.8	35.2	46.1	58.0	70.7	76.4	72.5	61.8	**49.7**	44.5	25.1	50.5
1881..	25.8	29.5	36.9	46.0	60.2	64.2	72.6	73.1	72.2	59.1	46.3	40.7	52.2
1884..	26.2	35.1	37.5	47.6	58.8	68.7	**70.1**	71.5	69.6	56.1	43.2	34.6	51.0
1890..	40.2	**40.4**	37.5	51.0	60.6	70.4	73.4	72.3	66.8	55.5	45.9	31.4	53.8
1900..	33.2	31.6	35.0	51.1	60.8	71.4	76.4	**76.8**	70.8	60.8	48.7	35.2	54.3
1901..	31.5	25.6	38.6	49.4	58.6	71.4	**78.1**	75.6	68.4	56.0	39.7	34.4	52.3
1903..	30.6	34.4	47.5	52.2	64.1	**64.0**	74.2	69.2	65.4	56.6	41.4	30.1	52.5
1917..	32.4	27.8	38.7	47.2	**53.2**	68.3	74.1	74.6	63.0	52.0	41.2	**25.0**	49.8
1918..	**21.6**	29.6	41.2	49.8	64.0	66.4	72.7	74.8	62.8	58.6	45.7	39.0	52.2
1922..	29.0	34.5	41.3	51.0	63.6	70.6	72.7	71.4	67.4	57.6	45.4	34.3	53.2
1923..	31.0	27.1	37.0	49.4	59.3	72.0	72.3	71.3	67.0	55.6	45.4	**42.0**	52.4
1924..	32.5	29.2	38.7	48.1	56.2	66.8	72.6	72.9	63.0	56.8	44.1	34.0	51.2
1925..	29.1	38.5	43.6	51.2	58.2	73.2	72.5	71.9	67.5	49.9	43.7	34.5	52.8
1926..	31.8	29.4	35.1	46.0	58.5	64.8	73.2	72.8	64.8	54.2	44.0	29.2	50.3
1927..	30.2	36.6	42.6	47.7	58.0	65.8	73.0	**67.5**	66.8	58.7	48.6	36.6	52.7
1928..	33.8	32.9	38.3	47.5	58.4	66.6	75.0	74.4	63.8	57.3	46.6	39.4	52.9
1929..	32.1	33.4	**44.8**	50.6	60.6	70.0	74.1	71.2	68.8	54.0	46.0	36.1	53.5
1930..	31.6	37.3	39.8	47.6	62.6	71.8	75.0	72.8	71.2	55.0	45.8	35.0	53.9
1931..	33.2	34.1	40.5	50.4	60.4	69.4	76.5	74.4	71.2	60.4	**51.5**	40.6	55.2
1932..	42.8	36.0	37.0	48.4	60.9	69.0	73.9	74.8	67.7	57.6	43.7	39.0	54.2
1933..	40.2	33.8	38.0	50.1	62.8	70.8	73.7	73.8	68.8	55.9	41.8	32.9	53.6
1934..	34.4	**19.8**	37.2	49.5	62.6	72.4	76.2	70.4	68.2	53.8	48.2	33.4	52.2
1935..	29.2	31.6	43.2	49.5	58.8	68.6	76.2	73.6	64.2	56.8	48.6	30.6	52.6
1936..	29.9	26.6	45.3	47.2	62.6	68.6	74.8	74.1	67.1	57.0	42.4	39.2	52.9
1937..	40.4	34.9	36.6	49.0	63.3	70.6	75.4	75.7	65.2	54.6	45.6	35.4	53.9
1938..	32.0	35.6	44.2	53.4	59.4	69.0	75.1	76.3	64.9	58.6	47.7	37.2	54.4
1939..	32.3	37.4	38.8	47.8	63.7	70.8	74.1	**76.8**	67.4	56.4	43.2	36.2	53.7
1940..	25.2	33.0	35.0	46.0	59.6	68.4	74.6	70.4	65.8	53.2	44.8	38.9	51.2
1941..	29.8	31.4	35.7	**56.0**	63.0	70.2	74.7	72.7	69.0	60.0	49.6	38.2	54.2
1942..	30.9	29.6	42.9	53.3	64.1	69.8	74.9	72.8	67.5	58.8	46.6	31.6	53.8
1943..	30.8	34.1	39.6	45.4	61.3	**74.4**	75.8	74.5	66.2	55.0	44.8	32.6	52.0
1944..	34.2	32.6	37.0	48.2	**65.1**	70.4	77.2	75.9	68.3	56.3	46.0	32.4	53.6
1945..	25.4	34.4	**51.0**	54.8	68.9	70.6	73.8	72.8	69.7	56.2	47.4	30.9	53.8
1946..	34.0	31.4	49.6	49.8	61.0	68.5	74.1	70.6	69.8	61.9	50.0	38.2	54.9
1947..	37.1	28.9	37.4	49.8	59.0	67.4	74.4	75.2	68.4	**63.2**	44.0	33.8	53.4
1948..	25.9	31.2	42.0	50.0	59.0	68.6	75.6	74.8	69.3	55.9	52.4	38.8	53.6
Means	31.3	31.3	39.0	49.1	60.1	69.1	74.2	72.8	66.8	56.2	44.8	34.6	52.4

*Highest and lowest in bold-face figures.

Weather forecasts are furnished in New York City through a special voice recording and reproducing machine of the New York Telephone Company. Four times each day, at 7 and 10:15 A.M. and 4:15 and 10:15 P.M. weather reports are compiled by the Weather Bureau for territory within 50 miles of the city and transmitted to the telephone company. There the reports are recorded on a slender steel tape by a telephone voice expert. When the recorded message has been approved for clarity it is switched to a machine that "speaks" to anyone calling for the weather.

Days' Lengths at N. Y. City—Sunrise to Sunset

Source: Weather Bureau

ays	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	H.M.	H.M.	H.M	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
1...	9.19	10. 8	11.16	12.41	13.56	14.54	15. 2	14.18	13. 7	11.47	10.27	9.31
2...	9.20	10.10	11.19	12.44	13.58	14.54	15. 2	14.16	13. 4	11.44	10.25	9.28
3...	9.21	10.12	11.21	12.47	14. 0	14.55	15. 1	14.14	13. 2	11.40	10.23	9.27
4...	9.22	10.13	11.24	12.49	14. 4	14.57	15. 0	14.12	12.59	11.39	10.21	9.26
5...	9.23	10.15	11.26	12.52	14. 6	14.57	14.59	14.10	12.57	11.36	10.18	9.25
6...	9.24	10.19	11.31	12.54	14. 9	14.58	14.59	14. 8	12.54	11.32	10.15	9.24
7...	9.25	10.21	11.33	12.57	14.11	15. 0	14.59	14. 7	12.51	11.31	10.13	9.23
8...	9.26	10.23	11.36	12.59	14.13	15. 0	14.56	14. 3	12.49	11.27	10.11	9.22
9...	9.27	10.26	11.38	13. 2	14.15	15. 1	14.56	14. 2	12.46	11.24	10. 9	9.21
0...	9 28	10.29	11.41	13. 5	14.17	15. 1	14.56	14. 0	12.42	11.22	10. 7	9.20
1...	9.29	10.31	11.43	13. 7	14.19	15. 2	14.54	13.57	12.41	11.19	10. 4	9.19
2...	9 31	10.33	11.45	13.10	14.21	15. 2	14.54	13.55	12.38	11.17	10. 2	9.19
3...	9.32	10.35	11.48	13.12	14.23	15. 4	14.51	13.53	12.34	11.14	9.59	9.18
4...	9.33	10.37	11.50	13.15	14.25	15. 4	14.50	13.50	12.31	11. 2	9.59	9.17
5...	9.34	10.41	11.53	13.17	14.27	15. 4	14.49	13.48	12.30	11. 9	9.57	9.17
6...	9.37	10.43	11.57	13.20	14.29	15. 4	14.47	13.46	12.26	11. 7	9.55	9.17
7...	9.40	10.45	12. 0	13.22	14.31	15. 4	14.46	13.43	12.24	11. 4	9.53	9.16
8...	9.41	10.48	12. 3	13.25	14.33	15. 4	14.44	13.41	12.23	11. 2	9.50	9.15
9...	9.42	10.50	12. 5	13.27	14.34	15. 5	14.42	13.39	12.21	10.59	9.49	9.15
0...	9.43	10.52	12. 8	13.20	14.34	15. 5	14.42	13.36	12.18	10.57	9.47	9.15
1...	9.45	10.56	12.11	13.32	14.36	15. 5	14.40	13.34	12.15	10.53	9.44	9.14
2...	9.48	10.58	12.13	13.34	14.38	15. 6	14.38	13.31	12.11	10.51	9.44	9.14
3...	9.50	11. 0	12.16	13.37	14.41	15. 6	14.36	13.29	12. 8	10.49	9.41	9.15
4...	9.52	11. 3	12.18	13.39	14.42	15. 5	14.33	13.26	12. 5	10.46	9.41	9.15
5...	9.53	11. 5	12.21	13.42	14.44	15. 5	14.31	13.24	12. 3	10.44	9.40	9.16
6...	9.54	11. 8	12.24	13.44	14.46	15. 5	14.31	13.21	12. 0	10.42	9.38	9.17
7...	9.58	11.12	12.26	13.46	14.47	15. 4	14.30	13.19	11.57	10.39	9.36	9.17
8...	10. 0	11.14	12.29	13.49	14.49	15. 4	14.28	13.16	11.55	10.37	9.35	9.17
9...	10. 1	11.16	12.34	13.51	14.49	15. 3	14.26	13.15	11.52	10.35	9.32	9.18
0...	10. 2	.....	12.36	13.53	14.51	15. 3	14.24	13.12	11.48	10.32	9.31	9.18
1...	10. 6	.....	12.39	.....	14.52	.....	14.22	13.10	.....	10.29	.....	9.18

The above table is one of averages and is approximately correct for an average year. There are slight ariations from year to year, in extreme cases as much as 2 or 3 minutes a day. Table does not show ngth of day in seconds.

Daily Normal High and Low Temperature at New York City

Source: Weather Bureau

Day	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1.....	38	26	37	24	41	26	51	36	63	48	73	57	80	64	82	67	77	64	69	55	57	43	45	32
2.....	38	26	37	24	41	26	52	36	64	48	74	57	80	64	82	67	77	64	69	54	57	42	45	32
3.....	38	26	37	24	41	26	52	36	64	48	74	58	81	64	82	67	77	63	69	54	56	42	44	32
4.....	38	26	37	24	42	26	52	37	64	49	74	58	81	64	82	67	77	63	68	54	56	41	44	31
5.....	38	25	37	24	42	27	53	37	65	49	74	58	81	64	82	67	76	63	68	53	55	41	44	31
6.....	38	25	37	24	42	27	53	38	65	50	75	58	81	65	82	67	76	63	68	53	55	41	44	31
7.....	38	25	37	24	42	27	54	38	66	50	75	59	81	65	81	67	76	62	67	52	54	40	43	31
8.....	38	25	38	24	43	28	54	39	66	50	75	59	81	65	81	67	76	62	67	52	54	40	43	30
9.....	38	25	38	24	43	28	55	39	66	50	76	59	81	65	81	67	76	62	66	52	54	40	43	30
0.....	38	25	38	24	43	28	55	39	66	50	76	59	82	65	81	67	75	62	66	51	53	39	42	30
1.....	37	25	38	24	44	28	55	40	67	51	76	60	82	66	81	67	75	61	66	51	53	39	42	30
2.....	37	25	38	24	44	29	56	40	67	52	76	60	82	66	81	67	75	61	65	51	52	38	42	30
3.....	37	25	38	24	44	29	56	41	68	52	77	60	82	66	81	67	74	61	65	50	52	38	42	29
4.....	37	24	38	24	44	29	57	41	68	52	77	60	82	66	81	67	74	60	65	50	52	38	41	29
5.....	37	24	38	24	45	30	57	42	68	52	77	60	82	66	80	67	74	60	64	49	51	37	41	29
6.....	37	24	38	24	45	30	58	42	69	53	77	61	82	66	80	66	74	60	64	49	51	37	41	29
7.....	37	24	38	24	46	30	58	42	69	53	78	61	82	66	80	66	74	60	63	49	50	37	41	28
8.....	37	24	39	24	46	30	58	43	69	53	78	61	82	66	80	66	73	59	63	48	50	36	40	28
9.....	37	24	39	24	46	31	59	43	70	54	78	61	82	66	80	66	73	59	63	48	49	36	40	28
0.....	37	24	39	24	46	31	59	44	70	54	78	62	82	66	80	66	73	59	62	47	49	36	40	28
1.....	37	24	39	25	47	32	60	44	70	54	78	62	82	67	80	66	72	58	62	47	49	35	40	28
2.....	37	24	39	25	47	32	60	44	70	54	79	62	82	67	79	66	72	58	61	47	48	35	40	28
3.....	37	24	40	25	48	32	60	45	71	55	79	62	82	67	79	66	72	58	61	46	48	35	40	27
4.....	37	24	40	25	48	33	61	45	71	55	79	62	82	67	79	65	72	57	60	46	48	34	39	27
5.....	37	24	40	25	48	33	61	46	71	55	79	63	82	67	79	65	71	57	60	45	47	34	39	27
6.....	37	24	40	25	49	33	62	46	72	56	79	63	82	67	79	65	71	57	60	45	47	34	39	27
7.....	37	24	40	26	49	34	62	46	72	56	80	63	82	67	78	65	71	56	59	45	46	34	39	27
8.....	37	24	40	26	50	34	62	47	72	56	80	63	82	67	78	65	70	56	59	44	46	33	39	26
9.....	37	24	.....	.....	50	34	63	47	73	56	80	63	82	67	78	64	70	56	58	44	46	33	39	26
0.....	37	24	.....	.....	50	35	63	47	73	57	80	64	82	67	78	64	70	55	58	43	45	33	38	26
1.....	37	24	.....	.....	51	35	.....	.....	73	57	.....	.....	82	67	78	64	.....	.....	58	43	.....	.....	38	26
eans	37	24	38	24	45	30	57	42	68	53	77	60	82	66	80	66	74	60	64	49	51	37	41	29

Extremes of Wind, Precipitation and Snowfall at New York

Source: Weather Bureau

Month	Wind Velocity Highest, miles per hour since 1912				Precipitation (Inches)			†Snowfall* (Inches)		
	Max. Vel.	Dir.	Day	Yr.	Greatest 24 H.	Day	Yr.	Greatest 24 H.	Day	Yr.
nuary	66	w.	25	1928	3.42	3-4	1944	13.4	23-24	1935
ebruary	73	sw.	22	1912	3.25	11-12	1886	17.8	17-18	1893
arch	70	nw.	28	1919	3.60	25-26	1876	16.5	12	1888
pril	65	nw.	23	1912	3.72	5-6	1886	10.2	3-4	1915
ay	69	nw.	27	1914	4.17	7-8	1908	T.	6	1891
ne	67	nw.	10	1933	3.88	14-15	1917	0.0	.....	.....
ly	68	nw.	23	1914	3.80	26	1872	0.0	.....	.....
ugust	52	nw.	16	1944	5.05	16-17	1909	0.0	.....	.....
ptember	81	n.	14	1944	6.17	23	1882	0.0	.....	.....
ctober	65	nw.	10	1925	9.40	8-9	1903	0.4	30	1925
ovember	61	nw.	1	1934	3.62	15-16	1892	8.8	26-27	1898
ecember	69	nw.	26	1915	3.23	13-14	1941	25.8	26-27	1947

†Includes sleet. "T", trace, less than 0.1 inch. *Beginning 1884-5.

Daily Maximum and Minimum Temperatures at New York, 1948

Source: Weather Bureau

Day	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	39	29	29	8	33	18	62	48	65	47	77	61	85	70	73	69	76	56	78	61	62	52	51	38
2	36	28	37	19	37	28	57	42	64	51	80	62	81	63	83	67	77	60	76	61	54	46	48	37
3	35	27	32	21	38	30	43	35	58	47	74	59	81	66	75	65	79	64	65	52	61	46	54	40
4	38	25	25	14	37	19	57	32	63	48	73	59	88	69	76	69	80	65	63	45	62	57	56	47
5	37	33	29	14	24	**8**	68	43	53	47	71	57	**90**	69	73	65	82	67	58	52	71	59	58	**42**
6	37	28	27	21	42	13	65	55	65	46	70	**52**	87	70	73	**60**	82	67	67	49	71	63	56	**45**
7	35	28	32	18	41	28	61	47	51	45	76	57	73	59	75	61	81	70	70	58	68	51	56	41
8	35	23	33	14	45	34	52	43	50	47	77	63	84	**59**	78	62	85	69	66	55	61	47	55	40
9	**45**	33	21	7	50	32	53	37	66	**42**	67	57	85	63	80	63	86	68	62	49	63	49	41	36
10	33	18	26	10	51	39	52	**30**	82	61	67	56	81	65	80	62	73	63	67	52	67	49	42	32
11	36	21	37	20	41	20	59	42	74	63	81	57	85	67	80	64	77	61	65	60	56	42	43	31
12	37	25	43	29	32	14	64	55	**84**	62	80	63	90	70	77	68	82	62	65	55	59	44	54	37
13	37	33	40	30	37	17	56	42	65	49	68	60	81	71	83	68	**88**	68	62	49	58	46	**59**	47
14	35	16	53	31	41	28	43	40	53	46	74	58	81	69	81	65	80	63	58	48	52	39	53	34
15	22	9	34	21	57	35	56	38	65	49	76	59	80	68	84	64	74	58	60	49	58	40	36	28
16	38	20	48	28	65	52	55	43	57	51	69	59	82	65	82	70	70	57	63	50	55	43	43	35
17	41	27	56	41	60	37	52	37	65	55	76	58	75	66	78	67	73	57	72	54	60	48	46	35
18	27	11	**56**	39	51	33	48	38	65	52	73	60	85	69	78	66	85	62	60	39	64	46	37	28
19	24	7	56	38	57	38	52	39	63	48	75	60	84	70	75	65	84	67	52	35	62	47	32	25
20	35	14	56	24	70	56	**74**	48	69	48	74	58	83	69	72	69	78	70	53	41	**72**	52	32	26
21	39	32	31	19	69	51	69	49	74	48	78	60	89	71	80	67	73	57	53	38	55	45	41	25
22	36	20	35	25	**73**	57	58	45	61	46	72	62	81	69	81	67	69	**51**	54	43	51	45	46	33
23	24	7	34	22	58	39	65	44	73	52	64	60	79	68	82	66	70	52	59	48	53	47	40	29
24	21	5	35	22	66	39	62	47	68	54	89	60	80	68	85	69	63	52	51	45	54	45	32	21
25	29	13	47	29	55	38	67	45	61	57	87	69	80	65	91	70	71	55	52	45	53	41	23	11
26	30	15	43	35	57	36	56	43	67	54	84	66	83	66	**101**	79	72	56	60	49	53	41	23	**10**
27	30	16	46	36	66	52	55	41	73	58	72	65	86	71	99	80	79	54	66	47	61	45	30	13
28	23	12	41	32	55	28	48	40	74	58	87	67	86	73	99	80	79	58	64	49	47	39	44	25
29	32	14	39	23	45	25	53	41	78	59	92	72	88	71	93	80	80	64	66	49	46	35	55	37
30	24	5	...	...	62	37	64	44	71	62	87	70	88	71	87	74	72	65	64	46	47	‡34	56	52
31	20	**0**	...	...	61	49	...	...	66	62	...	...	83	73	79	63	...	...	68	50	...	...	53	24
Mean	33	1	3	24	51	33	58	42	66	52	76	61	83	68	82	68	77	61	63	49	5	46	45	32

Note: Highest and lowest in bold-face figures.

DAILY MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURES OF RECORD AT NEW YORK CITY, 1871-1948

Day.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	60	5	61	3	63	5	79	12	83	34	95	45	98	55	98	56	92	51	88	38	74	32	67	9
2	65	1	53	1	67	9	76	22	87	38	94	45	99	58	96	58	92	52	87	39	73	31	60	12
3	57	3	54	4	63	10	74	25	88	36	94	44	99	55	93	55	94	51	85	37	73	28	61	12
4	59	3	56	1	69	7	79	21	83	38	95	48	98	57	96	56	94	48	85	38	73	29	64	10
5	57	4	69	7	70	3	77	20	86	38	96	49	96	56	95	56	91	53	90	34	72	26	62	11
6	62	3	61	3	69	6	76	23	87	38	97	47	93	57	93	58	98	48	89	35	71	30	63	11
7	62	3	57	2	71	6	86	24	88	39	94	47	92	54	2	59	**0**	50	83	39	75	30	62	11
8	64	4	63	7	65	10	85	28	87	36	92	47	98	58	94	56	92	52	82	38	73	29	63	10
9	65	4	56	14	64	13	72	29	91	46	94	47	2	58	95	59	92	52	76	32	72	30	61	8
10	58	6	62	6	72	12	82	27	91	38	88	49	**0**	55	94	55	94	47	86	35	70	30	69	2
11	58	1	63	6	62	15	80	24	90	36	90	49	96	58	96	58	95	43	81	34	66	26	60	2
12	67	2	55	2	71	11	75	22	93	36	90	52	93	58	95	56	93	49	83	35	74	26	66	10
13	67	5	58	1	66	5	81	25	86	38	91	53	97	55	96	55	88	50	79	33	73	22	64	12
14	68	5	61	1	72	13	85	28	88	41	91	49	91	58	93	56	89	47	82	37	65	22	66	12
15	66	6	62	8	65	15	83	28	89	43	94	47	94	56	94	58	90	45	81	31	70	19	60	6
16	57	1	63	1	76	14	85	28	83	42	93	50	94	55	96	55	89	50	88	32	70	17	63	5
17	59	5	61	6	80	9	83	28	86	39	92	52	95	56	93	55	88	48	87	35	70	18	58	2
18	56	1	69	2	72	7	90	25	87	41	93	52	96	58	91	55	87	44	82	33	71	18	62	0
19	62	3	60	2	74	9	81	21	90	41	92	52	96	58	95	56	89	44	79	30	71	18	58	2
20	61	4	67	9	80	9	88	24	91	43	96	48	94	56	93	57	89	46	76	34	74	20	61	3
21	60	5	68	5	80	6	83	26	88	41	93	50	99	57	92	55	96	40	82	34	72	17	62	1
22	61	2	63	7	75	11	84	33	91	42	94	52	97	55	94	53	96	40	80	31	70	14	56	2
23	63	2	69	5	75	11	83	30	92	43	96	47	92	58	90	53	95	41	85	35	72	16	68	4
24	58	1	63	4	70	13	83	29	86	42	93	52	94	56	92	51	86	43	77	34	66	17	58	5
25	57	0	73	1	77	13	88	27	94	40	96	50	94	58	93	52	87	41	73	32	63	18	65	2
26	58	0	69	6	72	20	81	29	92	44	94	54	96	55	1	53	90	42	74	31	67	16	63	4
27	66	1	65	4	75	20	91	34	92	41	94	54	99	56	99	51	86	41	76	27	70	12	59	0
28	65	1	62	7	81	12	85	34	87	44	92	54	96	58	99	53	87	42	81	37	67	16	58	0
29	54	0	64	2	84	10	84	32	90	41	97	52	96	58	93	55	85	42	75	31	63	15	57	0
30	61	2	...	...	78	16	87	30	89	42	97	55	95	57	92	52	84	39	79	31	69	7	57	11
31	62	3	...	...	72	13	...	...	95	45	...	...	**0**	55	92	53	...	...	80	29	...	...	61	0
*	68	6	73	14	84	3	91	12	95	34	97	44	2	54	2	51	**0**	39	90	27	75	7	69	11

Temperatures above 99° (reduced by 100) and zero or below, in bold-face type.
*Highest and lowest each month.

EXTREMES OF PRESSURE (INCHES) AND TEMPERATURE (DEGREES) AT NEW YORK

Month	Pressure (Sea Level)				Temperature			
	Highest	Date	Lowest	Date	Maximum	Date	Minimum	Date
January	31.01	27, 1927	28.61	3, 1913	68	14, 1932	— 6	10, 1875
February	31.00	1, 1920	28.70	6, 1896	73	25, 1930	—14	9, 1934
March	31.00	9, 1943	28.38	1, 1914	84	29, 1945	3	5, 1872
April	30.71	30, 1934	29.03	17, 1929	91	27, 1915	12	1, 1923
May	30.64	22, 1936	29.02	3, 1929	95	31, 1895	34	1, 1880
June	30.56	2, 1883	29.34	26, 1902	97	6, 1899	44	3, 1929
July	30.51	7, 1892	29.35	2, 1932	102	9, 1936	54	7, 1914
August	30.45	31, 1934	29.28	24, 1893	102	7, 1918	51	27, 1885
September	30.63	28, 1947	28.72	21, 1938	100	7, 1881	39	30, 1912
October	30.72	10 1929	29.06	25, 1925	90	5, 1941	27	27, 1936
November	30.82	28, 1932	28.70	13, 1904	75	7, 1938	7	30, 1875
December	30.93	28, 1896	28.73	2, 1942	69	10, 1946	—13	30, 1917

(*a*) Also in 1876, 1st day.

New York City Tide Tables 1950

Source: U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; Eastern Standard Time; observations made at The Battery

Time meridian 75° W. The hours of the day are numbered consecutively from 0h (midnight) to 24h (11 00 p.m.). 12h is noon. All hours greater than 12 are in the afternoon (p.m.).

Heights are reckoned from the datum of soundings on charts of the locality which is mean low water.

January

Day	High Time	High Ht.	Low Time	Low Ht.
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	6 08	4.3	.. ..	..
Su	18 32	3.3	12 39	0.0
2	6 50	4.5	0 33	0.1
M	19 16	3.4	13 25	−0.2
3	7 29	4.7	1 18	0.0
Tu	19 57	3.4	14 09	−0.4
4	8 08	4.8	2 01	−0.1
W	20 39	3.5	14 51	−0.5
5	8 47	4.8	2 42	−0.2
Th	21 20	3.6	15 30	−0.6
6	9 28	4.7	3 23	−0.3
F	22 06	3.7	16 07	−0.6
7	10 15	4.6	4 03	−0.3
Sa	22 56	3.9	16 45	−0.6
8	11 05	4.5	4 45	−0.2
Su	23 45	4.0	17 25	−0.5
9	11 56	4.3	5 35	−0.1
M	.. ..	..	18 10	−0.4
10	0 34	4.2	6 38	0.0
Tu	12 48	4.1	19 07	−0.3
11	1 26	4.3	7 53	0.1
W	13 42	3.9	20 11	−0.2
12	2 22	4.4	9 06	0.0
Th	14 44	3.7	21 16	−0.2
13	3 26	4.5	10 12	−0.1
F	15 53	3.6	22 17	−0.3
14	4 33	4.6	11 11	−0.3
Sa	17 03	3.5	23 15	−0.4
15	5 36	4.8	.. ..	..
Su	18 07	3.6	12 08	−0.5
16	6 33	5.0	0 11	−0.5
M	19 02	3.8	13 02	−0.7
17	7 24	5.1	1 06	−0.5
Tu	19 53	3.9	13 53	−0.8
18	8 13	5.0	1 58	−0.6
W	20 42	4.0	14 41	−0.9
19	8 59	4.9	2 47	−0.6
Th	21 31	4.0	15 24	−0.9
20	9 45	4.7	3 32	−0.5
F	22 19	4.0	16 05	−0.8
21	10 31	4.4	4 15	−0.3
Sa	23 06	3.9	16 45	−0.6
22	11 15	4.2	4 57	−0.1
Su	23 51	3.9	17 24	−0.4
23	11 57	3.9	5 39	0.2
M	.. ..	..	18 03	−0.1
24	0 32	3.8	6 27	0.5
Tu	12 36	3.6	18 47	0.2
25	1 12	3.7	7 27	0.7
W	13 15	3.4	19 37	0.4
26	1 54	3.7	8 32	0.7
Th	13 58	3.1	20 36	0.5
27	2 41	3.7	9 32	0.7
F	14 52	3.0	21 33	0.5
28	3 36	3.8	10 28	0.5
Sa	16 01	2.9	22 26	0.5
29	4 36	3.9	11 21	0.3
Su	17 07	3.0	23 17	0.3
30	5 32	4.1	.. ..	..
M	18 04	3.1	12 10	0.0
31	6 22	4.4	0 06	0.2
Tu	18 52	3.4	12 57	−0.2

February

Day	High Time	High Ht.	Low Time	Low Ht.
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	7 06	4.6	0 55	−0.0
W	19 34	3.6	13 42	−0.5
2	7 47	4.8	1 41	−0.3
Th	20 15	3.9	14 24	−0.7
3	8 29	4.9	2 26	−0.5
F	20 56	4.1	15 04	−0.8

February—Continued

Day	High Time	High Ht.	Low Time	Low Ht.
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
4	9 12	4.9	3 09	−0.7
Sa	21 40	4.3	15 42	−0.9
5	9 58	4.8	3 51	−0.7
Su	22 29	4.4	16 20	−0.9
6	10 48	4.6	4 35	−0.7
M	23 19	4.5	16 59	−0.7
7	11 41	4.3	5 23	−0.5
Tu	.. ..	..	17 42	−0.5
8	0 12	4.6	6 21	−0.3
W	12 33	4.1	18 35	−0.3
9	1 05	4.5	7 34	0.0
Th	13 29	3.8	19 44	−0.1
10	2 03	4.5	8 49	0.1
F	14 31	3.5	20 58	0.1
11	3 09	4.4	9 57	0.0
Sa	15 43	3.4	22 05	0.0
12	4 19	4.4	10 59	−0.1
Su	16 56	3.4	23 05	−0.1
13	5 25	4.6	11 54	−0.3
M	17 59	3.6	.. ..	..
14	6 23	4.7	0 02	−0.2
Tu	18 52	3.9	12 46	−0.5
15	7 12	4.8	0 55	−0.4
W	19 39	4.1	13 34	−0.6
16	7 57	4.8	1 44	−0.5
Th	20 23	4.2	14 18	−0.7
17	8 38	4.7	2 30	−0.6
F	21 04	4.3	14 58	−0.8
18	9 18	4.6	3 12	−0.5
Sa	21 45	4.3	15 36	−0.7
19	9 58	4.4	3 51	−0.4
Su	22 25	4.2	16 10	−0.5
20	10 36	4.1	4 27	−0.2
M	23 04	4.1	16 43	−0.3
21	11 14	3.8	5 03	0.0
Tu	23 42	4.0	17 11	0.0
22	11 50	3.6	5 38	0.3
W	.. ..	..	17 35	0.2
23	0 16	3.9	6 20	0.6
Th	12 24	3.3	18 03	0.5
24	0 54	3.8	7 29	0.8
F	13 04	3.1	18 44	0.7
25	1 37	3.7	8 47	0.8
Sa	13 55	2.9	20 35	0.9
26	2 34	3.7	9 52	0.7
Su	15 10	2.9	21 49	0.8
27	3 47	3.8	10 47	0.4
M	16 30	3.0	22 47	0.6
28	4 55	4.1	11 38	0.1
Tu	17 33	3.3	23 40	0.3

March

Day	High Time	High Ht.	Low Time	Low Ht.
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	5 51	4.4	.. ..	..
W	18 23	3.7	12 24	−0.2
2	6 40	4.7	0 30	−0.1
Th	19 06	4.1	13 09	−0.5
3	7 23	4.9	1 19	−0.5
F	19 46	4.5	13 52	−0.7
4	8 06	5.0	2 05	−0.8
Sa	20 28	4.8	14 33	−0.9
5	8 50	5.0	2 51	−1.0
Su	21 12	5.0	15 13	−1.0
6	9 37	4.9	3 35	−1.0
M	22 01	5.1	15 53	−0.9
7	10 29	4.6	4 20	−0.9
Tu	22 54	5.0	16 33	−0.8
8	11 24	4.3	5 09	−0.7
W	23 50	4.9	17 18	−0.5
9	.. ..	..	6 06	−0.3
Th	12 21	4.0	18 12	−0.1

March—Continued

Day	High Time	High Ht.	Low Time	Low Ht.
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
10	0 47	4.7	7 17	0.0
F	13 20	3.7	19 25	0.3
11	1 48	4.5	8 33	0.2
Sa	14 25	3.5	20 46	0.4
12	2 55	4.3	9 43	0.1
Su	15 36	3.4	21 56	0.3
13	4 05	4.3	10 43	0.0
M	16 46	3.6	22 57	0.2
14	5 11	4.4	11 35	−0.2
Tu	17 46	3.9	23 51	0.0
15	6 06	4.5	.. ..	..
W	18 36	4.2	12 24	−0.3
16	6 53	4.6	0 40	−0.2
Th	19 19	4.4	13 08	−0.5
17	7 35	4.7	1 26	−0.4
F	19 57	4.6	13 50	−0.6
18	8 13	4.6	2 09	−0.5
Sa	20 34	4.6	14 28	−0.6
19	8 49	4.5	2 49	−0.5
Su	21 09	4.6	15 04	−0.5
20	9 24	4.2	3 26	−0.4
M	21 42	4.5	15 36	−0.3
21	9 58	4.0	4 01	−0.2
Tu	22 15	4.4	16 05	−0.1
22	10 32	3.7	4 32	0.0
W	22 45	4.3	16 28	0.2
23	11 05	3.5	5 04	0.3
Th	23 18	4.1	16 45	0.4
24	11 43	3.3	5 39	0.5
F	23 56	4.0	17 09	0.6
25	.. ..	..	6 26	0.7
Sa	12 25	3.1	17 46	0.9
26	0 42	3.9	7 58	0.9
Su	13 21	3.0	18 46	1.1
27	1 41	3.9	9 13	0.8
M	14 32	3.1	21 13	1.0
28	2 55	3.9	10 11	0.5
Tu	15 51	3.3	22 19	0.7
29	4 12	4.1	11 01	0.2
W	16 56	3.7	23 13	0.3
30	5 15	4.4	11 47	−0.1
Th	17 48	4.2	.. ..	..
31	6 08	4.7	0 05	−0.2
F	18 34	4.7	12 32	−0.4

April

Day	High Time	High Ht.	Low Time	Low Ht.
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	6 55	4.9	0 55	−0.6
Sa	19 18	5.1	13 17	−0.7
2	7 40	5.0	1 43	−0.9
Su	20 01	5.4	14 00	−0.9
3	8 26	5.0	2 31	−1.1
M	20 47	5.6	14 43	−0.9
4	9 16	4.8	3 18	−1.1
Tu	21 36	5.5	15 27	−0.8
5	10 10	4.6	4 05	−1.0
W	22 30	5.3	16 10	−0.6
6	11 10	4.2	4 55	−0.7
Th	23 31	5.1	16 58	−0.2
7	.. ..	..	5 52	−0.3
F	12 11	4.0	17 55	0.2
8	0 31	4.8	7 01	0.1
Sa	13 13	3.8	19 11	0.5
9	1 33	4.5	8 15	0.2
Su	14 16	3.7	20 33	0.7
10	2 37	4.3	9 22	0.2
M	15 22	3.7	21 42	0.6
11	3 43	4.2	10 19	0.1
Tu	16 26	3.9	22 41	0.4
12	4 46	4.2	11 10	−0.1
W	17 23	4.2	23 33	0.1

New York City Tide Tables 1950

April—Continued

Day	High Time	High Ht.	Low Time	Low Ht.
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
13	5 40	4.3	11 54	−0.2
Th	18 11	4.5	.. ..	..
14	6 27	4.4	0 19	0.0
F	18 51	4.7	12 36	−0.3
15	7 07	4.4	1 03	−0.2
Sa	19 28	4.8	13 17	−0.3
16	7 44	4.4	1 45	−0.3
Su	20 03	4.9	13 55	−0.3
17	8 20	4.3	2 24	−0.3
M	20 35	4.9	14 31	−0.2
18	8 54	4.1	3 02	−0.3
Tu	21 05	4.8	15 03	0.0
19	9 27	3.9	3 37	−0.1
W	21 32	4.7	15 30	0.2
20	10 00	3.6	4 11	0.0
Th	21 59	4.5	15 54	.04
21	10 35	3.4	4 43	0.2
F	22 32	4.4	16 14	0.6
22	11 19	3.3	5 17	0.5
Sa	23 17	4.2	16 40	0.8
23	.. ..	..	5 59	0.6
Su	12 09	3.2	17 20	1.0
24	0 09	4.1	7 09	0.8
M	13 05	3.2	18 19	1.1
25	1 07	4.1	8 28	0.7
Tu	14 07	3.4	20 36	1.1
26	2 14	4.1	9 29	0.5
W	15 13	3.7	21 49	0.7
27	3 27	4.2	10 21	0.2
Th	16 16	4.2	22 47	0.3
28	4 35	4.4	11 09	−0.1
F	17 12	4.7	23 39	−0.2
29	5 34	4.6	11 55	−0.4
Sa	18 03	5.2	.. ..	..
30	6 27	4.8	0 30	−0.5
Su	18 50	5.6	12 42	−0.6

May

Day	High Time	High Ht.	Low Time	Low Ht.
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	7 15	4.9	1 21	−0.8
M	19 36	5.9	13 29	−0.7
2	8 05	4.8	2 12	−1.0
Tu	20 25	5.9	14 17	−0.7
3	8 57	4.7	3 02	−1.0
W	21 16	5.8	15 04	−0.6
4	9 55	4.4	3 52	−0.9
Th	22 12	5.5	15 52	−0.4
5	10 57	4.2	4 43	−0.6
F	23 14	5.2	16 43	0.0
6	.. ..	..	5 38	−0.3
Sa	12 00	4.0	17 42	0.4
7	0 15	4.9	6 41	0.0
Su	13 00	3.9	18 55	0.7
8	1 14	4.6	7 50	0.2
M	13 59	3.9	20 12	0.8
9	2 13	4.3	8 53	0.2
Tu	14 58	4.0	21 19	0.7
10	3 12	4.2	9 48	0.2
W	15 56	4.1	22 16	0.6
11	4 11	4.1	10 35	0.1
Th	16 50	4.4	23 06	0.4
12	5 05	4.1	11 20	0.0
F	17 37	4.6	23 53	0.2
13	5 53	4.1	.. ..	..
Sa	18 20	4.8	12 01	0.0
14	6 36	4.1	0 36	0.1
Su	18 57	5.0	12 41	0.0
15	7 15	4.1	1 19	−0.1
M	19 32	5.0	13 21	0.0
16	7 53	4.0	2 00	−0.1
Tu	20 04	5.0	13 58	0.1
17	8 29	3.9	2 40	−0.1
W	20 36	5.0	14 34	0.3
18	9 06	3.7	3 19	−0.1
Th	21 04	4.9	15 05	0.4

May—Continued

Day	High Time	High Ht.	Low Time	Low Ht.
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
19	9 43	3.6	3 55	0.0
F	21 34	4.7	15 34	0.6
20	10 26	3.5	4 29	0.2
Sa	22 10	4.6	16 00	0.7
21	11 14	3.4	5 04	0.3
Su	22 57	4.5	16 29	0.8
22	12 03	3.5	5 43	0.5
M	23 51	4.3	17 11	1.0
23	.. ..	..	6 33	0.6
Tu	12 51	3.6	18 12	1.1
24	0 46	4.3	7 40	0.5
W	13 42	3.9	20 01	1.0
25	1 44	4.2	8 44	0.4
Th	14 38	4.2	21 18	0.7
26	2 48	4.2	9 39	0.2
F	15 39	4.6	22 19	0.3
27	3 56	4.3	10 30	−0.1
Sa	16 38	5.0	23 15	−0.1
28	5 01	4.4	11 21	−0.3
Su	17 34	5.4	.. ..	..
29	6 01	4.5	0 09	−0.4
M	18 27	5.8	12 12	−0.4
30	6 55	4.6	1 03	−0.6
Tu	19 17	6.0	13 03	−0.5
31	7 48	4.6	1 56	−0.8
W	20 08	6.0	13 56	−0.5

June

Day	High Time	High Ht.	Low Time	Low Ht.
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	8 43	4.5	2 48	−0.8
Th	21 01	5.8	14 48	−0.4
2	9 41	4.4	3 38	−0.8
F	21 58	5.5	15 39	−0.2
3	10 43	4.3	4 28	−0.6
Sa	22 57	5.2	16 30	0.1
4	11 44	4.2	5 19	−0.3
Su	23 55	4.9	17 27	0.4
5	.. ..	..	6 14	0.0
M	12 39	4.2	18 30	0.7
6	0 48	4.6	7 14	0.2
Tu	13 32	4.2	19 41	0.9
7	1 41	4.3	8 12	0.3
W	14 24	4.2	20 46	0.9
8	2 32	4.1	9 07	0.3
Th	15 17	4.3	21 43	0.8
9	3 26	3.9	9 56	0.3
F	16 09	4.4	22 34	0.7
10	4 21	3.8	10 41	0.3
Sa	16 58	4.6	23 22	0.5
11	5 14	3.8	11 25	0.3
Su	17 44	4.8	.. ..	..
12	6 04	3.8	0 08	0.4
M	18 26	4.9	12 07	0.3
13	6 48	3.8	0 53	0.2
Tu	19 04	5.0	12 49	0.4
14	7 30	3.8	1 37	0.1
W	19 39	5.1	13 30	0.4
15	8 10	3.8	2 20	0.0
Th	20 14	5.1	14 09	0.5
16	8 49	3.7	3 00	0.0
F	20 48	5.0	14 47	0.5
17	9 30	3.7	3 38	0.0
Sa	21 23	4.9	15 22	0.6
18	10 14	3.7	4 13	0.0
Su	22 02	4.8	15 56	0.6
19	11 00	3.8	4 48	0.1
M	22 47	4.7	16 30	0.7
20	11 45	3.9	5 24	0.2
Tu	23 37	4.6	17 12	0.7
21	.. ..	..	6 04	0.3
W	12 29	4.1	18 08	0.8
22	0 26	4.5	6 55	0.3
Th	13 16	4.4	19 31	0.8
23	1 19	4.3	7 58	0.3
F	14 08	4.6	20 50	0.7

June—Continued

Day	High Time	High Ht.	Low Time	Low Ht.
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
24	2 17	4.2	9 01	0.2
Sa	15 07	4.9	21 56	0.4
25	3 24	4.1	9 59	0.1
Su	16 11	5.2	22 56	0.1
26	4 36	4.1	10 55	−0.1
M	17 12	5.5	23 53	−0.1
27	5 44	4.2	11 51	−0.2
Tu	18 11	5.7	.. ..	..
28	6 43	4.4	0 48	−0.4
W	19 06	5.9	12 47	−0.2
29	7 38	4.4	1 43	−0.5
Th	19 58	5.9	13 42	−0.3
30	8 32	4.5	2 34	−0.6
F	20 49	5.8	14 36	−0.2

July

Day	High Time	High Ht.	Low Time	Low Ht.
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	9 27	4.5	3 23	−0.6
Sa	21 42	5.5	15 27	−0.1
2	10 23	4.5	4 10	−0.5
Su	22 36	5.2	16 16	0.1
3	11 19	4.4	4 55	−0.3
M	23 28	4.9	17 06	0.4
4	.. ..	..	5 41	−0.1
Tu	12 09	4.4	17 59	0.7
5	0 16	4.6	6 30	0.2
W	12 56	4.4	18 58	0.9
6	1 02	4.3	7 24	0.4
Th	13 43	4.4	20 02	1.1
7	1 47	4.0	8 18	0.6
F	14 31	4.3	21 03	1.1
8	2 36	3.7	9 11	0.7
Sa	15 20	4.4	21 58	1.0
9	3 31	3.6	10 01	0.7
Su	16 13	4.4	22 50	0.8
10	4 32	3.5	10 49	0.7
M	17 06	4.6	23 39	0.7
11	5 31	3.5	11 34	0.7
Tu	17 54	4.8	.. ..	..
12	6 22	3.6	0 27	0.5
W	18 38	5.0	12 20	0.7
13	7 08	3.7	1 13	0.3
Th	19 18	5.1	13 05	0.6
14	7 50	3.9	1 56	0.1
F	19 56	5.2	13 49	0.5
15	8 30	4.0	2 38	0.0
Sa	20 33	5.2	14 30	0.4
16	9 10	4.1	3 16	−0.1
Su	21 11	5.2	15 09	0.4
17	9 51	4.2	3 52	−0.1
M	21 50	5.1	15 47	0.3
18	10 34	4.3	4 25	−0.1
Tu	22 33	4.9	16 25	0.3
19	11 18	4.5	4 59	0.0
W	23 20	4.8	17 07	0.4
20	.. ..	..	5 36	0.1
Th	12 04	4.7	17 58	0.5
21	0 08	4.6	6 20	0.2
F	12 51	4.8	19 07	0.7
22	1 01	4.4	7 18	0.3
Sa	13 45	4.9	20 25	0.7
23	1 57	4.1	8 28	0.4
Su	14 43	5.0	21 37	0.6
24	3 05	4.0	9 37	0.4
M	15 50	5.1	22 41	0.3
25	4 23	3.9	10 40	0.3
Tu	17 00	5.3	23 40	0.1
26	5 34	4.1	11 39	0.1
W	18 03	5.5	.. ..	..
27	6 36	4.3	0 35	−0.1
Th	18 57	5.7	12 37	0.0
28	7 29	4.5	1 28	−0.3
F	19 47	5.7	13 32	−0.1
29	8 19	4.6	2 18	−0.5
Sa	20 35	5.6	14 24	−0.1

New York City Tide Tables 1950

July—Continued

Day	High Time	High Ht.	Low Time	Low Ht.
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
) u	9 08 21 22	4.7 5.5	3 03 15 12	−0.5 −0.1
l i	9 57 22 09	4.7 5.2	3 45 15 57	−0.5 0.0

August

l	10 46	4.7	4 26	−0.3
u	22 55	4.9	16 40	0.3
2	11 32	4.6	5 05	0.0
7	23 39	4.5	17 24	0.6
3	.. ..	..	5 44	0.3
h	12 15	4.5	18 12	0.9
4	0 20	4.2	6 26	0.6
	12 58	4.4	19 08	1.1
5	1 01	3.9	7 16	0.8
a	13 40	4.4	20 14	1.3
6	1 45	3.6	8 15	1.1
u	14 27	4.3	21 18	1.3
7	2 39	3.4	9 16	1.1
I	15 21	4.3	22 15	1.1
8	3 46	3.3	10 12	1.1
u	16 21	4.4	23 09	0.9
9	4 56	3.4	11 03	1.0
V	17 19	4.6	23 57	0.7
0	5 54	3.6	11 53	0.9
h	18 10	4.9	.. ..	..
1	6 42	3.9	0 44	0.4
	18 53	5.1	12 40	0.7
2	7 24	4.1	1 27	0.1
a	19 33	5.3	13 27	0.4
3	8 03	4.4	2 09	−0.1
u	20 13	5.4	14 10	0.2
4	8 42	4.6	2 47	−0.2
M	20 50	5.4	14 51	0.0
5	9 20	4.8	3 23	−0.3
Tu	21 30	5.3	15 31	−0.1
6	10 02	5.0	3 58	−0.3
W	22 14	5.1	16 12	−0.1
7	10 48	5.1	4 32	−0.2
Th	23 01	4.8	16 55	0.1
8	11 37	5.1	5 10	−0.1
F	23 54	4.6	17 44	0.3
9	.. ..	..	5 52	0.2
Sa	12 28	5.1	18 49	0.5
20	0 47	4.3	6 50	0.4
Su	13 24	5.1	20 10	0.7
21	1 50	4.0	8 10	0.6
M	14 29	5.0	21 24	0.7
22	3 01	3.9	9 26	0.7
Tu	15 40	5.0	22 29	0.5
23	4 18	3.9	10 33	0.5
W	16 51	5.1	23 27	0.2
24	5 28	4.1	11 33	0.3
Th	17 53	5.3	.. ..	..
25	6 27	4.4	0 20	0.0
F	18 45	5.4	12 28	0.2
26	7 16	4.7	1 10	−0.2
Sa	19 33	5.5	13 20	0.0
27	8 01	4.9	1 55	−0.3
Su	20 17	5.4	14 09	−0.1
28	8 44	5.0	2 38	−0.4
M	20 58	5.3	14 53	−0.1
29	9 26	5.0	3 17	−0.4
Tu	21 38	5.0	15 34	0.0
30	10 08	4.9	3 53	−0.2
W	22 18	4.7	16 13	0.2
31	10 48	4.8	4 27	0.0
Th	22 58	4.4	16 51	0.5

September

1	11 29	4.6	4 59	0.3
F	23 38	4.1	17 30	0.8
2	.. ..	..	5 28	0.7
Sa	12 08	4.5	18 15	1.1

September—Continued

Day	High Time	High Ht.	Low Time	Low Ht.
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
3	0 15	3.8	5 55	1.0
Su	12 47	4.4	19 18	1.3
4	0 56	3.5	6 30	1.3
M	13 31	4.3	20 33	1.4
5	1 51	3.3	8 17	1.5
Tu	14 25	4.2	21 39	1.2
6	3 01	3.3	9 34	1.4
W	15 32	4.3	22 34	1.0
7	4 17	3.4	10 33	1.2
Th	16 38	4.5	23 23	0.7
8	5 20	3.7	11 25	0.9
F	17 35	4.7	.. ..	..
9	6 10	4.1	0 09	0.4
Sa	18 23	5.0	12 14	0.6
10	6 52	4.5	0 52	0.1
Su	19 05	5.2	13 00	0.2
11	7 30	4.9	1 33	−0.1
M	19 45	5.4	13 46	−0.1
12	8 09	5.2	2 12	−0.3
Tu	20 24	5.4	14 29	−0.3
13	8 48	5.4	2 50	−0.4
W	21 06	5.3	15 12	−0.4
14	9 31	5.5	3 28	−0.5
Th	21 52	5.0	15 55	−0.4
15	10 19	5.5	4 06	−0.4
F	22 46	4.8	16 41	−0.2
16	11 14	5.4	4 46	−0.1
Sa	23 42	4.4	17 33	0.1
17	.. ..	..	5 32	0.2
Su	12 13	5.2	18 37	0.4
18	0 44	4.1	6 36	0.6
M	13 14	5.1	19 56	0.6
19	1 49	3.9	8 01	0.8
Tu	14 19	4.9	21 10	0.6
20	2 59	3.8	9 20	0.8
W	15 29	4.8	22 14	0.4
21	4 12	3.9	10 26	0.6
Th	16 37	4.8	23 09	0.2
22	5 16	4.2	11 23	0.4
F	17 36	5.0	23 58	0.0
23	6 11	4.6	.. ..	..
Sa	18 29	5.1	12 15	0.2
24	6 56	4.9	0 45	−0.2
Su	19 12	5.1	13 03	0.0
25	7 38	5.1	1 28	−0.3
M	19 53	5.1	13 49	−0.1
26	8 16	5.2	2 08	−0.3
Tu	20 31	4.9	14 30	−0.1
27	8 53	5.1	2 45	−0.2
W	21 07	4.7	15 10	−0.1
28	9 29	5.0	3 21	−0.1
Th	21 44	4.4	15 47	0.1
29	10 05	4.9	3 52	0.1
F	22 20	4.1	16 23	0.3
30	10 40	4.7	4 19	0.4
Sa	22 58	3.8	16 57	0.6

October

1	11 16	4.5	4 41	0.7
Su	23 39	3.6	17 35	0.8
2	11 55	4.4	5 02	1.0
M	.. ..	..	18 25	1.1
3	0 23	3.4	5 32	1.2
Tu	12 40	4.2	19 43	1.2
4	1 19	3.3	6 23	1.4
W	13 34	4.2	20 58	1.2
5	2 24	3.3	8 53	1.5
Th	14 39	4.2	21 56	0.9
6	3 35	3.5	10 01	1.2
F	15 50	4.3	22 45	0.6
7	4 38	3.8	10 55	0.8
Sa	16 53	4.5	23 29	0.3
8	5 30	4.3	11 45	0.4
Su	17 46	4.8	.. ..	..

October—Continued

Day	High Time	High Ht.	Low Time	Low Ht.
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
9	6 16	4.8	0 12	0.0
M	18 32	5.0	12 33	0.0
10	6 57	5.2	0 54	−0.3
Tu	19 15	5.1	13 20	−0.4
11	7 38	5.6	1 36	−0.5
W	19 58	5.2	14 07	−0.6
12	8 20	5.8	2 19	−0.6
Th	20 44	5.0	14 53	−0.7
13	9 06	5.8	3 01	−0.6
F	21 34	4.8	15 40	−0.7
14	9 58	5.7	3 44	−0.5
Sa	22 33	4.5	16 29	−0.5
15	10 58	5.5	4 29	−0.2
Su	23 37	4.2	17 22	−0.2
16	.. ..	..	5 21	0.2
M	12 01	5.2	18 26	0.1
17	0 40	4.0	6 29	0.6
Tu	13 03	4.9	19 39	0.4
18	1 45	3.9	7 53	0.8
W	14 05	4.7	20 51	0.4
19	2 48	3.9	9 09	0.7
Th	15 11	4.6	21 52	0.2
20	3 54	4.1	10 12	0.5
F	16 15	4.5	22 44	0.1
21	4 54	4.3	11 07	0.3
Sa	17 13	4.5	23 31	−0.1
22	5 46	4.6	11 56	0.1
Su	18 03	4.6	.. ..	..
23	6 31	4.9	0 15	−0.2
M	18 46	4.6	12 42	0.0
24	7 11	5.0	0 56	−0.2
Tu	19 26	4.5	13 25	−0.1
25	7 47	5.1	1 36	−0.2
W	20 03	4.4	14 07	−0.2
26	8 22	5.1	2 14	−0.1
Th	20 38	4.2	14 47	−0.1
27	8 55	5.0	2 49	0.0
F	21 14	4.0	15 25	0.0
28	9 27	4.8	3 22	0.2
Sa	21 50	3.8	16 01	0.1
29	9 58	4.6	3 49	0.4
Su	22 32	3.5	16 36	0.3
30	10 33	4.5	4 12	0.6
M	23 18	3.3	17 12	0.5
31	11 16	4.3	4 34	0.8
Tu	.. ..	..	17 55	0.7

November

1	0 07	3.2	5 08	1.0
W	12 04	4.2	18 55	0.9
2	0 58	3.2	5 57	1.2
Th	12 56	4.1	20 08	0.8
3	1 51	3.4	8 02	1.3
F	13 53	4.1	21 09	0.7
4	2 49	3.6	9 23	1.0
Sa	14 57	4.1	21 59	0.4
5	3 50	4.0	10 21	0.6
Su	16 04	4.2	22 45	0.1
6	4 46	4.4	11 14	0.1
M	17 04	4.4	23 31	−0.2
7	5 37	4.9	.. ..	..
Tu	17 58	4.6	12 05	−0.3
8	6 25	5.4	0 15	−0.5
W	18 47	4.7	12 55	−0.6
9	7 11	5.7	1 02	−0.6
Th	19 35	4.7	13 46	−0.8
10	7 57	5.8	1 50	−0.7
F	20 25	4.6	14 37	−0.9
11	8 47	5.8	2 38	−0.7
Sa	21 21	4.4	15 27	−0.9
12	9 44	5.6	3 27	−0.6
Su	22 23	4.2	16 17	−0.8
13	10 45	5.3	4 17	−0.3
M	23 29	4.1	17 11	−0.5

New York City Tide Tables 1950

November—Continued				
Day	High		Low	
	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
14	11 48	5.0	5 13	0.0
Tu	.. ..	..	18 10	−0.2
15	0 30	4.0	6 19	0.4
W	12 47	4.8	19 17	0.0
16	1 29	3.9	7 35	0.6
Th	13 45	4.5	20 22	0.1
17	2 28	4.0	8 47	0.6
F	14 43	4.2	21 21	0.0
18	3 26	4.1	9 49	0.4
Sa	15 43	4.1	22 12	0.0
19	4 23	4.2	10 42	0.3
Su	16 39	4.0	22 59	−0.1
20	5 14	4.4	11 30	0.1
M	17 31	4.0	23 42	−0.2
21	6 01	4.6	.. ..	..
Tu	18 18	4.0	12 16	0.0
22	6 42	4.8	0 24	−0.2
W	18 59	3.9	13 01	−0.1
23	7 19	4.9	1 04	−0.1
Th	19 38	3.9	13 44	−0.2
24	7 54	4.9	1 44	−0.1
F	20 16	3.7	14 26	−0.2
25	8 28	4.8	2 22	0.0
Sa	20 54	3.6	15 06	−0.2
26	9 02	4.7	2 57	0.2
Su	21 34	3.4	15 44	−0.1
27	9 36	4.5	3 29	0.3
M	22 18	3.3	16 20	0.0
28	10 11	4.4	3 58	0.5
Tu	23 04	3.2	16 56	0.1
29	10 52	4.2	4 25	0.6
W	23 50	3.2	17 33	0.3
30	11 40	4.1	4 59	0.7
Th	.. ..	..	18 15	0.4

December				
Day	High		Low	
	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	0 32	3.3	5 47	0.8
F	12 26	4.1	19 11	0.4
2	1 18	3.5	7 10	0.8
Sa	13 17	4.0	20 13	0.3
3	2 07	3.8	8 42	0.6
Su	14 12	3.9	21 10	0.1
4	3 03	4.1	9 47	0.3
M	15 16	3.9	22 01	−0.1
5	4 03	4.5	10 45	0.0
Tu	16 23	4.0	22 52	−0.4
6	5 02	4.9	11 40	−0.4
W	17 26	4.1	23 42	−0.6
7	5 58	5.3	.. ..	..
Th	18 24	4.2	12 34	−0.7
8	6 50	5.5	0 35	−0.7
F	19 18	4.3	13 29	−0.9
9	7 41	5.7	1 28	−0.8
Sa	20 12	4.3	14 22	−1.0
10	8 35	5.6	2 22	−0.8
Su	21 10	4.2	15 14	−1.1
11	9 32	5.4	3 15	−0.7
M	22 12	4.1	16 04	−1.0
12	10 31	5.2	4 07	−0.5
Tu	23 13	4.1	16 54	−0.8
13	11 30	4.9	5 01	−0.3
W	.. ..	..	17 47	−0.6
14	0 11	4.0	6 01	0.0
Th	12 25	4.6	18 44	−0.3
15	1 05	4.0	7 07	0.3
F	13 18	4.2	19 44	−0.1
16	1 57	4.0	8 15	0.4
Sa	14 10	3.9	20 41	0.0
17	2 49	4.0	9 17	0.4
Su	15 03	3.7	21 34	0.0

December—Continued				
Day	High		Low	
	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
18	3 43	4.0	10 11	0.1
M	15 58	3.5	22 22	0.1
19	4 37	4.1	11 02	0.1
Tu	16 53	3.4	23 08	0.1
20	5 26	4.3	11 48	0.1
W	17 45	3.4	23 51	0.1
21	6 12	4.4	.. ..	..
Th	18 33	3.4	12 35	−0.1
22	6 53	4.6	0 35	0.1
F	19 16	3.4	13 21	−0.1
23	7 31	4.6	1 18	0.1
Sa	19 57	3.4	14 05	−0.1
24	8 08	4.6	2 00	0.1
Su	20 38	3.4	14 47	−0.1
25	8 45	4.6	2 39	0.1
M	21 18	3.4	15 26	−0.1
26	9 20	4.5	3 15	0.1
Tu	22 00	3.4	16 02	−0.1
27	9 57	4.4	3 49	0.1
W	22 42	3.4	16 35	−0.1
28	10 36	4.3	4 21	0.1
Th	23 23	3.5	17 08	−0.1
29	11 18	4.1	4 55	0.1
F	.. ..	..	17 41	−0.1
30	0 03	3.6	5 38	0.1
Sa	12 01	4.0	18 20	0.1
31	0 44	3.8	6 39	0.1
Su	12 48	3.9	19 14	0.1

Tide is the rising and falling of the sea and is rightly attributed to the attractive influence of the moon, modified by a similar influence of the sun, which is less in influence because of the distance from the attracting body. Tides at most places occur twice each day, becoming each day later by half an hour to an hour and a half. The rising of the tide is called the flood tide and the falling the ebb tide. Tides do not always rise to the same height. At new and full moon the range is increased (spring tides) while at the moon's quadrature the range is decreased (neap tides). The rise and fall of the tides is also increased when the moon is in perigee (nearest the earth) and decreased when the moon is in apogee (farthest from the earth).

Time of Tides at Points on the Atlantic Coast

Source: United States Coast and Geodetic Survey

To be added or subtracted from Time of Tides tables at New York City, as shown on pages 806-809

	H.	M.
Albany, N. Y.....add	9	05
Annapolis, Md.....add	9	15
Atlantic City, N. J...sub.	1	10
Baltimore, Md.....add	11	00
Bar Harbor, Me.....add	2	15
Beaufort, S. C.....add	0	35
Block Is. Hbr., R. I..sub.	1	00
Boston, Mass.....add	2	45
Bridgeport, Conn....add	2	55
Bristol, R. I.....sub.	0	55
Cape May, N. J.....sub.	0	45
Charleston, S. C....sub.	0	30
Eastport, Me.....add	2	25
Gloucester, Mass....add	2	40
Hell Gate Light, N. Y.add	2	00
Isle of Shoals, N. H...add	2	35
Jacksonville, Fla.....add	1	25
League Island, Pa....add	5	45
Marblehead, Mass....add	2	40
Miami Beach, Fla.....sub.	0	15
Nahant, Mass.....add	2	45
Nantucket, Mass.....add	3	35
Newark, N. J.....add	0	50
New Bedford, Mass..sub.	0	55
Newburyport, Mass...add	3	25
New Haven, Conn....add	2	50
New London, Conn....add	1	10
Newport, R. I.....sub.	1	05
Norfolk, Va.....add	0	55
Norwich, Conn.....add	1	50
Old Pt. Comfort, Va..add	0	20
Philadelphia, Pa.....add	6	15
Plymouth, Mass.....add	2	55
Point Lookout, Md...add	5	00
Portland, Me.....add	2	15
Portsmouth, N. H....add	2	20
Poughkeepsie, N. Y...add	4	45
Providence, R. I.....sub.	0	05
Richmond, Va.....add	8	15
Rockaway Inlet, N. Y.sub	0	05
Rockland, Me.....add	2	50
Rockport, Mass.....add	2	50
Salem, Mass.....add	2	50
Sandy Hook, N. J....sub.	0	05
Savannah, Ga.....add	0	05
Southport, N. C.....sub.	0	05
Viney'd Hav'n, Mass..add	2	15
Washington, D. C....add	12	50
Watch Hill, R. I.....sub.	0	10
West Point, N. Y.....add	3	05
Wilmington, N. C....add	2	15

AVERAGE RISE AND FALL OF TIDE

Places	Feet	Ins.
Balboa, Panama	12	7
Baltimore, Md.	1	1
Boston, Mass.	9	6
Charleston, S. C.	5	1
Colon, Panama	0	11
Eastport, Me.	18	2
Galveston, Tex.	1	0
Key West, Fla.	1	4
Mobile, Ala.	1	6
New London, Conn.	2	7
New Orleans, La.	See	Note
Newport, R. I.	3	6
New York, N. Y.	4	5
Old Pt. Comfort, Va.	2	6
Philadelphia, Pa.	5	5
Portland, Me.	8	11
San Diego, Cal.	4	2
Sandy Hook, N. J.	4	7
San Francisco, Cal.	3	11
Savannah, Ga.	7	5
Seattle, Wash.	7	7
Tampa, Fla.	1	10
Washington, D. C.	2	11

Note—At New Orleans, the periodic rise and fall of the tide varies with the stage of the Mississippi River, being about one foot at low river stage and zero at high river stage.

The highest tides in the world are reported in the Bay of Fundy, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where, under favorable wind and weather conditions, they have been known to reach a height of approximately 60 feet and under normal conditions 50 feet. The mean range at Calais, Maine, is 20 feet but a range in excess of 23 feet can be expected each month.

Ready-Reference Calendar

ascertaining any Day of the Week for any given Date within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1753 to 2000 inclusive

COMMON YEARS NEW STYLE, 1753 TO 1999									Jan. (31 d.)	Feb. (28 d.)	March (31 d.)	April (30 d.)	May (31 d.)	June (30 d.)	July (31 d.)	Aug. (31 d.)	Sept. (30 d.)	Oct. (31 d.)	Nov. (30 d.)	Dec. (31 d.)
1789	1801	1829	1857	1885	1903	1931	1959	1987	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1795	1807	1835	1863	1891	1914	1942	1970	1998												
.....	1818	1846	1874	.....	1925	1953	1981	.....												
1790	1813	1841	1869	1897	1915	1943	1971	1999	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
.....	1819	1847	1875	.....	1926	1954	1982	.....												
1802	1830	1858	1886	1909	1937	1965	1993	.....												
1785	1803	1831	1859	1887	1910	1938	1966	1994	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1791	1814	1842	1870	1898	1921	1949	1977	.....												
.....	1825	1853	1881	.....	1927	1955	1983	.....												
1782	.....	1822	1850	1878	.....	1918	1946	1974	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1793	1805	1833	1861	1889	1901	1929	1957	1985												
1799	1811	1839	1867	1895	1907	1935	1963	1991												
1783	1800	1823	1851	1879	1902	1930	1958	1986	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1794	1806	1834	1862	1890	1913	1941	1969	1997												
.....	1817	1845	1873	.....	1919	1947	1975	.....												
1786	1809	1837	1865	1893	1905	1933	1961	1989	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1797	1815	1843	1871	1899	1911	1939	1967	1995												
.....	1826	1854	1882	.....	1922	1950	1978	.....												
1781	1810	1838	1866	1894	1906	1934	1962	1990	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1787	1821	1849	1877	.....	1917	1945	1973	.....												
1798	1827	1855	1883	1900	1923	1951	1979	.....												
										*										
LEAP YEARS, NEW STYLE, 1756 TO 2000																				
1792	1804	1832	1860	1888	....	1928	1956	1984	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932	1960	1988	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
....	1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936	1964	1992	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
....	1816	1844	1872	....	1912	1940	1968	1996	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
....	1820	1848	1876	....	1916	1944	1972	2000	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1784	1824	1852	1880	....	1920	1948	1976	....	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1788	1828	1856	1884	....	1924	1952	1980	....	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monday	1 Tuesday	1 Wednesday	1 Thursday	1 Friday	1 Saturday	1 SUNDAY
Tuesday	2 Wednesday	2 Thursday	2 Friday	2 Saturday	2 SUNDAY	2 Monday
Wednesday	3 Thursday	3 Friday	3 Saturday	3 SUNDAY	3 Monday	3 Tuesday
Thursday	4 Friday	4 Saturday	4 SUNDAY	4 Monday	4 Tuesday	4 Wednesday
Friday	5 Saturday	5 SUNDAY	5 Monday	5 Tuesday	5 Wednesday	5 Thursday
Saturday	6 SUNDAY	6 Monday	6 Tuesday	6 Wednesday	6 Thursday	6 Friday
SUNDAY	7 Monday	7 Tuesday	7 Wednesday	7 Thursday	7 Friday	7 Saturday
Monday	8 Tuesday	8 Wednesday	8 Thursday	8 Friday	8 Saturday	8 SUNDAY
Tuesday	9 Wednesday	9 Thursday	9 Friday	9 Saturday	9 SUNDAY	9 Monday
Wednesday	10 Thursday	10 Friday	10 Saturday	10 SUNDAY	10 Monday	10 Tuesday
Thursday	11 Friday	11 Saturday	11 SUNDAY	11 Monday	11 Tuesday	11 Wednesday
Friday	12 Saturday	12 SUNDAY	12 Monday	12 Tuesday	12 Wednesday	12 Thursday
Saturday	13 SUNDAY	13 Monday	13 Tuesday	13 Wednesday	13 Thursday	13 Friday
SUNDAY	14 Monday	14 Tuesday	14 Wednesday	14 Thursday	14 Friday	14 Saturday
Monday	15 Tuesday	15 Wednesday	15 Thursday	15 Friday	15 Saturday	15 SUNDAY
Tuesday	16 Wednesday	16 Thursday	16 Friday	16 Saturday	16 SUNDAY	16 Monday
Wednesday	17 Thursday	17 Friday	17 Saturday	17 SUNDAY	17 Monday	17 Tuesday
Thursday	18 Friday	18 Saturday	18 SUNDAY	18 Monday	18 Tuesday	18 Wednesday
Friday	19 Saturday	19 SUNDAY	19 Monday	19 Tuesday	19 Wednesday	19 Thursday
Saturday	20 SUNDAY	20 Monday	20 Tuesday	20 Wednesday	20 Thursday	20 Friday
SUNDAY	21 Monday	21 Tuesday	21 Wednesday	21 Thursday	21 Friday	21 Saturday
Monday	22 Tuesday	22 Wednesday	22 Thursday	22 Friday	22 Saturday	22 SUNDAY
Tuesday	23 Wednesday	23 Thursday	23 Friday	23 Saturday	23 SUNDAY	23 Monday
Wednesday	24 Thursday	24 Friday	24 Saturday	24 SUNDAY	24 Monday	24 Tuesday
Thursday	25 Friday	25 Saturday	25 SUNDAY	25 Monday	25 Tuesday	25 Wednesday
Friday	26 Saturday	26 SUNDAY	26 Monday	26 Tuesday	26 Wednesday	26 Thursday
Saturday	27 SUNDAY	27 Monday	27 Tuesday	27 Wednesday	27 Thursday	27 Friday
SUNDAY	28 Monday	28 Tuesday	28 Wednesday	28 Thursday	28 Friday	28 Saturday
Monday	29 Tuesday	29 Wednesday	29 Thursday	29 Friday	29 Saturday	29 SUNDAY
Tuesday	30 Wednesday	30 Thursday	30 Friday	30 Saturday	30 SUNDAY	30 Monday
Wednesday	31 Thursday	31 Friday	31 Saturday	31 SUNDAY	31 Monday	31 Tuesday

How to use the Ready Reference Calendar—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the ... for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures ... the head of the columns of days below. For Example: To know on what day of the week July 4, 1918, ... look in the table of years for 1918, and in a parallel line under July is figure 1, which directs ... column 1 in which it will be seen that July 4 fell on Thursday.

... leap years the month of February has 29 days.

SUN IN 11 1/3 YEAR SUNSPOT CYCLE

The sun entered (1943) a new 11 1/3-year sunspot group of the old cycle still visible close to the ... with the first new spot group appearing well equator. ... from the sun's equator and the last spot

Visibility at Sea

Source: United States Coast Guard

The table following gives the approximate geographic range of visibility for an object which may be seen by an observer whose eye is at sea level; in practice, therefore, it is necessary to add to these distance of visibility corresponding to the height of the observer's eye above sea level.

DISTANCES OF VISIBILITY FOR OBJECTS OF VARIOUS ELEVATIONS ABOVE SEA LEVEL

Height, Feet	Nautical Miles	Height, Feet	Nautical Miles	Height, Feet	Nautical Miles	Height, Feet	Nautical Miles
5	2.5	55	8.5	110	12.0	450	24.3
10	3.6	60	8.9	120	12.6	500	25.6
15	4.4	65	9.2	130	13.1	550	26.8
20	5.1	70	9.6	140	13.6	600	28.0
25	5.7	75	9.9	150	14.1	650	29.1
30	6.3	80	10.3	200	16.2	700	30.3
35	6.8	85	10.6	250	18.2	800	32 4
40	7.2	90	10.9	300	19.9	900	34.4
45	7.7	95	11.2	350	21.5	1,000	36.2
50	8.1	100	11.5	400	22.9		

The table following gives the approximate geographic range of visibility for an object which may be seen by an observer whose eye is at lake level; in practice, therefore, it is necessary to add to these distance of visibility corresponding to the height of the observer's eye above lake level.

DISTANCES OF VISIBILITY FOR OBJECTS OF VARIOUS ELEVATIONS ABOVE LAKE LEVEL

Height, in feet	Statute Miles	Height, in feet	Statute Miles	Height, in feet	Statute Miles	Height, in feet	Statute Miles
5	2.9	55	9.8	110	13.8	450	28.0
10	4.2	60	10.2	120	14.5	500	29.5
15	5.1	65	10.6	130	15.1	550	31.0
20	5.9	70	11.0	140	15.6	600	32.3
25	6.6	75	11.4	150	16.2	650	33.7
30	7.2	80	11.8	200	18.7	700	34.9
35	7.8	85	12.2	250	20.9	800	37.3
40	8.3	90	12.5	300	22.9	900	39.6
45	8.9	95	12.9	350	24.7	1,000	41.7
50	9.3	100	13.2	400	26.4		

Roughly speaking, the distance of visibility in nautical miles is equal to eight-sevenths of the square root of the height of the light above sea level.

The actual curvature of the surface of the earth for the first mile is about 9 inches, and increases at first approximately as the square of the distance. The approximate curvature effect may be found by multiplying the square of the distance in miles by .6, the answer being in feet.

CANDLE-POWER OF BRIGHTEST UNITED STATES LIGHTHOUSES

Station	C. P.	Station	C. P.	Station	C.P.
Hillsboro Inlet, Fla.	5,500,000	Kauhola, Hawaii	560,000	Columbia River Range Lights, Wash.	280,000
Liston Range, Del.	5,000,000	Cape Elizabeth, Me.	500,000	Cape Arago, Ore.	270,000
White Shoal, Mich.	3,000,000	Pigeon Point, Calif.	500,000	Craighill Chan. Range, Md.	260,000
Molokai, T. H.	2,500,000	Deepwater Pt. Range, N. J.	450,000	North Head, Wash.	260,000
Farallon, Calif.	2,200,000	Cherry Is. Range, Del.	450,000	Piedras Blancas, Calif.	250,000
Cubit's Gap, La.	2,000,000	New Castle Range, Del.	450,000	No. Manitou Sh'l, Mich.	250,000
Pully Point, Wash.	2,000,000	St. Augustine, Fla.	450,000	Beavertail, Rhode Isl.	250,000
Cape Kumukahi, T. H.	1,700,000	Split Rock, Minn.	450,000	Sturgeon Bay Can, Wis.	250,000
Dry Tortugas, Fla.	1,500,000	Cape Canaveral, Fla.	430,000	Edik Hook, Wash.	240,000
Santa Barbara, Calif.	1,200,000	Keeweenaw Upper Entrance, Mich.	400,000	Mifflin Bar Range, N. J.	240,000
Point Arguello, Calif.	1,200,000	Pensacola, Fla.	400,000	Horseshoe Range, Pa.	240,000
Nawiliwili, Hawaii	1,200,000	Marquette, Mich.	400,000	Chester Range, Pa.	240,000
Cape San Juan, P. R.	1,200,000	Rock of Ages, Mich.	400,000	Tinicum Is. Range, N. J.	240,000
Kilauea, T. H.	1,100,000	Devils Island, Wis.	400,000	Bellevue Range, Del.	240,000
Hereford Inlet, N. J.	1,100,000	The Graves, Mass.	400,000	Ponce de Leon Inlet, Fla.	220,000
Point Cabrillo, Calif.	1,100,000	Pt. Arena, Calif.	390,000	Umpqua River, Oreg.	210,000
Jupiter Inlet, Fla.	1,000,000	Sabine Pass, La.	380,000	Montauk Point, N. Y.	200,000
Point Sur, Calif.	1,000,000	Staten Island, N. Y.	350,000	Two Harbors, Minn.	200,000
Cape St. Elias, Alaska	1,000,000	Marblehead, Ohio	350,000	E. River Range, N. Y.	200,000
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,000,000	Petit Manan, Me.	350,000	Cape Spencer, Alaska	200,000
Cape Cod, Mass.	1,000,000	Reedy Island Range, Del.	330,000	C'p. Hinchinbrook, Ala.	200,000
Heceta Head, Ore.	950,000	Cape Blanco, Ore.	320,000	Manhattan Range, Ohio	200,000
Point Vicente, Calif.	900,000	Cape Flattery, Wash.	300,000	Point Loma, Calif.	200,000
Barbers Pt., Hawaii	750,000	North Point, Wis.	300,000	Mt. Desert Rock, Me.	200,000
Cape Charles, Va.	700,000	Chapel Hill Range, N. J.	300,000	Cape San Blas, Fla.	200,000
Sankaty Head, Mass.	700,000	Fire Island, N. Y.	300,000	Brazos River, Texas	200,000
Whitefish Pt., Mich.	700,000	Cape May, N. J.	300,000		
Marcus H'k Range, Del.	640,000	Stratford Pt., Conn.	290,000		
30-Mile Point, N. Y.	600,000				
Anacapa Isl., Calif.	600,000				
Pauwela Pt., Hawaii	560,000				

The Fire Island, N. Y., Light is 167. ft. high; visible 19.3 nautical miles; distance based on observer's eye being 15 feet above sea level.

Electricity is the illuminant now used in most of the larger lighthouses, electric incandescent lamps placed inside the larger sizes of lenses producing beams of as much as 5,500,000 candlepower where such brilliance is required.

The highest light maintained by the U. S. Coast Guard is on top of the island of Lehua, Hawaiian Islands. This light is 707 feet above the level of the sea.

The highest light on the Pacific coast of continental United States is at Cape Mendocino, Calif., 422 feet above the level of the sea.

The highest light on the Atlantic coast of continental United States is the rear range light of Marcus Hook Range, on the Delaware River, 27 feet above the level of the sea.

Photographic Atlas of the Heavens

A photographic mapping of the heavens, to be known as the National Geographic Society-Palomar Observatory Sky Survey, was begun July 1, 1949, at Mt. Palomar, Calif., as a joint undertaking of the National Geographic Society and the California Institute of Technology. The heavens will be mapped by the Schmidt 48-inch photo-telescope, which, according to the sponsors, "can reach out some 300,000,000 light years" and will be occupied in the task four years. The resulting atlas will contain 2,000 reproductions of photographic plates overlapping 10 to 20 percent. Identical exposures of each area will be made with blue and red filters for purposes of comparison. Possibly 500,000,000 stars will be photographed. Scientific director is Dr. Edwin P. Hubble; photographic director, Dr. Albert G. Wilson.

The Atmosphere

Source: United States Weather Bureau, Washington

e atmosphere is composed of a mixture of which envelops the earth. The permanent near the surface of the earth are mainly gen, oxygen, and argon, which are present in amounts of approximately 78, 21, and 1 per by volume, respectively. Other constituents, nting to less than one-tenth of one per cent, carbon dioxide, hydrogen, neon, helium, con, and xenon. However, there is always a amount of water vapor in the air. It occupies independently of the other gases and varies nount from practically zero to an extreme of 4 per cent by volume. These proportions in the same up to about 65,000 feet; above height observations indicate a slight increase e proportion of the lighter gases. Ozone ap- in very small quantities at low levels, in- es to a maximum at about 65,000 feet, and diminish to about 180,000 feet. Recent spec- pic evidence also indicates the presence of amounts of methane in the upper atmo- e.

e attraction of gravity prevents the gases from ing into space. The air rests upon the earth's ce with the weight equivalent to a layer of 34 feet deep. In other words, at the bottom e atmosphere, the mixture of gases exerts a ure of about 15 pounds per square inch. This ure is exerted equally in all directions.

do not feel the pressure exerted by the air se an equal pressure is exerted from within odies. Neither can we see the gases. We ware of their presence only when the air is otion as wind.

Air, of course, is easily compressed. The density, therefore, is greatest near the surface of the earth because the air is compressed by the weight of all the air that lies above. At sea level the density is only about one eight-hundredth that of water; it follows, then, that the atmosphere would be 800 times 34 feet, in depth, or about 5 miles, if it were of the same density at all altitudes. Actually, however, the density decreases as the height increases because the weight of the air that lies above decreases.

The temperature of the air, except near the surface of the earth, normally decreases with increasing height until a level called the tropopause is reached. The portion of the atmosphere below the tropopause is known as the troposphere, and that above the tropopause, as the stratosphere.

The height of the tropopause, at any one place, varies from day to day; on the average it is higher at lower latitude and higher in summer than in winter, and its range is from 25 to 60 thousand feet, approximately. From the tropopause to 100 or 130 thousand feet, the temperature changes little with height; in this layer the temperature ranges from about —65 degrees Fahrenheit to —115 degrees Fahrenheit. Recent studies have provided some information regarding temperatures of the atmosphere to 400 thousand feet. A warm layer exists near 180 thousand feet, with temperatures as high as 200 degrees Fahrenheit. This warm air is thought to be associated with the heating of the ozone by the ultraviolet component of solar radiation. Another relatively cold layer is found near 260 thousand feet, above which the temperature increases again.

Time, with Respect to the Earth's Rotation

Source: Smithsonian Physical Tables, Eighth Revised Edition

e fluctuations in the earth's rate of rotation ated by astronomical evidence are of a quite er order of magnitude. Moreover, the changes in sign, whereas frictional effects should not. e observations come from deviations of the nd moon from their gravitational orbits, the its of Mercury, the eclipses of Jupiter's satel- Changes in the speed of rotation of the rotation seem the only explanation. s may be due to shifts of matter within or on arth. The following figure by Brown indicates in 1928 the earth was about 25 sec. ahead of erage rotational motion during the last three ries.

The greatest apparent change is the loss or gain of one second in a whole year (1 part in 30,000,000).

Tidal friction should make the earth rotate more slowly and the moon recede from the earth. The rate of dissipation of energy by friction is about 1.4×10^{19} ergs per second.

The earth's rotation from this cause should have slowed by four hours during geologic time.

The moon should continue to recede until its period of revolution and that of the earth's rotation are equal to 47 of our present days.

The moon should then gradually approach the earth, ultimately coming within Roche's limit (about twice the earth's radius), breaking up, possibly, into a ring like Saturn's.

Knots and Miles

Source: United States Coast and Geodetic Survey

e **U. S. Statute Mile** is 5,280 feet in length. he Continent most of the old miles, which ti in length from about 3,300 feet to over 36,000 have been replaced, officially at least, by the eter, which equals 0.62 statute mile or 3,280.8

e **Nautical, Geographic,** or **Sea Mile** at any is considered, for purposes of navigation, to be to the length of one minute of latitude at place.

e **U.S. Nautical Mile** is 6,080.20 feet in length qual to one-sixtieth of a degree of a great of a sphere whose surface is equal in area e area of the surface of the earth (Clarke's oid of 1866).

The **Knot** is a measure of speed; a speed of one knot being a speed of one nautical mile an hour.

A **Nautical Mile**—1.152 statute miles; a **Fathom**—6 feet; a **Cable**—100 fathoms or 600 feet or approximately 0.1 nautical mile.

To convert statute miles into nautical miles, multiply statute miles by 0.8684; to convert nautical miles into statute miles, multiply nautical miles by 1.1516, or roughly 1 1/7.

United States Air Forces and the Navy use the knot as the standard aeronautical unit of speed and the nautical mile as the corresponding unit of distance.

Colors of the Spectrum

or, an electromagnetic wave phenomenon, ensation produced through the excitation of tina of the eye by rays of light. The colors of pectrum may be produced by viewing a light refracted by passage through a prism (tri- ar glass bar) which breaks the light into its is wave lengths.

tomarily, the primary colors of the spectrum nought of as those six monochromatic colors occupy relatively large areas of the spectrum: range, yellow, green, blue and violet. How- Sir Isaac Newton named a seventh, indigo, ed between blue and violet on the spectrum; t estimated (1865) the solar spectrum to con- approximately 1,000 distinguishable hues of , according to Rood (1881) 2,000,000 tints and s can be distinguished; Luckiesh stated (1915) that 55 distinctly different hues have been seen in a single spectrum.

By many physicists, only three primary colors are recognized: red, yellow and blue (Mayer, 1775); red, green and violet (Thomas Young, 1801); red, green and blue (Prof. Clerk Maxwell, 1860).

The color sensation of black is due to complete lack of stimulation of the retina, that of white to complete stimulation. The infra-red and ultraviolet rays, below the red (short) end of the spectrum and the violet end (long end) respectively, are invisible. Heat is the principal effect of the infrared rays, and chemical action that of the ultraviolet rays.

Color has three characteristics: hue, saturation and luminosity. A tint contains more white than a normal spectral hue, while a shade is darker than normal and is produced by decreased illumination or the addition of black.

Latitude and Longitude of United States Cities

Source: United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; Geographic positions of large cities

City	Latitude	Longitude
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
Aberdeen, S. D.	45 27 31	98 29 03
Abilene, Tex.	32 27 05	99 43 51
Akron, Ohio	41 05 00	81 30 44
Alamosa, Colo.	37 28 10	105 52 00
Albany, Ga.	31 34 36	84 09 22
Albany, N. Y.	42 39 01	73 45 01
Albuquerque, N. M.	35 05 01	106 39 05
Alexandria, La.	31 18 33	92 26 47
Allentown, Pa.	40 36 11	75 28 06
Altoona, Pa.	40 30 55	78 24 03
Amarillo, Tex.	35 12 27	101 50 04
Anderson, Ind.	40 06 27	85 40 43
Ann Arbor, Mich.	42 16 59	83 44 52
Asheville, N. C.	35 35 42	82 33 26
Ashland, Ky.	38 28 36	82 38 23
Athens, Ga.	33 57 34	83 22 39
Athens, Ohio	39 19 38	82 06 09
Atlanta, Ga.	33 45 10	84 23 37
Atlantic City, N. J.	39 21 32	74 25 53
Auburn, Me.	44 05 51	70 13 40
Augusta, Ga.	33 28 20	81 58 00
Augusta, Me.	44 18 53	69 46 29
Austin, Tex.	30 16 09	97 44 37
Avalon, Calif.	33 20 33	118 19 38
Avon Park, Fla.	27 35 33	81 29 49
Bakersfield, Calif.	35 22 31	119 01 16
Baltimore, Md.	39 17 26	76 36 45
Bangor, Me.	44 48 13	68 46 18
Barre, Vt.	44 11 50	72 30 10
Baton Rouge, La.	30 26 58	91 11 00
Battle Creek, Mich.	42 18 58	85 10 48
Bay City, Mich.	43 36 04	83 53 15
Beaumont, Tex.	30 05 20	94 06 09
Beckley, W. Va.	37 46 36	81 11 27
Belington, W. Va.	39 01 31	79 56 08
Bellefonte, Pa.	40 54 48	77 46 41
Bellingham, Wash.	48 45 02	122 28 36
Bemidji, Minn.	47 28 18	94 52 57
Bend, Ore.	44 03 30	121 18 50
Big Spring, Tex.	32 15 03	101 28 38
Billings, Mont.	45 47 00	108 30 04
Binghamton, N. Y.	42 06 03	75 54 47
Birmingham, Ala.	33 21 01	86 48 36
Bismarck, N. D.	46 48 23	100 47 17
Blairsville, Pa.	40 25 54	79 15 54
Bloomington, Ill.	40 28 58	88 59 32
Blythe, Calif.	33 36 36	114 35 44
Blytheville, Ark.	35 55 42	89 54 25
Boise, Idaho	43 37 07	116 11 58
Boston, Mass.	42 21 24	71 03 25
Boulder City, Nev.	35 58 47	114 49 58
Bowling Green, Ky.	36 59 41	86 26 33
Bradenton, Fla.	27 29 42	82 34 17
Brainerd, Minn.	46 21 17	94 12 00
Bridgeport, Conn.	41 10 49	73 11 22
Bristol, Tenn.-Va.	36 35 48	82 11 04
Brownsville, Tex.	25 54 07	97 29 58
Brownwood, Tex.	31 43 12	98 59 00
Brunswick, Ga.	31 08 58	81 29 36
Buckhannon, W. Va.	38 59 38	80 13 42
Buffalo, N. Y.	42 52 52	78 52 21
Burley, Idaho	42 32 05	113 47 46
Burlington, Iowa	40 48 39	91 06 16
Burlington, Vt.	44 28 34	73 12 46
Burns, Ore.	43 35 07	119 03 05
Butler, Pa.	40 51 40	79 53 50
Butte, Mont.	46 01 06	112 32 11
Canonsburg, Pa.	40 15 32	80 11 14
Canton, Ohio	40 47 50	81 22 37
Caribou, Me.	46 51 38	68 00 46
Carlisle, Pa.	40 12 11	77 11 30
Carlsbad, N. M.	32 25 09	104 13 47
Casper, Wyo.	42 51 00	106 19 22
Chambersburg, Pa.	39 56 20	77 39 41
Champaign, Ill.	40 07 05	88 14 48
Chanute, Kan.	37 41 00	95 27 05
Charleston, S. C.	32 46 35	79 55 53
Charleston, W. Va.	38 21 01	81 37 52
Charlotte, N. C.	35 13 44	80 50 45
Charlottesville, Va.	38 01 52	78 28 50
Chattanooga, Tenn.	35 02 41	85 18 32
Cheboygan, Mich.	45 38 38	84 28 38
Chester, W. Va.	40 36 48	80 33 45
Cheyenne, Wyo.	41 08 09	104 49 07
Chicago, Ill.	41 52 28	87 38 22
Childress, Tex.	34 25 36	100 12 29
Cincinnati, Ohio	39 06 07	84 30 35
Clarksburg, W. Va.	39 16 50	80 20 38
Clearfield, Pa.	41 01 20	78 26 10
Cleveland, Ohio	41 29 51	81 41 50
Coatesville, Pa.	39 59 05	75 49 02
Colorado Springs, Colo.	38 50 07	104 49 16
Columbia, Mo.	38 57 03	92 19 46
Columbia, Pa.	40 02 06	76 30 03
Columbia, S. C.	34 00 02	81 02 00
Columbus, Ga.	32 28 07	84 59 24
Columbus, Miss.	33 29 40	88 25 33
Columbus, Ohio	39 57 47	83 00 17
Concord, N. H.	43 12 22	71 32
Concordia, Kan.	39 34 15	97 39
Connellsville, Pa.	40 01 08	79 35
Corning, N. Y.	42 08 36	77 03
Corpus, Christi, Tex.	27 47 51	97 23
Corry, Pa.	41 55 09	79 38
Creston, Iowa	41 03 34	94 21
Cut Bank, Mont.	48 38 19	112 19
Dallas, Tex.	32 47 09	96 47
Dayton, Ohio	39 45 32	84 11
Daytona Beach, Fla.	29 12 44	81 01
Del Rio, Tex.	29 21 39	100 53
Denver, Colo.	39 44 58	104 59
De Ridder, La.	30 50 43	93 17
Des Moines, Iowa	41 35 14	93 37
Detroit, Mich.	42 19 48	83 02
Devils Lake, N. D.	48 06 42	98 51
Dickinson, N. D.	46 52 55	102 47
Dodge City, Kans.	37 45 17	100 01
Dothan, Ala.	31 13 27	85 23
Douglas, Ariz.	31 20 36	109 33
Dubois, Pa.	41 07 11	78 45
Dubuque, Iowa	42 29 55	90 40
Duluth, Minn.	46 46 56	92 06
Durango, Colo.	37 16 29	107 52
Eau Claire, Wis.	44 48 31	91 29
Effingham, Ill.	39 07 13	88 32
El Centro, Calif.	32 47 25	115 32
Elizabeth City N C.	36 17 59	76 13
Elk City, Okla.	35 24 33	99 24
Elkins, W. Va.	38 55 33	79 50
Elko, Nev.	40 50 00	115 45
Elmira, N. Y.	42 05 26	76 48
El Paso, Tex.	31 45 36	106 29
Ely, Nev.	39 14 52	114 53
Emporia, Va.	36 41 21	77 32
Enid, Okla.	36 23 40	97 52
Erie, Pa.	42 07 15	80 04
Escanaba, Mich.	45 44 45	87 03
Eugene, Ore.	44 03 16	123 05
Eureka, Calif.	40 48 08	124 09
Evansville, Ind.	37 58 20	87 34
Fairmont, W. Va.	39 28 55	80 08
Fall River, Mass.	41 42 06	71 09
Fargo, N. D.	46 52 30	96 47
Flint, Mich.	43 00 50	83 41
Florence, Ala.	34 48 05	87 40
Florence, S. C.	34 11 49	79 46
Fort Myers, Fla.	26 38 42	81 51
Fort Smith, Ark.	35 23 10	94 25
Fort Wayne, Ind.	41 04 21	85 08
Fort Worth, Tex.	32 44 55	97 19
Frankfort, Ky.	38 11 51	84 52
Franklin, Pa.	41 23 54	79 49
Fresno, Calif.	36 44 12	119 47
Gadsden, Ala.	34 00 57	86 00
Gainesville, Fla.	29 38 56	82 19
Gallipolis, Ohio	38 48 32	82 12
Galveston, Tex.	29 18 10	94 47
Garden City, Kan.	37 57 54	100 52
Gettysburg, Pa.	39 49 43	77 13
Gila Bend, Ariz.	32 56 51	112 42
Glendive, Mont.	47 06 42	104 43
Glens Falls, N. Y.	43 18 36	73 38
Glenville, W. Va.	38 56 00	80 50
Grafton, W. Va.	39 20 29	80 01
Graham, Tex.	33 06 21	98 35
Grand Canyon, Ariz.	36 03 16	112 08
Grand Forks, N. D.	47 55 31	97 01
Grand Island, Neb.	40 55 33	98 20
Grand Junction, Colo.	39 04 06	108 33
Grand Rapids, Mich.	42 58 03	85 40
Grantsville, W. Va.	38 55 30	81 05
Great Falls, Mont.	47 29 33	111 18
Greely, Colo.	40 25 28	104 41
Green Bay, Wis.	44 30 48	88 00
Greensboro, N. C.	36 04 17	79 47
Greensburg, Pa.	40 18 00	79 32
Greenup, Ky.	38 34 38	82 50
Greenville, S. C.	34 50 50	82 24
Greenwood, Miss.	33 31 05	90 10
Grove City, Pa.	41 09 35	80 05
Gulfport, Miss.	30 22 04	89 05
Hanover, Pa.	39 48 07	76 58
Harrisburg, Pa.	40 15 43	76 52
Hartford, Conn.	41 46 12	72 40
Hastings, Neb.	40 35 21	98 23
Hattiesburg, Miss.	31 19 40	89 17
Havre, Mont.	48 33 15	109 41
Helena, Mont.	46 35 33	112 02
Hickory, N. C.	35 43 54	81 20
Hobbs, N. M.	32 41 59	103 08
Hot Springs, S. D.	43 26 00	103 28
Houlton, Me.	46 07 29	67 50
Houston, Tex.	29 45 26	95 21
Huntingdon, Pa.	40 29 05	78 00
Huntington, W. Va.	38 25 12	82 26
Huntsville, Ala.	34 44 18	86 35

City	Latitude	Longitude
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
·on, S. D.	44 21 43	98 12 50
·ricane, W. Va.	38 25 54	82 01 18
·chinson, Kan.	38 03 11	97 55 20
·nnis, Mass.	41 38 12	70 16 58
·no Falls, Idaho	43 29 39	112 02 28
·iana, Pa.	40 37 18	79 09 13
·ianapolis, Ind.	39 46 07	86 09 46
·a City, Iowa	41 39 37	91 31 53
·ton, Ohio	38 32 12	82 41 05
·in, Pa.	40 20 00	79 42 39
·kson, Mich.	42 14 43	84 24 22
·kson, Miss.	32 17 56	90 11 06
·kson, Ohio	39 03 00	82 38 05
·kson, Tenn.	35 36 48	88 49 15
·ksonville, Fla.	30 19 44	81 39 42
·estown, N. Y.	42 05 45	79 14 40
·estown, N. D.	46 54 27	98 42 21
·sey Shore, Pa.	41 12 09	77 15 13
·instown, Pa.	40 19 35	78 55 03
·esboro, Ark.	35 50 14	90 42 11
·lin, Mo.	37 05 26	94 30 50
·amazoo, Mich.	42 17 29	85 35 14
·ispell, Mont.	48 11 45	114 18 44
·nsas City, Mo.	39 04 56	94 35 20
·so, Wash.	46 14 44	122 54 31
·rville, Tex.	30 02 48	99 08 28
·r West, Fla.	24 33 30	81 48 12
·gman, Ariz.	35 11 20	114 03 12
·gston, N. Y.	41 55 40	74 00 02
·gsville, Tex.	27 31 00	97 52 00
·ksville, Mo.	40 11 37	92 34 58
·math Falls, Ore.	42 13 32	121 46 32
·oxville, Tenn.	35 57 39	83 55 07
·ayette, Ind.	40 25 11	86 53 39
·ayette, La.	30 13 24	92 01 06
·Grande, Ore.	45 19 47	118 05 45
·Junta, Colo.	37 59 06	103 32 19
·e Charles, La.	30 13 45	93 12 52
·eland, Fla.	28 02 34	81 57 23
·caster, Pa.	40 02 25	76 18 29
·sing, Mich.	42 44 01	84 33 15
·edo, Tex.	27 30 22	99 30 30
· Vegas, Nev.	36 10 20	115 08 37
· Vegas, N. M.	35 35 40	105 13 07
·robe, Pa.	40 15 58	79 29 09
·rium, Mich.	47 14 14	88 26 32
·wrence, Mass.	42 42 16	71 10 08
·wiston, Idaho	46 25 05	117 01 10
·wiston, Me.	44 05 49	70 12 57
·wistown, Mont.	47 03 54	109 25 33
·wistown, Pa.	40 35 46	77 34 37
·xington, Ky.	38 02 50	84 29 46
·eral, Kans.	37 02 31	100 55 21
·coln, Nebr.	40 48 59	96 42 15
·tle Rock, Ark.	34 44 42	92 16 37
·ingston, Mont.	45 39 50	110 33 28
·k Haven, Pa.	41 08 15	77 26 52
·g Beach, Calif.	33 46 14	118 11 18
· Angeles, Calif.	34 03 15	118 14 28
·isville, Ky.	38 14 47	85 45 49
·bbock, Tex.	33 35 05	101 50 33
·chburg, Va.	37 24 51	79 08 37
·con, Ga.	32 50 12	83 37 36
·dison, Wis.	43 04 23	89 22 55
·nchester, N. H.	42 59 23	71 27 41
·ndan, N. D.	46 49 35	100 53 25
·nkato, Minn.	44 09 09	94 00 09
·nsfield, Ohio	40 45 38	82 31 05
·rfa, Tex.	30 18 38	104 01 10
·rianna, Fla.	30 46 35	85 14 08
·rietta, Ohio	39 25 00	81 27 06
·rion, Ill.	37 43 53	88 55 30
·rion, Ind.	40 33 17	85 39 49
·rysville, Calif.	39 08 24	121 35 11
·son City, Iowa	43 09 15	93 12 00
·sontown, Pa.	39 54 00	79 53 59
·Alester, Okla.	34 55 55	95 45 53
·Comb, Miss.	31 14 28	90 27 14
·Cook, Neb.	40 12 02	100 37 32
·dford, Ore.	42 19 33	122 52 31
·mphis, Tenn.	35 08 46	90 03 10
·rced, Calif.	37 18 15	120 28 50
·ridian, Miss.	32 21 57	88 42 02
·umi, Fla.	25 46 37	80 11 32
·riland, Tex.	31 59 54	102 04 31
·es City, Mont.	46 24 34	105 50 30
·ford, Utah	38 23 36	113 00 33
·linocket, Me.	45 39 19	68 42 36
·nton, W. Va.	38 26 04	82 07 58
·waukee, Wis.	43 02 19	87 54 15
·nneapolis, Minn.	44 58 57	93 15 43
·not, N. D.	48 14 09	101 17 38
·ssoula, Mont.	46 52 23	113 59 29
·bile, Ala.	30 41 36	88 02 33
·desto, Calif.	37 38 26	120 59 44
·dline, Ill.	41 30 31	90 30 49
·nroe, La.	32 30 02	92 06 55
·nterey, Calif.	36 35 44	121 53 39
·ntgomery, Ala.	32 22 33	86 18 31
·ntpelier, Vt.	44 15 36	72 34 41
·ntrose, Colo.	38 28 44	107 52 31
·rgantown, W. Va.	39 37 41	79 57 28
·undsville, W. Va.	39 55 06	80 44 50

City	Latitude	Longitude
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
Mount Pleasant, Pa.	40 08 58	79 32 37
Mount Union, Pa.	40 23 06	77 53 10
Muncie, Ind.	40 11 25	85 23 16
Muskegon, Mich.	43 14 17	86 15 02
Muskogee, Okla.	35 44 58	95 22 22
Nantucket, Mass.	41 17 04	70 06 00
Nashville, Tenn.	36 09 33	86 46 55
Natrona, Pa.	40 37 01	79 43 23
Newark, N. J.	40 44 14	74 10 19
New Bedford, Mass.	41 38 13	70 55 41
New Castle, Ind.	39 55 38	85 22 15
New Haven, Conn.	41 18 25	72 55 30
New Martinsville, W. Va.	39 38 23	80 51 56
New Orleans, La.	29 56 53	90 04 10
Newport, Vt.	44 56 10	72 12 38
New York, N. Y.	40 45 06	73 59 39
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	43 05 34	79 03 26
Nitro, W. Va.	38 25 26	81 50 29
Norfolk, Neb.	42 01 56	97 24 42
Norfolk, Va.	36 51 10	76 17 21
North Platte, Neb.	41 08 14	100 45 43
Oak Bluffs, Mass.	41 27 16	70 33 34
Oakland, Calif.	37 48 53	122 15 54
Ogden, Utah	41 13 31	111 58 21
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	44 41 44	75 29 27
Oil City, Pa.	41 26 10	79 42 35
Oklahoma City, Okla.	35 28 26	97 31 04
Omaha, Neb.	41 15 42	95 56 14
Orlando, Fla.	28 32 42	81 22 38
Oscoda, Mich.	44 25 09	83 19 45
Ottumwa, Iowa	41 01 02	92 24 43
Paducah, Ky.	37 05 13	88 35 56
Palm Springs, Calif.	33 49 22	116 32 46
Paris, Tex.	33 39 43	95 33 08
Parkersburg, W. Va.	39 15 57	81 33 46
Pecos, Tex.	31 25 46	103 29 42
Pendleton, Ore.	45 40 17	118 47 12
Pensacola, Fla.	30 24 51	87 12 56
Peoria, Ill.	40 41 42	89 35 33
Philadelphia, Pa.	39 56 58	75 09 21
Philipsburg, Pa.	40 53 47	78 13 24
Phillipi, W. Va.	39 09 04	80 02 23
Phoenix, Ariz.	33 27 12	112 04 08
Pierre, S. D.	44 22 11	100 21 07
Pine Bluff, Ark.	34 14 19	92 00 20
Pitcairn, Pa.	40 24 06	79 46 43
Pittsburgh, Pa.	40 26 19	80 00 00
Pocatello, Idaho	42 51 38	112 27 01
Pomeroy, Ohio	39 01 39	82 02 00
Ponca City, Okla.	36 42 12	97 04 42
Portage, Pa.	40 23 05	78 40 26
Port Huron, Mich.	42 58 31	82 25 35
Portland, Me.	43 39 33	70 15 19
Portland, Ore.	45 31 06	122 40 35
Portsmouth, Ohio	38 44 07	82 59 39
Prescott, Ariz.	34 32 18	112 27 58
Presque Isle, Me.	46 40 57	68 00 52
Providence, R. I.	41 49 32	71 24 41
Provincetown, Mass.	42 03 04	70 11 15
Pueblo, Colo.	38 16 17	104 36 33
Punxsutawney, Pa.	40 56 42	78 58 18
Quincy, Ill.	39 55 59	91 24 12
Raleigh, N. C.	35 46 38	78 38 21
Rapid City, S. D.	44 04 52	103 13 11
Ravenswood, W. Va.	38 56 56	81 45 42
Reading, Pa.	40 20 09	75 55 40
Red Bluff, Calif.	40 10 39	122 14 13
Reno, Nev.	39 31 27	119 48 40
Richmond, Va.	37 32 15	77 26 09
Ripley, W. Va.	38 49 09	81 42 42
Roanoke, Va.	37 16 13	79 56 44
Rochester, Minn.	44 01 21	92 28 03
Rochester, N. Y.	43 09 41	77 36 21
Rockford, Ill.	42 16 07	89 05 48
Rock Springs, Wyo.	41 35 08	109 13 15
Rocky Mount, N. C.	35 56 32	77 47 40
Roswell, N. M.	33 23 47	104 31 26
Sacramento, Calif.	38 34 57	121 29 41
Saginaw, Mich.	43 25 52	83 56 05
St. Joseph, Mo.	39 45 57	94 51 02
St. Louis, Mo.	38 37 45	90 12 22
St. Marys, W. Va.	39 23 23	81 12 25
St. Petersburg, Fla.	27 46 18	82 38 19
Salem, Ore.	44 56 21	123 01 59
Salina, Kans.	38 50 36	97 36 46
Salt Lake City, Utah	40 45 23	111 53 26
San Angelo, Tex.	31 27 39	100 26 03
San Antonio, Tex.	29 25 37	98 29 06
San Bernardino, Calif.	34 06 30	117 17 28
San Diego, Calif.	32 42 53	117 09 21
San Francisco, Calif.	37 46 39	122 24 40
San Jose, Calif.	37 20 16	121 53 24
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	35 16 49	120 39 34
Santa Barbara, Calif.	34 25 18	119 41 55
Santa Fe, N. M.	35 41 11	105 56 10
Sarasota, Fla.	27 20 05	82 32 20
Saulte Ste. Marie, Mich.	46 29 58	84 20 37
Savannah, Ga.	32 04 42	81 05 37
Scottsbluff, Neb.	41 51 40	103 39 00
Scranton, Pa.	41 24 32	75 39 46
Seattle, Wash.	47 36 32	122 20 12
Sheboygan, Wis.	43 45 03	87 42 52
Sheffield, Ala.	34 45 38	87 41 48

City	Latitude			Longitude		
	°	′	″	°	′	″
Shelby, Mont.	48	30	22	111	51	30
Sheridan, Wyo.	44	47	55	106	57	10
Sherman, Tex.	33	38	18	96	36	28
Shippensburg, Pa.	40	03	04	77	31	07
Shreveport, La.	32	30	46	93	44	58
Sioux City, Iowa	42	29	46	96	24	30
Sioux Falls, S. D.	43	32	35	96	43	35
Sistersville, W. Va.	39	33	52	80	59	40
Slippery Rock, Pa.	41	03	53	80	03	20
South Bend, Ind.	41	40	33	86	15	01
Spartanburg, S. C.	34	57	03	81	56	06
Spearfish, S. D.	44	29	25	103	51	07
Spencer, W. Va.	38	48	06	81	20	53
Spokane, Wash.	47	39	32	117	25	33
Springfield, Ill.	39	47	58	89	38	51
Springfield, Mass.	42	06	21	72	35	32
Springfield, Mo.	37	13	03	93	17	32
Springfield, Ohio	39	55	38	83	48	29
State College, Pa.	40	47	40	77	51	32
Sterling, Colo.	40	37	29	103	12	25
Steubenville, Ohio	40	21	42	80	36	53
Stockton, Calif.	37	57	30	121	17	16
Sunbury, Pa.	40	51	54	76	47	26
Superior, Wis.	46	43	14	92	06	07
Syracuse, N. Y.	43	03	04	76	09	14
Tacoma, Wash.	47	14	59	122	26	15
Tallahassee, Fla.	30	26	30	84	16	56
Tampa, Fla.	27	56	58	82	27	25
Terre Haute, Ind.	39	28	03	87	24	26
Texarkana, Ark.	33	25	29	94	02	32
The Dalles, Ore.	45	36	10	121	11	00
Titusville, Pa.	41	37	36	79	40	31
Toledo, Ohio	41	39	14	83	32	39
Topeka, Kan.	39	03	16	95	40	23
Traverse City, Mich.	44	45	47	85	37	25
Trinidad, Colo.	37	10	05	104	29	31
Tucson, Ariz.	32	13	15	110	58	08
Tulsa, Okla.	36	09	12	95	59	34
Tuscumbia, Ala.	34	43	52	87	42	08
Tyler, Tex.	32	21	21	95	17	52
Utica, N. Y.	43	06	12	75	13	33
Vandergrift, Pa.	40	36	15	79	33	50
Vero Beach, Fla.	27	38	19	80	23	58
Victoria, Tex.	28	48	01	97	00	06
Virginia, Minn.	47	31	17	92	32	20
Visalia, Calif.	36	19	46	119	17	30
Waco, Tex.	31	33	12	97	08	00
Wahpeton, N. D.	46	15	46	96	36	18
Walla Walla, Wash.	46	04	08	118	20	24
Warren, Pa.	41	50	57	79	08	51
Washington, D. C.	38	53	51	77	00	33
Washington, Pa.	40	10	03	80	14	50
Waterbury, Conn.	41	33	13	73	02	31
Waterloo, Iowa	42	29	40	92	20	20
Watertown, N. Y.	43	58	32	75	54	43
Watertown, S. D.	44	54	00	97	06	50
Waterville, Me.	44	33	10	69	37	53
Wausau, Wis.	44	57	30	89	37	40
Waycross, Ga.	31	12	19	82	21	47
Wellsburg, W. Va.	40	16	21	80	36	43
Wellston, Ohio	39	07	25	82	32	04
Wenatchee, Wash.	47	25	22	120	18	49
West Chester, Pa.	39	57	41	75	36	18
West Newton, Pa.	40	12	37	79	46	00
Weston, W. Va.	39	02	19	80	28	05
West Palm Beach, Fla.	26	42	36	80	03	07
West Yellowstone, Mont.	44	39	29	111	03	06
Wheatland, Wyo	42	03	14	104	56	33
Wheeling, W. Va.	40	04	03	80	43	20
White River Junction, Vt.	43	38	49	72	19	08
Wichita, Kan.	37	41	30	97	20	16
Wichita Falls, Tex.	33	54	34	98	29	28
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	41	14	32	75	53	17
Williamsburg, Pa.	40	27	43	78	12	10
Williamsport, Pa.	41	14	23	77	00	23
Williston, N. D.	48	08	47	103	36	39
Willmar, Minn.	45	07	06	95	02	54
Wilmington, Calif.	33	46	49	118	15	38
Wilmington, Del.	39	44	46	75	32	51
Wilmington, N. C.	34	14	14	77	56	59
Winnemucca, Nev.	40	58	32	117	44	14
Winona, Minn.	44	03	13	91	38	18
Winslow, Ariz.	35	01	28	110	41	43
Winston-Salem, N. C.	36	05	52	80	14	42
Winthrop, Wash.	48	28	26	120	10	45
Worcester, Mass.	42	15	37	71	48	17
Yakima, Wash.	46	36	09	120	30	39
York, Pa.	39	57	35	76	43	36
Youngstown, Ohio	41	05	57	80	39	02
Youngsville, Pa.	41	51	06	79	19	01

United States Public Health Service

Surgeon General, Dr. Leonard A. Scheele. Address, Fourth & Independence Ave. S.W. Washington 25, D.C.

The United States Public Health Service is the principal Federal agency specifically charged with matters relating to the protection and improvement of the public health. It engages in extensive health programs in cooperation with States, other Federal agencies, governments of foreign nations, and international agencies. Its affairs are administered by the Surgeon General, the Deputy Surgeon General, and assistant surgeons general in charge of designated administrative bureaus, to which are delegated specific functions by the Surgeon General. Officers of the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service are commissioned by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, after they have passed an examination given according to professional category in the several branches of medicine, dentistry, sanitary engineering, pharmacy, nursing or related scientific specialties in the field of public health. The commissioned Regular Corps is supplemented by a Reserve Corps.

The functions of the Public Health Service are prescribed in the Public Health Service Act of 1944 (2) and its amendments and other statutes.

Outstanding Functions of the Service Are:

Research relating to the causes, diagnosis, treatment, control, and prevention of physical and mental diseases and impairments of man. In this work, the Public Health Service maintains several research laboratories, chief among which are those of the National Institutes of Health—including the National Cancer Institute, the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Heart Institute, the National Institute of Dental Research, the Experimental Biology and Medicine Institute, and the Microbiological Institute. In addition to investigations carried on at the Institutes and their field stations, financial assistance is given through research grants to universities, laboratories, and other public and private institutions for research projects, upon recommendations of Service advisory councils. Funds are also available for research fellowships, both in the institutes and in various university medical schools.

Maritime quarantine and inspection of passengers and crews of vessels and airplanes arriving from foreign ports, for the protection of the United States from the importation of quarantinable diseases from other countries. The medical inspection of aliens is performed in collaboration with the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice.

Interstate quarantine for prevention of the spread of diseases from State to State. The Public Health Service assists States in controlling epidemics and may, on request, take complete charge of serious outbreaks.

Financial assistance, through grants-in-aid to States, counties, cities, and health districts, in establishing and maintaining proper sanitation facilities, general public health services—including industrial hygiene, mental hygiene, heart disease control, and cancer control—and special programs for the control of the venereal diseases and tuberculosis; administration of Federal grants-in-aid to the States for the construction of hospitals and community health centers.

Administration of the program for control of pollution of interstate waters.

Supervisory control and licensure of the manufacturers of biological products—vaccines, serums, toxins, anti-toxins, arsenicals, and similar preparations—used in the prevention and treatment of diseases.

Provisions of hospitalization, general medical and dental care, and preventive health services for American merchant seamen, members of the United States Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and for other legal beneficiaries of the Public Health Service.

Assignment of professional personnel to the Coast Guard and Bureau of Prisons to administer and provide health services under, their medical programs; assignment of Public Health Service professional personnel to the Office of Indian Affairs to administer the public health and medical programs of that Office.

Participation in the organization and subsequent functioning of international health organizations.

Collection and publication of national data on births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and similar statistics; assistance to States in establishment of uniform collecting and reporting systems; collection and publication of current data on the prevalence of disease in the United States and foreign countries; dissemination of information relating to the prevention of diseases, the advancement of health and the activities of the Service.

SPORTING EVENTS OF 1949 AND RECORDS

World Series of 1949

Won by New York Yankees (AL), 4 games to 1.

Composite Box Score of Five Games

NEW YORK YANKEES

	g.	ab.	r.	h.	2b.	3b.	hr.	rbi.	bb.	so.	bat. avg.	po.	a.	e.	fldg. avg.
Rizzuto, ss	5	18	2	3	0	0	0	1	3	1	.167	5	15	0	1.000
fenrich, 1b	5	19	4	5	0	0	1	1	3	0	.263	48	1	0	1.000
Serra, c	4	16	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	.063	37	3	0	1.000
Bauer, rf	3	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.167	3	0	0	1.000
DiMaggio, cf	5	18	2	2	0	0	1	2	3	5	.111	7	0	0	1.000
Lindell, lf	2	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	.143	2	1	1	.750
Woodling, lf	3	10	4	4	3	0	0	0	3	0	.400	7	0	0	1.000
Johnson, 3b	2	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	.143	2	5	0	1.000
Mapes, rf	4	10	3	1	1	0	0	2	2	4	.100	8	0	1	.889
Coleman, 2b	5	20	0	5	3	0	0	4	0	4	.250	10	9	1	.950
Silvera, c	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	6	0	0	1.000
Niarhos, c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Reynolds, p	2	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	.500	0	1	0	1.000
Raschi, p	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	.200	0	0	0	.000
Byrne, p	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.000	0	0	0	.000
Page, p	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.000	0	2	0	1.000
Lopat, p	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	.333	0	1	0	1.000
aMize	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1.000	0	0	0	.000
cStirnweiss	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
iR. Brown, 3b	4	12	4	6	1	2	0	5	2	2	.500	0	6	0	1.000
Total	**164**	**21**	**37**	**10**	**2**	**2**	**20**	**18**	**27**		**.226**	**135**	**44**	**3**	**.984**

BROOKLYN DODGERS

	g.	ab.	r.	h.	2b.	3b.	hr.	rbi.	bb.	so.	bat. avg.	po.	a.	e.	fldg. avg.
Reese, ss	5	19	2	6	1	0	1	2	1	0	.316	5	9	1	.933
Jorgensen, 3b	4	11	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	.182	1	6	0	1.000
Miksis, 3b	3	7	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	.286	3	3	1	.857
Cox, 3b	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	.333	1	0	0	1.000
Snider, cf	5	21	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	8	.143	18	1	0	1.000
Robinson, 2b	5	16	2	3	1	0	0	2	4	2	.188	12	9	1	.955
Hermanski, lf-rf	4	13	1	4	0	1	0	2	3	3	.308	7	0	0	1.000
McCormick, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	0	0	1.000
dFurillo, rf	3	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	.125	2	0	0	1.000
Rackley, lf	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	.000	2	0	0	1.000
Olmo, lf	4	11	2	3	0	0	1	2	0	2	.273	6	1	0	1.000
Hodges, 1b	5	17	2	4	0	0	1	4	1	4	.235	38	3	0	1.000
Campanella, c	5	15	2	4	1	0	1	2	3	1	.267	32	2	0	1.000
Newcombe, p	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	.000	1	1	0	1.000
Roe, p	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	.000	1	1	1	.667
Branca, p	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	.000	1	0	0	1.000
Erskine, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Minner, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Palica, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
eBanta, p	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
fBarney, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	1	1	.667
gHatten, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
jEdwards	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	.500	0	0	0	.000
hP. Brown	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	0	0	.000
hWhitman	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	0	0	.000
Total	**162**	**14**	**34**	**7**	**1**	**4**	**14**	**15**	**38**		**.210**	**132**	**40**	**5**	**.972**

aPopped out for Hermanski in ninth of second game.
bSingled for Silvera in eighth of second game, and singled for Mapes in ninth of third game.
cRan for Mize in eighth of second game.
dStruck out for Raschi in eighth of second game.
eStruck out for Banta in ninth of third game, and singled for Palica in eighth of fifth game.
fStruck out for Erskine in sixth of fourth game.
gFlied out for Hatten in fifth of fourth game, and struck out for Banta in fifth of fifth game.
hStruck out for Banta in ninth of fourth game.
iDoubled for Jorgensen in ninth of fifth game.
jStruck out for Hatten in sixth of fifth game.

COMPOSITE SCORE BY INNINGS

New York	2	0	4	4	4	3	0	0	4	—21
Brooklyn	0	1	1	1	0	5	4	0	2	—14

PITCHING SUMMARY

	g.	cg.	ip.	h.	r.	er.	bb.	so.	hb.	wp.	w.	l.	pct.	era.
Reynolds	2	1	12⅓	2	0	0	4	14	0	0	1	0	1.000	0.00
Page	3	0	9	6	2	2	3	8	0	0	1	0	1.000	2.00
Lopat	1	0	5⅔	9	4	4	1	4	0	0	1	0	1.000	7.20
Raschi	2	0	14⅓	15	7	7	5	11	0	0	1	1	.500	4.30
Byrne	1	0	3⅓	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	.000	2.70
Roe	1	1	9	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1.000	0.00
Newcombe	2	1	11⅔	10	4	4	3	11	0	0	0	2	.000	3.09
Branca	1	0	8⅔	4	4	4	4	6	0	0	0	1	.000	4.15
Barney	1	0	2⅔	3	5	5	6	2	0	0	0	1	.000	16.88
Banta	3	0	5⅔	5	2	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	.000	3.18
Hatten	2	0	1⅔	4	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	.000	16.20
Erskine	2	0	1⅔	3	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000	16.20
Minner	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0.00
Palica	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	.000	0.00

Earned runs—Brooklyn 14, New York 21. **Stolen bases**—Reese, Rizzuto, Johnson. **Sacrifices**—Hodges, Rizzuto 2, Robinson, Mapes. **Hit batsman**—Reese (by Byrne). **Double plays**—Reynolds, Coleman and Henrich; Rizzuto, Coleman and Henrich; Berra and Coleman; Miksis, Campanella and Robinson; Rizzuto and Henrich; Page, Rizzuto and Henrich. **Left on bases**—Brooklyn 31, New York 32. **Umpires**—Hubbard (A.L.), Reardon (N.L.), Passarella (A.L.), Jorda (N.L.), Hurley (A.L.), Barr (N.L.).

Attendances—66,224 (first game); 70,053 (second game); 32,788 (third game); 33,934 (fourth game); 33,711 (fifth game). **Times of games**—2:24 (first game); 2:30 (second game); 2:30 (third game); 2:42 (fourth game); 3:04 (fifth game).

Receipts—First game, $314,245.63; second, $316,293.72; third, $164,016.71; fourth, $167,906.37; fifth, $167,165.45.

Box Scores of 1949 World Series Games

First Game, Yankee Stadium, New York, N. Y.
October 5

BROOKLYN DODGERS

	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Reese, ss	4	0	1	2	2	0
Jorgensen, 3b	3	0	1	0	2	0
Snider, cf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Robinson, 2b	4	0	0	4	0	0
Hermanski, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Furillo, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Hodges, 1b	2	0	0	4	0	0
Campanella, c	2	0	0	11	0	0
Newcombe, p	3	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	2	*24	4	0

NEW YORK YANKEES

	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Rizzuto, ss	4	0	0	1	2	0
Henrich, 1b	4	1	1	9	0	0
Berra, c	3	0	0	9	0	0
DiMaggio, cf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Lindell, lf	3	0	1	0	0	0
Johnson, 3b	3	0	0	2	3	0
Mapes, rf	3	0	0	4	0	0
Coleman, 2b	3	0	1	1	2	1
Reynolds, p	3	0	2	0	1	0
Total	29	1	5	27	8	1

*None out when winning run was scored.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—1

Run batted in—Henrich.

Two-base hits—Jorgensen, Reynolds, Coleman. Home run—Henrich. Stolen base—Reese. Sacrifice—Hodges. Double play—Reynolds, Coleman and Henrich. Left on bases—Brooklyn 6, New York 4. Bases on balls—off Reynolds 4 (Hermanski, Furillo, Campanella, Jorgensen). Struck out—by Reynolds 9 (Snider 3, Newcombe 2, Hermanski, Hodges, Campanella, Jorgensen); Newcombe 11 (DiMaggio, Johnson 2, Coleman 2, Mapes 3, Berra, Lindell, Reynolds).

Umpires—Hubbard (AL), plate; Reardon (NL), first base; Passarella (AL), second base; Jorda (NL), third base; Hurley (AL), right field foul line; Barr (NL), left field foul line. Time of game 2:24. Attendance 66,224 (paid).

How runs were scored—The Yankees' sole and winning run was a home run to the lower right field stand by Tommy Henrich, first baseman, in the last half of the ninth inning with the count two balls no strikes, following an eight and a half-inning pitchers' duel between Allie Reynolds and Don Newcombe.

Statistics—Paid attendance, 66,224; total net receipts, $314,245.63; players' share, $160,001.28; Commissioner's share, $47,136.85; clubs' share, $53,333.76; leagues' share, $53,333.76.

Second Game, Yankee Stadium, New York, N. Y.
October 6

BROOKLYN DODGERS

	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Reese, ss	4	0	0	1	3	1
Jorgensen, 3b	4	0	1	1	4	0
Snider, cf	4	0	1	3	1	0
Robinson, 2b	3	1	1	3	1	0
Hermanski, rf	3	0	1	2	0	0
aFurillo	1	0	0	0	0	0
McCormick, rf	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rackley, lf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Olmo, lf	2	0	1	2	0	0
Hodges, 1b	3	0	1	9	1	0
Campanella, c	2	0	1	4	0	0
Roe, p	3	0	0	1	1	1
Total	31	1	7	27	11	2

NEW YORK YANKEES

	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Rizzuto, ss	3	0	1	0	6	0
Henrich, 1b	4	0	0	11	1	0
Bauer, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0
DiMaggio, cf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Lindell, f	4	0	0	2	1	1
Johnson, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	0
Coleman, 2b	4	0	1	6	3	0
Silvera, c	2	0	0	6	0	0
bMize	1	0	1	0	0	0
cStirnweiss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nahos c	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raschi, p	2	0	0	0	0	0
dBrown	1	0	0	0	0	0
Page, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	0	6	27	13	1

aPopped out for Hermanski in ninth.
bSingled for Silvera in eight.
cRan for Mize in eighth.
dStruck out for Raschi in eighth.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Run batted in—Hodges.

Two-base hits—Robinson, Coleman, Jorgensen. Three-base hit—Hermanski. Stolen bases—Rizzuto, Johnson. Sacrifices—Rizzuto, Robinson. Double play—Rizzuto, Coleman and Henrich. Earned run—Brooklyn 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn 5, New York 7. Bases on balls—Off Raschi 1 (Campanella). Struck out—by Raschi 4 (Roe 3, Robinson); Roe 3 (DiMaggio, Brown, Lindell). Hits and runs—Off Raschi 6 and 1 in eight innings, Page 1 and 0 in 0. Winner—Roe. Loser—Raschi.

Umpires—Reardon (NL), plate; Passarella (AL), first base; Jorda (NL), second base; Hubbard (AL), third base; Hurley (AL) left field foul line; Barr (NL), right field foul line. Time of game—2:30. Attendance—70,053 (paid).

How runs were scored—Brooklyn's lone run was scored in the second inning when Robinson led off with a double to left and advanced to third after Coleman caught Hermanski's foul fly near the stands. After Rackley was retired at first on a slow roller, Robinson scored on Hodges' single into left field.

Statistics—Paid attendance, 70,053; total net receipts, $316,293.72; players' share, $161,309.80. Commissioner's share, $47,444.06; clubs' and leagues' share, $107,539.86.

Two-game totals—Paid attendance, 136,283; total net receipts, $630,539.35; players' share, $321,575.07; Commissioner's share, $94,580.90; clubs' and leagues' share, $214,383.38.

Third Game, Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, N. Y.
October 7

NEW YORK YANKEES

	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Rizzuto,ss	4	0	0	0	0	0
Henrich, 1b	3	0	0	10	0	0
Berra,	3	1	0	7	2	0
DMaggio, cf	4	0	0	4	0	0
Brown, 3b	4	1	1	0	2	0
Woodling, lf	3	1	1	2	0	0
Mapes, rf	2	1	0	2	0	0
aMize	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bauer, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coleman, 2b	4	0	1	2	4	0
Byrne, p	1	0	1	0	0	0
Page, p	3	0	0	0	1	0
Total	32	4	5	27	9	0

BROOKLYN DODGERS

	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Reese, ss	2	1	1	1	2	0
Miksis, 3b	4	0	1	3	1	0
Furillo, rf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Robinson, 2b	2	0	0	2	3	0
Hodges, 1b	3	0	0	8	0	0
Olmo, lf	4	1	1	3	0	0
Snider, cf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Campanella, c	4	1	1	7	0	0
Branca, p	3	0	0	1	0	0
Banta, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
bEdwards	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	5	27	6	0

aSingled for Mapes in ninth.
bStruck out for Banta in ninth.

New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2—3

Runs batted in—Rizzuto, Reese, Mize 2, Coleman, Olmo, Campanella.

Two-base hit—Woodling. Home runs—Reese, Olmo, Campanella. Double play—Berra and Coleman. Earned runs—New York 4, Brooklyn 3. Left on bases—New York 5, Brooklyn 6. Bases on balls—Off Branca 4 (Mapes, Henrich, Berra, Woodling), Byrne 2 (Robinson, Hodges), Page 2 (Robinson, Reese). Struck out—By Branca 6 (Berra, DiMaggio 2, Coleman 2, Page), Byrne 1 (Branca), Page 4 (Branca 2, Snider, Edwards), Banta 1 (Page). Hits and runs—Off Byrne, 2 and 1 in 3⅓ innings, Branca 4 and 4 in 8 2-3, Banta 1 and 0 in 1-3, Page 3 and 2 in 5 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Byrne (Reese). Winner—Page. Loser—Branca.

Umpires—Passarella (AL), plate; Jorda (NL), first base; Hubbard (AL), second base; Reardon (NL), third base; Barr (NL), left field foul line; Hurley (AL), right field foul line. Time of game—2:30. Attendance—32,788 (paid).

How runs were scored—The Yankees' first run was scored in the third. After Mapes walked and Coleman took a third strike, Byrne knocked a 2-1 pitch past Robinson into right field for a single. Mapes advancing to third and scoring after the catch of Rizzuto's fly to right field. The Dodgers' first score came in the fourth inning on Reese's home run into the left field stands. In the ninth inning the Yankees scored three runs to break the tie and win the game. With one out, Berra went to 3-2 and walked. DiMaggio fouled out to third. Brown fouled one, then singled to right, Berra stopping at second. Woodling walked, filling the bases. Mize, batting for Mapes with Bauer running for him, singled to right field, scoring Berra and Brown. Woodling followed to score on Coleman's single to center, Bauer reaching third. Page fanned out. Two home runs into the left field stands, by Olmo and Campanella respectively, completed Dodger scoring for the day.

Statistics—Paid attendance, 32,788; total net receipts, $164,016.71; players' share, $83,648.43; Commissioner's share, $24,602.50; clubs' and leagues' share, $55,765.78.

Three-game totals—Paid attendance, 169,065; total net receipts, $794,556.06; players' share, $405,223.50; Commissioner's share, $119,183.40; clubs' and leagues' share, $270,149.16.

Fourth Game, Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, N. Y. October 8

NEW YORK YANKEES

	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Rizzuto, ss	4	0	2	1	4	0
Henrich, 1b	4	1	3	10	0	0
Berra, c	5	1	1	10	1	0
DiMaggio, cf	3	1	0	1	0	0
R. Brown, 3b	3	1	2	0	3	0
Woodling, lf	3	1	0	2	0	0
Mapes, rf	2	1	1	1	0	0
Bauer, rf	2	0	0	2	0	0
Coleman, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	0
Lopat, p	3	0	1	0	1	0
Reynolds, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	6	10	27	9	0

BROOKLYN DODGERS

	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Reese, ss	4	1	2	0	2	0
Miksis, 3b	2	0	0	0	2	1
Cox, 3b	2	0	1	1	0	0
Snider, cf	4	0	0	4	0	0
Robinson, 2b	3	1	1	2	3	0
Hodges, 1b	4	1	1	8	1	0
Olmo, lf	4	1	1	2	1	0
Campanella, c	4	0	1	5	2	0
Hermanski, rf	4	0	2	4	0	0
Newcombe, p	1	0	0	1	1	0
Hatten, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
R. Brown	1	0	0	0	0	0
Erskine, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jorgensen	1	0	0	0	0	0
Banta, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitman	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	9	27	12	1

aFlied out for Hatten in fifth.
bStruck out for Erskine in sixth.
cStruck out for Banta in ninth.

New York	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	—4

Runs batted in—Mapes 2, Lopat, R. Brown 3, Robinson, Olmo, Campanella, Hermanski.

Two-base hits—Reese, R. Brown, Mapes, Lopat. Three-base hit—R. Brown. Double plays—Miksis, Campanella and Robinson; Rizzuto and Henrich. Earned runs—New York 6, Brooklyn 4. Left on bases—New York 7, Brooklyn 5. Bases on balls—Off Newcombe 3 (DiMaggio, Brown, Woodling); Lopat 1 (Robinson); Hatten 2 (Henrich, DiMaggio); Banta 1 (Rizzuto). Struck out—By Lopat 4 (Hermanski, Newcombe, Miksis, Hodges); Reynolds 5 (Jorgensen, Snider, Olmo, Hermanski, Whitman); Banta 1 (DiMaggio). Hits and runs—off Newcombe 5 and 3 in 3 2-3 innings, Hatten 3 and 3 in 1 1-2, Erskine 1 and 0 in 1, Banta 1 and 3 in 3, Lopat 9 and 4 in 5 2-3, Reynolds 0 and 0 in 3 1-3. Winner—Lopat. Loser—Newcombe.

Umpires—Jorda (NL), plate; Hubbard (AL), first base; Reardon (NL), second base; Passarella (AL), third base; Hurley (AL), left field foul line; Barr (NL), right field foul line. Time of game—2:42. Attendance—33,934 (Paid).

How runs were scored—The Yankees first scored in the fourth inning, marking up three runs. With one out, Brown lined a double against the left-center field wall. Woodling walked. Mapes doubled inside the left field corner, scoring Brown and Woodling. Coleman flied out to Olmo, then Lopat doubled off the left center field wall, scoring Mapes. After Hatten replaced Newcombe on the mound, Rizzuto singled to left, but Lopat was out at the plate, Olmo to Campanella. A second three-run score was made by the Yankees in the fifth. Henrich walked and Berra singled past Hodges sending Henrich to second, and Berra advancing to second himself when Miksis missed Hermanski's throw-in. DiMaggio walked to fill the bases. Brown rifled a three-bagger down the right field line, scoring Henrich, Berra and DiMaggio. Woodling flied to Snider in short center. Hermanski caught a bid for a Texas Leaguer by Bauer hitting for Mapes, and Reese threw out Coleman at first on a sharp grounder. The Dodgers did their only scoring—four runs—in the sixth inning. Reese singled on a looping fly in short center. Cox, hitting for Miksis, beat out a roller to left of the mound for a single, Reese stopping at second. Rizzuto stopped Snider's grounder, forced Cox and threw to first to complete a double play, Reese moving to third. Robinson singled to left, scoring Reese, advancing to third on Hodges' single through the middle. Robinson scored on Olmo's single to center, Hodges going to third. Campanella lined Lopat's first pitch over Rizzuto's head for a single, scoring Hodges and sending Olmo to second. Olmo scored on Hermanski's single over Henrich's head, and Campanella reached third base. Reynolds, replacing Lopat on the Yankee mound, struck out Jorgensen, batting for Erskine.

Statistics—Paid attendance, 33,934; total net receipts, $176,906.37; players' share, $85,632.25; Commissioner's share, $25,185.96; clubs' and leagues' share, $57,088.16.

Four-game totals—Paid attendance, 202,999; total net receipts, $962,462.43; *players' share, $490,855.75; Commissioner's share, $144,369.36; clubs' and leagues' share, $327,237.32.

*Players share only in first four games.

Fifth Game, Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, N. Y. October 9

NEW YORK YANKEES

	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Rizzuto, ss	3	2	0	3	3	0
Henrich, 1b	4	2	1	8	0	0
Berra, c	5	0	0	11	0	0
DiMaggio, cf	4	1	1	0	0	0
R. Brown, 3b	4	2	3	0	1	0
Woodling, lf	4	2	3	3	0	0
Mapes, rf	3	1	0	1	0	1
Coleman, 2b	5	0	2	1	0	0
Raschi, p	3	0	1	0	0	0
Page, p	1	0	0	0-	1	0
Total	36	10	11	27	5	1

BROOKLYN DODGERS

	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Reese, ss	5	0	2	1	0	0
Jorgensen, 3b	3	1	0	0	0	0
d-Miksis	1	0	1	0	0	0
Snider, cf	5	2	2	5	0	0
Robinson, 2b	4	0	1	1	2	1
Hermanski, rf	3	1	1	1	0	0
Hodges, 1b	5	1	2	9	1	0
Rackley, lf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Olmo, lf	1	0	0	2	0	0
Campanella, c	3	1	1	5	0	0
Barney, p	0	0	0	1	1	0
Banta, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
a-T. Brown	1	0	0	0	0	0
Erskine, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hatten, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
b-Cox	1	0	0	0	0	0
Palica, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
c-Edwards	1	0	1	0	0	0
Minner, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	37	6	11	27	7	2

aStruck out for Banta in fifth.
bStruck out for Hatten in sixth.
cSingled for Palica in eighth.
dDoubled for Jorgensen in ninth.

New York	2	0	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	—10
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	— 6

Runs batted in—DiMaggio 2, R. Brown 2, Coleman 3, Raschi, Berra, Reese, Hermanski, Robinson, Hodges 3.

Two-base hits—Campanella, Woodling 2, Snider, Coleman, Miksis. Three-base hit—R. Brown. Home runs—DiMaggio, Hodges. Sacrifices—Rizzuto, Mapes. Double play—Page, Rizzuto and Henrich. Earned runs—New York 10, Brooklyn 6. Left on bases—New York 9, Brooklyn 9.

Bases on balls—Off Barney 6 (Rizzuto, Henrich, Woodling, Raschi, R. Brown, Mapes); Erskine 1 (Rizzuto); Palica 1 (DiMaggio); Raschi 4 (Robinson, Campanella, Jorgensen, Hermanski); Page 1 (Hermanski). Struck out—By Barney 2 (Berra, Mapes); Banta 2 (R. Brown, Raschi); Palica 1

(Rizzuto); Raschi 7 (Snider 2, Rackley 2, T. Brown, Hodges, Cox); Page 4 (Olmo, Snider, Robinson, Hodges). Hits and runs—Off Barney 3 and 5 in 2 2-3 innings, Banta 3 and 2 in 2 1-3, Erskine 2 and 3 in 2-3, Hatten 1 and 0 in1-3, Palica 1 and 0 in 2, Minner 1 and 0 in 1, Raschi 9 and 6 in 6 2-3, Page 2 and 0 in 2 1-3. Winner—Raschi. Loser—Barney.

Umpires—Hubbard (A), plate; Reardon (N), first base; Passarella (A), second base; Jorda (N), third base; Barr (N), left field foul line; Hurley (A), right field foul line. Time of game—3:04. Attendance—33,711 (paid).

How runs were scored—The Yankees' first two runs were scored in the first inning. Rizzuto and Henrich walked. Berra struck out and DiMaggio flied out to center field, Rizzuto scoring. Henrich scored on Brown's line single through the middle. Three Yankee runs were scored in the third. Brown walked, Woodling singled past Robinson, and Mapes walked, filling the bags. Brown and Woodling scored on Coleman's single into left field. Rizzuto flied out. Mapes scored on Raschi's single to center. The Dodgers scored once in their half of the third. With one out, Campanella doubled hard down the left line. Banta rolled out. Campanella scored on Reese's single to right. The Yankees scored one run in the fourth—a homer by DiMaggio into the lower stands—and another in the fifth when Woodling opened with a hot double to right and later scored on Coleman's grounder to Hodges. The Yankees' final three winning runs were scored in the sixth inning. Rizzuto walked, reaching third on Henrich's single through the vacant left side. Rizzuto scored on Berra's deep fly to left, followed by Henrich on Brown's triple. Brown scored when Robinson's relay to the plate skipped past Campanella. The Dodgers scored their second run of the game in the sixth. Snider doubled to left center. Robinson walked. Snider scored on Hermanski's single through the right. Robinson reaching third on Mapes' bobble. Hodges fanned, Rackley bounced out to Henrich, and pinch-hitter Cox went out on a called third strike. Brooklyn scored four more runs in the seventh. With one out, Jorgensen walked, advancing to third on Snider's single through the right side, and scoring on Robinson's deep fly to left. Hermanski walked. Robinson, Hermanski and Hodges scored on Hodges' home run into the left field stands.

Statistics—Paid attendance, 33,711; total net receipts, $167,165.45; Commissioner's share, $25,074.81; clubs' and leagues' share, $142,090.64.

Five-game totals—Paid attendance, 236,710; **total net receipts, $1,129,627.88; *players' share, $490,859.75; Commissioner's share, $169,444.17; clubs' and leagues' share, $469,327.96.

*Players share in first four games only.
**Does not include radio and television fees.

How Players Shared World Series Money

Yr.	G.	Winning Players' Share	Losing Players' Share	Yr.	G.	Winning Players' Share	Losing Players' Share
1932	4	Yankees.....$5,231	Cubs.....$4,244	1941	5	Yankees.....$5,943	Dodgers.... $4,829
1933	5	Giants..... 4,257	Senators..... 3,020	1942	5	Cardinals.... 6,192	Yankees..... 3,351
1934	7	Cardinals..... 5,389	Tigers..... 3,354	1943	5	Yankees..... 6,123	Cardinals.... 4,321
1935	6	Tigers..... 6,545	Cubs..... 4,198	1944	6	Cardinals.... 4,626	Browns..... 2,743
1936	6	Yankees..... 6,430	Giants..... 4,656	1945	7	Tigers..... 6,443	Cubs..... 3,903
1937	5	Yankees..... 6,471	Giants..... 4,489	1946	7	Cardinals.... 3,757	Red Sox..... 2,052
1938	4	Yankees..... 5,783	Cubs..... 4,674	1947	7	Yankees..... 5,830	Dodgers..... 4,081
1939	4	Yankees..... 5,542	Reds..... 4,193	1948	6	Indians..... 6,772	Braves..... 4,570
1940	7	Reds..... 5,803	Tigers..... 3,531	1949	5	Yankees..... 5,665	Dodgers..... 4,272

In 1949 the New York Yankees divided their total winnings of $206,159.45 into 30 full shares of $5,665.54 with 17 others receiving amounts ranging from $4,249.16 to $350.00. The Dodgers split their purse of $137,439.64 into 31 full shares of $4,272.74, dividing the remainder among three persons. The players shared in the first four games only and the money divided did not include $150,000 for radio broadcasting rights which went into the baseball players' pension fund. Second place finishers in the league races each received $36,814.19; third placers, $24,542.79; and fourth placers, $12,271.40.

Baseball World Championships—1903-1949

Yr.	Winners	Won	Losers	Won	Yr.	Winners	Won	Losers	Won
1903	Boston, A. L....	5	Pittsb'gh, N. L..	3	1927	N. Y., A. L.....	4	Pitts., N. L.....	0
1904	N. Y., N. L. refused		play Boston, A.L.		1928	N. Y., A. L.....	4	S. Louis, N. L...	0
1905	N. Y., N. L....	4	Phila., A. L.....	1	1929	Phila., A. L.....	4	Chicago, N. L...	1
1906	Chicago, A. L...	4	Chicago, N. L....	2	1930	Phila., A. L.....	4	St. Louis, N. L..	2
1907	Chicago, N. L...	4	Detroit, A. L....	0	1931	St. Louis, N. L..	4	Phila., A. L.....	3
1908	Chicago, N. L...	4	Detroit, A. L....	1	1932	N. Y., A. L.....	4	Chicago, N. L...	0
1909	Pittsb'gh, N. L.	4	Detroit, A. L....	3	1933	N. Y., N. L.....	4	Wash., A. L.....	1
1910	Phila., A. L.....	4	Chicago, N. L...	1	1934	St. Louis, N. L..	4	Detroit, A. L....	3
1911	Phila., A. L.....	4	N. Y., N. L.....	2	1935	Detroit, A. L....	4	Chicago, N. L...	2
1912	Boston, A. L....	4	N. Y., N. L.....	3	1936	N. Y., A. L.....	4	N. Y., N. L.....	2
1913	Phila., A. L.....	4	N. Y., N. L.....	1	1937	N. Y., A. L.....	4	N. Y., N. L.....	1
1914	Boston, N. L....	4	Phila., A. L.....	0	1938	N. Y., A. L.....	4	Chicago, N. L...	0
1915	Boston, A. L....	4	Phila., N. L.....	1	1939	N. Y., A. L.....	4	Cincinnati, N.L.	0
1916	Boston, A. L....	4	B'klyn, N. L.....	1	1940	Cinc., N. L.....	4	Detroit, A. L....	3
1917	Chicago, A. L...	4	N. Y., N. L.....	2	1941	N. Y., A. L.....	4	B'klyn, N. L.....	1
1918	Boston, A. L....	4	Chicago, N. L....	2	1942	St. Louis, N. L..	4	N. Y., A. L.....	1
1919	Cincin., N. L...	5	Chicago, A. L....	3	1943	N. Y., A. L.....	4	St. Louis, N. L..	1
1920	Clevel'd, A. L...	5	B'klyn, N. L.....	2	1944	St. Louis, N. L..	4	St. Louis A. L...	2
1921	N. Y., N. L.....	5	N. Y., A. L.....	3	1945	Detroit, A. L....	4	Chicago, N. L...	3
1922	N. Y., N. L.....	4	N. Y., A. L.....	0	1946	St. Louis, N. L..	4	Boston, A. L....	3
1923	N. Y., A. L.....	4	N. Y., N. L.....	2	1947	N. Y., A. L.....	4	B'klyn, N. L....	3
1924	Wash., A. L.....	4	N. Y., N. L.....	3	1948	Cleveland, A. L.	4	Boston, N. L....	2
1925	Pittsb'gh, N. L.	4	Wash., A. L.....	3	1949	N. Y., A. L.....	4	B'klyn, N. L.....	1
1926	St. Louis, N. L..	4	N. Y., A. L.....	3					

World Series Attendance and Receipts Since 1921

Yr.	Clubs	G	Atten.	Rcpts.	Yr.	Clubs	G	Atten.	Rcpts.
1921	N. Y., N. L.-N. Y., A. L..	8	269,977	$900,233	1936	N. Y., A. L.-N. Y., N. L..	6	302,924	$1,304,399
1922	N. Y., N. L.-N. Y., A. L..	5	185,947	605,475	1937	N. Y., A. L.-N. Y., N. L..	5	238,142	1,085,994
1923	N. Y., A. L.-N. Y., N. L..	6	301,430	1,063,815	1938	N. Y., A. L.-Chicago, N. L.	4	200,833	851,166
1924	Wash., A. L.-N. Y., N. L..	7	283,665	1,093,104	1939	N. Y., A. L.-Cin'nati, N. L.	4	183,849	845,329
1925	Pitts., N. L.-Wash., A. L..	7	282,848	1,182,854	1940	Cinc., N. L.-Detroit, A. L.	7	281,927	1,322,328
1926	St. L., N. L.-N. Y., A. L..	7	328,051	1,207,864	1941	N. Y., A. L.-B'klyn, N. L..	5	235,773	1,107,762
1927	N. Y., A. L.-Pitts., N. L..	4	207,105	783,217	1942	St. Louis, N. L.-N. Y., A. L.	5	277,101	1,205,249
1928	N. Y., A. L.-St. Louis, N. L.	4	199,072	777,290	1943	N. Y., A. L.-St. Louis, N. L.	5	277,312	1,105,784
1929	Phil., A. L.-Chic., N. L...	5	190,490	859,494	1944	St. Louis, N. L.-St. L. A. L.	6	206,708	906,122
1930	Phila., A. L.-St. Louis, N. L.	6	212,619	953,772	1945	Det., A. L.-Chi., N. L....	7	333,457	1,592,454
1931	St. Louis, N. L.-Phila., A. L.	7	231,567	1,030,723	1946	St. L., N. L.-Boston, A. L.	7	250,071	1,052,920
1932	N. Y., A. L.-Chicago, N. L.	4	191,998	713,377	1947	N. Y., A. L.-B'klyn, N. L.	7	389,763	2,137,549
1933	N. Y., N. L.-Wash., A. L..	5	163,076	679,365	1948	Clevel'd, A. L.-Boston, N. L.	6	358,362	1,633,685
1934	S. L. N. L.,-Detr., A. L....	7	281,510	1,128,995	1949	N. Y., A. L.-B'klyn, N. L.	5	236,710	1,129,627
1935	Detroit, A. L.-Chic., N. L.	6	286,672	1,173,794					

Receipts for 1948 and 1949 do not include fees for radio and television rights. Broadcasting revenue (since 1946) goes to players' pension fund.

American League Records in 1949

FINAL STANDING OF CLUBS

	New York	Boston	Cleveland	Detroit	Philadelp'a	Chicago	St. Louis	Washington	Won	Lost	Percentage	Games Behind
N. Y.	—	13	12	11	14	15	17	15	97	57	.630	—
Boston	9	—	8	15	14	17	15	18	96	58	.623	1
Cleve	10	14	—	13	9	15	15	13	89	65	.578	8
Detroit	11	7	9	—	14	14	14	18	87	67	.565	10
Phila.	8	8	13	8	—	16	12	16	81	73	.526	16
Chic.	7	5	7	8	6	—	15	15	63	91	.409	34
St. L.	5	7	7	8	10	7	—	9	53	101	.344	44
Wash.	7	4	9	4	6	7	13	—	50	104	.325	47

CLUB BATTING (Unofficial)

	g.	r.	h.	2b	3b	hr.	rbi.	sb.	pc.
Boston	154	896	1499	266	35	131	837	43	.281
Detroit	155	758	1405	212	51	88	703	38	.267
New York	155	829	1386	214	59	115	756	57	.267
Chicago	154	648	1338	201	65	45	589	54	.262
Cleveland	154	675	1356	191	59	112	615	44	.260
Phila.	154	725	1321	217	44	81	674	32	.258
Wash.	153	585	1329	203	38	83	543	42	.255
St. Louis	155	667	1300	210	30	118	614	37	.254

BATTING AVERAGES (Unofficial)

	g.	ab.	r.	h.	hr.	rbi.	sb.	pc.
Thomp'n, Wh.	10	5	2	3	0	0	0	.600
Zoldak, Cleve.	27	8	1	3	0	0	0	.375
DiMaggio, N.Y.	76	272	58	94	14	67	0	.346
Kell, Detroit	134	522	99	179	3	60	6	.3429
Williams, Bos.	155	566	150	194	43	159	1	.3428
Kleiman, W.-Chi.	20	9	1	3	0	0	0	.333
Stuart, Det.	15	6	2	2	0	1	0	.333
Overmire, Det.	13	3	0	1	0	0	0	.333
White, Det.	10	3	0	1	0	0	0	.333
Dillinger, St. L.	137	545	69	176	1	50	20	.323
Zernial, Chi.	73	198	29	63	5	37	0	.318
Mitchell, Clev.	149	641	81	203	3	54	10	.317
Silvera, N. Y.	58	130	8	41	0	13	2	.315
Doerr, Bos.	139	541	92	168	18	103	2	.311
Michaels, Chi.	154	561	73	173	6	80	6	.310
Peck, Cleve.	33	29	1	9	0	9	0	.310
Phillips, N. Y.	45	91	16	28	1	10	1	.308
Galan, Phila.	12	26	4	8	0	0	0	.308
DiMaggio, Bo.	145	605	126	186	8	61	9	.307
Pesky, Boston	148	603	111	185	2	69	8	.307
Sievers, St. L.	140	471	84	144	16	92	2	.306
Wertz, Det.	155	608	96	185	20	134	2	.304
Higdon, Chi.	11	23	3	7	0	1	1	.304
Appling, Chi.	142	492	82	149	5	60	7	.303
Evers, Detroit	132	437	88	131	7	82	6	.300
Goodman, Bos.	122	443	54	132	0	56	2	.298
Priddy, St. L.	145	544	83	160	11	73	5	.294
Robinson, Wh.	143	528	66	155	18	76	3	.294
Kollo'y, Ch-D.	130	483	71	142	2	48	7	.294
Groth, Det.	103	347	61	102	11	73	3	.294
Kryboski, N.Y.	57	177	19	52	1	27	2	.294
Adams, Chi.	56	208	26	61	0	16	1	.293
Stephens, Bos.	155	610	113	178	39	159	2	.292
Vernon, Cleve.	153	584	71	170	18	82	9	.291
Moss, St. L.	97	278	28	81	1	39	0	.291
Henich, N. Y.	116	445	90	119	24	85	2	.287
Philley, Chi.	146	598	84	171	0	42	11	.286
Valo, Phila.	150	546	86	155	5	85	14	.284
Boudreau, Cl.	134	475	53	135	4	60	0	.284
Stewart, Wash.	118	387	58	110	8	43	6	.284
Brown, N. Y.	104	343	60	97	6	61	4	.283
Doby, Cleve.	147	547	106	153	24	85	10	.280
Zarilla, Bos.	139	529	78	148	10	77	5	.280
Campbell, Det.	87	255	38	71	3	30	3	.279
Ortiz, Wash.	40	129	13	36	1	11	0	.279
Niarhos, N. Y.	31	43	7	12	0	6	0	.279
Rizzuto, N. Y.	153	611	111	169	5	64	18	.277
Majeski, Phila.	114	448	62	124	9	67	0	.277
Berra, N. Y.	116	415	59	115	20	91	2	.277
Kress, Chic.	97	354	44	98	1	45	6	.277
Chapman, Ph.	154	590	89	163	24	107	3	.276
Kennedy, Cle.	120	424	49	117	9	57	5	.276
Moses, Phila.	110	308	48	85	1	28	0	.276
Coleman, N. Y.	128	447	55	123	2	43	7	.275
Bauer, N. Y.	103	300	56	82	10	43	2	.273
Robinson, Det.	110	331	38	90	13	55	0	.272
Dente, Wash.	153	590	47	160	1	52	4	.271
Malone, Chic.	55	170	16	46	1	16	2	.271
Evans, Wash.	109	322	32	87	2	42	4	.270
Woodling, N.Y.	112	296	60	80	5	44	2	.270
Kozar, Wash.	105	350	45	94	4	31	2	.269
Mullin, Det.	104	309	55	83	12	58	0	.269
Suder, Phila.	118	446	44	119	10	75	0	.267
Brissie, Phila.	34	90	7	24	0	6	0	.267
Davis, Phila.	31	75	7	20	1	6	0	.267
Guerra, Phila.	98	297	41	79	3	31	2	.266
Ostrowski, Chi.	49	158	19	42	5	32	3	.266
Tebbetts, Bos.	122	413	42	109	5	49	8	.264
Joost, Phila.	144	525	129	138	23	81	2	.263
Fain, Phila.	150	524	81	138	3	78	7	.263
Lopat, N. Y.	31	76	9	20	1	4	0	.263

BATTING AVERAGES (Con't.)

	g.	ab.	r.	h.	hr.	rbi.	sb.	pc.
Kokos, St. L.	143	500	80	131	23	74	2	.262
Stringer, Bos.	35	42	11	11	1	6	0	.262
Lollar, St. L.	109	284	28	74	8	48	0	.261
Stirnweiss, N.Y.	70	157	29	41	0	10	3	.261
Mize, N. Y.	13	23	4	6	1	2	0	.261
Lemon, Cleve.	46	108	17	28	7	19	0	.259
Platt, St. L.	102	244	59	63	3	26	0	.258
Baker, Chic.	87	389	38	100	1	40	3	.257
Kramer, Bos.	21	35	4	9	0	4	0	.257
Fox, Phila.	88	248	42	63	0	21	2	.254
Yost, Wash.	122	438	58	111	9	45	3	.253
Gordon, Cleve.	148	540	74	136	20	84	5	.252
Boone, Cleve.	86	258	39	65	4	25	0	.252
Johnson, N. Y.	113	327	47	82	8	56	1	.251
Lipon, Det.	127	440	57	110	3	59	2	.250
Scala, Chi.	37	120	17	30	1	12	0	.250
Keller, N. Y.	60	116	17	29	3	15	2	.250
Elder, St. L.	41	44	9	11	0	2	0	.250
Combs, Bos.	14	24	5	6	0	1	0	.250
Shea, N. Y.	20	12	1	3	0	4	0	.250
Gonzales, Wh.	13	4	0	1	0	0	0	.250
Robertson, Wh.	110	374	59	93	11	43	10	.249
Goldsberry, Ch.	39	145	25	36	1	12	2	.248
Vollmer, Wash.	129	453	58	112	14	58	1	.247
Hutchinson, D.	38	73	12	18	0	7	1	.247
Early, Wash.	53	138	12	34	1	11	0	.246
Lewis, Wash.	95	257	26	63	3	28	2	.245
Wheeler, Chi.	67	192	18	47	1	22	2	.245
Tucker, Cleve.	80	197	28	48	0	15	3	.244
Mapes, N. Y.	111	305	56	74	7	38	5	.243
Astroth, Phila.	55	148	18	36	0	12	1	.243
Parnell, Bos.	39	115	9	28	0	14	0	.243
Lindell, N. Y.	78	211	33	51	6	27	3	.242
Swift, Det.	73	187	16	45	2	16	0	.241
Batts, Bos.	61	158	23	38	3	31	1	.241
Rapp, Det-Ch.	20	54	3	13	0	11	1	.241
Haynes, Wash.	36	25	1	6	0	4	0	.240
Spence, B.-St. L.	112	334	48	80	13	46	1	.239
Pellagrini, St. L.	78	234	26	56	2	15	2	.239
Hudson, Wash.	39	67	6	16	0	9	0	.239
Graham, St. L.	137	500	71	119	24	78	0	.238
Metkovich, Chi	92	334	49	79	5	43	4	.237
Berry, Det.	109	329	37	78	0	18	5	.237
Pieretti, Chi.	47	38	5	9	0	3	0	.237
Mele, B.-Wh.	96	309	22	73	3	30	4	.236
Scheib, Phila.	47	72	9	17	0	9	0	.236

PITCHING RECORDS (Unofficial)

	g.	ip.	h.	bb.	so.	w.	l.	pc.
Kinder, Bos.	43	252	249	99	139	23	6	.793
Parnell, Bos.	39	295	259	134	125	25	7	.781
Reynolds, N. Y.	34	215	200	123	104	17	6	.739
Garcia, Cleve.	41	175	146	60	92	14	5	.737
Sanford, N. Y.	29	95	99	57	50	7	3	.700
Lemon, Cleve.	37	278	210	137	138	22	10	.688
Byrne, N. Y.	32	196	125	178	127	15	7	.682
Hutch'son, Det.	33	189	167	52	56	15	7	.682
Raschi, N. Y.	38	275	247	138	124	21	10	.677
Hughson, Bos.	29	78	82	41	31	4	2	.667
Stobbs, Bos.	26	152	145	74	71	11	6	.647
Trucks, Det.	41	275	208	121	154	19	11	.633
Kellner, Phila.	38	245	243	130	90	20	12	.625
Kuzava, Chic.	29	156	136	90	79	10	6	.625
Newho'er, Det.	38	292	277	110	141	18	11	.621
Page, N. Y.	60	136	103	75	95	13	8	.619
Wynn, Cleve.	26	165	185	57	63	11	7	.611
Lopat, N. Y.	31	215	222	68	72	15	10	.600
Houtte'n, Det.	34	204	227	59	85	15	10	.600
Benton, Cleve.	40	136	117	51	39	9	6	.600
Ferrick, St. L.	49	104	102	41	32	6	4	.600
Kretlow, Det.	29	76	85	70	41	3	2	.600
Brissie, Phila.	34	227	219	117	121	16	11	.593
Fowler, Phila.	31	204	210	112	44	15	11	.577
McDermott, Bo.	12	80	62	52	50	5	4	.556
Scarborough, W.	34	209	204	91	80	13	11	.542
Dobson, Bos.	33	213	219	97	87	14	12	.538
Wight, Chicago	35	245	254	96	76	15	13	.536
Feller, Clev.	36	211	196	84	107	15	14	.517
Gray, Det.	34	194	168	102	92	10	10	.500
Beardon, Cleve.	32	127	140	93	39	8	8	.500
Ostrowski, St. L.	40	141	185	29	35	8	8	.500
Mast'son, W.-B.	28	108	100	56	35	6	6	.500
Coleman, Phila.	33	241	249	127	105	13	14	.481
Haefner, W.-Ch.	33	172	164	94	41	9	11	.450
Gumpert, Chic.	34	234	223	83	77	13	16	.448
Scheib, Phila.	38	183	191	118	41	9	12	.429
Shantz, Phila.	33	127	101	69	57	6	8	.429
Kramer, Bos.	21	112	126	49	26	6	8	.429
Hittle, Wash.	36	104	124	57	32	5	7	.417
Graver, St. L.	41	224	245	101	70	12	17	.414
Pieretti, Chic.	39	116	131	54	25	4	6	.400
Gromek, Cleve.	27	92	86	40	22	4	6	.400
Surkont, Chic.	44	97	93	57	37	3	5	.375
Fannin, St. L.	30	143	176	93	56	8	14	.364
Paige, Cleve.	31	84	71	34	52	4	7	.364
Trout, Det.	33	59	68	21	18	3	6	.333
Johnson, Bos.	19	49	65	28	21	3	6	.333
Pillette, N. Y.	12	37	43	19	9	2	4	.333
Grissom, Det.	27	39	56	34	17	2	4	.333
Hudson, Wash.	40	210	234	91	54	8	17	.320
Pierce, Chic.	32	172	148	112	98	7	15	.318

National League Records in 1949

FINAL STANDING OF CLUBS

	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Philadelp'a	Boston	New York	Pittsburgh	Cincinnati	Chicago	Won	Lost	Percentage	Games Behind
Brooklyn...	—	10	11	12	14	16	17	17	97	57	.630	—
St. Louis...	12	—	12	16	15	10	17	14	96	58	.623	1
Phila.......	11	10	—	11	11	13	9	16	81	73	.526	16
Boston.....	10	6	11	—	12	12	12	12	75	79	.487	22
New York..	8	7	11	10	—	12	15	10	73	81	.474	24
Pittsburgh..	6	12	9	10	10	—	13	11	71	83	.461	26
Cincinnati..	5	5	13	10	7	9	—	13	62	92	.403	35
Chicago....	5	8	6	10	12	11	9	—	61	93	.396	36

CLUB BATTING (Unofficial)

	g.	r.	h.	2b.	3b.	hr.	rbi.	sb.	pc.
St. Louis..	157	776	1514	273	53	102	716	17	.277
Brooklyn..	156	880	1467	232	47	153	817	113	.270
Cincin....	155	634	1416	257	35	86	581	30	.261
New York.	156	737	1383	197	52	147	681	44	.260
Chicago...	154	593	1330	202	52	99	522	46	.260
Pitts.....	154	681	1349	186	41	136	623	49	.259
Boston...	157	696	1376	232	33	102	652	26	.258
Phila.....	154	663	1348	220	52	122	619	23	.255

BATTING AVERAGES (Unofficial)

	g.	ab.	r.	h.	hr.	rbi.	sb.	pc.
Hall, Boston...	31	22	1	8	0	2	0	.364
Webb, N. Y....	19	11	3	4	0	2	0	.364
Lombardi, Pitts.	43	49	8	17	0	10	1	.347
Robinson, Bkly.	156	593	122	203	16	124	36	.342
Musial, St. L...	157	611	129	207	36	123	3	.339
Slaughter, St. L.	151	568	92	191	13	95	3	.336
Hemus, St. L...	20	33	8	11	0	2	0	.333
Maddern, Chi..	10	9	1	3	1	2	0	.333
Kush, Chicago..	26	9	2	3	0	1	0	.333
Casey, Pitts....	33	3	1	1	0	1	0	.333
Furillo, Bklyn..	142	549	95	177	18	104	4	.322
Saffell, Pitts....	72	206	37	66	2	25	6	.320
Martin, St. L...	21	19	2	6	0	2	0	.316
Kiner, Pitts....	152	549	116	170	54	128	4	.310
Thomson, N. Y.	156	641	99	198	27	108	11	.309
Kluszewski, Cin.	135	529	69	163	8	68	3.	308
Olmo, Bklyn....	38	104	15	32	1	14	2	.308
Marshall, N. Y.	141	499	82	153	12	71	4	.307
Hopp, Bkly-Pit.	113	385	55	118	5	37	10	.305
Meeks, Cinc....	16	36	10	11	2	6	1	.306
Kazak, St. L...	92	326	43	99	6	43	0	.304
Rackley, Pit-Bk.	74	185	31	56	1	17	2	.303
Brown, Bkly...	41	89	14	27	3	18	0	.303
Ennis, Phila....	154	611	92	184	25	106	2	.301
Walker, Ch-Ci..	127	472	72	142	2	37	6	.301
Waitkus, Phila..	54	209	42	63	1	24	3	.301
Lockman, N. Y.	151	619	97	186	11	63	12	.300
Hogue, Boston..	33	20	4	6	0	0	0	.300
Jones, St. Louis.	110	381	50	114	8	62	1	.299
Hermanski, Bkl.	87	224	47	67	8	42	12	.299
Schoend't, St. L.	151	640	102	190	3	53	8	.297
Heath, Boston..	36	111	16	33	9	23	0	.297
Cavarretta, Chi.	105	360	46	106	8	50	1	.294
Rickert, Boston.	100	276	44	81	6	49	1	.293
Snider, Bklyn...	147	552	100	161	23	89	10	.292
Litwhiler, Cinc.	101	289	35	84	11	46	0	.291
Edwards, Chic..	58	176	25	51	7	21	0	.290
Verban, Chic...	98	343	38	99	0	21	4	.289
Campanella, Bk.	130	436	65	125	22	82	3	.287
Hodges, Bklyn..	156	595	94	170	23	114	10	.286
Dubiel, Chic....	33	35	2	10	0	3	0	.286
Stanky, Boston.	139	512	92	146	1	42	3	.285
Ashburn, Phila..	154	662	84	188	1	37	7	.284
Gordon, N. Y..	141	489	87	139	26	89	2	.284
Westlake, Pitts.	147	525	78	148	23	105	7	.282
Walker, Pitts...	88	181	26	51	1	18	0	.282
Pafko, Chicago.	144	519	79	146	18	67	4	.281
R. Elliott, Bos..	139	482	77	135	17	78	0	.280
Sisler, Phila....	122	422	42	118	7	49	0	.280
Thompson, N. Y.	75	276	51	77	9	36	5	.279
Dark, Boston...	130	529	72	147	3	52	5	.278
Rigney, N. Y...	122	389	53	108	6	46	3	.278
Reese, Bklyn...	155	617	132	171	16	73	26	.277
Reich, Chicago.	108	386	43	107	3	34	1	.277
Reiser, Boston..	84	218	32	60	8	39	1	.275
Caballero, Phila.	29	69	8	19	0	3	0	.275
Sauer, Cin-Ch..	138	509	81	139	31	98	0	.273
Lowrey, Ch-Ci..	126	418	67	114	4	35	2	.273
Owen, Chicago..	62	198	15	54	2	17	1	.273
Brecheen, St. L.	32	77	8	21	0	6	0	.273
Marion, St. L...	134	514	60	140	5	70	0	.272
Fitz Gerald, Pit.	76	159	16	43	2	19	1	.270
Jorgensen, Bk..	91	134	15	36	1	12	0	.269
Novotney, Chi..	22	67	4	18	0	6	0	.269
Crandell, Bos...	67	228	21	61	4	35	1	.268
Scheffing, Chic..	54	149	12	40	3	19	0	.268
Castiglione, Pit.	118	449	56	120	6	44	3	.257
Glaviano, St. L.	87	258	32	69	6	34	0	.267
Lopata, Phila...	83	240	31	64	8	28	1	.267
Lohrke, N. Y...	55	180	30	48	5	23	3	.267
Holmes, Bos....	117	380	48	101	8	58	1	.266

BATTING AVERAGES (Con't.)

	g.	ab.	r.	h.	hr.	rbi.	sb.	pc.
Living'n, N.Y.-B	47	121	12	32	4	18	0	.264
Hamner, Phila..	154	662	83	174	6	56	5	.263
Hatton, Cinc...	136	532	70	140	11	69	5	.263
Bloodw'th, Cinc.	133	449	40	118	9	59	1	.263
Mize, N. Y.....	106	388	59	102	18	62	1	.263
Diering, St. L..	130	369	60	97	3	37	1	.263
Conatser, Bos..	53	152	10	40	3	16	0	.263
Wehmeier, Cin..	35	76	9	20	0	4	0	.263
Cooper, N.Y.-Ci.	123	450	68	118	20	84	0	.262
Sisti, Boston...	99	260	37	68	5	22	1	.262
Stevens, Pitts...	67	221	22	58	4	32	1	.262
Fletcher, Bos...	122	413	45	108	10	51	1	.261
Garagiola, St. L.	81	241	26	63	3	26	0	.261
Sauer, St. L.-Bo.	102	258	31	67	3	31	0	.260
Torgenson, Bos.	25	100	17	26	4	18	4	.260
Northey, St. L..	89	260	27	67	7	50	0	.258
Fleming, Pitts..	24	31	0	8	0	7	0	.258
Haas, Phil.-N. Y.	56	105	12	27	1	9	0	.257
Hollmig, Phila..	81	251	27	64	2	26	1	.255
Stallcup, Cinc..	140	571	49	145	3	44	1	.254
Adams, Cinc...	69	276	32	70	0	25	4	.254
Munger, St. L..	35	67	5	17	1	10	0	.254
Mauch, Chic...	73	151	16	38	1	7	1	.252
Restelli, Pitts...	71	232	40	58	12	41	3	.250
Chesnes, Pitts..	42	68	10	17	1	5	0	.250
Burgess, Chic...	46	56	4	14	1	12	0	.250
Johnson, St. L..	20	8	3	2	0	2	0	.250
Wyrostek, Cinc.	133	473	54	118	9	44	1	.249
Masi, Bos.-Pitt.	85	237	29	59	2	20	2	.249
Ryan, Boston...	86	209	29	52	6	21	2	.249
Blattner, Phila..	64	97	15	24	5	21	0	.247
Rojek, Pitts....	144	558	72	137	0	29	3	.246
Jeffcoat, Chic...	108	362	43	89	2	25	12	.246
Jones, Phila....	149	532	71	130	19	77	2	.245
Seminick, Phila.	110	335	53	82	25	71	0	.245
Smalley, Chic...	135	476	56	116	8	34	2	.244
Howell, Cinc...	64	172	17	42	2	18	0	.244
Walker, Chic...	56	172	11	42	3	22	0	.244
Westrum, N. Y.	64	169	23	41	7	28	1	.243
Fox, Cincinnati.	39	70	3	17	0	5	0	.243
Milne, N. Y....	31	29	5	7	1	6	0	.241
Williams, N. Y.	13	50	7	12	1	5	0	.240
Pramesa, Cinc..	17	25	2	6	1	2	0	.240
Munc'f, Pit-Ch.	47	21	1	5	0	1	0	.238
Rice, St. L....	93	287	25	68	4	28	0	.237

PITCHING RECORDS (Unofficial)

	g.	ip.	h.	bb.	so.	w.	l.	pc.
Martin, St. L..	21	7	65	20	30	6	0	1.000
Erskine, Bkly..	22	81	69	53	48	8	1	.889
Sewell, Pitts...	28	76	85	30	26	6	1	.857
Casey, Pitts...	33	39	50	14	9	4	1	.800
Wilks, St. L...	59	118	106	39	70	10	3	.769
Branca, Bklyn.	34	187	181	91	109	13	5	.722
Roe, Bklyn....	30	223	199	44	108	15	6	.714
Pollet, St. L...	39	232	226	59	109	20	9	.690
Newcombe, Bk	38	245	222	73	148	17	8	.680
Meyer, Phila..	37	218	201	68	75	17	8	.680
Munger, St. L.	35	188	179	82	80	15	8	.652
Chambers, Pit.	34	177	192	58	86	13	7	.650
Konstanty, Ph.	53	97	95	30	39	9	5	.643
Brazle, St. L...	39	206	208	62	72	14	8	.636
Bonham, Pitts.	18	89	81	23	22	7	4	.636
H'tzelman, Ph.	33	250	239	91	66	17	10	.630
Banta, Bklyn..	48	151	130	68	98	10	6	.625
Hatten, Bklyn.	37	189	194	69	57	12	8	.600
Spahn, Boston.	38	302	284	86	152	21	14	.600
Hall, Boston...	31	76	78	44	45	6	4	.600
Bickford, Bos..	37	231	246	108	94	16	11	.593
Brecheen, St. L	32	215	210	65	87	14	11	.560
Jones, N. Y...	42	208	198	90	79	15	12	.556
Lanfer, St. L..	15	92	92	35	37	5	4	.556
Barney, Bklyn.	38	140	107	89	80	9	8	.529
Raf'berger, Ci.	41	283	287	77	98	18	17	.514
Roberts, Phil..	43	226	227	76	90	15	15	.500
Borowy, Phila.	28	194	188	63	41	12	12	.500
Staley, St. L...	45	172	154	42	54	10	10	.500
Blackwell, Cin.	30	77	74	33	58	5	5	.500
Lombardi, Pit.	34	131	150	69	59	5	5	.500
Kush, Chicago.	25	46	49	23	21	3	3	.500
Behrman, N.Y.	42	70	63	53	25	3	3	.500
Jansen, N. Y..	37	280	274	61	111	15	16	.484
Werle, Pitts...	35	230	242	50	8	12	13	.480
Wehmeier, Ci..	33	214	202	11	82	11	12	.478
Palica, Bklyn..	50	78	93	49	42	8	9	.471
Chipman, Chi.	38	114	112	63	45	7	8	.467
Voiselle, Bos...	30	170	170	76	61	7	8	.467
Kennedy, N.Y.	38	223	208	99	96	12	14	.462
Dickson, Pitts.	44	224	216	79	96	12	14	.462
Schmitz, Chi..	36	207	227	89	74	11	13	.458
Hartung, N. Y.	33	155	156	87	47	9	11	.450
Lade, Chi.....	36	130	141	58	42	4	5	.444
Peterson, Cin..	29	66	66	46	29	4	5	.444
Koslo, N. Y...	37	211	191	42	65	11	14	.440
G. Elliott, Bos.	22	68	70	27	13	3	4	.429
Gumbert, Ci-Pi	45	69	89	25	16	5	7	.417
Dubiel, Chi...	32	147	143	54	52	6	9	.400
Lively, Cinn...	31	103	91	53	30	4	6	.400
Zabala, N. Y..	15	41	44	10	13	2	3	.400
Sain, Boston...	37	243	285	75	72	10	16	.385
Hacker, Chi....	30	126	141	53	37	5	8	.385
Rush, Chi.....	36	212	199	80	84	10	18	.357

Major League Pennant Winners, 1901-1949

(Eight Clubs in each league)

AMERICAN LEAGUE						NATIONAL LEAGUE					
Year	Winner	Won	Lost	Per Cent	Manager	Year	Winner	Won	Lost	Per Cent	Manager
1901	Chicago	83	53	.610	Griffith	1901	Pittsburgh	90	49	.647	Clarke
1902	Philadelphia	83	53	.610	Mack	1902	Pittsburgh	103	36	.741	Clarke
1903	Boston	91	47	.659	J. J. Collins	1903	Pittsburgh	91	49	.650	Clarke
1904	Boston	95	59	.617	Collins	1904	New York	106	47	.693	McGraw
1905	Philadelphia	92	56	.622	Mack	1905	New York	105	48	.686	McGraw
1906	Chicago	93	58	.616	Jones	1906	Chicago	116	36	.763	Chance
1907	Detroit	92	58	.613	Jennings	1907	Chicago	107	45	.704	Chance
1908	Detroit	90	63	.588	Jennings	1908	Chicago	95	55	.643	Chance
1909	Detroit	98	54	.645	Jennings	1909	Pittsburgh	110	42	.724	Clarke
1910	Philadelphia	102	48	.680	Mack	1910	Chicago	104	50	.676	Chance
1911	Philadelphia	101	50	.669	Mack	1911	New York	99	54	.647	McGraw
1912	Boston	105	47	.691	Stahl	1912	New York	103	48	.682	McGraw
1913	Philadelphia	96	57	.627	Mack	1913	New York	101	51	.664	McGraw
1914	Philadelphia	99	53	.651	Mack	1914	Boston	94	59	.615	Stallings
1915	Boston	101	50	.669	Carrigan	1915	Philadelphia	90	62	.592	Moran
1916	Boston	91	63	.591	Carrigan	1916	Brooklyn	94	30	.610	Robinson
1917	Chicago	100	54	.649	Rowland	1917	New York	98	56	.636	McGraw
1918	Boston	75	51	.595	Barrow	1918	Chicago	84	45	.651	Mitchell
1919	Chicago	88	52	.629	Gleason	1919	Cincinnati	96	44	.686	Moran
1920	Cleveland	98	56	.636	Speaker	1920	Brooklyn	93	61	.604	Robinson
1921	New York	98	55	.641	Huggins	1921	New York	94	56	.614	McGraw
1922	New York	94	60	.610	Huggins	1922	New York	93	61	.604	McGraw
1923	New York	98	54	.645	Huggins	1923	New York	95	58	.621	McGraw
1924	Washington	92	62	.597	Harris	1924	New York	93	60	.608	McGraw
1925	Washington	96	55	.636	Harris	1925	Pittsburgh	95	58	.621	McKechnie
1926	New York	91	63	.591	Huggins	1926	St. Louis	89	65	.578	Hornsby
1927	New York	110	44	.714	Huggins	1927	Pittsburgh	94	60	.610	Bush
1928	New York	101	53	.656	Huggins	1928	St. Louis	95	59	.617	McKechnie
1929	Philadelphia	104	46	.693	Mack	1929	Chicago	98	54	.645	McCarthy
1930	Philadelphia	102	52	.662	Mack	1930	St. Louis	92	62	.597	Street
1931	Philadelphia	107	45	.704	Mack	1931	St. Louis	101	53	.656	Street
1932	New York	107	47	.695	McCarthy	1932	Chicago	90	64	.584	Grimm
1933	Washington	99	53	.651	Cronin	1933	New York	91	61	.599	Terry
1934	Detroit	101	53	.656	Cochrane	1934	St. Louis	95	58	.621	Frisch
1935	Detroit	93	58	.616	Cochrane	1935	Chicago	100	54	.649	Grimm
1936	New York	102	51	.667	McCarthy	1936	New York	91	62	.597	Terry
1937	New York	102	52	.662	McCarthy	1937	New York	95	57	.625	Terry
1938	New York	99	53	.651	McCarthy	1938	Chicago	89	63	.586	Hartnett
1939	New York	106	45	.702	McCarthy	1939	Cincinnati	97	57	.630	McKechnie
1940	Detroit	90	64	.584	Baker	1940	Cincinnati	100	53	.654	McKechnie
1941	New York	101	53	.656	McCarthy	1941	Brooklyn	100	54	.649	Durocher
1942	New York	103	51	.669	McCarthy	1942	St. Louis	106	48	.688	Southworth
1943	New York	98	56	.636	McCarthy	1943	St. Louis	105	49	.682	Southworth
1944	St. Louis	89	65	.578	Sewell	1944	St. Louis	105	49	.682	Southworth
1945	Detroit	88	65	.575	O'Neill	1945	Chicago	98	56	.636	Grimm
1946	Boston	104	50	.675	Cronin	1946	St. Louis	98	58	.628	Dyer
1947	New York	97	57	.630	Harris	1947	Brooklyn	94	60	.610	Shotton
1948	Cleveland	97	58	.626	Boudreau	1948	Boston	91	62	.595	Southworth
1949	New York	97	57	.630	Stengel	1949	Brooklyn	97	57	.630	Shotton

Little World Series of 1949

The Indianapolis Indians, playoff champions of the American Association, defeated the Montreal Royals of the International League, 4 games to 2 in the 1949 Little World Series.

First game, Montreal, Canada, Oct. 1

										r.	h.	e.
Indianapolis	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	8	2
Montreal	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2

Batteries—Muir and Turner; Van Cuyk, Podbielan, Lare and Lembo. Winning pitcher, Muir; losing pitcher, Van Cuyk. Attendance, 11,457.

Second game, Montreal, Canada, Oct. 2

										r.	h.	e.
Indianapolis	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	6	1
Montreal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1

Batteries—Lint, Main and Turner; King, Lee and Lembo. Winning pitcher, Lint; losing pitcher, King. Attendance, 16,095.

Third game, Montreal, Canada, Oct. 3

										r.	h.	e.
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	2
Montreal	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	3

Batteries—Queen and Kluttz; Bankhead and Atwell. Winning pitcher, Bankhead; losing pitcher, Queen. Attendance, 9,956.

Fourth game, Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 6

										r.	h.	e.
Montreal	2	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	9	0
Indianapolis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1

Batteries—Podbielan and Lembo; Muir, Johnson, Main and Kluttz. Winning pitcher, Podbielan; losing pitcher, Muir. Attendance, 10,123.

Fifth game, Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 7

										r.	h.	e.
Montreal	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	9	0
Indianapolis	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	5	6	0

Batteries—Bankhead, Lee and Atwell; Muir, Queen, Main and Ganss. Winning pitcher, Muir; losing pitcher, Lee.

Sixth game; Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 8

										r.	h.	e.
Montreal	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	8	1
Indianapolis	1	0	4	1	0	4	2	0	.	12	17	0

Batteries—Van Cuyk, Podbielan, King, Lare, Himes and Lembo; Lint and Turner. Winning pitcher, Lint; losing pitcher, Van Cuyk. Attendance, 8,400.

Professional Baseball Government

Commissioner—Albert B. Chandler.
Secretary-treasurer—Walter W. Mulbry.
Office—2601 Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

President, secretary, treasurer—Ford C. Frick.
Chairman of Board—John A. Heydler.
Manager Service Bureau—Charles M. Segar.
Office—30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

President, secretary, treasurer—William Harridge.
Manager Service Bureau—Earl Hilligan.
Office—310 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 4 Ill.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

President-treasurer—George M. Trautman.
Vice President—Frank J. Shaughnessy.
Office—720 East Broad Street, Columbus 15, Ohio.

Champion Pitchers and Their Averages

(Based on 15 or more victories)

NATIONAL LEAGUE				AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Yr.	Pitcher	Club	Aver.	Yr.	Pitcher	Club	Aver.
1900	McGinnity	Brooklyn	.679	1901.	Griffith	Chicago	.774
1901.	Chesbro	Pittsburgh	.700	1902.	Bernhard	Cleveland	.783
1902.	Chesbro	Pittsburgh	.824	1903.	Moore	Cleveland	.759
1903.	Leever	Pittsburgh	.781	1904.	Chesbro	New York	.774
1904.	McGinnity	New York	.814	1905.	Waddell	Philadelphia	.730
1905.	Leever	Pittsburgh	.800	1906.	Plank	Philadelphia	.760
1906.	Reulbach	Chicago	.826	1907.	Donovan	Detroit	.862
1907.	Reulbach	Chicago	.810	1908.	Walsh	Chicago	.727
1908.	Reulbach	Chicago	.774	1909.	Mullin	Detroit	.784
1909.	{ Camitz	Pittsburgh	.806	1910.	Bender	Philadelphia	.821
	{ Mathewson	New York	.806	1911.	Bender	Philadelphia	.773
1910.	Cole	Chicago	.833	1912.	Wood	Boston	.872
1911.	Marquard	New York	.774	1913.	Johnson	Washington	.837
1912.	Hendrix	Pittsburgh	.727	1914.	Bender	Philadelphia	.850
1913.	Humphries	Chicago	.800	1915.	Ruth	Boston	.750
1914.	James	Boston	.788	1916.	Cicotte	Chicago	.708
1915.	Alexander	Philadelphia	.756	1917.	Russell	Chicago	.750
1916.	Hughes	Boston	.842	1918.	Jones	Boston	.762
1917.	Schupp	New York	.750	1919.	Cicotte	Chicago	.806
1918.	Hendrix	Chicago	.741	1920.	Bagby	Cleveland	.721
1919.	Ruether	Cincinnati	.760	1921.	Mays	New York	.750
1920.	Grimes	Brooklyn	.676	1922.	Bush	New York	.788
1921.	Neht	New York	.667	1923.	Pennock	New York	.760
1922.	Donohue	Cincinnati	.667	1924.	Johnson	Washington	.767
1923.	Luque	Cincinnati	.771	1925.	Coveleskie	Washington	.800
1924.	Yde	Pittsburgh	.842	1926.	Uhle	Cleveland	.711
1925.	Sherdel	St. Louis	.714	1927.	Hoyt	New York	.759
1926.	Kremer	Pittsburgh	.769	1928.	Crowder	St. Louis	.808
1927.	Benton	New York	.708	1929.	Grove	Philadelphia	.769
1928.	Benton	New York	.735	1930.	Grove	Philadelphia	.848
1929.	Root	Chicago	.760	1931.	Grove	Philadelphia	.886
1930.	Fitzsimmons	New York	.731	1932.	Allen	New York	.810
1931.	Derringer	St. Louis	.692	1933.	Grove	Philadelphia	.750
1932.	Warneke	Chicago	.786	1934.	Gomez	New York	.833
1933.	Cantwell	Boston	.667	1935.	Auker	Detroit	.720
1934.	Dean	St. Louis	.811	1936.	Pearson	New York	.731
1935.	Lee	Chicago	.769	1937.	Allen	Cleveland	.938
1936.	Hubbell	New York	.813	1938.	Ruffing	New York	.750
1937.	Hubbell	New York	.733	1939.	Grove	Boston	.789
1938.	Lee	Chicago	.710	1940.	Rowe	Detroit	.842
1939.	Derringer	Cincinnati	.781	1941.	Gomez	New York	.750
1940.	Fitzsimmons	Brooklyn	.889	1942.	Bonham	New York	.808
1941.	Riddle	Cincinnati	.826	1943.	Chandler	New York	.833
1942.	French	Brooklyn	.789	1944.	Hughson	Boston	.783
1943.	Cooper	St. Louis	.724	1945.	Newhouser	Detroit	.735
1944.	Wilks	St. Louis	.810	1946.	Ferriss	Boston	.806
1945.	Brecheen	St. Louis	.789	1947.	Reynolds	New York	.704
1946.	Dickson	St. Louis	.714	1948.	Kramer	Boston	.783
1947.	Jansen	New York	.808	1949.	Parnell	Boston	.781
1948.	Brecheen	St. Louis	.741				
1949.	Spahn	Boston	.600				

The 1949 champions are based on unofficial statistics available at close of season.

Major League No-Hit Games Since 1920

(Complete Nine-inning games)

Date	Pitcher	Clubs	Score
1920—July 1	Johnson	Washington-Boston A	1–0
1922—April 30	Robertson*	Chicago-Detroit A	2–0
1922—May 7	Barnes	New York-Philadelphia N	6–0
1923—Sept. 4	Jones	New York-Philadelphia A	2–0
1923—Sept. 7	Ehmke	Boston-Philadelphia A	4–0
1924—July 17	Haines	St. Louis-Boston N	5–0
1925—Sept. 13	Vance	Brooklyn-Philadelphia N	10–1
1926—Aug. 21	Lyons	Chicago-Boston A	6–0
1929—May 8	Hubbell	New York-Pittsburgh N	11–0
1931—April 29	Ferrell	Cleveland-St. Louis A	9–0
1931—Aug. 8	Burke	Washington-Boston A	5–0
1934—Sept. 18	Newsom**	St. Louis-Boston A	1–2
1934—Sept. 21	P. Dean	St. Louis-Brooklyn N	3–0
1935—Aug. 31	Kennedy	Chicago-Cleveland A	5–0
1937—June 1	Dietrich	Chicago-St. Louis A	8–0
1938—June 11	Vander Meer	Cincinnati-Boston N	3–0
1938—June 15	Vander Meer***	Cincinnati-Brooklyn N	6–0
1938—Aug. 27	Pearson	New York-Cleveland A	13–0
1940—April 16	Feller****	Cleveland-Chicago A	1–0
1940—April 30	Carleton	Brooklyn-Cincinnati N	3–0
1941—Aug. 30	Warneke	St. Louis-Cincinnati N	2–0
1944—April 27	Tobin	Boston-Brooklyn N	2–0
1944—May 15	Shoun	Cincinnati-Boston N	1–0
1944—June 22	Tobin	Boston-Philadelphia N (5 innings)	7–0
1945—Sept. 9	Fowler	Philadelphia-St. Louis A	1–0
1946—April 23	Head	Brooklyn-Boston N	5–0
1946—April 30	Feller	Cleveland-New York A	1–0
1947—June 18	Blackwell***	Cincinnati-Boston N	6–0
1947—July 10	Black	Cleveland-Philadelphia A	3–0
1947—Sept. 3	McCahan	Philadelphia-Washington A	3–0
1948—June 30	Lemon***	Cleveland-Detroit A	2–0
1948—Sept. 9	Barney***	Brooklyn-New York N	2–0

*Robertson pitched a perfect game, not a man reaching first base. **Newsom pitched nine hitless innings and allowed one hit in tenth. ***Night game. ****Opening game of season.

Baseball's Longest Throw

Sheldon Lejeune, in Cincinnati, O., Oct. 12, 1910, threw a baseball 426 feet 9½ inches. Later records do not mention that this throw has been eclipsed (1/5.45). Spalding's The Little Red Book. 1926, page 121.

Champion Batters and Their Averages

NATIONAL LEAGUE				AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Year	Player	Club	Aver.	Year	Player	Club	Aver.
1900	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.380	1900	Dungan	Kansas City	.337
1901	Burkett	St. Louis	.382	1901	Lajoie	Philadelphia	.405
1902	Beaumont	Pittsburgh	.357	1902	Delahanty	Washington	.376
1903	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.355	1903	Lajoie	Cleveland	.355
1904	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.349	1904	Lajoie	Cleveland	.381
1905	Seymour	Cincinnati	.377	1905	Flick	Cleveland	.306
1906	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.339	1906	Stone	St. Louis	.358
1907	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.350	1907	Cobb	Detroit	.350
1908	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.354	1908	Cobb	Detroit	.324
1909	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.339	1909	Cobb	Detroit	.377
1910	Magee	Philadelphia	.331	1910	Cobb	Detroit	.385
1911	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.334	1911	Cobb	Detroit	.420
1912	Zimmerman	Chicago	.372	1912	Cobb	Detroit	.410
1913	Daubert	Brooklyn	.350	1913	Cobb	Detroit	.390
1914	Daubert	Brooklyn	.329	1914	Cobb	Detroit	.368
1915	Doyle	New York	.320	1915	Cobb	Detroit	.370
1916	Chase	Cincinnati	.339	1916	Speaker	Cleveland	.386
1917	Roush	Cincinnati	.341	1917	Cobb	Detroit	.383
1918	Wheat	Brooklyn	.335	1918	Cobb	Detroit	.382
1919	Roush	Cincinnati	.321	1919	Cobb	Detroit	.384
1920	Hornsby	St. Louis	.370	1920	Sisler	St. Louis	.407
1921	Hornsby	St. Louis	.397	1921	Heilmann	Detroit	.394
1922	Hornsby	St. Louis	.401	1922	Sisler	St. Louis	.420
1923	Hornsby	St. Louis	.384	1923	Heilmann	Detroit	.403
1924	Hornsby	St. Louis	.424	1924	Ruth	New York	.378
1925	Hornsby	St. Louis	.403	1925	Heilmann	Detroit	.393
1926	Hargrave	Cincinnati	.353	1926	Manush	Detroit	.378
1927	P. Waner	Pittsburgh	.380	1927	Heilmann	Detroit	.398
1928	Hornsby	Boston	.387	1928	Goslin	Washington	.379
1929	O'Doul	Philadelphia	.398	1929	Fonseca	Cleveland	.369
1930	Terry	New York	.401	1930	Simmons	Philadelphia	.381
1931	Hafey	St. Louis	.349	1931	Simmons	Philadelphia	.390
1932	O'Doul	Brooklyn	.368	1932	Alexander	Det.-Bost	.367
1933	Klein	Philadelphia	.368	1933	Foxx	Philadelphia	.356
1934	P. Waner	Pittsburgh	.362	1934	Gehrig	New York	.363
1935	Vaughan	Pittsburgh	.385	1935	Myer	Washington	.349
1936	P. Waner	Pittsburgh	.373	1936	Appling	Chicago	.388
1937	Medwick	St. Louis	.374	1937	Gehringer	Detroit	.371
1938	Lombardi	Cincinnati	.342	1938	Foxx	Boston	.349
1939	Mize	St. Louis	.349	1939	DiMaggio	New York	.381
1940	Garms	Pittsburgh	.355	1940	DiMaggio	New York	.352
1941	Reiser	Brooklyn	.343	1941	Williams	Boston	.406
1942	Lombardi	Boston	.330	1942	Williams	Boston	.356
1943	Musial	St. Louis	.357	1943	Appling	Chicago	.328
1944	Walker	Brooklyn	.357	1944	Boudreau	Cleveland	.327
1945	Cavarretta	Chicago	.355	1945	Stirnweiss	New York	.309
1946	Musial	St. Louis	.365	1946	Vernon	Washington	.353
1947	Walker	Philadelphia	.363	1947	Williams	Boston	.343
1948	Musial	St. Louis	.376	1948	Williams	Boston	.369
1949	Robinson	Brooklyn	.342	1949	Kell	Detroit	.3429

The 1949 champions are based on unofficial statistics available at close of season.

Home Run Leaders, 1927-1949

Year	American League	Year	National League
1927	Ruth New York 60	1927	Wilson, Chicago; Williams, Philadelphia 30
1928	Ruth, New York 54	1928	Bottomley, St. Louis; Wilson, Chicago 31
1929	Ruth, New York 46	1929	Klein, Philadelphia 43
1930	Ruth, New York 49	1930	Wilson, Chicago 56
1931	Ruth, New York; Gehrig, New York 46	1931	Klein, Philadelphia 31
1932	Foxx, Philadelphia 58	1932	Klein, Philadelphia; Ott, N. Y. 38
1933	Foxx, Philadelphia 48	1933	Klein, Philadelphia 28
1934	Gehrig, New York 49	1934	Collins, St. Louis; Ott, New York 35
1935	Foxx, Phila.; Greenberg, Det 36	1935	Berger, Boston 34
1936	Gehrig, New York 49	1936	Ott, New York 33
1937	DiMaggio, New York 46	1937	Ott, New York; Medwick, St. Louis 31
1938	Greenberg, Detroit 58	1938	Ott, New York 36
1939	Foxx, Boston 35	1939	Mize, St. Louis 28
1940	Greenberg, Detroit 41	1940	Mize, St. Louis 43
1941	Williams, Boston 37	1941	Camilli, Brooklyn 34
1942	Williams, Boston 36	1942	Ott, New York 30
1943	York, Detroit 34	1943	Nicholson, Chicago 29
1944	Etten, New York 22	1944	Nicholson, Chicago 33
1945	Stephens, St. Louis 24	1945	Holmes, Boston 28
1946	Greenberg, Detroit 44	1946	Kiner, Pittsburgh 23
1947	Williams, Boston 32	1947	Kiner, Pittsburgh, Mize, New York 51
1948	DiMaggio, New York 39	1948	Kiner, Pittsburgh, Mize, New York 40
1949	Williams, Boston 43	1949	Kiner, Pittsburgh 54

Home Run Distances in Baseball Parks

AMERICAN LEAGUE					NATIONAL LEAGUE				
City	Name of park	Feet from plate to fence			City	Name of park	Feet from plate to fence		
		RF	CF	LF			RF	CF	LF
New York	Yankee Stadium	296	461	301	New York	Polo Grounds	257	484	279
Boston	Fenway Park	302	420	315	Brooklyn	Ebbets Field	297	415	343
Cleveland	Municipal Stadium	362	410	362	Chicago	Wrigley Field	353	400	355
Detroit	Briggs Stadium	325	440	340	Pittsburgh	Forbes Field	300	457	335
Chicago	Comiskey Park	352	440	352	Cincinnati	Crosley Field	342	387	328
Washington	Griffith Stadium	328	426	402	St. Louis	Sportsman's Park	310	422	351
St. Louis	Sportman's Park	310	422	351	Boston	Braves Field	319	390	337
Philadelphia	Shibe Park	331	468	334	Philadelphia	Shibe Park	331	468	334

Babe Ruth's Lifetime Record, 1914-1935

George Herman (Babe) Ruth, one of baseball's greatest players, died in Memorial Hospital, New York City (Aug. 16, 1948), of cancer after two years' illness. He was 53. Born in Baltimore, Feb. 6, 1895, Babe Ruth spent most of his youth in St. Mary's Industrial School in that city. When he left the school in 1914, he joined the Baltimore Orioles as a pitcher and outfielder, and later in the same year was sold to the Boston Red Sox where he quickly made his mark as a left-handed pitcher. Thus began his baseball career which continued until 1938 and during which he established many records. He played with the New York Yankees from 1920 to 1934 as an outfielder, and in 1927 set a new record of 60 home runs in one season. His last public appearance was at the premiere of the motion picture "The Babe Ruth Story" in New York City (July 26, 1948).

Year	Club	League	Pos.	G	AB	R	H	HR	SB	BA	PO	A	E	FA
1914	Baltimore-Providence	Inter.	P-of.	46	121	22	28	1	4	.231	20	87	4	.964
1914	Boston	American	P.	5	10	1	2	0	0	.200	0	8	0	1.000
1915	Boston	American	P-of.	42	92	16	29	4	0	.315	17	63	2	.976
1916	Boston	American	P-of.	67	136	18	37	3	0	.272	24	83	3	.973
1917	Boston	American	P-of.	52	123	14	40	2	0	.325	19	101	2	.984
1918	Boston	American	P-1b-of.	95	317	50	95	11	6	.300	270	72	18	.950
1919	Boston*	American	P-of.	130	432	103	139	29	7	.322	239	49	3	.990
1920	New York	American	1b-of.	142	458	158	172	54	14	.376	259	21	19	.936
1921	New York	American	Of-1b.	152	540	177	204	59	17	.378	348	16	13	.966
1922	New York	American	Of.	110	403	94	128	35	2	.315	226	14	9	.964
1923	New York	American	Of.	152	522	151	205	41	17	.393	378	20	11	.973
1924	New York	American	Of.	153	529	143	200	46	9	.378	340	18	14	.962
1925	New York	American	Of.	98	359	61	104	25	2	.290	207	15	6	.974
1926	New York	American	Of.	152	495	139	184	47	11	.372	308	11	7	.979
1927	New York	American	Of.	151	540	158	192	60	7	.356	328	14	13	.963
1928	New York	American	Of.	154	536	163	173	54	4	.323	304	9	8	.975
1929	New York	American	Of.	135	499	121	172	46	5	.345	240	5	4	.984
1930	New York	American	Of.	145	518	150	186	49	10	.359	266	10	10	.965
1931	New York	American	Of.	145	534	149	199	46	5	.373	237	5	7	.972
1932	New York	American	Of-1b.	133	457	120	156	41	2	.341	212	10	9	.961
1933	New York	American	Of.	137	459	97	138	34	4	.301	215	9	7	.970
1934	New York	American	Of.	125	365	78	105	22	1	.288	197	3	8	.962
1935	Boston	National	Of.	28	72	13	13	6	0	.181	39	1	2	.952
Major league totals				**2,503**	**8,396**	**2,174**	**2,873**	**714**	**123**	**.342**	**4,673**	**557**	**175**	**.968**

Ruth hit a total of 5,793 bases; 506 doubles, 136 triples and 113 sacrifices. Runs batted in 2,209; Bases on Balls 2,056 and Struck out 1,330 times.

The longest home run on record was hit by Ruth (1919) in a game between the Boston Red Sox and New York Giants in Tampa, Fla. The ball travelled 587 feet.

*Sold to New York A. L. for $125,000, January, 1920.

WORLD'S SERIES RECORD

Year	Club	League	Pos.	G	AB	R	H	HR	SB	BA	PO	A	E	FA
1915	Boston	American	Ph.	1	1	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
1916	Boston	American	P.	1	5	0	0	0	0	.200	2	4	0	1.000
1918	Boston	American	P-of.	3	5	0	1	0	0	.200	1	5	0	1.000
1921	New York	American	Of.	6	16	3	5	1	2	.313	9	0	0	1.000
1922	New York	American	Of.	5	17	1	2	0	0	.118	9	0	0	1.000
1923	New York	American	Of-1b.	6	19	3	7	3	0	.368	17	0	1	.944
1926	New York	American	Of.	7	20	6	6	4	1	.300	8	2	0	1.000
1927	New York	American	Of.	4	15	4	6	2	1	.400	10	0	0	1.000
1928	New York	American	Of.	4	16	9	10	3	0	.625	9	1	0	1.000
1932	New York	American	Of.	4	15	6	5	2	0	.333	8	0	1	.889
World series totals				**41**	**129**	**37**	**42**	**15**	**4**	**.325**	**73**	**12**	**2**	**.977**

ALL-STAR GAME RECORD

Year	League	Pos.	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BA	PO	A	E	FA
1933	American	Of.	4	1	2	0	0	1	2	.500	1	0	0	1.000
1934	American	Of.	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
All-star game totals			**6**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**.333**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1.000**

PITCHING RECORD

Year	Club	League	G	IP	W	L	Pct	H	R	ER	BB	SO	ERA
1914	Baltimore-Providence	International	35	245	22	9	.709	210	88	....	101	139	....
1914	Boston	American	4	22	2	1	.667	21	12	10	7	2	3.91
1915	Boston	American	39	218	18	6	.750	166	80	59	85	112	2.44
1916	Boston	American	44	324	23	12	.657	230	83	63	118	170	1.75
1917	Boston	American	41	326	23	13	.639	244	93	73	108	128	2.02
1918	Boston	American	20	166	13	7	.650	125	51	41	49	40	2.22
1919	Boston	American	17	133	8	5	.615	148	59	44	58	30	2.97
1920	New York	American	1	4	1	0	1.000	3	4	2	2	0	4.50
1921	New York	American	2	9	2	0	1.000	14	10	4	10	2	4.00
1930	New York	American	1	9	1	0	1.000	11	3	3	3	2	3.00
1933	New York	American	1	9	1	0	1.000	12	5	5	3	0	5.00
Major league totals			**163**	**1,220**	**92**	**44**	**667**	**974**	**400**	**307**	**443**	**486**	**2.24**

WORLD'S SERIES PITCHING RECORD

Year	Club	League	G	IP	W	L	Pct	H	R	ER	BB	SO	ERA
1916	Boston	American	1	14	1	0	1.000	6	1	1	3	4	0.64
1918	Boston	American	2	17	2	0	1.000	13	2	2	7	4	1.06
World's series totals			**3**	**31**	**3**	**0**	**1.000**	**19**	**3**	**3**	**10**	**8**	**0.87**

RUTH'S REGULAR RECORDS

Most home runs, lifetime—714.
Most home runs, American League—708.
Most home runs, World Series—15.
Most home runs, season—60.
Most years leading in home runs—12.
Most years 50 or more home runs—4.
Most years 40 or more home runs—11.
Most times two or more homers in game—72.
Most home runs with bases full, season—4 (tied).
Most home runs, five consecutive games—7 (tied).
Most runs in league, season—177.
Most years leading league in runs—8.
Most runs batted in, lifetime—2,209.
Most years league leader in runs batted in—6.
Most years 100 or more runs batted in—13 (tied).
Most long hits, lifetime—1,356.
Most years league leader in long hits—7.
Most long hits, season—119.
Most extra bases on long hits, lifetime—2,920.
Most years league leader in extra bases on long hits—9.
Most extra bases on long hits, season—253.
Most years 100 or more extra bases on long hits—14 (tied).

Most years 200 or more extra bases on long hits—4.
Most total bases, season—457.
Most years league leader in total bases—6 (tied).
Highest slugging percentage, lifetime—.690.
Most years league leader in slugging percentage—3.
Highest slugging percentage, season—.847.
Most bases on balls, lifetime—2,056.
Most years league leader, bases on balls, lifetime—11.
Most consecutive years league leader, bases on balls—4.
Most years 100 or more bases on balls—13.
Most bases on balls, season—170.
Most strikeouts, lifetime—1,330.

RUTH'S WORLD SERIES RECORDS

Most series played—10.
Most series hitting .300 or better—6.
Highest batting average—series—.625.
Most runs, total series—37.
Most runs, game—4 (tied).
Most consecutive games, one or more runs—9.
Most base hits—four game series—10.
Most two-base hits, four game series—3 (tied).
Most home runs, total series—15.
Most home runs, six-game series—3.
Most home runs, seven game series—4.
Most times two home runs, game—2 (tied).
Most total bases, total series—96.
Most total bases, four game series—22.
Most total bases, game—12.
Most long hits in four game series—6.
Most long hits in six game series—5.
Most long hits, total series—22.
Most extra base hits—total series—54.
Most extra bases, game—9.
Most times batted in three runs, one inning—2.
Most bases on balls—total series—33.
Most bases on balls, six-game series—8.
Most bases on balls, seven-game series—11.
Most bases on balls, game—4.
Most strikeouts, total series—30.

PITCHING RECORD

Most consecutive innings pitched, no runs (total series)—29⅔.
Pitcher winning longest game—14 innings.

RUTH'S OVERALL PAY

Year	Team	Salary
1914	Baltimore (Int.)	$600
*1914	Boston (Amer.)	1,300
1915	Boston (Amer.)	3,500
1916	Boston (Amer.)	3,500
1917	Boston (Amer.)	5,000
1918	Boston (Amer.)	7,000
1919	Boston (Amer.)	10,000
1920	New York (Amer.)	20,000
1921	New York (Amer.)	30,000
1922	New York (Amer.)	52,000
1923	New York (Amer.)	52,000
1924	New York (Amer.)	52,000
1925	New York (Amer.)	52,000
1926	New York (Amer.)	52,000
1927	New York (Amer.)	70,000
1928	New York (Amer.)	70,000
1929	New York (Amer.)	70,000
1930	New York (Amer.)	80,000
1931	New York (Amer.)	80,000
1932	New York (Amer.)	75,000
1933	New York (Amer.)	50,000
1934	New York (Amer.)	35,000
1935	Boston (Nat.)	40,000
1938	Brooklyn (Nat.)	15,000
	Total	**$925,900**

*Bought by Red Sox from Baltimore and farmed to Providence (I. L.).

It is estimated Ruth received $500,000 from World Series games and other sources, bringing his total to $1,425,000.

Ruth's No. 3 Yankee uniform was retired (June 13, 1948) and sent to the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, N. Y.

Members of National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum

IMMORTALS

Alexander, Grover C.
Anson (Cap), Adrian C
Bresnahan, Roger
Brouthers, Dan
Brown (Three Finger), Mordecai P.
Bulkeley, Morgan C.
Burkett, Jesse
Cartwright, Alexander J., Jr.
Chadwick, Henry
Chance, Frank
Chesbro, John
Clarke, Fred
Cobb, Tyrus R.
Cochrane (Mickey), Gordon S.
Collins, Edward T.
Collins, James
Comiskey, Charles A.
Cummings (Candy) W. A .
Delahanty, Ed
Duffy, Hugh
Evers, John J.
Ewing (Buck) William B.
Frisch, Frank
Gehrig, Lou
Gehringer, Charles
Griffith, Clark
Grove (Lefty), Robert M.
Hornsby, Rogers
Hubbell, Carl
Jennings, Hugh
Johnson, Byron B.
Johnson, Walter
Keeler, William
Kelly (King), Mike
Lajoie, Napoleon
Landis, Kenesaw M.
Mack, Connie
Mathewson, Christy
McCarthy, Tom
McGinnity, Joseph
McGraw, John J.
Nichols (Kid), Charles A.
O'Rourke, James
Pennock, Herbert J.
Plank, Edward
Radbourne (Old Hoss), Charlie
Robinson, Wilbert
Ruth (Babe), George H.
Sisler, George
Spalding, Albert G.
Speaker, Tris.
Tinker, Joseph
Traynor (Pie) Harold J.
Waddell (Rube), Edward
Wagner, Honus
Walsh, Edward
Wright, George
Young (Cy), Denton T.

HONOR MEN

Managers

Barrigan, William
Hanlon, Edward
Huggins, Miller J.
Selee, Frank
Ward, John M.

Umpires

Connolly, Thomas
Dinneen, William
Emslie, Robert
Evans, William
Gaffney, John
Hurst, Timothy
Klem, William
Kelly, Honest John
Lynch, Thomas
O'Loughlin, Silk
Sheridan, Jack

Writers

Barnes, Walter
Cross, Harry E.
Hanna, William
Hough, Frank
Mercer, Sid
Murnane, Tim
Richter, Francis C.
Sanborn, Irving E.
Sheridan, John B
Slocum, William
Tidden, George
Vila, Joe

Executives

Barnard, E. S.
Barrow, Edward G.
Bruce, John J.
Brush, John T.
Dreyfuss, Barney
Ebbets, Charles
Herrmann, August
Heydler, John A.
Quinn (Bob), J. A.
Soden, Arthur
Young, Nicholas

Minor Leagues—William G. Bramham

Stolen Base Records

SEASON

Harry Stovey, Philadelphia A. A., 1888—156 in 130 games.
William R. Hamilton, Philadelphia N. L. 1891—115 in 133 games.
Tyrus R. Cobb, Detroit A. L., 1915—96 in 156 games.
Robert H. Bescher, Cincinnati N. L., 1911—80 in 153 games.

LEAGUE

Tyrus R. Cobb, Detroit, A. L. 1905-1926, Philadelphia A. L., 1927-1928—892.
William R. Hamilton, Philadelphia, N. L., 1890-1895, Boston N. L. 1896-1901—797.

MOST IN ONE GAME

William R. Hamilton, Philadelphia N. L., Aug. 31, 1894—7.
Edward T. Collins, Philadelphia A. L., Sept. 11, 1912—6.

MOST IN ONE INNING

Josh Devore, New York, N. L., 9th inning, June 20, 1912—4.

Record of All-Star Games, 1933-1949

FIRST GAME—Chicago, July 6, 1933

	R.	H.	E.
Nationals.....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2	8	0	
Americans.....0 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 x—4	9	1	

Batteries—Hallahan, Warneke, Hubbell and J. Wilson, Hartnett; Gomez; Crowder, Grove and R. Ferrell. Winner, Gomez; loser, Hallahan.

Paid attendance—49,200; receipts $51,203.50 and $5,175 for radio rights.

SECOND GAME—New York City, July 10, 1934

Americans.....0 0 0 2 6 1 0 0 0—9	14	1	
Nationals.....1 0 3 0 3 0 0 0 0—7	8	1	

Batteries—Gomez, Ruffing, Harder and Dickey, Cochrane; Hubbell, Warneke, Mungo, J. Dean, Frankhouse and Hartnett, Lopez. Winner, Harder; loser, Mungo.

Paid attendance—48,363; receipts $52,982.

THIRD GAME—Cleveland, July 8, 1935

Nationals.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1	4	1	
Americans.....2 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 x—4	8	0	

Batteries—Walker, Schumacher, Derringer, J. Dean and J. Wilson, Hartnett; Gomez, Harder and Hemsley. Winner, Gomez; loser, Walker.

Paid attendance—69,812; receipts $82,179.12.

FOURTH GAME—Boston, July 7, 1936

Americans.....0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—3	7	1	
Nationals.....0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 x—4	9	0	

Batteries—Grove, Rowe, Harder and R. Ferrell, Dickey; J. Dean, Hubbell, C. Davis, Warneke and Hartnett. Winner, J. Dean; loser, Grove.

Paid attendance—25,556; receipts $24,588.80.

FIFTH GAME—Washington, July 7, 1937

Nationals.....0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0—3	13	0	
Americans.....0 0 2 3 1 2 0 0 x—8	13	2	

Batteries—J. Dean, Hubbell, Blanton, Grissom, Mungo, Walters and Hartnett, Mancuso; Gomez, Bridges, Harder and Dickey. Winner, Gomez; loser, J. Dean.

Paid attendance—31,391; receipts $28,475.18.

SIXTH GAME—Cincinnati, July 6, 1938

Americans.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1	7	4	
Nationals.....1 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 x—4	8	0	

Batteries—Gomez, Allen, Grove and Dickey; Vander Meer, W. Lee, M. Brown and Lombardi. Winner, Vander Meer; loser, Gomez.

Paid attendance—27,067; receipts $38,469.05.

SEVENTH GAME—New York City, July 11, 1939

Nationals.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	7	1	
Americans.....0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0—3	6	1	

Batteries—Derringer, Lee, Fette and Lombardi; Ruffing, Bridges, Feller and Dickey. Winner, Bridges; loser, Lee.

Paid attendance—62,892; receipts $75,701.

EIGHTH GAME—St. Louis, Mo., July 9, 1940

American.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	3	1	
National.....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 x—4	7	0	

Batteries—Ruffing, Newsom, Feller and Dickey, Hayes, Hemsley; Derringer, Walters, Wyatt, French, Hubbell and Lombardi, Phelps, Danning. Winner, Derringer; loser, Ruffing.

Paid attendance—32,373; receipts $36,723.03.

NINTH GAME—Detroit, Mich., July 8, 1941

National .....0 0 0 0 0 1 2 2 0—5	10	2	
American .....0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 4—7	11	3	

Batteries—Wyatt, Derringer, Walters, Passeau and Owen, Lopez, Danning; Feller, Lee, Hudson, Smith and Dickey, Hayes. Winner, Smith; loser, Passeau.

Paid attendance—54,674; receipts, $63,267.08.

TENTH GAME—New York City, July 6, 1942

American .....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3	7	0	
National .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1	6	1	

Batteries—Chandler, Benton and Tebbetts; M. Cooper, Vander Meer, Passeau, Walters and W. Cooper, Lombardi. Winner, Chandler; loser, M. Cooper.

Paid attendance—33,694; receipts, $86,102.98.

ELEVENTH GAME—Philadelphia, July 13, 1943 (Night)

	R.	H.	E.
National.....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—3	10	3	
American .....0 3 1 0 1 0 0 0 x—5	8	1	

Batteries—M. Cooper, Vander Meer, Sewell, Javery and W. Cooper, Lombardi; Leonard, Newhouser, Hughson and Early. Winner, Leonard; loser, M. Cooper.

Paid attendance—31,938; receipts $65,674.

TWELFTH GAME—Pittsburgh, July 11, 1944 (Night)

	R.	H.	E.
American .....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	6	3	
National .....0 0 0 0 4 0 2 1 x—7	12	1	

Batteries—Borowy, Hughson, Muncrief, Newhouser, Newsom, and Hemsley, Hayes; Walters, Raffensberger, Sewell, Tobin and W. Cooper, Mueller. Winner, Raffensberger; loser, Hughson.

Paid attendance—29,589; receipts $81,275.

The 1945 All-Star game was not played because of travel restrictions. The major leagues used the three-day interval for a series of interleague contests in which $244,778 was raised for the War Service Fund.

THIRTEENTH GAME—Boston, July 9, 1946

National .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0	3	0	
American .....2 0 0 1 3 0 2 4 0—12	14	1	

Batteries—Passeau, Higbe, Blackwell, Sewell, Cooper, Lamanno; Feller, Newhouser, Kramer, Hayes, Rosar, Wagner. Winner, Feller; loser, Passeau.

Paid attendance, 34,906; receipts, $111,338.

FOURTEENTH GAME—Chicago, July 8, 1947

American .....0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—2	8	0	
National .....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1	5	1	

Batteries—Newhouser, Shea, Spence, Masterson, Page and Rosar; Blackwell, Brecheen, Sain, Spahn and Cooper, Edwards. Winner, Shea; loser, Sain. Paid attendance, 41,123; receipts, $105,314.90.

FIFTEENTH GAME—St. Louis, Mo., July 13, 1948

National..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	8	0	
American..... 0 1 1 3 0 0 0 0 0—5	6	0	

Batteries—Branca, Schmitz, Sain, Blackwell, Cooper and Masi; Masterson, Raschi, Coleman, Rosar and Tebbetts. Winner, Raschi; loser, Schmitz.

Paid attendance—34,009; receipts, $93,477.07.

SIXTEENTH GAME—New York City, July 12, 1949

American .....4 0 0 2 0 2 3 0 0—11	13	1	
National .....2 1 2 0 0 2 0 0 0— 7	12	5	

Batteries—Raschi, Parnell, Trucks, Brissie and Tebbetts and Berra; Bickford, Pollett, Blackwell, Roe, Spahn, Newcombe, Munger and Seminick and Campanella. Winner, Trucks; loser, Newcombe.

Paid attendance—32,577; receipts $79,225.02.

RECAPITULATION

	W	L
American	12	4
National	4	12

Total attendance, 606,587; total receipts, $1,008,717.07.

After deductions for taxes and expenses from the receipts, the balance from the first eight games went to the Ball Players' Benevolence Fund for the support of indigent former players. The balance from the ninth game went to the United Service Organizations, and of the receipts of the tenth game $50,000 went to purchase baseball equipment for the soldiers and sailors in the service of their country and the remainder to the Army Emergency Relief. The receipts of the 11th game were turned over to the Bat and Ball Fund that provides athletic equipment for service men. To the gate receipts of $65,174, there was added $50,000—$25,000 from radio rights, $20,000 from the office of Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis and $2,500 from each major league club—bringing the total for the fund to $115,774. Receipts from the twelfth game were added to the Bat and Ball Fund. To the gate receipts of $81,275 there was added $25,000 paid for the radio rights to the game, a total of $106,275. From the receipts of the 13th game, a contribution was made to the families of nine players killed in a bus accident near Spokane, Wash. (June 25, 1946), and the balance went to the Ball Players' Benevolence Fund. The major portion of the receipts of the 14th, 15th and 16th games went to the baseball players' pension fund.

American Legion Junior Baseball World Champions

1933—Chicago, Ill.
1934—Cumberland, Md.
1935—Gastonia, N. C.
1936—Spartanburg, S. C.
1937—Lynn, Mass.
1938—San Diego, Calif.
1939—Omaha, Nebr.
1940—Albemarle, N. C.
1941—San Diego, Calif.
1942—Los Angeles, Calif.
1943—Minneapolis, Minn.
1944—Cincinnati, Ohio
1945—Shelby, N. C.
1946—New Orleans, La.
1947—Cincinnati, Ohio.
1948—Trenton, N. J.
1949—Oakland, Calif.

East Wins 1949 Negro All-Star Game

The East defeated the West, 4 to 0, in the seventeenth annual Negro American League All-Star game, Aug. 14, before an audience of 30,000 in Comiskey Park, Chicago, Ill.

	r.	h.	e.
East .....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0— 4	11	2	
West .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0	2	3	

Batteries—Griffith, Porter, Scantelbury, and Cash; Richardson, Greason, McKinnis, Hutchinson, Lamarque, and Summers. Winning pitcher, Griffith; losing pitcher, Richardson.

All-Star Game of 1949

The 16th annual All-Star game between the American and National Leagues was played in Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 12, 1949. The American League won, 11-7, their 12th victory of the series.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
D. DiMaggio, Bos., rf.-cf.	5	2	2	2	0	0
Raschi, N. Y., p.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Kell, Detroit, 3b.	3	2	2	0	1	0
Dillinger, St. Louis, 3b.	1	2	1	0	2	0
Williams, Boston, lf.	2	1	0	1	0	0
Mitchell, Cleveland, lf.	1	0	1	1	0	1
J. DiMaggio, N. Y., cf.	4	1	2	0	0	0
Doby, Cleveland, rf.-cf.	1	0	0	2	0	0
Joost, Philadelphia, ss.	2	1	1	2	2	0
Stephens, Boston, ss.	2	0	0	2	0	0
E. Robinson, Wash., 1b.	5	1	1	8	0	0
Goodman, Boston, 1b.	0	0	0	1	1	0
Michaels, Chicago, 2b	2	0	0	1	3	0
J. Gordon, Cleveland, 2b	2	1	1	3	3	0
Tebbetts, Boston, c.	2	0	2	2	0	0
Berra, N. Y., c.	3	0	0	2	1	0
Parnell, Boston, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Trucks, Detroit, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Brissie, Philadelphia, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wertz, Detroit, rf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**41**	**11**	**13**	**27**	**15**	**1**

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Reese, Brooklyn, ss.	5	0	0	3	3	1
J. Robinson, Bklyn., 2b.	4	3	1	1	1	0
Musial, St. Louis, cf.-rf.	4	1	3	2	0	0
Kiner, Pittsburgh, lf.	5	1	1	3	0	0
Mize, N. Y., 1b.	2	0	1	1	0	1
Hodges, Bklyn., 1b.	3	1	1	8	2	0
Marshall, N. Y., rf.	1	1	0	1	0	1
Bickford, Boston, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
bThomson, N. Y.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pollet, St. Louis, p	0	0	0	1	0	0
Blackwell, Cincinnati, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaughter, St. Louis, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Roe, Brooklyn, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kazak, St. Louis, 3b.	2	0	2	0	0	0
S. Gordon, N. Y., 3b.	2	0	1	0	4	0
Seminick, Philadelphia, c	1	0	0	3	0	1
Campanella, Brooklyn, c.	2	0	0	2	0	1
Spahn, Boston, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newcombe, Brooklyn, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
aSchoendienst, St. Louis.	1	0	1	0	0	0
Munger, St. Louis, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pafko, Chicago, cf.	2	0	1	2	0	0
Total	**37**	**7**	**12**	**27**	**10**	**5**

aSingled to center for Newcombe in fourth.
bFlied out for Bickford in Sixth.

										r.	h.	e.
American League	4	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	0	—11	13	1
National League	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	— 7	12	5

Earned runs—American League 7, National League 7.

Runs batted in—J. DiMaggio 3, E. Robinson, Tebbetts, Musial 2, Newcombe, Kazak, Joost 2, Kiner 2, D. DiMaggio, Dillinger, Mitchell.

Two-base hits—J. Robinson, Tebbetts, Gordon, D. DiMaggio, J. DiMaggio, J. Gordon, Mitchell. **Home runs**—Musial, Kiner. **Stolen base**—Kell. **Double plays**—Michaels, Joost and E. Robinson; Joost, Michaels and E. Robinson; J. Robinson; Reese and Hodges. **Left on bases**—American League 8. National League 12. **Bases on balls**—Off Spahn 2 (Joost, Williams), Parnell (Marshall), Newcombe (Williams), Trucks 2 (J. Robinson, Marshall). Munger (Michaels), Bickford (Kell), Brissie 2 (Campanella, Reese), Raschi 3 (S. Gordon, Pafko, Musial). **Struck out**—By Spahn 3 (D. DiMaggio, Williams, Parnell), Parnell (Mize), Brissie (Pafko), Blackwell 2 (J. Gordon, Stephens), Raschi (Campanella).

Pitching summary—Off Spahn 4 hits and 4 runs in 1 1/3 innings, Parnell 3 and 3 in 1 (none out in 2d). Newcombe 3 and 2 in 2 2/3. Trucks 3 and 2 in 2, Munger 0 and 0 in 1, Bickford 2 and 2 in 1, Brissie 5 and 2 in 3, Pollet 4 and 3 in 1, Blackwell 0 and 0 in 1, Roe 0 and 0 in 1, Raschi 1 and 0 in 3. **Hit by pitcher**—By Parnell (Seminick). **Winner**—Trucks. **Loser**—Newcombe.

Umpires—Barlick (N) plate, Hubbard (A) 1B, Gore (N) 2B, Summers (A) 3B, Ballanfant (N) LF, Grieve (A) RF. **Time of game**—3:04. **Attendance**—32,577 (paid). **Receipts**—$79,225.02.

Major League Baseball Attendance

NATIONAL LEAGUE (Unofficial)

	1949	1948	1947
Brooklyn	1,635,237	1,400,559	1,807,596
New York	1,221,498	1,461,497	1,599,784
Chicago	1,143,765	1,241,012	1,364,039
Pittsburgh	1,449,435	1,517,490	1,283,602
Boston	1,081,831	1,455,438	1,278,445
St. Louis	1,430,586	1,113,490	1,249,931
Philadelphia	834,348	803,633	906,868
Cincinnati	711,096	829,383	900,024
Total	**9,507,796**	**9,822,502**	**10,390,289**

Previous Years

1946—8,946,283 1943—3,967,755
1945—5,372,464 1942—4,664,757
1944—4,178,744 1941—5,029,689

AMERICAN LEAGUE (Unofficial)

	1949	1948	1947
New York	2,321,302	2,373,901	2,200,369
Cleveland	2,233,871	2,620,627	1,521,978
Boston	1,596,650	1,558,798	1,427,315
Detroit	1,821,204	1,743,035	1,398,040
Philadelphia	814,763	945,076	934,974
Chicago	941,805	777,844	883,538
Washington	764,315	795,254	865,721
St. Louis	310,621	335,564	332,608
Total	**10,804,531**	**11,150,099**	**9,564,543**

Previous Years

1946—9,666,421 1943—3,698,569
1945—6,002,366 1942—4,209,998
1944—4,798,158 1941—5,220,519

Major league baseball established a new all-time attendance record during 1948 by drawing 20,972,601 fans. The Cleveland Indians led, setting an all-time attendance mark by playing before 2,620,627 fans at home.

The record paid attendance for a baseball game was established (Oct. 10, 1948) in the fifth game of the World Series when 86,288 paid their way into Municipal Stadium in Cleveland, Ohio.

The record paid attendance for a regular season game was established (June 20, 1948) when 82,781 paid their way into the Municipal Stadium in Cleveland, Ohio, to view a double header between the Cleveland Indians and the Philadelphia Athletics. Including the pass list, 653, the overall attendance was 83,434. In New York City (May 30, 1938) 81,841 paid their way into the Yankee Stadium for a game between the Boston Red Sox and the New York Yankees.

The record attendance for a night game is 78,382, established in the Municipal Stadium, Cleveland (Aug. 20, 1948) in a game between the Cleveland Indians and the Chicago White Sox.

National Non-Professional Baseball Champions

Forty-eight State champions qualify annually in the National Baseball Congress Tournament in Wichita, Kans., in mid-August. To the United States champions there is awarded a $10,000 cash purse. The National Baseball Congress also sanctions District and State tournaments.

Year	Champion	Runner-up
1939	Duncan (Okla.) Halliburton Cementers	Mt. Pleasant (Tex.) Cubs
1940	Enid (Okla.) Champlin Refiners	Mt. Pleasant (Tex.) Cubs
1941	Enid (Okla.) Champlin Refiners	Waco (Tex.) Dons
1942	Wichita (Kans.) Boeing Bombers	Waco (Tex.) Dons
1943	Camp Wheeler (Ga.) Spokes	Enid (Okla.) Army Air Field
1944	Sherman Field (Kans.) Fliers	Enid (Okla.) Army Air Field
1945	Enid (Okla.) Army Air Field	Orlando (Fla.) Army Air Field
1946	St. Joseph (Mich.) Autos	Carmichael (Calif.) Firemen
1947	Ft. Wayne (Ind.) General Electric	Golden (Colo.) Coors Brewers.
1948	Fort Wayne (Ind.) General Electric	Elkin (N. C.) Chatham Mfg. Co.
1949	Fort Wayne (Ind.) General Electric	Golden (Colo.) Coors

Minor League Pennant Winners in 1949

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Club	St. Paul	Indianapolis	Milwaukee	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Columbus	Louisville	Toledo	Won	Lost	Percentage	Games Behind
St. Paul	..	11	11	15	9	17	16	14	93	60	.608	..
Indianapolis	11	..	14	14	13	15	14	12	93	61	.604	½
Milwaukee	11	8	..	10	12	11	12	12	76	76	.500	16½
Minneapolis	6	8	12	..	9	14	11	14	74	78	.487	18½
Kansas City	13	9	9	12	..	9	7	12	71	80	.470	21
Columbus	5	7	10	8	13	..	12	15	70	83	.458	23
Louisville	6	8	10	11	14	10	..	11	70	83	.458	23
Toledo	8	10	10	8	10	7	11	..	64	90	.416	29½

BATTING AVERAGES (Unofficial)

Player—Team	g.	ab.	r.	h.	rbi.	pct.
Wright, Louisville	151	549	91	202	89	.368
Dandridge, Minneapolis	99	398	60	144	64	.362
Maguire, Minneapolis	122	428	88	149	71	.348
Addis, St. Paul	127	492	90	170	74	.346
Schenz, St. Paul	123	516	104	178	77	.345
Scala, Indianapolis	80	302	47	103	40	.341
Fleming, Indianapolis	95	338	71	115	69	.340
Howerton, Columbus	148	547	101	180	111	.329
Tipton, St. Paul	146	516	105	165	106	.320
Collins, Kansas City	146	530	104	169	83	.319
Hartsfield, Milwaukee	154	640	120	203	86	.317
Delsing, Kansas City	151	545	89	173	77	.317
O'Connell, St. Paul	138	493	89	155	102	.314

PITCHING AVERAGES (Unofficial)

Pitcher—Team	g.	ip.	w.	l.	pct.
Queen, Indianapolis	39	266	22	9	.710
Haugstad, St. Paul	35	243	22	7	.759
Deal, Louisville-Columbus	33	221	15	9	.625
Griffore, Louisville	33	212	12	12	.500
Brown, Louisville	33	193	8	13	.381
Epperly, Milwaukee	25	184	12	10	.545
Lint, Indianapolis	48	174	14	3	.824
Crimian, Columbus	51	187	11	9	.550
Griffeth, St. Paul	45	83	4	1	.800
Haddix, Columbus	35	219	13	13	.500
Labine, St. Paul	64	139	12	6	.667

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	Buffalo	Rochester	Montreal	Jersey City	Toronto	Syracuse	Baltimore	Newark	Won	Lost	Percentage	Games Behind
Buffalo	..	8	13	10	13	13	16	17	90	64	.584	..
Rochester	14	..	9	10	10	13	15	14	85	67	.559	4
Montreal	9	13	..	11	11	10	17	13	84	70	.545	6
Jersey City	12	12	12	..	12	12	10	13	83	71	.539	7
Toronto	10	10	11	10	..	12	13	15	80	72	.526	9
Syracuse	9	8	13	9	10	..	12	12	73	80	.477	16½
Baltimore	6	7	5	12	9	10	..	14	63	91	.409	27
Newark	5	9	7	9	7	10	8	..	55	98	.359	34½

BATTING AVERAGES (Unofficial)

Player—Team	g.	ab.	r.	h.	rbi.	pct.
Irvin, Jersey City	63	206	53	76	51	.369
Copeland, Rochester	34	48	5	17	8	.354
Morgan, Montreal	154	560	111	193	111	.345
Addis, Montreal	12	38	10	13	6	.342
Jethroe, Montreal	153	635	152	208	80	.328
Bankhead, Montreal	57	125	21	41	27	.328
Triplett, Buffalo	127	417	94	136	101	.326
Connors, Montreal	133	477	85	151	104	.317
Bilko, Rochester	139	501	101	157	126	.313
Richmond, Baltimore-Rochester	117	434	66	134	62	.309
Markland, Buffalo	151	525	141	160	89	.305
Lohrke, Jersey City	81	314	43	95	56	.303
Gillenwater, Syracuse	153	494	78	149	79	.302

PITCHING AVERAGES (Unofficial)

Pitcher—Team	g.	ip.	w.	l.	pct.
Hooper, Buffalo	36	175	19	3	.864
Wittig, Baltimore	31	70	4	1	.800
Bankhead, Montreal	38	249	20	6	.769
Rogovin, Buffalo	27	189	16	5	.762
Thompson, Toronto	32	146	14	5	.737
Byerly, Syracuse	20	128	11	4	.733
Hearn, Rochester	13	89	8	3	.727
King, Montreal	43	247	17	7	.708

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Club	Hollywood	Oakland	Sacramento	San Diego	Seattle	Portland	San Francisco	Los Angeles	Won	Lost	Percentage	Games Behind
Hollyw'd	..	10	15	15	15	20	18	16	109	78	.583	..
Oakland	17	..	11	13	14	15	15	19	104	83	.556	5
Sac'ento	11	15	..	18	18	13	13	14	102	85	.545	7
San Diego	11	13	9	..	16	16	14	17	96	92	.511	13½
Seattle	12	14	9	11	..	16	17	16	95	93	.505	14½
Portland	8	12	13	11	11	..	15	15	85	102	.455	24
San Fran.	9	11	15	13	9	11	..	16	84	103	.449	25
Los Angs.	10	8	13	11	10	11	11	..	74	113	.396	35

BATTING AVERAGES (Unofficial)

Player—Team	g.	ab.	h.	hr.	rbi.	pct.
A. Wilson, Oakland	165	607	211	..	36	.348
Rapp, Oakland	97	340	117	15	86	.344
Noren, Hollywood	180	678	224	29	129	.330
Marty, Sacramento	148	477	156	15	111	.327
A. White, Sacramento	187	749	244	5	93	.326
Kryhoski, Oakland	86	253	82	7	57	.324
Colman, Seattle	116	306	98	13	67	.320
Rosen, San Diego	83	273	87	14	51	.319
Tabor, Sacramento	167	598	190	21	113	.318
Brovia, Portland	117	364	114	11	51	.313

PITCHING AVERAGES (Unofficial)

Pitcher—Team	g.	ip.	w.	l.	pct.
Gettel, Oakland	12	55	4	0	1.000
Karpel, Seattle	42	176	14	6	.700
Flores, San Diego	36	279	21	10	.677
Tost, Oakland	43	157	14	7	.667
Barret, Seattle-San Diego	26	135	12	6	.667
Olsen, Hollywood	23	67	4	2	.667
Fletcher, Seattle	42	318	23	12	.657
Woods, Hollywood	49	275	23	12	.657
Holcombe, Sacramento	36	249	19	10	.655
Maltzberger, Hollywood	46	232	18	10	.643

Longest Games Played in the Major Leagues

NATIONAL LEAGUE—26 INNINGS, Boston, May 1, 1920

																											R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	9	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	15	2

Game called on account of darkness after 3 hours and 50 minutes of play.
Batteries—Cadore and Elliott; Oeschger and Gowdy.

AMERICAN LEAGUE—24 INNINGS, Boston, Sept. 1, 1906

																													3—4	10	2
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	15	1

Time of game 4 hours 47 minutes. Batteries—Coombs and Powers; Harris and Carrigan and Criger.

AMERICAN LEAGUE—24 INNINGS, Philadelphia, July 21, 1945

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	11	3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	16	1

Time of game, 4 hours 48 minutes; called on account of darkness. Batteries—Mueller (19⅔ innings). Trout (4⅓) and Swift; Christopher (13), Berry (11) and Rosar.

LONGEST EXTRA-INNING GAME, BY TIME—NATIONAL LEAGUE—5 hours 19 minutes—Brooklyn 6, Boston 2 (20 innings), July 5, 1940.

LONGEST SCORELESS TIE—NATIONAL LEAGUE—19 INNINGS, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sept. 11, 1946

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	10	2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	8	1

Game called on account of darkness after 4 hours and 40 minutes of play.
Batteries—Vander Meer (15), Gumbert (4) and Mueller; Gregg (10), Casey (5), Herring (3), Behrman (1) and Edwards.

The Pittsburgh Pirates and the Boston Braves (National League) played 20 scoreless innings, Aug. 1, 1918, but Boston won in the 21st inning 2 to 0.

Other National Association Winners in 1949

League	Pennant winner	Parent club	Playoff winner	Pos.	Parent club
		CLASS AA			
Southern Association	Nashville	Chicago NL	Nashville	1	Chicago NL
Texas League	Fort Worth*	Brooklyn	Tulsa*	2	Cincinnati
		CLASS A			
Central League	Dayton	Cleveland	Grand Rapids	3	Independent
Eastern League	Albany	Pittsburgh	Binghamton	4	New York AL
Illy League	Macon	Chicago NL	Macon	1	Chicago NL
Western League	Lincoln	Philadelphia AL	Pueblo	2	Brooklyn
		CLASS B			
Big State League	Wichita Falls	St. Louis AL	Waco	4	Pittsburgh
Carolina League	Danville	Independent	Burlington	4	Independent
Colonial League	Bristol	Independent	Bristol	1	Independent
Florida Inter. League	Havana	Washington	Tampa	4	Independent
Inter-State League	Allentown	St. Louis NL	Trenton	4	New York NL
New England League	Pawtucket	Boston NL	Portland	2	Philadelphia NL
Piedmont League	Lynchburg	St. Louis NL	Lynchburg	1	St. Louis NL
Southeastern League	Pensacola	Independent	Pensacola	1	Independent
Three-I League	Evansville	Boston NL	Davenport	4	Pittsburgh
Tri-State League	Florence	Independent	Florence	1	Independent
Western Intern. League	Yakima	Independent	Vancouver	2	Independent
		CLASS C			
Arizona-Texas League	Phoenix	Independent	El Paso	4	Independent
Border League	Geneva	Brooklyn	Geneva	1	Brooklyn
California League	Bakersfield	Cleveland	San Jose	4	Boston AL
Canadian-American Leag.	Quebec	Independent	Quebec	1	Independent
Central Association	Burlington	Cleveland	Kewanee	3	Philadelphia AL
Cotton States League	Greenwood	Brooklyn	Natchez	4	Independent
East Texas League	Longview	Independent	Gladewater	2	Independent
Evangeline League	Houma	Independent	Hammond	3	Independent
Middle Atlantic League	Erie	New York NL	Erie	1	New York NL
Northern League	Eau Claire	Boston NL	Aberdeen	2	St. Louis AL
Pioneer League	Twin Falls	New York AL	Pocatello	3	St. Louis NL
Sunset League	Las Vegas	Independent	No playoffs		
Western Association	St. Joseph	St. Louis NL	Joplin	3	New York AL
W. Tex.-N. Mex. League	Albuquerque*	Independent	Albuquerque	1	Independent
		CLASS D			
Alabama State League	Greenville	Pittsburgh	Andalusia	4	Independent
Appalachian League	Bluefield	Boston NL	Bluefield	1	Boston NL
Blue Ridge League	Mt. Airy	Independent	North Wilkesboro	4	Independent
Coastal Plain League	Rocky Mount	Independent	Greenville	4	Independent
Eastern Shore League	Easton	New York AL	Rehoboth	4	Independent
Far West League	Pittsburg	Independent	Pittsburg	1	Independent
Florida State League	Gainesville	Independent	St. Augustine	3	Chicago NL
Georgia-Alabama League	Newnan	Independent	Alexander City	2	Independent
Georgia-Florida League	Albany	St. Louis NL	Waycross	3	Independent
Georgia State League	Eastman	Independent	Tifton	3	Independent
K-O-M League	Independence	New York AL	Independence	1	New York AL
Kitty League	Owensboro	Boston NL	Madisonville	4	Chicago AL
Longhorn League	Big Spring	Independent	Big Spring	1	Independent
Miss.-Ohio Valley League	Centralia	Independent	Paducah	4	Independent
Mountain States League	Harlan	Independent	Harlan	1	Independent
North Atlantic League	Stroudsburg	Cleveland	Stroudsburg	1	Cleveland
N. Carolina State League	High Pt.-Tho'ville	Boston NL	High Pt.-Tho'ville	1	Boston NL
Ohio-Indiana League	Portsmouth	Philadelphia AL	Marion	4	Boston AL
Pony League	Bradford	Philadelphia NL	Bradford	1	Philadelphia NL
Rio Grande Valley League	Corpus Christi	Independent	Corpus Christi	1	Independent
Sooner State League	Pauls Valley	Independent	Lawton	2	New York NL
Tobacco State League	Dunn-Erwin	Independent	Red Springs	2	Philadelphia AL
Virginia League	Franklin	Independent	Petersburg	2	Independent
Western Carolina League	Newton-Conover	Independent	Rutherford Co	3	Independent
Wisconsin State League	Oshkosh	New York NL	No playoffs		

(*) Pennant-winner determined by playoffs.

NOTE—Clubs not affiliated with major league farm systems listed as Independent.

Most Valuable Player Awards

Awards listed below were made by the Leagues, 1922-1929, and by the Baseball Writers' Association since 1931.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Year	Player	Club
1924	Dazzy Vance	Brooklyn
1925	Rogers Hornsby	St. Louis
1926	Bob O'Farrell	St. Louis
1927	Paul Waner	Pittsburgh
1928	Jim Bottomley	St. Louis
1929	Rogers Hornsby	Chicago
1930	No award.	
1931	Frankie Frisch	St. Louis
1932	Chuck Klein	Philadelphia
1933	Carl Hubbell	New York
1934	Dizzy Dean	St. Louis
1935	Gabby Hartnett	Chicago
1936	Carl Hubbell	New York
1937	Joe Medwick	St. Louis
1938	Ernie Lombardi	Cincinnati
1939	Bucky Walters	Cincinnati
1940	Frank McCormick	Cincinnati
1941	Dolph Camilli	Brooklyn
1942	Mort Cooper	St. Louis
1943	Stan Musial	St. Louis
1944	Martin Marion	St. Louis
1945	Phil Cavarretta	Chicago
1946	Stan Musial	St. Louis
1947	Bob Elliott	Boston
1948	Stan Musial	St. Louis
1949	(See Sports Addenda)	

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Year	Player	Club
1924	Walter Johnson	Washington
1925	Roger Peckinpaugh	Washington
1926	George Burns	Cleveland
1927	Lou Gehrig	New York
1928	Mickey Cochrane	Philadelphia
1929	No award	
1930	No award	
1931	Lefty Grove	Philadelphia
1932	Jimmy Foxx	Philadelphia
1933	Jimmy Foxx	Philadelphia
1934	Mickey Cochrane	Detroit
1935	Hank Greenberg	Detroit
1936	Lou Gehrig	New York
1937	Charley Gehringer	Detroit
1938	Jimmy Foxx	Boston
1939	Joe DiMaggio	New York
1940	Hank Greenberg	Detroit
1941	Joe DiMaggio	New York
1942	Joe Gordon	New York
1943	Spurgeon Chandler	New York
1944	Hal Newhouser	Detroit
1945	Hal Newhouser	Detroit
1946	Ted Williams	Boston
1947	Joe DiMaggio	New York
1948	Lou Boudreau	Cleveland
1949	(See Sports Addenda)	

Stadiums, Baseball Parks, Arenas

Name and location	Capacity[1]
COLLEGE STADIUMS	
(With capacities of over 20,000)	
Alabama Poly. Inst., (Cliff Hare) Auburn, Ala.	25,600
Alabama, Univ. of, (Denny) University, Ala.	20,000
Arkansas, Un. of (War Memorial) Little Rock	40,000
Baylor Univ., (Municipal) Waco, Texas	25,000
Brown Univ., (Brown Field) Providence, R. I.	26,000
Butler U., (Butler Bowl) Indianapolis, Ind.	34,000
Calif., Un. of, (Calif. Memorial) Berkeley, Calif.	80,290
Calif., Un. of, track, (Edwards) Berkeley, Calif.	22,000
Cincinnati, Un. of, (Nippert) Cincinnati, Ohio	27,000
Clemson Agr. C., (Clemson Memorial) Clemson, S. C.	20,500
Colorado, Un. of (Folsom) Boulder, Colo.	27,500
Columbia Univ., (Baker Field) New York, N. Y.	32,000
Cornell Un., (Schoellkopf Field) Ithaca, N. Y.	32,100
Denver, Univ. of, Denver, Colo.	27,400
Detroit, Univ. of, Detroit, Mich.	22,850
Duke Univ., Durham, N. C.	41,000
Florida, Un. of, (Florida Field) Gainesville, Fla.	27,000
Georgia Inst. of Tech., (Grant Field) Atlanta	40,000
Georgia, Un. of, (Sanford) Athens, Ga.	44,000
Harvard Univ., Boston, Mass.	56,950
Holy Cross Coll., (Fitton Field) Worcester, Mass.	25,000
Illinois, Un. of, (Memorial) Champaign, Ill.	71,120
Indiana Univ., (Memorial) Bloomington, Ind.	33,400
Iowa, State Univ. of Iowa City	51,000
Kansas, Un. of (Memorial) Lawrence, Kan.	38,000
Kentucky, Un. of, (McLean) Lexington, Ky.	31,450
Lafayette Coll., (Fisher) Easton, Pa.	20,000
Louisiana St. Un., (Tiger) Baton Rouge	46,000
Marquette Univ., Milwaukee, Wis.	25,500
Michigan St. Coll., (Macklin Field) E. Lansing	50,000
Michigan, Univ. of, Ann Arbor	97,000
Minnesota, Un. of, (Memorial) Minneapolis,	66,500
Miss. St. Coll. (Scott Field) State Coll., Miss.	35,000
Mississippi, Univ. of, (Hemingway) Oxford, Miss.	34,000
Missouri, Un. of, (Memorial) Columbia, Mo.	28,800
Nebraska, Un. of, (Memorial) Lincoln, Nebr.	38,000
North Carolina St. Coll. (Riddick) Raleigh	20,500
North Carolina, Un. of, (Kenan) Chapel Hill, N. C.	43,500
Northwestern Univ., (Dyche) Evanston, Ill.	54,000
Notre Dame, Univ. of, South Bend, Ind.	56,000
Ohio State Univ., Columbus, Ohio	78,000
Okla. A. & M. Coll., (Lewis Field) Stillwater, Okla.	30,000
Okla., Un. of, (Owen Field) Norman, Okla.	55,000
Penn. St. Coll., (New Beaver Field) State Coll., Pa.	30,000
Pennsylvania, Univ. of (Franklin Field) Philadelphia	78,200
Pittsburgh, Univ. of, (Pitt) Pittsburgh, Pa.	60,000
Princeton Un., (Palmer) Princeton, N. J.	49,260
Purdue Un., (Ross-Ade) Lafayette, Ind.	52,000
Rice Inst., Houston, Texas	30,000
Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, N. J.	29,000
San Jose (Calif.) St. Coll., (Spartan)	20,850
South Carolina, Un. of (Carolina) Columbia, S. C.	23,800
Southern Methodist Un., (Ownby) Dallas, Texas	23,000
Stanford Univ., Stanford, Calif.	90,000
Syracuse (N. Y.) Univ. (Archbold)	36,232
Temple Un., Philadelphia, Pa.	46,400
Tenn., Un. of, (Shields-Watkins) Knoxville, Tenn.	53,000
College Stadiums (Cont.)	
Texas A. & M. Coll., (Kyle Field) Coll. Sta., Texas	39,000
Texas Christian Un., Fort Worth, Texas	33,500
Texas Tech. Coll., (Clifford B. & Audrey Jones) Lubbock, Texas	20,000
Texas, Un. of, (Memorial) Austin, Texas	65,500
Trinity Un., (Alamo) San Antonio, Texas	23,000
Tulane Univ., New Orleans, La. (2)	80,750
Tulsa, Univ. of, (Skelly) Tulsa, Okla.	22,500
U. S. Military Academy, (Michie) West Point, N. Y.	25,830
U. S. Naval Academy, (Thompson) Annapolis, Md.	22,000
Utah, Un. of, (Ute) Salt Lake City	30,000
Vanderbilt Univ., (Dudley Field) Nashville, Tenn.	27,560
Virginia, Un. of, (Scott) Charlottesville, Va.	25,000
Wake Forest Coll., (Groves) Wake Forest, N. C.	27,000
Washington, Un. of, Seattle	40,000
Wash. St. (Rogers Field), Pullman, Wash.	22,000
W. Va. Un., (Mountaineer Field) Morgantown, W. Va.	33,000
William & Mary, Coll. of, (Foreman Field) Norfolk, Va.	22,000
Wisconsin, Univ. of, (Camp Randall) Madison, Wis.	45,000
Yale (Univ.) Bowl, New Haven, Conn.	70,900
BASEBALL PARKS and MUNICIPAL STADIUMS	
American Legion Memorial, Charlotte, N. C.	20,500
Babe Ruth, Baltimore, Md.	60,000
Balboa, San Diego, Calif.	23,300
Braves Field, Boston, Mass.	37,100
Briggs, Detroit, Mich.	58,000
Buffalo (N. Y.) Civic	37,000
Chicago Stadium, Chicago, Ill.	20,000
Cleveland Municipal, Cleveland, Ohio.	77,700
Comiskey Park, Chicago, Ill.	50,000
Cotton Bowl, Dallas, Texas	75,440
Crosley Field, Cincinnati, Ohio	29,980
Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, N. Y.	34,860
Fenway Park, Boston, Mass.	35,200
Forbes Field, Pittsburgh, Pa.	33,730
Green Bay City, Green Bay, Wis.	25,000
Griffith Park, Washington, D. C.	25,730
Hollywood Legion, Hollywood, Calif.	5,950
Kezar, San Francisco, Calif.	60,000
Legion Field, Birmingham, Ala.	44,200
Los Angeles (Calif.) Memorial Coliseum	105,000
Multnomah, Portland, Ore.	30,100
Orange Bowl, Miami, Fla.	59,970
Philadelphia (Pa.) Municipal	98,990
Polo Grounds, New York, N. Y.	54,500
Roanoke (Va.) Victory	30,000
Roosevelt, Jersey City, N. J.	24,330
Rose Bowl, Pasadena, Calif.	89,090
Rubber Bowl, Akron, Ohio	36,000
Seals, San Francisco, Calif.	22,500
Shibe Park, Philadelphia, Pa.	33,300
Soldier Field, Chicago, Ill.	178,300
Sportsman's Park, St. Louis, Mo.	34,450
Triborough, New York, N. Y.	20,690
Wrigley Field, Chicago, Ill.	38,690
Yankee Stadium, New York, N. Y.	67,000
SPORTS ARENAS	
Boston (Mass.) Gardens	13,909
Chicago (Ill.) Sports Arena	5,500
Cincinnati (Ohio) Gardens	11,000
Cleveland (Ohio) Sports Arena	10,000
Forum, Montreal, Canada	9,568
Madison Square Garden, N. Y. City	14,200
Maple Leaf Gardens, Toronto, Canada.	12,586
Minneapolis (Minn.) Sports Arena	5,500
New Haven (Conn.) Sports Arena	4,000
Pan-Pacific Arena, Los Angeles, Calif.	6,500
Pittsburgh (Pa.) Gardens Arena	5,786
Portland (Ore.) Ice Arena	4,000
St. Louis (Mo.) Arena	13,000
San Francisco (Calif.) Cow Palace	10,879
Seattle (Wash.) Civic Ice Arena	5,600
Winterland Arena, San Francisco, Calif.	3,000
SPEEDWAYS	
Indianapolis (Ind.) Motor Speedway	82,000

[1]Permanent seating capacity, including bleacher seats.

[2]Tulane Stadium, New Orleans, La., is the home of the annual Sugar Bowl Game.

World Automobile Speed Records

Source: Contest Board American Automobile Association

UNLIMITED CLASS

Start	Dist.	Date	Place	Driver	Car	Time	MPH
F	1m.	9-16-47	Bonneville, Utah	John R. Cobb	Railton Mobil	8.93	394.196
F	1 k.	9-16-47	Bonneville "	John R. Cobb	Railton Mobil	.....	393.825
F	5 k.	8-26-39	Bonneville "	John R. Cobb	Railton Red Lion	34.235	326.7
F	5 m.	8-26-39	Bonneville "	John R. Cobb	Railton Red Lion	59.57	302.2
F	10 k.	8-26-39	Bonneville "	John R. Cobb	Railton Red Lion	1:19.04	283.0
F	10 m.	8-26-39	Bonneville "	John R. Cobb	Railton Red Lion	2:13.155	270.4
S	1 m.	10-27-37	Reichautobahn, Germany	Rosemeyer	Auto Union	25.96	138.7
S	100 m.	7-22-40	Bonneville, Utah	Ab Jenkins	Mormon Meteor	33:12.727	180.657
S	200 m.	7-22-40	Bonneville "	Ab Jenkins	Mormon Meteor	1:05:41.987	182.649
S	500 m.	7-22-40	Bonneville "	Ab Jenkins	Mormon Meteor	2:49:16.365	177.229
S	1000 m.	7-22-40	Bonneville "	Jenkins-Bergere	Mormon Meteor	5:47:12.849	172.804
S	1 hr.	7-22-40	Bonneville "	Ab Jenkins	Mormon Meteor	182.513M	182.513
S	24 hr.	7-22-23-40	Bonneville "	Jenkins-Bergere	Mormon Meteor	3868.430M	161.184
S	48 hr.	9-21-23-36	Bonneville "	Jenkins-Stapp	Mormon Meteor	7134.08M	148.63

INTERNATIONAL CLASS "A" RECORDS

F	1 k.	8-23-39	Bonneville, Utah	John R. Cobb	Railton Red Lion	6:05	369.7
F	1 m.	8-23-39	Bonneville "	John R. Cobb	Railton Red Lion	9.76	368.9
F	5 k.	8-26-39	Bonneville "	John R. Cobb	Railton Red Lion	34.235	326.7
F	5 m.	8-26-39	Bonneville "	John R. Cobb	Railton Red Lion	59.57	302.2
F	10 k.	8-26-39	Bonneville "	John R. Cobb	Railton Red Lion	1:19.04	283.0
F	10 m.	8-26-39	Bonneville "	John R. Cobb	Railton Red Lion	213.155	270.4
S	1 k.	11- 4-33	Brooklands, Eng	Cobb	Napier-Railton	25.270	88.5
S	1 m.	10-31-33	Brooklands "	Cobb	Napier-Railton	35.115	102.5

On one of the runs at Bonneville, Utah, Sept. 16, 1947, Cobb was timed at 403.135 miles an hour and 399.808 kilometers an hour, the fastest ever travelled by man on land.

Indianapolis Speedway Winners

(Distance 500 miles)

Year	Car and driver	Time	MPH
1911.	Marmon, Harroun	6:42:08	74.59
1912.	National, Dawson	6:21:06	78.72
1913.	Peugeot, Goux	6:35:05	75.93
1914.	Delage, Thomas	6:03:45	82.47
1915.	Mercedes, DePalma	5:33:55	89.84
1916.	Peugeot, Resta*	3:34:17	84.00
1919.	Peugeot, Wilcox	5:40:42.87	88.06
1920.	Monroe, Chevrolet	5:38:32	88.50
1921.	Frontenac, Milton	5:34:44.65	89.62
1922.	Murphy Special, Murphy	5:17:30.79	94.48
1923.	H. C. S. Special, Milton	5:29:50 17	90.95
1924.	Duesenberg-De Paolo	5:05:23.51	98.23
1925.	Duesenb'g,DePlo & Batten	4:56:39.46	101.13
1926.	Miller, Frank Lockhart**	4:10:17.95	95.88
1927.	Duesenberg, Geo. Souders	5:07:33.8	97.54
1928.	Miller, Louis Meyer	5:01:33.75	99.482
1929.	Simplex, Ray Keech	5:07:25.42	97.585
1930.	Miller, Billy Arnold	4:58:39 72	100.448
1931.	Bowes Seal Fast Special, Louis Schneider	5:10:27.54	96.629
1932.	Miller-Hartz Special, Frederick Frame	4:48:03.79	104.144
1933.	Tydol, Louis Meyer	4:48:12.75	104.089
1934.	Miller, Bill Cummings	4:46:05.20	104.863
1935.	Gilmore, Kelly Petillo	4:42:22.71	106.240
1936.	Special, Louis Meyer	4:35:03.39	109.069
1937.	Shaw Gilmore Special, Wilbur Shaw	4:24:07.80	113.580
1938.	Burd Special, Floyd Roberts	4:15:58.40	117.200
1939.	Boyle Special, Wilbur Shaw	4:20:47.39	115.035
1940.	Boyle Special, Wilbur Shaw	4:22:31.17	114.277
1941.	Noc Out Hose Clamp Special, Mauri Rose, Floyd Davis	4:20:36.24	115.117
	1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, not run; war		
1946.	Thorne Engineering Special George Robson	4:21:16.70	114.820
1947.	Blue Crown Spark Plug Special, Mauri Rose	4:17:52.17	116.338
1948.	Blue Crown Spark Plug Special, Mauri Rose	4:10:23.38	119.813
1949.	Blue Crown Spark Plug Special, William Holland	4:07:15.97	121.327

The one-lap track record is 134.449 MPH, set (1946) by Ralph Hepburn, who also set a 10-mile qualifying record of 133.944 MPH the same day. The record for 500 miles is held by William Holland, 121.327 MPH (1949).

*300 miles only. **Race stopped at 400 miles because of rain.

National Automobile Champions

1916 Dario Resta
1917 Earl Cooper
1918 Ralph Mulford
1919 Howard Wilcox
1920 Gaston Chevrolet
1921 Tommy Milton
1922 Jimmy Murphy
1923 Eddie Hearne
1924 Jimmy Murphy
1925 Peter DePaolo
1926 Harry Hartz
1927 Peter DePaolo
1928 Louis Meyer
1929 Louis Meyer
1930 Billy Arnold
1931 Louis Schneider
1932 Bob Carey
1933 Louis Meyer
1934 Bill Cummings
1935 Kelly Petillo
1936 Mauri Rose
1937 Wilbur Shaw
1938 Floyd Roberts
1939 Wilbur Shaw
1940 Rex Mays
1941 Rex Mays
1942-1945 (None)
1946 Ted Horn
1947 Ted Horn
1948 Ted Horn

Other Auto Racing in 1949

A.A.A. Big car national championship, DuQuoin, Ill., Sept. 3—Tony Bettenhausen, Tingsley Park, Ill. Time—1:06:37.13; speed—90 MPH.

First Bonneville meet for American stock-powered cars, Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah—Aug. 24 (Class A)—Alex Xydias, Burbank, Calif. Speed—153 MPH (new world record).

Italy's 1000-mile race, Brescia to Rome, April 24—Clemente Biondetti, Italy. Elapsed time—12 hrs. 7 min. 5 sec.

British Grand Prix, Silverstone Circuit, Towcester, England, May 14—Baron de Graffeuried, Switzerland. Speed (100 three-mile laps)—77.3 MPH.

Grand Prix de Bruxelles, Brussels, Belgium, May 21—Luigi Villoresi, Italy. Distance—300 kilometers (188 miles). Speed—85 MPH.

Grand Prix of Italy, Milan, June 26—Juan Fangio, Argentina. Speed—160.149 KPH.

1949 National Air Races

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 3-5, 1949

Bendix Trophy ("R" Division)—Rosamond Dry Lake, Calif., to Cleveland—Winner: Joseph DeBona, Beverly Hills, Calif. Time: 4:16:17.5; speed: 470.136 m.p.h.; plane: North American F-51C.

Bendix Trophy ("J" Division)—Winner: Major Vernon A. Ford, Middletown, Pa. Time: 3:45:51.3; speed 529.614 mp.h.; plane: Republic F-84.

Navy Jet Carrier Race—Winner: Lt. R. S. Laird, NAS, Jacksonville, Fla. Time: 47:12.9; speed: 548.978 m.p.h.; plane: McDonald F-2-H-1.

Sohio Trophy—Winner: William P. Odom, Teterboro, N. J. Time: 16:13.24; speed: 388.393 m.p.h.; plane: North American F-51.

Women's Trophy—Winner: Grace M. Harris, Kansas City, Mo. Time: 20:46.12; speed: 216.673 m.p.h.; plane: North American AT-6A.

Tinnerman Trophy—Winner: B. W. McKillen, Jr., Willoughby, Ohio. Time: 16:19,1; speed: 386.069 m.p.h.; plane: Goodyear F-2G.

Allison Jet Trophy—Winner: Lt. Walter C. Rew, 196th Fighter Squadron, San Bernadino, Calif. Time: 26:13.5; speed: 594,806 m.p.h.; plane: Lockheed F-80C.

Thompson Trophy ("R" Division)—Winner: Cook Cleland, Cleveland, Ohio. Time: 33:59.94; speed: 397.071 m.p.h.; plane: Goodyear F-2G.

Thompson Trophy ("J" Division)—Winner: Capt. Bruce Cunningham, 334th Fighter Squadron, Andrews AF Base, Md. Time: 15:21.23; speed: 586.173 m.p.h.; plane: North American F-86.

Goodyear Trophy Races—Finals winner: William Brennand, Oshkosh, Wisc. Time: 7:06.3; speed: 177.340 m.p.h.; plane: "Buster." Consolation race—William F. Falck, Warwick, N. Y.

Basketball Champions In 1949

National Collegiate A. A., Seattle, Wash., March 26—Kentucky 46, Oklahoma A&M 36. Third-place playoff—Illinois 57, Oregon State 53.

N.C.A.A. Eastern Sectional Championship, New York, N. Y., March 22—Kentucky 76, Illinois 47. Consolation play-off—Villanova 78, Yale 67.

Western Sectional Championship, Kansas City, Mo., March 19—Oklahoma A&M, 55; Oregon State, 30. Consolation play-off—Arkansas 61; Wyoming, 48.

National Intercollegiate Invitation Tournament (final round), New York, N. Y., March 19—San Francisco 48, Loyola 47. Third place playoff—Bowling Green (Ohio) 82, Bradley (Peoria) 77.

National A. A. U. Championship (Men)—Oklahoma City, final round, March 19—Oakland Bittners, 55; Phillips, 51. **(Women)**—St. Joseph, Mo., final round, March 25—Goldblumes (Nashville, Tenn.), 35; Nashville Business College, 17. Third-place play-off—Hanes Hosiery (Winston-Salem, N. C.), 32; Chatham Blankettes (Elkin, N. C.), 27.

Fourth Annual East-West College All-Star Game—East, 65; West, 64.

Professional—Basketball Association of America—Season winners: East, Washington; West, Minneapolis. East-West playoffs: Minneapolis defeated Washington, 4 games to 2.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE

	LEAGUE GAMES				ALL GAMES	
	W.	L.	Pts.	Op.	W.	L.
Yale	9	3	792	622	22	6
Princeton	8	4	610	616	13	9
Pennsylvania	8	4	737	698	15	8
Columbia	8	4	663	627	14	6
Cornell	5	7	586	597	11	15
Dartmouth	4	8	623	669	15	11
Harvard	0	12	626	808	3	20

WESTERN (BIG 9)

	CONFERENCE GAMES				ALL GAMES	
	W.	L.	Pts.	Op.	W.	L.
Illinois	10	2	783	674	19	3
Minnesota	9	3	608	511	18	3
Michigan	7	5	609	601	15	6
Indiana	6	6	651	631	14	8
Ohio State	6	6	684	670	13	7
Purdue	6	6	641	657	13	9
Wisconsin	5	7	623	617	11	10
Iowa	3	9	609	754	10	10
Northwestern	2	10	632	725	5	16

MISSOURI VALLEY (BIG SIX)

	CONFERENCE GAMES ONLY			
	W.	L.	Pts.	Op.
Oklahoma A & M	9	1	476	239
St. Louis	8	2	569	451
Bradley	6	4	546	508
Drake	4	6	502	513
Wichita	3	7	464	548
Tulsa	0	10	420	628

SOUTHEASTERN

	CONFERENCE GAMES				ALL GAMES	
	W.	L.	Pts.	Op.	W.	L.
Kentucky	13	0	927	553	25	1
Tulane	12	3	923	754	21	3
Tennessee	8	3	701	672	17	6
Vanderbilt	9	6	828	765	14	8
L. S. U.	7	6	720	790	13	7
Alabama	9	9	830	930	13	11
Georgia Tech	7	9	877	956	11	10
Georgia	6	9	812	887	17	12
Florida	4	8	607	654	11	14
Auburn	5	11	757	798	9	14
Mississippi State	4	12	729	920	8	12
Mississippi	3	12	716	923	4	12

BIG SEVEN

	CONFERENCE GAMES				ALL GAMES	
	W.	L.	Pts.	Op.	W.	L.
Nebraska	9	3	608	550	15	9
Oklahoma	9	3	570	540	15	9
Kansas State	8	4	585	534	13	11
Missouri	6	6	515	518	11	13
Colorado	4	8	531	547	6	12
Kansas	3	9	515	580	12	12
Iowa State	3	9	537	590	8	14

Nebraska defeated Oklahoma for the title, 57-56.

SOUTHWEST

	CONFERENCE GAMES				ALL GAMES	
	W.	L.	Pts.	Op.	W.	L.
Arkansas	9	3	631	569	12	10
Baylor	9	3	550	494	14	9
Rice	9	3	657	592	13	10
Texas	7	5	602	580	17	7
S. M. U.	5	7	557	556	11	13
Texas A & M	2	10	521	610	5	19
T. C. U.	1	11	550	667	5	19

PACIFIC COAST

	CONFERENCE GAMES				ALL GAMES	
Northern Division	W.	L.	Pts.	Op.	W.	L.
Oregon State	12	4	803	749	24	12
Washington State	8	8	717	705	21	9
Idaho	7	9	751	809	17	15
Oregon	7	9	848	812	12	18
Washington	6	10	806	850	12	14
Southern Division						
U. C. L. A.	10	2	682	620	22	7
Southern Calif.	8	4	682	630	14	10
Stanford	5	7	635	666	19	9
California	1	11	587	670	14	19

Oregon State won intersectional playoff, defeating U.C.L.A. two games to one.

Bobsled Racing in 1949

Event	Distance	Time total 4 heats	Winner	Pilot	Place	Date
World championship (2-man)	1 mile	5:18.52	Swiss No. 1	F. Endrich	Lake Placid	Feb. 21
World championship (4-man)	1 mile	4:53.27	United States No. 2	S Benham	Lake Placid	Feb. 22

World Bicycle Racing Records

(No distinction is made between amateur and professional results.)

UNPACED—Flying Start

Distance	Date	Place	Holder	Time
¼ mile	1906	Salt Lake City	I. Lawson, U. S.	0:23 4-5
500 meter	1932	Bordeaux, France	L. Michard, France	0:29 4-5
½ mile	1908	Saltair, Utah	A. J. Clark, Australia	0:50 2-5
1 kilometer	1938	Milan, Italy	F. Battesini, Italy	1:04 3-5
¾ mile	1908	Saltair, Utah	P. O. Lawrence, U. S.	1:23 3-5
1 mile	1912	Salt Lake City	Al Goullet, Australia	1:51
HUMAN PACED—Flying Start				
½ mile	1898	Philadelphia	Major Taylor, U. S.	0.45 2-5
1 kilometer	1898	London	J. Platt-Betts, England	0:58 3-5
¾ mile	1898	Philadelphia	Major Taylor, U. S.	1:08 2-5
1 mile	1898	Philadelphia	Major Taylor, U. S.	1:32
MOTOR PACED—Flying Start				
500 meter	1946	Bordeaux, France	G. Claverie, France	0:20
1 kilometer	1936	Paris	Georges Paillard, France	0:36
1 hour	1949	Paris	Jose Meffret, France	87.918 kms.

U. S. Cross-Country Record—20 days, 4 hours, 29 minutes—Eugene McPherson, Ohio State University—Santa Monica, Calif., to New York. Distance—3,054 miles.

Bicycle Championships in 1949

29TH NATIONAL AMATEUR BICYCLE CHAMPIONSHIPS

San Diego, Calif., Aug. 20-21, 1949

Half-mile (Senior)—James Lauf, Hydes, Md. **Time—1:02.6.**

1 mile—Tom Montemage, Buffalo, N. Y., **2:13.4.**

5 miles—Gus Gatto, San Jose, Calif., **14:23.8.**

10 miles—James Lauf, Hydes, Md., **25:00.8.**

Junior half-mile—Don Clausen, Kenosha, Wisc., **1:06.8.**

Junior 1 mile—Don Clausen, Kenosha, Wisc., **2:25.4.**

Junior 5 miles—Don Clausen, Kenosha, Wisc., **13:17.4.**

Women's half-mile—Doris Travani, Detroit, Mich., **1:37.4.**

Women's 1 mile—Doris Travani, Detroit, Mich., **3:16.8.**

Point scores—Seniors: James Lauf, Hydes, Md., **13 points**; Juniors: Don Clausen, Kenosha, Wisc., **15**; Women: Doris Travani, Detroit, Mich., **10.**

Six-Day Bicycle Racing in 1949

69th International, 22nd Engineers Armory, New York, N. Y., Feb. 27-March 5—1, Diggelman-Koblet, **481 points, no laps**; 2, Georgetti-Surbatis, **7 laps, 1,102 points**; 3, Grillo-Cyr, **7 laps, 981 points.** Distance: 2,384 miles.

70th International, 22nd Engineers Armory, New York, N. Y., Oct. 29-Nov. 5—1, Strom-Arnold, **0 laps, 1,617 points**; 2, Rigoni-Terruzzi, **0 laps, 911 points**; 3, DeKuysscher-Spelte, **7 laps, 1,047 points.** Distance: 2,168 miles.

Public Hall, Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 5-11—1, C. Yaeger-C. Bergna, **1,219 points, 9 laps**; 2, C. Yaccino-E. Pesek, **430**; 3, F. Grillo-S. Bransgrove, **1,277.** Distance: 2,209 miles.

WORLD BICYCLE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Copenhagen, Denmark, Aug. 20-28, 1949

Sprint—S. Patterson, Australia.

Pursuit—K. E. Andersen, Denmark.

Road—Henk Faanhof, Netherlands.

Professional Sprint—Reggie Harris, Great Britain.

Professional Pursuit—Fausto Coppi, Italy.

Professional Motor-Paced—E. Frosio, Italy.

Professional Road—Henri Van Steenbergen, Belgium.

OTHER BICYCLE EVENTS IN 1949

Tour of France (3,000 miles)—Fausto Coppi, Italy. **Time—149 hrs. 40 min. 49 sec.**

Tour of Italy (2,541 miles)—Fausto Coppi, Italy. **Time—125 hrs. 25 min. 50 sec.**

Tour of Somerville, N. J. (50 miles)—Frank Brilando, Chicago, Ill. **Time—2:02:42.**

Canadian Amateur 100-mile Race—Gaston Langlois, Montreal. **Time—4:53:00.**

World Chess Champions

1851-58	Adolph Anderssen, Breslau, Germany	1921-27	Jose R. Capablanca, Havana, Cuba
1858-62	Paul Morphy, New Orleans, La.	1927-35	Alexander A. Alekhine, Moscow, U.S.S.R.
1862-66	Adolf Anderssen, Breslau, Germany	1935-37	Dr. Max Euwe, Amsterdam, Neth.
1866-94	William Steinitz, Vienna, Austria	1937-46	Alexander A. Alekhine, Moscow, U.S.S.R.
1894-1921	Emanuel Lasker, Berlin, Germany	1946-47	(Vacant)
		1948-49	Mikhail Botvinnik, U.S.S.R.

Chess Winners in 1949

Source: Hermann Helms, Publisher American Chess Bulletin

Argentine Championship, Buenos Aires—Julio Bolbochan, Argentina, 14-3.

Beverijk International, The Netherlands—Dr. S. T. Tartakower, France, 6½-2½.

C. H. Y. P. D. College League Championship, New York—Columbia, 5½-2½.

Commercial Chess League Championship, New York, N. Y.—Investment Bankers, New York, N. Y., 9½-2½.

Fine-Najdorf Match, New York—Tied, 4-4.

Hastings International, Hastings, England—Nicholas Rossolimo, France, 6½-2½.

Intercollegiate League Championship, New York, N. Y.—City College, 21-7.

Manhattan Chess Club Championship, New York, N. Y.—Arthur Bisguier, New York, N. Y., 8-2.

Manhattan Chess Club International, New York, N. Y.—Reuben Fine, New York, N. Y., 8-1.

Manhattan Chess Club Jr. Championship, New York, N. Y.—Robert Byrne, New York, N. Y., 5-3.

Mar Del Plata International, Argentina—Hector Rossetto, Argentina, 13-4.

Marshall Chess Club Championship, New York, N. Y.—Larry Evans, New York, N. Y., 14-4.

Metropolitan Chess League Championship, New York, N. Y.—Manhattan Chess Club, 8-0.

Mexico City International, Mexico City—Herman Pilnik, Buenos Aires, 11½-1½.

National Open Championship, Omaha, Nebr.—Albert Sandrin, Chicago, Ill., 10-2.

National Jr. Championship, Fort Worth, Texas—Arthur Bisguier, New York, N. Y., 8-2.

National Speed Championship, Omaha, Nebr.—George Kramer, Kew Gardens, N. Y., 7½-1½.

New York State Championship, Rochester, N. Y.—Max Pavey, New York, N. Y., 8-2.

New York State Speed Championship, Rochester, N. Y.—Samuel Reshevsky, Boston, Mass., 9-0.

New York-Amsterdam (by radio)—Tied, 5-5.

New York-Paris (by cable)—Tied, 4-4.

Oxford-Cambridge, England—Oxford, 6-1.

Rosario International, Argentina—P. Michel, Germany, 6-2.

Santa Fe International, Argentina—A. Pomar, Spain, 6-1.

Southsea International, Southsea, England—Nicholas Rossolimo, France, 9-1.

U.S.S.R. Championship, Moscow—David Bronstein, U.S.S.R., 12-6.

Billiard Records

Source: Charles C. Peterson, Billiard Congress of America

18-1 BALKLINE, 3½ x 7 ANCHOR BLOCKS

American Champion

1897, George F. Slosson; 1898, Jacob Schaefer (Wizard); 1898, Frank Ives.

World Champion

1903-05, Maurice Vignaux; 1906, Willie Hoppe; 1907, George B. Sutton; 1907, Willie Hoppe; 1908, Jacob Schaefer (Wizard); 1908, George B. Sutton (by forfeit); 1908, George F. Slosson; 1909-11, Willie Hoppe; 1912, George B. Sutton; 1913, Ora C. Morningstar; 1914, Willie Hoppe.

18-1 BALKLINE

1926, Jake Schaefer, Jr.—high run in match play 212, high grand average in match play 60, high grand average in match play 36; 1927, Welker Cochran, Jr.—high run in exhibition 353, high grand average in exhibition 150; high grand average in exhibition 61.

18-2 BALKLINE

1910, Harry P. Cline; 1910-20, Willie Hoppe; 1921-22, Jacob Schaefer, Jr.; 1923-24, Willie Hoppe; 1925, Edward Horemans (disputed match—Schaefer won in play-off); 1925, Jacob Schaefer, Jr.; 1926, Erich Hagenlacher; 1927, Welker Cochran; 1928, Edward Horemans; 1929, Jacob Schaefer, Jr.; 1930-33, no tournaments; 1934, Welker Cochran. No tournaments since.

18-2 BALKLINE

High run match, 432—Jacob Schaefer, Jr., 1925; high average, 400—Jacob Schaefer, Jr., 1925; high grand average tournament, 57.14—Jacob Schaefer, Jr., 1925; high grand average match, 93.75—Jacob Schaefer, Jr., 1925; high run exhibition match, 585—Jacob Schaefer, Jr., 1926; high grand average 2400 pts, 120—Jacob Schaefer, Jr., 1926; high run exhibition, 684—Welker Cochran, 1926.

14-1 BALKLINE

1914, Willie Hoppe—high run 303; high grand average 25.75; high single average 40.

28-2 BALKLINE

1937, Jacob Schaefer, Jr.; 1938, Jacob Schaefer, Jr.; 1937, Jacob Schaefer, Jr.—high run 132; high single average, 35.70.

71-2 BALKLINE

1938, Willie Hoppe—high run 248, high single average 83; high grand average 42. No matches since.

THREE CUSHION

1910, Fred Eames; 1910, Alfredo DeOro; 1910, John Daly; 1910, Thomas Hueston; 1911, John Daly; 1911, Alfredo DeOro; 1912, Joe Carney; 1912, John Hargan; 1913-14, Alfredo DeOro; 1915, George Moore; 1915, W. H. Huey; 1916, Alfredo DeOro; 1916, Charles Ellis; 1916, Charles McCourt; 1916, Hugh Heal; 1916, George Moore; 1917, Charles McCourt; 1917, R. L. Cannafax; 1917-18, Alfredo DeOro; 1918-19, Augie Kieckhefer; 1919, Alfredo DeOro; 1919, R. L. Cannafax; 1920, John Layton; 1921, Augie Kieckhefer; 1921-23, John Layton; 1923, Tiff Denton; 1924, R. L. Cannafax; 1925, R. L. Cannafax; 1926-27, Otto Reiselt; 1927, Augie Kieckhefer; 1928, Otto Reiselt; 1928, John Layton; 1930, John Layton; 1931, Arthur Thurnblad; 1932, Augie Kieckhefer; 1933, Welker Cochran; 1934, John Layton; 1935, Welker Cochran; 1936, Willie Hoppe; 1937, Welker Cochran; 1938, Welker Cochran; 1939, Joe Chamaco; 1940-41-42, Willie Hoppe; 1943, no tournament; 1944, Willie Hoppe (defeated Welker Cochran in challenge match); 1944, Welker Cochran (tournament); 1945, Welker Cochran (defeated Hoppe in challenge match); 1947, Willie Hoppe (tournament); 1948, Willie Hoppe defeated Ezequiel Navarra, match; 1949, Willie Hoppe (tournament).

High Runs

1919, Tiff Denton, 17*; 1930, Gus Copulos, 17*; 1926, John Layton, 18**; 1927, Willie Hoppe, 20**; 1928, Willie Hoppe, 25***; 1936, Willie Hoppe, 15****; 1939, Joe Chamaco, 18**. 1940, Tiff Denton, 17*; 1945, Willie Hoppe, 20*****; 1946, no matches.

*World's tournament play; **league play; ***exhibition; ****world's match play (player used same cue ball for duration of game); *****world's match play (player had choice of cue balls at start of each inning). ("Still ball" play).

High Averages ("Still ball" play)

1925, Otto Reiselt, 50 points in 16 innings*; 1925, Otto Reiselt, 100 points in 57 innings*; 1925, Otto Reiselt, 150 points in 104 innings*; 1930, John Layton, 50 in 23 innings**; 1939, Joe Chamaco, 50 in 23 innings*; 1940, Jay Bozeman, 50 in 23 innings**; 1947, Willie Hoppe, 50 points in 21 innings***.

*League play; **world's tournament play; ***world match play.

Other High Averages

1944, Willie Hoppe, 50 in 20 innings (World tournament, choice of cue balls at start of inning); 1945, Welker Cochran, 60 in 20 innings (World match play, choice of cue balls at start of inning).

High Grand Average

1941, Willie Hoppe, 1.16 points per inning*; 1942, Willie Hoppe, 1.25 points per inning**; 1945, Willie Hoppe, 1.36 points per inning***.

*Players used same cue ball for duration of game; **players had choice of cue balls on second shot of inning; ***players had choice of cue balls at start of each inning.

NATIONAL THREE-CUSHION CHAMPION

1934, Kinrey Matsuyama; 1948, Ezequiel Navarra. 1949, Joe Chamaco.

POCKET BILLIARDS

1910, Thomas Hueston; 1910, Jerome Keogh; 1910-12, Alfredo DeOro; 1912, R. J. Ralph; 1913, Alfredo DeOro; 1913-15, Bennie Allen; 1916, John Layton; 1916-18, Frank Taberski; 1919-24, Ralph Greenleaf; 1925, Frank Taberski; 1926, Ralph Greenleaf; 1926, Erwin Rudolph; 1926, Thomas Hueston; 1927, Frank Taberski; 1927-28, Ralph Greenleaf; 1928, Frank Taberski; 1929, Ralph Greenleaf; 1929, Frank Taberski; 1930, Erwin Rudolph; 1930-32, Ralph Greenleaf; 1933-34, Erwin Rudolph; 1935, Andrew Ponzi; 1936, James Caras; 1937, Ralph Greenleaf; 1938, James Caras; 1939, James Caras; 1940, Andrew Ponzi; 1941, Willie Mosconi; 1942, Erwin Rudolph. In a challenge match (May, 1942) Irving Crane defeated Rudolph. In a challenge match (April 1, 1943) Ponzi defeated Mosconi. Mosconi defeated Ponzi (challenge match) Feb.-March, 1944; 1945, Willie Moscon. (defeated Ralph Greenleaf in challenge match); 1946, Willie Mosconi (defeated Jimmy Caras in challenge match); Mosconi (defeated Crane in challenge match); Crane (world's tournament); 1947, Mosconi (defeated Crane in challenge match); 1947, Mosconi defeated Caras, match; 1948, Mosconi defeated Ponzi, match; 1949, James Caras defeated Mosconi.

NATIONAL POCKET BILLIARD CHAMPION

1948, Andrew Ponzi; 1949, James Caras.

14-2 BALKLINE

1888, Eugene Carter; 1889, Frank C. Ives; 1890, Frank Maggioli; 1891, Eugene Carter; 1891, Frank C. Ives. No tournaments since.

18-2 BALKLINE

1904, Al. Taylor; 1907, Albert Cutler; 1923, Chas. C. Peterson. No tournaments since.

High run, 162, Albert Cutler; high average, 40, Albert Cutler; high grand average, 26.67, Charles C. Peterson

JUNIOR CHAMPIONS

18-2 Balkline Billiards

1923-24, Tadeo Suganuma; 1924, Albert Cutler; 1924, Dave McAndless; 1925, Tadeo Suganuma; 1925, Kamatare-Suzuki; 1926, Kinrey Matsuyama. No tournaments since.

High Run, 18.5, Jean Bruno; high overage, 42.85, Tadeo Suganuma-Kinrey Matsuyama; grand average, 21.05, Kinrey Matsuyama.

14-1 POCKET BILLIARDS RECORDS

High run, 126, Ralph Greenleaf; high run, 153, Andrew Ponzi; high run, 125, Bennie Allen; high run, 125, George Kelly; high single average, 63, Ralph Greenleaf; high single average, 41.75, Bennie Allen; high individual grand average, 11.02, Ralph Greenleaf; high individual grand average, 8.14, James Caras; high run, 125, Bennie Allen; high single average, 41.60, Bennie Allen; 1941, Willie Mosconi, eight runs of 125 and one of 126 in league tournament for the championship. High single average, 125. Exhibition high run, Irving Crane (1939) and Mosconi (1945) 309; 1945, Willie Mosconi, high run 127 (match play with Greenleaf); 1946, Jimmy Caras, high run, 127 in match with Mosconi.

Ponzi's run of 153 and the Mosconi-Caras runs of 127 were made in world's challenge match play. Ponzi's run was made in continuous billiards, where a player continues a run from one block to another. Mosconi's run of 127 was made in a single block of a match. Mosconi had two scratches against him when he started the run and he needed a total of 127 to get a net of 125, since his score was minus 2 when he started. All other pocket billiard records listed here were made in tournament play.

CUSHION CAROM CHAMPION

1933, Willie Hoppe; no tournament since.

CUSHION CAROM RECORDS

High Runs—Willie Hoppe (match), 53; Charles C. Peterson (exhibition), 104.

High Averages—Willie Hoppe, high single, 11.36; Willie Hoppe, high grand average, 6.43.

AMATEUR BALKLINE CHAMPIONS

18-2 Balkline

1910, E. W. Gardner; 1911, J. F. Poggenburg. 1912, M. D. Brown; 1913, Joseph Mayer; 1914, E. W. Gardner; 1915, Nathan Hall; 1916, C. Huston; 1917, Dave McAndless; 1918, Percy Collins; 1919, C. Heddon; 1920, E. T. Appleby; 1921, Percy Collins; 1922, E. T. Appleby, International champion; 1923, Percy Collins, National, 18-1 champion—F. S. Appleby; 1924, E. T. Appleby; 1925, F. S. Appleby; 1926-28, John Clinton; 1929, E. T. Appleby, Amateur Billiard Assn.; 1929, Percy Collins, Amateur Billiard Assn.; 1929, M. C. Walgren, Amateur Billiard Assn.; 1929, R. V. Fessenden, Amateur Billiard Assn.; 1930, Percy Collins; 1931, E. T. Appleby; 1932, Albert Poensgen (Germany), World's champion; 1933, no tournament; 1934-36, Edward Soussa; no tournament since.

RECORDS

14-2 Balkline

Calvin Demarest—High run, 202; high single average, 28; high grand average, 20.

18-2 Balkline

High run, 248, F. S. Appleby; high single average, 60, John Clinton; high grand average, 18.57, John Clinton.

THREE-CUSHION AMATEUR

1910, Pierre Maupone; 1911, Charles Morin; 1919, Arthur Newman; 1920, W. B. Huey; 1921, Earl Lookabaugh; 1922, Frank Flemming; 1923, Robert M. Lord; 1924, Frank Flemming; 1925-26, Dr. A. J Harris; 1927, Dr. L. P. Macklin; 1928, J. N. Bozeman; 1929, Charles Jordan; 1929, Max Shimon; 1930, Joseph Hall; 1930, Max Shimon; 1930, R. B. Harper; 1931, Frank Flemming; 1931-35, Edward Lee; 1936, Edward Lee—World's Amateur champion; 1937, A Primeau; 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, Gene Deardorff, challenge matches; 1946, Edward Lee; Robert Lord (amateur club tournament); 1947 Lord (challenge match); 1948, Chester Vandenover (challenge match); Edward Lee (club tournament).

WOMEN CHAMPIONS

14-1 Pocket Billiards

Professional—1932-39, Ruth McGinnis.

Amateur—1932-34, Gertrude McEvoy; 1935, Ruth Harvey; no tournament since.

RECORDS

Ruth McGinnis—High run, 128 (4½ x 9 table); high run, 85 (5 x 10 table).

RED BALL BILLIARDS

1907-1908, Charles C. Peterson.

RED BALL RECORDS

Charles C. Peterson, high run, 54; Charles C Peterson, high single average, 5.33.

INTERCOLLEGIATE BILLIARDS

Five Man Teams—Straight Rail

1932, Michigan; 1933, Michigan; 1934, Michigan State; 1935, Wisconsin; 1936, Purdue; 1937,Cornell; 1938, Cornell; 1939, Wisconsin; 1940, Michigan; 1941, Cornell; 1942, Wisconsin; 1943, Florida; 1944, Cornell; 1945, 1946, no play; 1947, Ohio State; 1948, Ohio State; 1949, Ohio State.

Five Man Teams—Three Cushions

1935, Michigan State; 1936, Cornell; 1937, Iowa State; 1938, Wisconsin; 1939, Utah; 1940, Michigan; 1941, no tournament; 1942, Buffalo; 1943, Florida; 1944, Florida; 1945, 1946, no play; 1947, Florida; 1948, Indiana; 1949, Cornell.

Five Man Teams—Pocket Billiards

1936, Michigan; 1937, Wisconsin; 1938, Florida; 1939, Buffalo; 1940, Michigan; 1941, University of Florida; Eastern, University of Buffalo; Southern, University of Florida; Northern, University of Michigan; Western, University of Wyoming; 1942, Florida; 1943, Minnesota; 1944, Indiana; 1945, 1946, no play; 1947, Michigan; 1948, Florida; 1949, Eastern Kentucky State.

KEY SHOT INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONS

Straight Rail

1937, Leroy Lillisand, Wisconsin; 1938, John O. Miller, Wisconsin; 1939, Carleton H. Sheeley, Cornell; 1940, John O. Miller, Wisconsin; 1941, Ted Davis, University of Florida; 1942, David Vig, Wisconsin; 1943, R. McCloskey, Michigan; 1944, G. Neubert, Cornell; 1945, 1946, no play; 1947, Charles Ashley, Ohio State; 1948, Julian Lewis, Ohio State; 1949, Thomas Hines, Wisconsin.

Three Cushions

1937, William Joplin, Iowa State; 1938, George Hansen, Michigan; 1939, Edward Bergen, Iowa State; 1940, John O. Miller, Wisconsin; 1941, no tournament; 1942, Colomaio, Buffalo; 1943, R. Matheny, Florida; 1944, W. Rion, Florida; 1945, 1946, no play; 1947, Leff, Mabie, Florida; 1948, Joe Normington, Indiana; 1949, Sol Ashkenaze, Wisconsin.

Pocket Billiards

1937, John O. Miller, Wisconsin; 1938, J. L. Geiger, Florida; 1939, Peter Choulas, Colgate U.; 1940, John O. Miller, Wisconsin; 1941, Lloyd Greene, University of Kansas; 1941, Eastern, Maynard Colomais, University of Buffalo; Southern, Ted Davis, University of Florida; Northern, Leslie Brennan, University of Wisconsin; Western, Lloyd Greene, University of Kansas; 1942, Bonime, Cornell; 1943, Mabie, Florida; 1944, V. Zvanya, Indiana; 1945, 1946, no play; 1947, Bob Below, Purdue; 1948, Leff Mabie, Florida; 1949, Leroy Kinman, Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College.

ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE UNION CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIP

Straight Rail

1934, Raymond Riggs, Michigan State; 1935 Raymond Riggs, Michigan State; 1936, no tournament; 1937, Raymond Riggs; Michigan State; 1938, Bernard Proulx, Michigan State; 1939, Nelson B. Jones, Brown; 1940, J. E. Patrick, Indiana; 1941-46, no tournament; 1947, Thomas Hines, Wisconsin; 1948, Gordon Howe, Wisconsin; 1949, Thomas Hines, Wisconsin.

Pocket Billiards

1939, Henry Shabatura, Minnesota; 1940, Gibson Findley, Florida; 1941-46, no tournament; 1947 Leff Mabie, Florida; 1948, Jack Brown, Utah; 1949, Leroy Kinman, Eastern Kentucky State.

Three Cushions

1949, Victor Brodsky, California.

CO-ED KEY SHOT POCKET BILLIARDS

1942, Wyoming; 1943, South Dakota State; 1948, Rhode Island State; 1949, Ohio State.

CO-ED KEY SHOT INDIVIDUAL CHAMPION

1942, Emily Julian, South Dakota State; Mary Jane Noonan, South Dakota State; 1948, Jeanne Lynch, Rhode Island State; 1949, Cora Libbey, Wisconsin.

BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA

(Pocket Billiard Championships; National Keyshot Tournaments)

TEAM CHAMPIONS

1945, Harlem Boys' Club, New York, N. Y.; 1946-1947, S. Philadelphia Boys' Club, Philadelphia, Pa.; 1948, Flatbush Boys' Club, Brooklyn; 1949, Boys' Club of New York (Tompkins Square).

Individual Champions—Senior

1945-1946, Oscar Williams, Harlem Boys' Club, New York, N. Y.; 1947, Bill Gratzer, Bedford Boys' Club, Bedford, Ind.; 1948, John Romano, Brooklyn; 1949, Donald Gratzer, Bedford, Ind.

Junior

1945, Sam Cavaleiri, Boys' Club, Big Brother Organization, Scranton, Pa.; 1946-1947, Donald Gratzer, Bedford Boys' Club, Bedford, Ind.; 1948, Anthony Venuto, Philadelphia; 1949, Joseph Di Salvo, New York, N. Y.

Contract Bridge Championships in 1949

Source: American Contract Bridge League

World Master Individual, Feb. 6—George Rapee, New York, N. Y.

World Master Pairs, Aug. 7—Mrs. Ruth C. Gilbert, Philadelphia, Pa., and Leo Roet, New York, N. Y.

World Master Open Teams, Aug. 11—Alvin Landy and Sol Mogal, New York, N. Y.; Jeff Glick, Miami, Fla.; A. S. Goldsmith, Cleveland, Ohio; Bruce Gowdy, Toronto, Ont.

World Master Mixed Teams, Aug. 3—Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Solomon, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. R. C. Young, Philadelphia, Pa.; Peter Leventritt, New York, N. Y.

Senior Master Individual, Feb. 6—Clagett Bowie, Baltimore, Md.

Vanderbilt Cup Teams, Feb. 13—Lee Hazen, Charles Lochridge, Larry Hirsch, Morie Ellis, Harry Fishbein, all of New York, N. Y.

National Women's Pairs, Aug. 3—Mrs. Lester Rhodes, Ruth Sherman, both New York, N. Y.

National Men's Pairs, Aug. 3—Charles H. Goren, Philadelphia, Pa.; and Oswald Jacoby, Dallas, Texas.

National Amateur Teams, Aug. 1—Mrs. B. J. Gumbin, Jack M. Gumbin, Bud Randall, M. H. Daskais, all of Chicago, Ill.

American Bowling Congress Champions and Records

Yr.	Individual	All Events	Two-Men Teams	Five-Men Teams
1926	E. Votel, Brad'k, Pa..731	C. Gertoski, Det...1,981	Aston-Young, Akron, Ohio 1,355	Castany, Chicago...3,063
1927	W. Eggers, Chicago..706	B. Spinella, N. Y...2,014	Flick-Snyder, Erie, Pa....1,317	Teashop, Milwaukee 3,199
1928	H. Summers, St. Louis 705	P. Wolf, Chicago...1,937	Hradek Bros., Cicero, Ill..1,363	Oh Henry, Chicago...3,057
1929	A. Unke, Milw.....728	O. Stein, Jr., St. L..1,974	Klecz-Butler, Chicago....1,353	Hub R., Joliet 3,063
1930	L. Shotwell, Cov., Ky.774	G. Morrison, Chic..1,985	Devine-Heup, Beloit, Wis. 1,339	Graffs, Kal., 3,100
1931	W. Clack, Erie, Pa...712	M. Mauser, Y'ngst'n 1,966	Rafferty-Reilly, Phila.....1,316	S. & L. M., Ch. 3,013
1932	O. Nitschke, Cleve...731	Zunker, Milw.....2,060	Daw-Benkovic, Milw.....1,358	Jeff. Cl. D'tn. 3,108
1933	E. Hewitt, Erie, Pa..724	Stewart, Cin.....1,980	Zunker-F. Benkovic, Milw.1,415	Optic'ns, Cov 3,021
1934	Vidro, Grand Rapids, Mich.....721	W. Reppenhagen, Detroit.....1,972	G. Rudolph-J. Ryan, Waukegan, Ill.....1,321	Stroh, Bohemian, Det. 3,089
1935	D. Brokaw, Canton..733	O. Mayer, San Francisco.....2,022	C. Sumerix-H. Souers, Akron, Ohio.....1,348	Wolfe, T. S., Niagara...3,029
1936	C. Warren, Springfield, Ill....735	J. Murphy, Ind....2,006	A. Slanina-M. Straka, Chicago.....1,347	Falls City Hi Bru, Indianapolis, 3,089
1937	G. Gagliardi, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.....749	M. Stein, Bellville, Ill.....2,070	V. Gibbs, Kansas City, Mo, N. Burton, Dallas, Tex..1,359	Krakow Furniture C. Det. 3,118
1938	K. Anderson, Moline, Ill.....746	D. Beatty, Jackson, Mich.....1,978	Johnson-Snyder, Indianapolis, Ind.....1,337	Birk Bros., Brew. Co. Chi. 3,234
1939	James Danek, Forest Park, Ill.....730	Joe Wilman, Chicago.....2,028	Murray Fower - Philip Icuss, Steubenville, O...1,405	Fife Electric Detroit...3,151
1940	Ray Brown, Terre Haute, Ind.....742	Fred Fisher, Buffalo, N. Y.....2,001	Herb Freitag, Joe Sinke, Chicago.....1,346	Monarch Beer, Chi..3,047
1941	Fred Ruff, Jr., Belleville, Ill.....745	Harold Kelly, South Bend, Ind.....2,013	William Lee-Ray Farness, Madison, Wis.....1,346	Vogel Bros., Forest Park, Ill.....3,065
1942	John Stanley, Cleveland, Ohio...756	Ted Moskal, Saginaw, Mich...1,973	E. Nowicki-G. Baier, Milwaukee, Wis.....1,377	Budweiser (Randolph) Chi. 3,131
1946	Leo Rollick, Santa Monica, Calif.....737	Joe Wilman, Berwyn, Ill.....2,054	J. Gworek-H. Kmidowski, Buffalo, N. Y.....1,360	Llo-Da-Mar, Santa Monica 3,023
1947	James McMahon, Chicago.....740	James McMahon, Chicago.....1,965	Ed Doerr-Len Springmeyer, St. Louis.....1,356	Ed & Earl Linz, Clev., Ohio 3,032
1948	Lincoln Protich, Akron, Ohio.....721	Ned Day, W. Allis, Wis.....1,979	Jim Towns-Wm. Sweeney, Chicago...1,361	Wash. Shirts Chicago...3,007
1949	Bernard Rusche, St. Bernard, Ohio....716	John Small, Chicago, Ill.....1,941	D. Van Boxel, Green Bay-G. Bernhardt, Sturgeon-Bay, Wis.....1,332	Jimmie Smith's, South Bend, Ind.....3,027

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF ANNUAL ABC TOURNAMENTS

Type of record	Holder of record	Tourn. Yr.	Score
High team total	Birk Bros., Chicago	1938	3,234
High team game	Tea Shops, Milwaukee, Wis.	1927	1,186
High doubles score	Gil Zunker-Fr. Benkovic, Milwaukee, Wis	1933	1,415
High doubles game	John Gworek-Henry Kmidowski, Buffalo, N. Y.	1946	544
High singles total	Larry Shotwell, Covington, Ky.	1930	774
High all events score	Max Stein, Belleville, Ill.	1937	2,070
High team all events	Hermann Undertakers, St. Louis	1941	9,254
High life-time pin total	Harry Steers, Chicago	1902 to 1949	75,169
Best 3 games out of 9	Leo Rollick, Santa Monica, Calif.	1946	844
Most strikes in 9 games	Max Stein, Belleville, Ill.	1937	68
Highest prize winner	Charles O'Donnell, Detroit, Mich.	1949	$1,809.67

RECORD AVERAGES FOR CONSECUTIVE TOURNAMENTS

No. in row	Name of record holder	Span	Games	Average
Two	Joe Wilman, Berwyn, Ill.	1942–46	18	219.09
Three	Herb Lange, Watertown, Wis.	1922–24	27	214.07
Four	Joe Wilman, Berwyn, Ill.	1940–46	36	212.07
Five	Joe Wilman, Berwyn, Ill.	1939–46	45	214.17
Ten	Junie McMahon, Chicago, Ill.	1937–49	90	206.69

ALL-TIME RECORDS FOR LEAGUE AND TOURNAMENT PLAY

Type of record	Holder of record	Year	Score	Style of competition
High team total	Hermann Undertakers, St. Louis, Mo.	1937	3,797	League
High team game	Hermann Undertakers, St. Louis, Mo.	1937	1,325	League
High doubles total	Charles Lausche-Fr. Franz, Cleveland, Ohio	1938	1,494	Tournament
High doubles game	Lowell Jackson-Sam Garofalo, St. Louis, Mo.	1935	585	Tournament
High individual total	Albert Brandt, Lockport, N. Y.	1939	886	League
High all events score	Frank Benkovic, Milwaukee, Wis.	1932	2,259	Tournament

RECORDERS OF 300 GAMES IN ABC CHAMPIONSHIPS

William J. Knox, Philadelphia, 1913.
Charles Reinlie, Racine, Wis., 1926.
Jack Karstens, Fort Sheridan, Ill., 1933.
Carl Mensenberg, Scranton, Pa., 1935.
Michael Blazek, Conneaut, Ohio, 1938.
William McGeorge, Kent, Ohio, 1939.
George Pallage, Akron, Ohio, 1940.
Angelo Domenico, Canton, Ohio, 1940.
William Hoar, Chicago, 1941.
Leo Rollick, Buffalo, N. Y., 1946.

The American Bowling Congress reports that in the seasons from 1909 to 1949 there were rolled 300 games, 3,687; 299 games, 2,006; 298 games, 1,438.

The following men have received gold awards for five or more 300 games:

*Hank Marino, Milwaukee...11	*Charley Daw, Milwaukee.... 5	Wm. Lenzen, Chicago..... 5
Walter Ward, Cleveland.... 7	"Boss" Bosco, Akron..... 5	Geo. Billick, Old Forge, Pa... 5
Sam Garofalo, St. Louis..... 6	Frank Clause, Old Forge, Pa.. 5	George Tomek, Plymouth, Pa. 5
Harold Schaeffer, St. Louis.. 6	James Sturm, Los Angeles.. 5	
Junie McMahon, Chicago, Ill. 6	Steve Tomek, Plymouth, Pa.. 5	

The 43rd, 44th and 45th annual ABC championships scheduled for 1943, 1944 and 1945 were not held because of the war.

*Bowled two 300 games in official 3-game series.

GENERAL BOWLING FIGURES FOR UNITED STATES

	1948-49	1947-48	1946-47	1945-46	1944-45
Total alley beds	80,000	78,000	76,000	73,000	72,200
Number bowling establishments	11,400	11,200	10,700	10,300	10,200
Total ABC teams (members)	312,000	280,000	242,000	183,000	172,000
Number persons employed	161,000	159,000	156,800		
Number of bowlers, all types	16,700,000	16,500,000	16,000,000		

American Bowling Congress Championships, 1949

INDIVIDUAL

1. Bernard Rusche
St. Bernard, Ohio..... 214 257 245—716

2. Howard Eaket
Grand Rapids, Mich..... 235 235 239—709

3. Charles O'Donnell
Detroit, Mich..... 279 203 226—708

Runners-up—Philip Fringley, Cleveland, Ohio, 706; Ray Bluth, St. Louis, Mo., 702; Forest Hinch, Auburn, Ind., 699; Joseph McNamara, New York, N. Y., 697; Lawrence Fox, Indianapolis, Ind., 696; Francis Hill, Albany, N. Y., 693; Walter Elliott, Virden, Ill., 692; Lawrence Block, Decatur, Ill., 691; Robert Whaley, Richmond, Ind., 691; Emanual Weimar, Philadelphia, Pa., 688; Fred Bierman, New York, N. Y., 688; Richard Urban, 688.

ALL EVENTS

1. John Small
Chicago, Ill..... 552 722 667—1,941

2. Marty Konder
Philadelphia, Pa..... 633 652 640—1,925

3. Charles O'Donnell
Detroit, Mich..... 571 639 708—1,918

Runners-up—Robert Whaley, Richmond, Ind., 1910; Bela Andorka, Lorain, Ohio, 1900; Lawrence Fox, Indianapolis, Ind., 1888; Norman Freed, Allentown, Pa., 1887; William O'Malley, Detroit, Mich., 1875; Joseph Van Winkle, Charleston, W. Va., 1872; Robert Butler, Toledo, Ohio, 1865; Joseph Magera, Buffalo, N. Y., 1864; John Scheid, Sandusky, Ohio, 1863; James McMahon, Chicago, Ill., 1863; Clifton Robling, Columbus, Ohio, 1861; John Nemeth, South Bend, Ind., 1861.

TWO-MAN TEAM

1. Donald Van Boxel
Green Bay, Wis..... 240 171 277—688
Gene Bernhardt
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.... 249 204 191—644—1,332

2. Carl Richard
Dallas, Texas..... 216 247 194—657
James Vaughan
Dallas, Texas..... 235 243 179—657—1,314

3. (tie) Charles Carnegie
Philadelphia, Pa..... 229 176 214—619
Edward Montgomery
Philadelphia, Pa.... 245 246 196—687—1,306

3. Joe Falcaro
Lawrence, N. Y..... 198 190 242—630
Marty Cassio
Rahway, N. J..... 230 214 232—676—1,306

Runners-up—W. Harkness-F. Chismer, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1297; C. Berger-J. Small, Chicago, Ill., 1294; T. Marotta-P. Santilli, Philadelphia, Pa., 1283; D. Caskey-H. Workman, Akron, Ohio, 1281; G. Ginter-L. Opre, Toledo, Ohio, 1277; C. Bukowski-L. Sielaff, Detroit, Mich., 1275; R. Rack-W. Anderson, Chicago, Ill., 1273; B. Stroster-M. Kallay, Detroit, Mich., 1269; B. Bomar-N. Day, Chicago, Ill., 1266; H. Bransby-G. Rockenstein, Lancaster, Pa., 1265.

FIVE-MAN TEAM

1. Jimmie Smith's, South Bend, Ind.					2. Miller High Life, Brooklyn, N. Y.					3. E & B Beer, Detroit, Mich.				
J. Czigany...	210	163	169—	542	C. Chicarelli..	204	189	216—	609	T. Gibson....	189	246	215—	650
H. Kelly....	199	223	210—	632	D. Zazzah....	185	199	269—	653	C. O'Donnell.	174	203	194—	571
J. Nemeth...	226	215	227—	668	A. Murzinski.	176	172	176—	524	L. Sielaff....	171	189	220—	580
D. Tatman..	183	173	187—	543	E. Fish.....	168	195	235—	598	F. Bujack...	200	203	221—	624
H. Luckey...	243	213	186—	642	S. Slomenski.	184	212	215—	611	G. Young....	188	180	191—	559
	1,061	987	979	3,027		917	967	1,111	2,995		922	1,021	1,041	2,984

Runners-up—Husting Printing, Milwaukee, Wis., 2973; Amer. Bowling & Billiard Corp., New York, N. Y., 2968; S-K Oil Burners, Camden, N. J., 2960; Thos. E. Wood Insurance, Cincinnati, Ohio, 2916; Stenton Five, Philadelphia, Pa., 2905; Thompson's Restaurants, Chicago, Ill., 2905; Dowd Sporting Goods, St. Louis, Mo., 2899; Circle Recreation, New York, N. Y., 2898; Mack Type Co., New York, N. Y., 2896; Detroit Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Detroit, Mich., 2894; Brunswick Mineralites, Cincinnati, Ohio, 2893; Altes Beer, Pontiac, Mich., 2883; Meister Brau, Chicago, Ill., 2882; Blemarz, South Bend, Ind., 2879; Ira Wilson & Sons Dairy Co., Detroit, Mich., 2878; Parham Insulations, Detroit, Mich., 2878; Ticknor Furniture, Cortland, N. Y., 2877.

World-Telegram Individual Bowling Tournament

Since 1942 The New York World-Telegram has conducted the Greater New York Individual Bowling Tournament. Winners have been as follows:

1942-43 Bill Nast
1943-44 Guy Burkland
1944-45 Graz Castellano
1945-46 Marty Cassio
1946-47 Graz Castellano
1947-48 Dom Suraci
1948-49 Lou Campi

Women's International Bowling Champions and Records

Yr.	Individual	All Events	Two-Women Teams	Five-Women Teams
1940	S. Twyford, Aurora, Ill.....626	T. Morris, Chicago.....1,777	Morris-Miller, Chicago.....1,181	Logan Square Buick, Milwaukee.....2,689
1941	N. Huff, Los Angeles.....662	S. Twyford, Aurora, Ill.....1,799	Pittinger-Hogan, Los Angeles....1,155	Rovick Big. Shoes, Chicago.....2,661
1942	Tillie Taylor, Newark, N. J.....659	Nina Van Camp, Chicago.....1,888	Stella Hartrick-Clara Allen, Detroit,...1,204	Logan Square-Buick, Chicago.....2,815
1943, 1944, 1945—No tournaments held because of the war				
1946	Val Mikiel, Detroit, Mich.....682	Catherine Fellmeth, Chicago.....1,835	V. Focazio-Prudence Dusher, Niagara Falls, N. Y.....1,251	Silver Seal Soda, St. Louis, Mo...2,751
1947	Agnes Junker, Indianapolis, Ind..650	Marge Dardeen, Cincinnati, Ohio.1,826	Candace Miller-Emma Baird, Fort Wayne, Ind.....1,245	Kornitz Pure Oil, Milwaukee, Wis..2,987
1948	Shirlee Wernecke Chicago.....696	Mrs. Virgie Hupfer, Burlington, Iowa.1,850	Margaret Cass-Merle Mathews, Long Beach, Calif.....1,188	Kathryn Creme Pact, Chicago.....2,812
1949	Clara Mataya, St. Louis.....658	Cecelia Winandy, Chicago.....1,840	Ann Elyasevich-Estelle Svoboda, Chi., Ill..1,229	Gears By Enterprise, Detroit, Mich...2,786

RECORDERS OF 300 GAMES IN WIBC SANCTIONED PLAY

Season		Season	
1929-1930	Mrs. Charles Fahning, Buffalo, N. Y.	1943-1944	Hattie Wooster, Detroit, Mich.
1931-1932	Beulah Abbott, Davenport, Iowa.	1943-1944	Marge Slogar, Cleveland, Ohio.
1931-1932	Mrs. Bernice Thee, Davenport, Iowa.	1944-1945	Mrs. Rachel La Tell, Vestal, N. Y.
1936-1937	Miss Rose Dooley, Des Moines, Iowa.	1945-1946	None.
1937-1938	Jewel Zimonick, Green Bay, Wis.	1946-1947	Beryl Cox, Houston, Tex; Vinie Strobel, North Bergen, N. J.; Lillian Somers, Stevens Point, Wis.
1940-1941	Amelia Renkel, Cleveland, Ohio.	1947-1948	Marge Beaney, Victoria Canada
1941-1942	Bertha Uhbancic, Indianapolis, Ind.	1948-1949	Doris Knechtges, Detroit; Margaret Skelton, Indianapolis.
1941-1942	Lucile Rice, Indianapolis, Ind.		
1941-1942	Marge Earley, Chicago.		
1942-1943	Carolyn Bell, Grand Island, Nebr.		

World Duck Pin Bowling Records

Source: National Duck Pin Bowling Congress; to June 30, 1948

MEN—Teams

Single game—797 Winchester-Packard, Baltimore, Md., Nov. 17, 1948.

Three game set—2,123 Hick's Cafe, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 22, 1946.

Five game set—3,348 Kelly-Buick, Baltimore, Md.

Ten game set—6,460 Park Circle, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 11-12, 1941.

Fifteen game set—9,420 Popular Club, Baltimore, Md., May, 1940.

Consecutive wins—33 Frank's Tavern, Washington, D. C., 1938-1939 season.

Season average—638-42 National Beer, Baltimore, Md., 1946-47 Season.

Three men team game—475 Middletown All-Stars, Middletown, Conn., November, 1937.

Three men team 3 game set—1,249 Hugueley's Bethesda's Stars, Bethesda, Md., March 29, 1945.

Three men team 4 game set—1,524 Spillway Bowling Center, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 9, 1939.

Three men team 5 game set—1,957 Recreation Center, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 17, 1939.

MEN—Doubles

Single game—352 Bill Christiano and Jack Silk, Norwalk, Conn., Feb. 12, 1946.

Three game set—918 Ray Haines and Art Felter, Baltimore, Md., April, 1939.

Four game set—1,122 D. Snyder and J. Rosenberger, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 24, 1949.

Five game set—1,423 Nova Hamilton and Nick Faye, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 31, 1942.

Six game set—1,624 Nova Hamilton and Winny Gurke, Baltimore, Md., Feb., 1940.

Seven game set—1,938 Steve Witkowski, Middletown, Conn. and Joe Genovesi, Rockville, Conn., May 9, 1943.

Eight game set—2,128 Earl Campbell and Lee Seim, Baltimore, Md., May 17, 1944.

Nine game set—2,431—Nova Hamilton and Winny Guerke, Baltimore, Md., Feb., 1940.

Ten game set—2,720 Nova Hamilton and Winny Guerke, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 21, 1940.

Fourteen game set—3,630 Richard Matthiesz and Ad Taylor, Baltimore, Md., April 2, 1946.

Fifteen game set—3,890 Red Neblett and Ray Barnes, Richmond, Va., Sept., 1940.

Sixteen game set—4,147 Earl Campbell and Lee Seim, Baltimore, Md., May 13-17, 1944.

Twenty game set—5,286 Ben Kosky and Bill Dente, Savannah and Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 10-12, 1947.

Twenty-five game set—6,334 Nick Paye and Charles Myers, Winchester, Va. and Frederick, Md., June 23-30, 1946.

Thirty game set—7,612 Nick Paye and Charles Myers, Winchester, Va. and Frederick, Md., June 23-30, 1946.

Sixty game set—13,349 Claude Weldon and Tom Maupin, Durham, N. C., Oct. 23, 1945.

High season average—245-10 Paul Harrison and Max Rosenberg, Washington, D. C., 1928-1929 season.

MEN—Individuals

Single game—239 Eddie Funaro, New Haven, Conn., Jan. 11, 1941.

Three game set—542 Arthur Lemke, Lowell, Mass., Feb. 2, 1943.

Four game set—610 Johnny Miller, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 22, 1941.

Five game set—782 Astor Clarke, Washington, D. C., April 5, 1941.

Six game set—912 Mike Dziadik, Derby, Conn., April, 1939.

Seven game set—1,091 Howard Parsons, Washington, D. C., Oct. 6, 1947.

Eight game set—1,167 Herman Ferri, New Haven, Conn., Feb. 12, 1949.

Nine game set—1,318 Wally Pipp, Hartford, Conn., April, 1934.

Ten game set—1,482 Winny Guerke, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 21, 1940.

Fifteen game set—2,116 Steve Dyak, Willimantic, Conn., Jan. 6, 1940.

Sixteen game set—2,168 Ben Kosky, Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 17, 1944.

Twenty game set—2,757 Astor Clarke, Washington, D. C., Feb., 1934.

Twenty-five game set—3,406 Jack White, New Haven, Conn., April-May, 1938.

Thirty game set—4,056 Bill Brosey, Baltimore, Md., Jan., 1945.

Thirty-five game set—4,764 Mike Bogino, Avon, Conn.

Forty game set—5,251 Jack White, New Haven, Conn., March, 1939.

Forty-five game set—5,811 Steve Witkowski, Middletown, Conn., 1947.

Fifty game set—6,725 Jack White, New Haven, Conn., 1939.

Sixty game set—7,888 Steve Witkowski, Middletown, Conn., 1947.

Seventy game set—9,052 Paul Gyome, Colchester, Conn., March, 1948.

Seventy-five game set—9,819 Steve Witkowski, Middletown, Conn., 1947.

Eighty game set—10,322 Paul Gyome, Colchester, Conn., March, 1948.

Ninety game set—11,545 Paul Gyome, Colchester, Conn., March, 1948.

One hundred game set—12,722 Paul Gyome, Colchester, Conn., March, 1948.

One hundred game set (continuous bowling)—12,466 Gordon McIlwee, Winchester, Va., Dec. 18, 1940.

High season average—131-82 (108 game) Hal Tucker, Baltimore, Md., 1945-1946 season.

WOMEN—Teams

Single game—695 Dubner-Franklin Girls, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 27, 1948.

Three game set—1,887 Dubner-Franklin Girls, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 27, 1948.

Five game set—2,968 Lucky Strike Girls, Portsmouth, Va., Feb. 6, 1949.

Ten game set—5,438 Evening Star Champions, Washington, D. C., Feb. 9-11, 1934.

Consecutive wins—37 Bookies Team, Richmond, Va., 1938-1939 season.

Season average—565-27 Franklin-Dubners, Baltimore, Md., 1947-1948 season.

Three women team 3 game set—2,433 Baltimore Girls, Oct., 1939.

WOMEN—Doubles

Single game—338 Hazel Wells and Ruby Hovanic, Bridgeport, Conn., May 9, 1949.

Three game set—798 Ann Levy and Doris Smith, Norfolk, Va., March 1, 1941.

Five game set—1,252 Ardrey Mullaney and Alice Lucas, Baltimore, Md., Nov. 26, 1936.

Six game set—1,417 Ethel Brewer and Dot Wolford, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 9, 1941.

Seven game set—1,659 Sue Miller Easton and Frances Oeschler, Baltimore, Md., May 4, 1940.

Eight game set—1,905 Thelma McDonough and Evelyn Brose, Baltimore, Md., April 14, 1940.

Ten game set—2,278 Ardrey Mullaney and Kate Utara, Baltimore, Md.

Fifteen game set—3,397 Naomi Zimmerman and Ruth Zentz, Baltimore, Md., Feb., 1939.

Twenty game set—4,500 Dorothy O'Brien and Ida Simmons, Norfolk, Va., April, 1934.

High season average—217 Naomi Zimmerman and Mildred Tuckey, Baltimore, Md., 1934-1935 season.

WOMEN—Individuals

Single game—201 Peggy Vreeland, New Haven, Conn., Nov. 30, 1940.

Three game set—469 Flo Reynolds, Milford, Conn., March 21, 1942.

Four game set—561 Mrs. Ellen Holland, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 24, 1948.

Five game set—720 Maxine Allen, Durham, N. C., March 10, 1945.

Six game set—835 Ida Simmons, Norfolk, Va., March 13, 1937.

Seven game set—978 Elizabeth Barger, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 26, 1947.

Eight game set—1,005 Naomi Zimmerman, Baltimore, Md., April 9, 1939.

Nine game set—1,231 Maxine Allen, Durham, N. C., April, 1949.

Ten game set—1,355 Ida Simmons, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 25, 1936.

Fifteen game set—1,942 Ida Simmons, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 29, 1939.

Twenty game set—2,527 Mary Kavanagh, Baltimore, Md., December, 1947.

Twenty-five game set—3,129 Maxine Allen, Durham, N. C., April, 1946.

Thirty game set—3,967 Elizabeth Barger, Baltimore, Md., Dec., 1942-Jan., 1943.

Fifty game set—6,872 Maxine Allen, Durham, N. C., May, 1944.

Seventy-five game set—7,509 Phredice Holifield, Washington, D. C., Aug. 13, 1943.

High season average—122-8 (102 games) Elizabeth Barger, Baltimore, Md., 1947-1948 season.

MIXED—Doubles

Single game—344 Marion Line and Wm. Esser, Baltimore, Md., April 3, 1949.

Three game set—855 Mary Brown and Moe Meade, Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1946.

Five game set—1,373 Elizabeth Barger and Nova Hamilton, Baltimore, Md., Mar. 16, 1946.

Ten game set—2,679 Flo Reynolds and Ray Anderson, Milford, Conn., April 3, 1942.

Fifteen game set—3,637 Katherine Vick and Billy Gauer, Norfolk, Va., Sept., 1939.

Twenty game set—5,125 Flo Reynolds and Ray Anderson, Milford, Conn., March-April, 1942.

Seventy-five game set—15,071 Azalea Perry and Tom Maupin, Durham, N. C., Feb. 10, 1945.

National Duck Pin Champions and Records

Source: National Duck Pin Bowling Congress

Men

Yr.	Team	Doubles	Individual	All events
1929	Recreation Centre, Baltimore, Md...1,812	R. Morgan-G. Friend Washington, D. C..775	H. Campbell, Washington, D. C.....430	S. Benson, Washington, D. C. 1,141
1930	Bethesda Bowling Alleys, Bethesda, Md.....1,805	J. Mulroe-P. Harrison, Washington, D. C.....780	Jack Otto, Torrington, Conn.....432	A. Millar, Revere, Mass.....1,203
931	Sokol Rosebuds, Bridgeport, Conn.1,762	E. Espey-P. Harrison, Wash., D. C...774	J. Whalen, Washington, D. C.....435	R. Barnes, Baltimore, Md.....1,179
932	Silver Spring Bowling Alleys, Silver Spring, Md.....1,819	C. Bild-E. Blakeney, Wash., D. C..801	W. Arnold, Annapolis, Md.....428	C. Bauer, Baltimore, Md.....1,195
933	Morgan Recreation, Hartford, Conn...1,951	M. Bogino-C. Frisk, Hartford, Conn....821	H. Furlong, Hartford, Conn.....440	M. Bogino, Hartford, Conn.....1,279
934	Conn. Yankees, Stratford, Conn.1,943	W. Megaw-J. Waters, Wash.-Hartford....789	N. Tronsky, Willimantic, Conn.....453	J. Morelli, Stamford, Conn.....1,192
935	Northeast Temple, Wash., D. C.....1,956	C. Bauer-W. Robey, Baltimore, Md.....831	J. Bianchi, New Haven, Conn.....458	J. Waters, Hartford, Conn.....1,215
936	Blue Ribbons, Willimantic, Conn...1,948	A. Christopher- A. Friar, Fall River, Mass.....831	C. Frisk, New Britain, Conn.....445	W. Dente, Willimantic, Conn.....1,274
937	Borders Friction Stop, Springfield, Va.....1,995	A. Clarke-B. Krauss, Wash., D. C.....809	W. Powell, Roanoke, Va.....439	W. Tato, Willimantic, Conn.....1,194
938	Holland Five, Bridgep't, Conn..1,968	R. Haines-A. Felter, Baltimore, Md.....918	A. Clarke, Washington, D. C.....448	W. McNew, Richmond, Va.....1,226
939	Holland Five, Bridgep't, Conn..1,933	H. Tucker-T. Keene, Baltimore, Md.....828	N. Tronsky, Willimantic, Conn.....447	N. Tronsky, Willimantic, Conn.....1,240
940	Blue Ribbons, Willimantic, Conn...2,057	T. Iannarone-T. Brown, Bridgeport, Conn.....843	E. Johnson, New Haven, Conn.....482	N. Tronsky, Willimantic, Conn.....1,283
941	Newfield Men, Bridgep't, Conn.1,919	P. Motyl-M. Dziadik, Derby, Conn...793	J. Easterday, Annapolis, Md.....459	N. Tronsky, Willimantic, Conn.....1,198
942	Savoia-Franklin, Baltimore, Md...2,044	J. Libertini-R. Haines, Balti., Md..884	W. Krauss, Rosslyn, Va.....456	J. Libertini, Baltimore, Md.....1,282
943	1944-1945—Not held			
946	Casino Five, Meriden, Conn.....1,950	H. Roetzel-B. Powley, Bridgep't, Conn. 825	C. Kebart, New Haven, Conn.....471	J. Radocy, Torrington, Conn.....1,250
947	Holland Five, Bridgep't, Conn..1,919	J. Radocy-C. Balducci, Torrington, Conn.....852	W. Guerke, Baltimore, Md.....445	F. Guethler, Wash., D. C.....1,239
948	Davidson's Recreation, Balto., Md..1,978	D. Cost-F. Micalizi, Wash., D. C....808	M. Dziadik, Derby, Conn.....466	J. Kamerzel, Devon, Conn.....1,231
949	Kingsway, Fairfield, Conn.....1,929	J. Aler-G. Young, Baltimore, Md....891	J. Catino, Stamford, Conn.....480	G. Young, Baltimore, Md.....1,267

Women

929	King Pins, Washington, D. C....1,572	M. Whalen-M. Smith, Wash., D. C.....688	M. Miltner, Washington, D. C.....374	M. Smith, Washington, D. C.... 975
930	Recreation Girls, Baltimore, Md...1,638	M. Hassell-M. Degnan, Waterbury, Conn.....662	M. Holliday, Baltimore, Md.....350	L. Gulli, Washington, D. C....1,051
931	John Blick Girls, Wash., D. C. 1,533	M. Miltner-E. Fisher, Wash., D. C....676	L. Janowitz, Baltimore, Md.....351	P. Ford, Washington, D. C.... 992
932	Burk & Co. Girls, Norfolk, Va....1,630	E. McCurdy-P. Dozier, Richm'd, Va....694	H. Clements, Baltimore, Md.....358	N. Zimmerman, Baltimore, Md.....1,052
933	Recreation Girls, Baltimore, Md...1,671	M. Holliday-L. Janowitz, Baltimore, Md.....747	L. Clopton, Richmond, Va.....397	A. Griffin, Hartford, Conn.....1,081
934	Lucky Strike Girls, Wash, D. C.....1,762	E. Ream-B. Butler, Wash., D. C.....701	F. La Barr, Bridgeport, Conn.....375	L. Gulli, Washington, D. C.....1,114
935	Trivoli Girls, Baltimore, Md.....1,606	O. Schmidt- H. Randlett, Richm'd, Va...764	L. Gulli, Washington, D. C.....423	L. Gulli, Washington, D. C.....1,065
936	Lucky Strike Girls, Wash., D. C....1,762	M. Stapleton-I. Simmons, Norfolk, Va..784	L. Young, Washington, D. C.....418	L. Young, Washington, D. C.....1,169
937	Charlotte Bowling Center, Charlotte, N. C.....1,635	P. Willis-D. Lawson, Richmond, Va.....738	I. Simmons, Norfolk, Va.....416	I. Simmons, Norfolk, Va.....1,101
938	WICC Yankee Network, Bridgeport, Conn.....1,729	O. Schmidt-H. Randiett, Richmond, Va.....737	M. Hering, Washington, D. C.....375	L. Gulli, Washington, D. C.....1,130
939	Diamond Cab, Baltimore, Md.....1,688	A. D'Lugo-C. Kirk, Bridgep't, Conn....743	M. Hering, Washington, D. C.....379	I. Simmons, Norfolk, Va.....1,130
940	WICC Yankee Network, Bridgeport, Conn.....1,729	E. Andrus-K. Vick, Norfolk, Va.....778	R. Hampel, Baltimore, Md.....413	K. Vick, Norfolk Va.....1,611
941	Rendezvous Bowling Center, Wash....1,651	H. Staron-N. Urdan. 695	C. McGinn, Baltimore, Md.....398	D. Kellum, Baltimore, Md.....1,034
942	Eureka, Md. Assurance, Baltimore, Md.....1,785	M. McDonnell-A. D'Lugo, Thomaston-Devon, Conn...772	E. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.....428	L. Rose, Rosslyn, Va.....1,126
943	1944-1945—Not held			
946	All States Life Ins. Co., Baltimore...1,755	G. Bohn-L. Krahl, New Haven, Conn..711	K. Sheuchik, Baltimore, Md.....405	L. Gulli, Washington, D. C.....1,087
947	Dundalk Center, Baltimore, Md...1,740	I. Moen-L. Gulli, Washington, D. C..727	F. Reynolds, Watertown, Conn.....410	L. Gulli, Washington, D. C.....1,117
948	Franks Restaurant, Hartford, Conn...1,731	M. Anderson-R. Zentz, Baltimore... 783	B. Bainbridge, Washington, D. C.....426	L. Young, Baltimore, Md.....1,184
949	Aristocrat Dairy, Baltimore, Md..1,759	R. Gould-M. Allen, Durham, N. C....797	D. Leigh, Portsmouth, Va.....418	M. Allen, Durham, N. C.....1,231

Mixed Doubles

931	E. Fisher-P. Harrison, Washington, D. C..699	1940	L. Young- J. Talbert, Washington, D. C..806
932	L. Gulli-F. Moore, Washington, D. C.....714	1941	I. Simmons-A. Liebler, Norfolk, Va.-Atlanta, Ga.....802
933	R. Quinn-F. Furlong, New Haven-Hartford.....772	1942	C. Hiser-P. Wolfe, Hyattsville, Md.....771
934	M. Jenson-W. Pipp, Hartford, Conn....780	1943–1944-1945—Not held	
935	E. Ellis-A. Clarke, Washington, D. C....735	1946	E. Kidd-C. Kidd, Baltimore, Md.....774
936	F. Maroney-F. O'Brien, Hartford, Conn...768	1947	B. Wootton-B. Stalcup, Wash., D. C....795
937	D. Dudley-B. Gauer, Norfolk, Va.....777	1948	H. Bourgery-T. Carpenter, Woonsocket, R. I.....793
938	M. Akers-W. Robey, Baltimore, Md....762	1949	A. Atkinson-O. Ellis, Baltimore, Md....791
939	C. Kirk-H. Parsons, Bridgeport, Conn....789		

Boxing Champions by Classes

Source: National Boxing Association; New York State Athletic Commission; as of Oct. 1, 1949

	National Boxing Association	New York State Athletic Commission
Heavyweight (over 174 lbs.)	Ezzard Charles	(Vacant)
Light-Heavyweight (175 lbs.)	Freddie Mills	Freddie Mills
Middleweight (160 lbs.)	Jake LaMotta	Jake LaMotta
Welterweight (147 lbs.)	Ray Robinson	Ray Robinson
Lightweight (135 lbs.)	Ike Williams	Ike Williams
Featherweight (126 lbs.)	Willie Pep	Willie Pep
Bantamweight (118 lbs.)	Manuel Ortiz	Manuel Ortiz
Flyweight (112 lbs.)	Rinty Monaghan	Rinty Monaghan

Ring Champions by Years

HEAVYWEIGHTS

1882-1892	John L. Sullivan (A)
1892-1897	James J. Corbett (B)
1897-1899	Robert Fitzsimmons
1899-1905	James J. Jeffries (C)
1906-1908	Tommy Burns
1908-1915	Jack Johnson
1915-1919	Jess Willard
1919-1926	Jack Dempsey
1926-1928	Gene Tunney (retired)
1928-1930	Vacant
1930-1932	Max Schmeling
1932	Jack Sharkey
1933	Primo Carnera
1934	Max Baer
1935-1936	James J. Braddock
1937-1949	Joe Louis*
1949	Ezzard Charles (NBA only)

(A) London Prize Ring (bare knuckle champion).

(B) First Marquis of Queensbury Champion.

(C) Jeffries abandoned the title (1905) and designated Marvin Hart and Jack Root as logical contenders and agreed to referee a fight between them, the winner to be declared champion. Hart defeated Root in 12 rounds (1905) and in turn was defeated by Tommy Burns (1906) who immediately laid claim to the title. Jack Johnson defeated Burns (1908) and was recognized as champion. He clinched the title by defeating Jeffries in an attempted comeback (1910).

*Abandoned title.

LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHTS

1903	Jack Root, George Gardner
1903-1905	Bob Fitzsimmons
1905-1912	Philadelphia Jack O'Brien*
1912-1916	Jack Dillon
1916-1920	Battling Levinsky
1920-1922	Georges Carpentier
1922	Gene Tunney (outpointed Levinsky and gained American title)
1922	Harry Greb (outpointed Tunney for American title)
1923	Battling Siki (knocked out Carpentier for world title)
1923	Gene Tunney* (outpointed Greb)
1923-1925	Mike McTigue (outpointed Siki for world title)
1925	Paul Berlenbach (outpointed McTigue)
1926-1927	Jack Delaney* (outpointed Berlenbach)
1927-1929	Tommy Loughran* (outpointed McTigue)
1930-1934	Maxey Rosenbloom (outpointed Jimmy Slattery, recognized as champion by the New York State Athletic Commission. National Boxing Association vacated Rosenbloom's title)
1934-1935	Bob Olin (outpointed Rosenbloom, recognized in New York as champion)
1935-1939	John Henry Lewis*
1939-1940	Melio Bettina (defeated Jack Fox in elimination tournament to gain title vacated by Lewis)
1939-1941	Billy Conn*
1941	Anton Christorforidis (won N. B. A. elimination tourney for title)
1941-1949	Gus Lesnevich, Freddie Mills.
1949	Freddie Mills

*Abandoned title.

MIDDLEWEIGHTS

1884-1891	Jack "Nonpareil" Dempsey
1891-1897	Bob Fitzsimmons*
1897-1907	Tommy Ryan*
1907-1908	Stanley Ketchel, Billy Papke
1908-1910	Stanley Ketchel
1911-1913	Claimed by Billy Papke, Frank Klaus, Mike Gibbons, Ed McGoorty and George Chip
1914-1917	Al McCoy
1917-1920	Mike O'Dowd
1920-1923	Johnny Wilson
1923-1926	Harry Greb
1926	Tiger Flowers, Mickey Walker
1926-1931	Mickey Walker*
1931-1932	Gorilla Jones (A), Ben Jeby (A)
1932-1937	Marcel Thil (B)
1938	Al Hostak, Solly Krieger
1939-1940	Al Hostak
1940-1947	Tony Zale
1947-1948	Rocky Graziano
1948	Tony Zale, Marcel Cerdan
1949	Marcel Cerdan, Jake LaMotta

(A) Walker retired in 1931 and Gorilla Jones won an N.B.A. tourney to select a new champion, while Ben Jeby won a similar tourney of the New York Boxing Commission to name a New York champion. (B) Jones lost on a foul to Marcel Thil in Paris and the N.B.A. title passed to Thil. In the period 1932-1937, the New York title changed hands several times. Lou Brouillard knocked out Jeby and was recognized as champion. Vince Dundee beat Brouillard and the title passed to him until he lost it in 1934 to Teddy Yaroz. Yaroz was defeated the next year by Babe Risko who was defeated by Freddie Steele in 1936, Steele becoming New York champion. Thil came to New York and was defeated by Fred Apostoli, but the championship was not at stake, Apostoli and Thil having been forced to sign an agreement to that effect before the New York Commission would sanction the bout. Apostoli did not claim the title. Meanwhile, Steele had defeated Risko and was recognized by the N.B.A. as champion. He held the title until defeated by Al Hostak in 1938.

*Abandoned title.

WELTERWEIGHTS

1892	Danny Needham, Mysterious Billy Smith
1892-1894	Mysterious Billy Smith
1894-1896	Tommy Ryan
1896	Kid McCoy (outgrew class)
1900	Mysterious Billy Smith, Rube Ferns, Matty Matthews
1901	Matty Matthews, Rube Ferns
1901-1904	Joe Walcott
1904-1906	Dixie Kid, Joe Walcott, Honey Mellody
1907-1911	Mike Sullivan (A)
1911-1915	Vacant
1915-1919	Ted Lewis, Jack Britton
1919-1922	Jack Britton
1922-1926	Mickey Walker
1926	Pete Latzo
1927-1929	Joe Dundee
1929	Jackie Fields
1930	Jackie Fields, Jack Thompson, Tommy Freeman
1931	Freeman, Thompson, Lou Brouillard
1932	Jackie Fields
1933	Young Corbett, Jimmy McLarnin
1934	Barney Ross, Jimmy McLarnin
1935	Jimmy McLarnin, Barney Ross
1936-1938	Barney Ross
1938-1939	Henry Armstrong
1940	Fritz Zivic
1941-1946	Fred Cochrane
1946-1947	Marty Servo*; Ray Robinson (B)
1947-1949	Ray Robinson

(A) Sullivan outgrew class and the title was claimed by Jimmy Gardner, Jimmy Clabby, Ray Bronson, Clarence Ferns, Mike Gibbons, Kid Graves, Mike Glover, Ted Lewis and Jack Britton; none of whom was recognized until Lewis established his claim in 1915.

(B) Robinson gained the title by defeating Tommy Bell, only contender willing to meet him, in an elimination agreed to by the New York Commission and the N.B.A.

*Abandoned title.

LIGHTWEIGHTS

1885-1896	Jack McAuliffe* (American champion)
1896-1899	Kid Lavigne
1899-1902	Frank Erne
1901-1908	Joe Gans
1908-1910	Battling Nelson
1910-1912	Ad Wolgast
1912-1914	Willie Ritchie
1914-1917	Freddie Welsh
1917-1924	Benny Leonard*
1925	Jimmy Goodrich, Rocky Kansas
1926-1930	Sammy Mandell
1930	Al Singer, Tony Canzoneri
1930-1933	Tony Canzoneri
1933-1935	Barney Ross*
1935	Tony Canzoneri
1936	Tony Canzoneri, Lou Ambers

937	Lou Ambers
938	Henry Armstrong
939	Lou Ambers
40	Lew Jenkins
41-1943	Sammy Angott
943	Beau Jack (New York), Bob Montgomery, Beau Jack
944	Bob Montgomery (New York), Wesley Mouzon (New York)
944	S. Angott (NBA), J. Zurita (NBA)
45-1949	Ike Williams

*Abandoned title.

FEATHERWEIGHTS

92-1900	George Dixon (A)
00-1901	Terry McGovern
01-1904	Young Corbett
04-1908	Tommy Sullivan
08-1912	Abe Attell
12-1922	Johnny Kilbane
23	Johnny Kilbane, Eugene Criqui, Johnny Dundee
23-1925	Dundee*
25-1927	Kid Kaplan*
27-1928	Benny Bass
28	Tony Canzoneri, Andre Routis
29-1932	C. Battalino*
32-1934	Tommy Paul (B), Kid Chocolate (B), Freddie Miller (B)
34-1936	Freddie Miller
36-1937	Petey Sarron
37	P. Sarron, Henry Armstrong*
38-1940	Joey Archibald (C)
40-1941	Harry Jeffra
41	Joey Archibald, Chalky Wright
41-1942	Chalky Wright
42-1948	Willie Pep
48-1949	Sandy Saddler
49	Willie Pep

(A) Claim disputed.

(B) When Battalino outgrew the class, Tommy aul won an N.B.A. elimination (1932) to select a uccessor. Kid Chocolate knocked out (May 26, 32) Lew Feldman, winner of a previous fight ith Paul, not sanctioned by the N.B.A. Freddie iller outpointed (Jan. 13, 1933) Tommy Paul in a N.B.A. championship fight which New York ommission refused to recognize. Miller held unisputed world supremacy until he was beaten by etey Sarron (May 11, 1936).

(C) After Pete Scalzo knocked out Archibald Dec. 5, 1938) in an overweight match and was fused a title bout by Archibald, the N.B.A. vated Archibald's title and named Scalzo champion. When Archibald later fought Jeffra, only New York and Maryland recognized the match.

*Abandoned title.

BANTAMWEIGHTS

1890-1892	George Dixon*
1892-1894	Vacant
1894-1899	Jimmy Barry*
1899-1900	Terry McGovern*
1901-1902	Harry Harris*
1902-1903	Harry Forbes
1903-1904	Frankie Neil
1904	Joe Bowker*, Digger Stanley (Eng.)-Jimmy Walsh (U.S.)
1905-1907	Jimmy Walsh*
1907-1910	Vacant
1910-1914	Johnny Coulon
1914-1917	Kid Williams
1917-1920	Pete Herman
1920-1921	Joe Lynch
1921	Pete Herman, Johnny Buff
1922	Johnny Buff, Joe Lynch
1922-1924	Joe Lynch
1924	Abe Goldstein, Eddie Martin
1925	Eddie Martin, Charley (Phil) Rosenberg
1925-1926	Charley (Phil) Rosenberg
1926-1929	Vacant
1929-1935	Al Brown
1935-1936	Baltazar Sangchili
1936	Tony Marino, Sixto Escobar
1937	Sixto Escobar, Harry Jeffra
1938-1940	Sixto Escobar*
1940-1942	Lou Salica
1942-1947	Manuel Ortiz
1947	Harold Dade, Manuel Ortiz.
1948-1949	Manual Ortiz

*Abandoned title.

FLYWEIGHTS

1916-1923	Jimmy Wilde
1923-1925	Pancho Villa
1925-1927	Fidel La Barba*
1927-1930	Izzy Schwartz (recognized only in New York)
1930	Midget Wolgast (recognized by New York State Athletic Commission) and Frankie Genaro (recognized by the National Boxing Association)
1931-1932	Young Perez (defeated Frankie Genaro)
1932-1935	Jackie Brown
1935-1938	Benny Lynch*
1939-1941	Peter Kane*
1941-1943	Vacant
1943-1947	Jackie Patterson
1947-1949	Rinty Monaghan

*Abandoned title.

Amateur Boxing in 1949

Eastern Intercollegiate Boxing Association Championships

125 lbs.—Tom Cronin, Catholic University, decision over Stan Scott, Army.
130 lbs.—Allen Hollingsworth, Virginia, decision over John Benglian, Penn State.
135 lbs.—Grover Masterson, Virginia, decision over Al Sauerwein, Syracuse.
145 lbs.—Tim Curley, Syracuse, decision over Jack Sheehe, Penn State.
155 lbs.—Charles Rigoglioso, Syracuse, decision over Basil Miragliotta, Virginia.
165 lbs.—Jim Hollier, Syracuse, decision over Paul Smith, Penn State.
175 lbs.—Pete Monfore, Army, decision over Ray Fine, Syracuse.
Unlimited—Charles Drazenovich, Penn State, decision over Marty Crandell, Syracuse.
Point score—Syracuse University 24; Penn State 20; Univ. of Virginia 13; U. S. Military Academy 8; Catholic University 5.

1ST NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS

Boston, Mass., April 4-6

112 lbs.—John Ortega, Oakland, Calif.
118 lbs.—James Mitchell, Oakland, Calif.
126 lbs.—Benny Apostadiro, Honolulu, T. H.
135 lbs.—Charles Adkins, Gary, Ind.
147 lbs.—Maurice Harper, Oakland, Calif.
160 lbs.—Albert Raymond, Philadelphia, Pa.
175 lbs.—Delopez Oliver, Honolulu, T. H.
Heavyweight—Rex Layne, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASS'N.

East Lansing, Mich., April 8-9

125 lbs.—W. O. Moss, Louisiana State Univ.
130 lbs.—Tad Thrash, Louisiana State Univ.
135 lbs.—Len Walker, Idaho.
145 lbs.—Charles Davey, Michigan State.
155 lbs.—Wayne Fontes, San Jose State.
165 lbs.—Colin Connel, Minnesota.
175 lbs.—Carl Bernardo, Miami.
Heavyweight—Marty Crandell, Syracuse.
Team—Louisiana State, 20 points.

PACIFIC COAST INTERCOLLEGIATE BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Sacramento, Calif., March 31-April 1

125 lbs.—J. Melson, Washington State, defeated D. Tovey, Idaho.
130 lbs.—J. Reilly, Gonzaga, defeated B. Callahan, California Aggies.
135 lbs.—L. Walker, Idaho, defeated R. Maure, Gonzaga.
145 lbs.—N. Long, Washington State, defeated F. Wilson, U.C.L.A.
155 lbs.—D. Brown, California Aggies, defeated R. Knezevich, California.
165 lbs.—H. Carlson, Idaho, defeated P. Farris, San Jose State.
175 lbs.—C. Maxie, Gonzaga, defeated T. Diehl, Idaho.
Heavyweight—H. Pein, Eastern Washington, defeated M. Cross, Washington State.
Point score—Idaho, 32; Gonzaga, 22; Washington State, 22; California Aggies, 16.

GOLDEN GLOVES INTERCITY CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1949

Madison Square Garden, New York, March 28.

Championship Division

112 lbs.—E. Smith, New York
118 lbs.—N. Humphreys, New York
126 lbs.—E. Robnett, Chicago
135 lbs.—G. Outhouse, Chicago
147 lbs.—R. Guerrero, Chicago
160 lbs.—R. Randall, New York
175 lbs.—W. Bascom, Chicago
Heavyweight—R. Baker, New York.

The 1949 Intercity bouts resulted in an 8 to 8 tie, championship and alternate contests considered.

Joe Louis and His Record in 61 Ring Contests

1934

July	4—Jack Kracken, Chicago	K.O.	1
July	11—Willie Davies, Chicago	K.O.	3
July	29—Larry Udell, Chicago	K.O.	2
Aug.	13—Jack Kranz, Chicago	Won	6
Aug.	27—Buck Everett, Chicago	K.O.	2
Sept.	11—Alex Borchuk, Detroit	K.O.	4
Sept.	26—Adolph Wiater, Chicago	Won	10
Oct.	24—Art Sykes, Chicago	K.O.	8
Oct.	30—Jack O'Dowd, Detroit	K.O.	2
Nov.	14—Stanley Poreda, Chicago	K.O.	1
Nov.	30—Charley Massera, Chicago	K.O.	3
Dec.	14—Lee Ramage, Chicago	K.O.	8

1935

Jan.	4—Patsy Perroni, Detroit	Won	10
Jan.	11—Hans Birkie, Pittsburgh	K.O.	10
Feb.	21—Lee Ramage, Los Angeles	K.O.	2
Mar.	8—Red Barry, San Francisco	K.O.	3
Mar.	29—Natie Brown, Detroit	Won	10
Apr.	12—Roy Lazer, Chicago	K.O.	3
Apr.	22—Biff Benton, Dayton, O.	K.O.	2
Apr.	25—Roscoe Toles, Flint, Mich.	K.O.	6
May	3—Willie Davis, Peoria, Ill.	K.O.	2
May	7—Gen Stanton, Kl'm'zoo, Mich.	K.O.	3
June	25—Primo Carnera, New York	K.O.	6
Aug.	7—King Levinsky, Chicago	K.O.	1
Sept.	24—Max Baer, New York	K.O.	4
Dec.	13—Paulino Uzcudun, N. Y. C.	K.O.	4

1936

Jan.	17—Charley Retzlaff, Chicago	K.O.	1
June	19—Max Schmeling, New York	K.O. by	12
Aug.	17—Jack Sharkey, New York	K.O.	3
Sept.	22—Al Ettore, Philadelphia	K.O.	5
Oct.	9—Jorge Brescia, New York	K.O.	3
Dec.	14—Eddie Simms, Cleveland	K.O.	1

1937

Jan.	11—Stanley Ketchell, Buffalo	K.O.	2
Jan.	27—Bob Pastor, New York	Won	10
Feb.	17—Natie Brown, Kansas City	K.O.	4
June	22—James J. Braddock, Chicago	K.O.	8
Aug.	30—Tommy Farr, New York	Won	15

1938

Feb.	23—Nathan Mann, New York	K.O.	
Apr.	1—Harry Thomas, Chicago	K.O.	
June	22—Max Schmeling, New York	K.O.	

1939

Jan.	25—John Henry Lewis, New York	K.O.	
Apr.	17—Jack Roper, Los Angeles	K.O.	
June	28—Tony Galento, New York	K.O.	
Sept.	20—Bob Pastor, Detroit	K.O.	1

1940

Feb.	9—Arturo Godoy, New York	Won	1
Mar.	29—Johnny Paychek, New York	K.O.	
June	20—Arturo Godoy, New York	K.O.	
Dec.	16—Al McCoy, Boston	K.O.	

1941

Jan.	31—Red Burman, New York	K.O.	
Feb.	17—Gus Dorazio, Philadelphia	K.O.	
Mar.	21—Abe Simon, Detroit	K.O.	1
Apr.	8—Tony Musto, St. Louis	K.O.	
May	23—Buddy Baer, Washington	Won *	
June	18—Billy Conn, New York	K.O.	1
Sept.	29—Lou Nova, New York	K.O.	

1942

Jan.	9—Buddy Baer, New York	K.O.	
Mar.	27—Abe Simon, New York	K.O.	

1946

June	19—Billy Conn, New York	K.O.	
Sept.	18—Tami Mauriello, New York	K.O.	

1947

Dec.	5—Joe Walcott, New York	Won	1

1948

June	25—Joe Walcott, New York	K.O.	1

*Baer disqualified end of seventh round.

Recapitulation—Bouts, 61; knockouts, 51; won by decision, 9; knocked out by 1.

Joe Louis—Joseph Barrow—whose fists have won for him $3,887,323 in the boxing ring, was born (May 13, 1914) near Lexington, Ala.

HISTORY OF HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP BOUTS

1889—July 8—John L. Sullivan beat Jake Kilrain, 75 rounds, Richburg, Miss. (Last championship bare knuckle bout.)

*1892—Sept. 7—James J. Corbett defeated John L. Sullivan, 21 rounds, New Orleans. (Used big gloves.)

1894—Jan. 25—James J. Corbett beat Charley Mitchell, 3 rounds, Jacksonville, Fla.

*1897—March 17—Bob Fitzsimmons defeated James J. Corbett, 14 rounds, Carson City, Nev.

*1899—June 9—James J. Jeffries beat Bob Fitzsimmons, 11 rounds, Coney Island, N. Y.

1899—Nov. 3—James J. Jeffries beat Tom Sharkey, 25 rounds, Coney Island, N. Y.

1900—James J. Jeffries knocked out James J. Corbett, 23 rounds, May 11, Coney Island, N. Y.

1902—July 25—James J. Jeffries knocked out Bob Fitzsimmons, 8 rounds, San Francisco, Cal.

1903—Aug. 14—James J. Jeffries knocked out James J. Corbett, 10 rounds, San Francisco, Cal.

1904—Aug. 26—James J. Jeffries knocked out Jack Munroe, 2 rounds, San Francisco, Cal.

1905—James J. Jeffries retired, July 3 Marvin Hart knocked out Jack Root, 12 rounds, Reno. Jeffries refereed and presented the title to the victor, Jack O'Brien also claimed the title.

1906—Feb. 23—Tommy Burns defeated Marvin Hart 20 rounds, Los Angeles, Cal.

1907—May 8—Tommy Burns defeated Jack O'Brien, 20 rounds, Los Angeles, Cal.

1907—July 4—Tommy Burns defeated Bill Squires, 1 round, Colma, Cal.

1907—Dec. 2—Tommy Burns defeated Gunner Moir, 10 rounds, London.

1908—Feb. 10—Tommy Burns defeated Jack Palmer, 4 rounds, London.

1908—March 17—Tommy Burns defeated Jem Roche, 1 round, Dublin.

1908—April 18—Tommy Burns defeated Jewey Smith, 5 rounds, Paris.

1908—June 13—Tommy Burns defeated Bill Squires, 8 rounds, Paris.

1908—Aug. 24—Tommy Burns defeated Bill Squires, 13 rounds, Sydney, New South Wales.

1908—Sept. 2—Tommy Burns defeated Bill Lang, 2 rounds, Melbourne, Australia.

*1908—Dec. 26—Jack Johnson stopped Tommy Burns, 14 rounds, Sydney, Australia. Police halted contest.

1909—May 19—Jack Johnson and Jack O'Brien, 6 rounds, draw, Philadelphia.

1909—June 30—Jack Johnson and Tony Ross, 6 rounds, draw, Pittsburgh, Pa.

1909—Oct. 16—Jack Johnson knocked out Stanley Ketchell, 12 rounds, Colma, Cal.

1909—Sept. 9—Jack Johnson and Al Kaufman, 10 rounds, no decision, San Francisco, Cal.

1910—July 4—Jack Johnson knocked out Jim Jeffries, 15 rounds, Reno, Nev. (Jeffries came back from retirement).

1912—July 4—Jack Johnson won on points from Jim Flynn, 9 rounds, Las Vegas, N. M., (contest stopped by police).

1913—Nov. 28—Jack Johnson knocked out Andre Spaul, 2 rounds, Paris.

1913—Dec. 9—Jack Johnson and Jim Johnson, 10 rounds, draw, Paris.

1914—June 27—Jack Johnson won from Frank Moran, 20 rounds, Paris.

*1915—April 5—Jess Willard knocked out Jack Johnson, 26 rounds, Havana, Cuba.

1916—March 25—Jess Willard and Frank Moran, 10 rounds (no decision), New York City.

*1919—July 4—Jack Dempsey knocked out Jess Willard, Toledo, O. (Willard failed to answer bell for fourth round.)

1920—Sept. 6—Jack Dempsey knocked out Bill Miske, 3 rounds, Benton Harbor, Mich.

1920—Dec. 14—Jack Dempsey knocked out Bill Brennan, 12 rounds, New York City.

1921—July 2—Jack Dempsey knocked out George Carpentier, 4 rounds, Boyle's Thirty Acres, Jersey City, N. J.

1923—July 4—Jack Dempsey won on points from Tom Gibbons, 15 rounds, Shelby, Mont.

1923—Sept. 14—Jack Dempsey knocked out Luis Firpo, 2 rounds, New York City.

*1926—Sept. 23—Gene Tunney beat Jack Dempsey, 10 rounds, decision, Philadelphia.

1927—Sept. 22—Gene Tunney beat Jack Dempsey, 10 rounds, decision, Chicago.

1928—July 26—Gene Tunney knocked out Tom Heeney, 11 rounds, Yankee Stadium, New York; soon afterward he announced his retirement from the ring.

1930—June 12—Max Schmeling of Germany defeated Jack Sharkey, Boston, in fourth round when Sharkey fouled Schmeling in a bout which was generally considered to have resulted in the election of a successor to Gene Tunney.

1931—Max Schmeling knocked out W. L. Stribling, another contender for the title, in 15 rounds in Cleveland.

*1932—June 21—Jack Sharkey defeated Max Schmeling, 15 rounds, decision, New York City.

*1933—June 29—Primo Carnera knocked out Jack Sharkey, six rounds, New York City.

1933—Oct. 22—Carnera defeated Paulino Uzcudun, heavyweight challenger, in Rome.

*Title changed hands.

1934—March 1—Primo Carnera defeated Tommy oughran in 15 rounds in Miami.
*1934—June 14—Max Baer knocked out Primo arnera, eleven rounds, New York City.
*1935—June 13—James J. Braddock defeated ax Baer, 15 rounds, New York City. (Judge's ecision.)
*1937—June 22—Joe Louis knocked out James J. raddock, 8 rounds, Chicago.
1937—Aug. 30—Joe Louis defeated Tommy Farr, rounds (Judge's decision), New York City.
1938—Feb. 23—Joe Louis knocked out Nathan ann, 3 rounds, New York City.
1938—April 1—Joe Louis knocked out Harry homas, 5 rounds, New York City.
1938—June 22—Joe Louis knocked out Max chmeling, one round, New York City.
1939—January 25—Joe Louis knocked out John . Lewis, 1 round, New York City.
1939—April 17—Joe Louis knocked out Jack pper, 1 round, Los Angeles.
1939—June 28—Joe Louis knocked out Tony Ga-nto, 4 rounds, New York City.
1939—September 20—Joe Louis knocked out Bob astor, 11 rounds, Detroit, Mich.
1940—February 9—Joe Louis defeated Arturo ddoy in fifteen-round bout by decision, New York ty.
1940—March 29—Joe Louis knocked out Johnny tycheck, 2 rounds, New York City.
1940—June 20—Joe Louis knocked out Arturo ddoy, 8 rounds, New York City.
1940—Dec. 16—Joe Louis knocked out Al McCoy, 6 rounds, Boston.
1941—Jan. 31—Joe Louis knocked out Red Burman, 5 rounds, New York City.
1941—Feb. 17—Joe Louis knocked out Gus Dorazio, 2 rounds, Philadelphia.
1941—March 21—Joe Louis knocked out Abe Simon, 13 rounds, Detroit, Mich.
1941—April 8—Joe Louis knocked out Tony Musto, 9 rounds, St. Louis, Mo.
1941—May 23—Joe Louis beat Buddy Baer, 7 rounds, Washington, D. C., on a disqualification.
1941—June 18—Joe Louis knocked out Billy Conn, 13 rounds, New York City.
1941—Sept. 29—Joe Louis knocked out Lou Nova, 6 rounds, New York City.
1942—Jan. 9—Joe Louis knocked out Buddy Baer, 1 round, New York City.
1942—March 27—Joe Louis knocked out Abe Simon, 6 rounds, New York City.
1946—June 19—Joe Louis knocked out Billy Conn, 8 rounds, New York City.
1946—Sept. 18—Joe Louis knocked out Tami Mauriello, 1 round, New York City.
1947—Dec. 5—Joe Louis defeated Joe Walcott in a 15-round bout by a split decision, New York City.
1948—June 25—Joe Louis knocked out Joe Walcott, 11 rounds, New York City.
*1949—June 22—Following Joe Louis' retirement Ezzard Charles defeated Joe Walcott by a unanimous decision, 15 rounds, New York City (N.B.A. recognition only).

* Title changed hands.

Largest Boxing Bout Gates

Date	Winner	Loser	Site	Receipts	Attendance*
pt. 22, 1927	Gene Tunney	Jack Dempsey	Chicago	$2,658,660	104,943
ne 19, 1946	Joe Louis	Billy Conn	New York	1,925,564	45,266
pt. 23, 1926	Gene Tunney	Jack Dempsey	Philadelphia	1,895,733	120,757
ly 2, 1921	Jack Dempsey	Georges Carpentier	Jersey City	1,789,238	80,000
pt. 14, 1923	Jack Dempsey	Luis Firpo	New York	a1,188,603	82,000
ly 21, 1927	Jack Dempsey	Jack Sharkey	New York	a1,083,530	75,000
ne 21, 1938	Joe Louis (c)	Max Schmeling	New York	a1,015,012	70,000
pt. 24, 1935	Joe Louis	Max Baer	New York	a1,000,832	88,150
ne 25, 1948	Joe Louis	Joe Walcott	New York	841,739	42,667
ne 12, 1930	Max Schmeling (d)	Jack Sharkey	New York	749,935	79,222
ne 22, 1937	Joe Louis	Jim Braddock	Chicago	715,470	45,500
ly 26, 1928	Gene Tunney	Tom Heeney	New York	691,014	45,890
pt. 29, 1941	Joe Louis	Lou Nova	New York	583,711	56,549
ne 19, 1936	Max Schmeling	Joe Louis	New York	547,541	42,088
pt. 11, 1924	Harry Wills	Luis Firpo	Jersey City	509,135	70,000
ly 16, 1926	Jack Delaney	Paul Berlenbach	Brooklyn	461,789	49,186
ly 23, 1923	Benny Leonard	Lew Tendler	New York	452,648	58,519
ly 4, 1919	Jack Dempsey	Jess Willard	Toledo, Ohio	452,224	19,650
ne 18, 1941	Joe Louis	Billy Conn	New York	451,743	60,071
ne 21, 1932	Jack Sharkey	Max Schmeling	Long Island City, N. Y.	432,365	61,863
ne 14, 1934	Max Baer	Primo Carnera	Long Island City, N. Y.	428,000	56,000
ly 16, 1947	Rocky Graziano	Tony Zale	Chicago	b422,918	18,547
b. 27, 1929	Jack Sharkey	Billy Stribling	Miami Beach, Fla.	405,000	40,000
ly 12, 1923	Luis Firpo	Jess Willard	Jersey City	390,837	80,000
ay 12, 1923	{ Luis Firpo { Jess Willard	Jack McAuliffe, II Floyd Johnson	New York	385,040	31,000
ne 27, 1929	Max Schmeling	Paulino Uzcudun	New York	378,902	65,000
ly 27, 1922	Benny Leonard	Lew Tendler	Jersey City	367,862	54,685
ly 3, 1931	Max Schmeling	Billy Stribling	Cleveland, Ohio	349,415	37,396
pt. 20, 1939	Joe Louis	Bob Pastor	Detroit	347,870	33,868
pt. 27, 1946	Tony Zale	Rocky Graziano	New York	342,497	39,827
pt. 19, 1946	Joe Louis	Tami Mauriello	New York	335,063	38,494
ne 28, 1939	Joe Louis	Tony Galento	New York	333,308	34,852
ne 25, 1935	Joe Louis	Primo Carnera	New York	328,655	62,000
ig. 30, 1947	Joe Louis	Tommy Farr	New York	325,707	32,000
ne 10, 1948	Rocky Graziano	Tony Zale	New York	306,100	20,255

(a) Includes income from motion pictures, radio, etc.
(b) Record for indoor bout.
(c) Second bout.
(d) First bout.
*A record for non-paid attendance was established at a bout between Tony Zale and Billy Pryor in reau Park, Milwaukee, Aug. 18, 1941, witnessed by a crowd estimated at 135,132.

Edward J. Neil Memorial Trophy

The Edward J. Neil Memorial Trophy is awarded annually by the Boxing Writers' Association of w York to the one who has done the most for boxing in the preceding year. The plaque is dedicated the memory of Edward J. Neil, an Associated Press sports writer killed in the line of duty in 1938 ile covering the Spanish revolution.

1938—Jack Dempsey, former heavyweight champ-n.
1939—Billy Conn, light heavyweight champion.
1940—Henry Armstrong, former featherweight, htweight and welterweight champion.
1941—Joe Louis, heavyweight champion.
1942—*Barney Ross, former lightweight champ-n.
1943—4,019 boxers in the Armed Services and se yet to take up arms.
1944—*Benny Leonard, former world lightweight mpion. Special award voted Maj. Gen. John Phelan, chairman of the New York State Ath-c Commission, for "long and meritorious ser-e" to boxing.
1945—James J. Walker, sponsor of the Walker law in 1920 for the restoration of legalized boxing in New York State.
1946—Tony Zale, middleweight champion. A special award was voted to Mike Jacobs, promoter, for outstanding service to boxing over a period of years.
1947—Gus Lesnevich, light heavyweight champion. James J. Walker award voted to James A. Farley, former chairman of the New York State Athletic Commission, for long service to boxing.
1948—Ike Williams, world lightweight champion. James J. Walker memorial award voted to Dan Morgan, former manager, for outstanding service to boxing through the years.

* Awarded for services during World War II.

Dog Show Winners

The origin of the dog is shrouded in obscurity, although evidence of its existence as man's companion as early as 3500 B.C. has been found in Egyptian tombs. At some early time man began to breed dogs for particular purposes; in the beginning for hunting and guarding the home, later for herding and protecting flocks and, finally, for sport and diversion.

At present there are two main divisions or classes of dogs, with a number of sub-divisions in each: sporting dogs—Pointers, Retrievers, Setters, Spaniels, and various hounds; the working dog group, including Sheepdogs, Boxers, Mastiffs, Collies, Eskimos, Great Danes, Newfoundlands, St. Bernards, etc.; the terrier group; the toy group, including Chihuahuas, Toy Spaniels, Mexican Hairless, Pekingese, Pomeranians, Toy Poodles, etc.; and the non-sporting group which includes Boston Terriers, Bulldogs, Chowchows, Dalmatians, French Bulldogs, Keeshonden, Poodles and Schipperkes. In all more than 111 different breeds are recognized and shown in the United States. Of the estimated dog population of 20,000,000 in America (1948), 2,500,000 pedigrees are registered.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB
Madison Square Garden, New York, N. Y.

Year	Best-in-show	Breed	Owner
1940	Ch. My Own Brucie	Cocker Spaniel	H. E. Mellenthin
1941	Ch. My Own Brucie	Cocker Spaniel	H. E. Mellenthin
1942	Ch. Wolvey Pattern Edgestoune	West Highland terrier	Mrs. John G. Winant
1943	Ch. Pitter Patter of Piperscroft	Miniature poodle	Mrs. P. H. B. Frelinghuysen
1944	Ch. Flornell Rare-Bit of Twin Ponds	Welsh terrier	Mrs. Edward P. Alker
1945	Chieling's Signature	Scottish terrier	Mr. & Mrs. T. H. Snethen
1946	Ch. Hetherington Model Rhythm	Fox terrier, wire	Mr. & Mrs. T. H. Carruthers III
1947	Ch. Warlord of Mazelaine	Boxer	Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Kettles, Jr.
1948	Ch. Rock Ridge Night Rocket	Bedlington terrier	Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Rockefeller
1949	Ch. Mazelaine's Zazarac Brandy	Boxer	Mr and Mrs. John P. Wagner

MORRIS AND ESSEX KENNEL CLUB
Madison, N. J.

Year	Best-in-show	Breed	Owner
1940	Ch. Blankeen Jung Frau	Poodle	Blakeen Kennels
1941	Ch. Nornay Saddler	Fox terrier, smooth	Wissahoo Kennels
1942-1945	Not held.		
1946	Ch. Benbow's Beau	Cocker spaniel	Robert A. Gusman
1947	Rock Ridge Night Rocket	Bedlington terrier	Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Rockefeller
1948	Ch. Rock Ridge Night Rocket	Bedlington terrier	Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Rockefeller
1949	Ch. Walsing Winning Trick of Edgerstoune	Scottish terrier	Mrs. John G. Winant

Other Dog Show Winners in 1949

Westchester K. C., Rye, N. Y.—Ch. Walsing Winning Trick of Edgerstoune, Scottish terrier—Mrs. John G. Winant, New York, N. Y.

Elm City Kennel Club, New Haven, Conn—Ch. Snow Boy of Fircot, miniature poodle—Mrs. Sherman R. Hoyt, Stamford, Conn.

Twentieth Hartford Event, Hartford, Conn.—Ch. Mazelaine's Zazarac Brandy, boxer—Mr. and Mrs. John P. Wagner, Milwaukee, Wisc.

Pekingese Club of America—Ch. Major Mite of Honan—Mrs. Nathan S. Wise, Cincinnati, Ohio.

American Spaniel Club, New York, N. Y.—Ch. Penrock's Prize Package, black cocker spaniel—Penrock Kennels, New Canaan, Conn.

Tennessee Valley K.C., Knoxville, Tenn.—Ch. Mazelaine's Zazarac Brandy, boxer—Mr. and Mrs. John P. Wagner, Milwaukee, Wisc.

International Beagle Federation, Columbus, Ohio—15-inch division: Huffman's Speck—Roy Huffman, Zanesville, Ohio; 13-inch division: G. Bodie's Rob—G. R. Bodie, Greenville, S. C.

Trenton K.C., Trenton, N. J.—Ch. Smilestone's Bric-a-Brac, miniature poodle—Mrs. Peter Frelinghuysen, Morristown, N. J.

Bucks County K.C., New Hope, Pa.—Chief Barmaid, wire-haired fox terrier—Mrs. Weldon H. Angus, Barrington, R. I.

Long Island K.C., Westbury, L. I.—Giralda's Gelmar, German shepherd—Giralda Farms, Madison, N. J.

Ladies' Kennel Association of America—Ch. Edgerstoune Pepper, Scottish terrier—Mrs. John G. Winant, New York, N. Y.

Buffalo K.C., Buffalo, N. Y.—Ch. Fury, Great Dane—Creighton Hayne.

Eastern Dog Club, Boston, Mass.—Ch. Carillon Colin of Puttencove, standard poodle—Puttencove Kennels.

Twin Brooks K.C., West Orange, N. J.—Ch. Chief Barmaid, wire-haired fox terrier—Benrook Kennels, Barrington, R. I.

Providence County K.C., Providence, R. I.—Ch. Walsing Winning Trick of Edgerstoune, Scottish terrier—Mrs. John G. Winant, New York, N. Y.

International Kennel Club, Chicago, Ill.—Ch. Snow Boy of Fircot, miniature poodle—Blakeen Kennels, Stamford, Conn.

Yonkers K.C., Yonkers, N. Y.—Ch. Blakeen Perfection II, standard poodle—Mrs. Sherman Hoyt, Stamford, Conn.

James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy Winners

The James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy is awarded annually to the athlete who "by his (or her) performance, example and influence as an amateur, has done the most during the year to advance the cause of sportsmanship." The A. A. U. polls sports leaders throughout the country in its search for the No. 1 sportsman of the year.

Year	Name	Sport	Points	Year	Name	Sport	Points
1930..	Robert T. Jones	Golf	1,625	1940..	J. Gregory Rice	Track	1,013
1931..	Barney Berlinger	Track	425	1941..	Leslie MacMitchell	Track	848
1932..	J. A. Bausch	Track	687	1942..	Cornelius Warmerdam	Track	1,101
1933..	Glenn Cunningham	Track	611	1943..	Gilbert Dodds	Track	860
1934..	W. R. Bonthron	Track	1,072	1944..	Ann Curtis	Swimming	694
1935..	W. L. Little, Jr.	Golf	694	1945..	Felix A. Blanchard	Football	923
1936..	Glenn Morris	Track	1,106	1946..	Arnold Tucker	Football	597
1937..	J. D. Budge	Tennis	1,398	1947..	John B. Kelly, Jr.	Rowing	663
1938..	Don Lash	Track	459	1948..	Robert B. Mathias	Track	1,491
1939..	J. W. Burk	Rowing	1,063				

Golf Records

AMERICAN (UNITED STATES) GOLF CHAMPIONS

	National Open	National Amateur	Nat'l Women's Amateur	Yr.	National Open	National Amateur	Nat'l Women's Amateur
21	Jas. Barnes	T. Guilford	M. Hollins	1934	O. Dutra	W. L. Little, Jr.	Virg. Van Wie
22	G. Sarazen	J. Sweetser	Glenna Collett	1935	S. Parks, Jr.	W. L. Little, Jr.	Glenna C. Vare
23	R. T. Jones, Jr.	M. R. Marston	E. Cummings	1936	Tony Manero	John Fischer	Pamela Barton
24	C. Walker	R. T. Jones, Jr.	Mrs. D. C. Hurd	1937	R. Guldahl	J. Goodman	Mrs. E. L. Page
25	W. Macfarlane	R. T. Jones, Jr.	Glenna Collett	1938	R. Guldahl	W. Turnesa	Patty Berg
26	R. T. Jones, Jr.	G. Von Elm	Mrs. G. Stetson	1939	(a) B. Nelson	M. Ward	Betty Jameson
27	T. Armour	R. T. Jones, Jr.	Mrs. M. Horn	1940	(b) L. Little	R. Chapman	Betty Jameson
28	T. Farrell	R. T. Jones, Jr.	Glenna Collett	1941	C. Wood	M. Ward	Mrs. F. Newell
29	R. T. Jones, Jr.	H. R. Jon'n, Jr.	Glenna Collett	1942-45	Not played		
30	R. T. Jones, Jr.	R. T. Jones, Jr.	Glenna Collett	1946	(c) L. Mangrum	T. Bishop	Mrs. B. Zaharias
31	Wm. Burke	Fr. Oulmet	Helen Hicks	1947	(d) L. Worsham	R. Riegel	Louise Suggs
32	Gene Sarazen	C. R. Somerville	Virg. Van Wie	1948	Ben Hogan	W. Turnesa	Grace Lenczyk
33	John Goodman	G. Dunlap, Jr.	Virg. Van Wie	1949	C. Middlecoff	Charles Coe	Mrs. D. Porter

aWon in 36-hole play-off from C. Wood.
bWon in 36-hole play-off from Gene Sarazen.
cWon in 36-hole play-off from B. Nelson and V. Ghezzi.
dWon 18 hole play-off from S. Snead.

AMERICAN SECTIONAL GOLF CHAMPIONS

Year	Western Open	Western Amateur		Metropolitan Amateur	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
21	W. Hagen	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Mrs. Melvin Jones	G. A. White	Mrs. W. A. Gavin
22	M. Brady	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Mrs. D. Gault	J. Sweetser	Alexa. Stirling
23	J. Hutchinson	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Miss M. Burns	F. W. Dyer	Alexa. Stirling
24	W. Mehlhorn	H. R. Johnston	Miss E. Cummings	W. M. Reekie	Miss M. Hollins
25	M. Smith	K. Carter	Miss S. L. Reinhart	J. Sweetser	Miss M. R. Jenney
26	W. Hagen	Frank Dolp	Miss D. Page	W. M. Reekie	Miss M. Orcutt
27	W. Hagen	B. Stein	Mrs. H. Pressler	E. Driggs	Miss M. Orcutt
28	A. Espinosa	Frank Dolp	Mrs. H. Pressler	G. Homans	Miss M. Orcutt
29	T. Armour	D. Moe	Mrs. O. S. Hill	M. J. McCarthy, Jr.	Miss M. Orcutt
30	Gene Sarazen	J. Lehman	Mrs. G. W. Tyson	M. J. McCarthy, Jr.	Miss M. Parker
31	E. Dudley	D. Moe	Mrs. O. S. Hill	Leonard Martin	Miss Helen Hicks
32	W. Hagen	G. Moreland	Mrs. O. S. Hill	T. S. Tailer	Miss M. Parker
33	MacD. Smith	J. Westland	Miss L. Robinson	M. J. Stuart	Miss Helen Hicks
34	H. Cooper	Z. Eaton	Mrs. Leona Cheney	T. S. Tailer	Miss M. Orcutt
35	John Revolta	C. Yates	Miss M. Miley	J. E. Parker	Mrs. J. Thorpe
36	R. Guldahl	P. Leslie	Miss D. Traung	G. T. Dunlop, Jr.	Mrs. H. H. Dietrich
37	R. Guldahl	W. Wehrle	Miss M. Miley	W. Turnesa	Mrs. M. Turpie
38	R. Guldahl	R. Babbish	Miss P. Berg	F. Strafaci	Miss M. Orcutt
39	B. Nelson	H. Todd	Edith Estabrooks	F. Strafaci	Mrs. McNaughton
40	J. Demaret	M. Ward	Miss B. Jameson	J. P. Burke	Miss M. Orcutt
41	E. Oliver	M. Ward	Mrs. R. Mann	Mike Cestone	Mrs. C. Leichner
42	H. Baron	B. P. Abbot	Miss B. Jameson	Not played—war	Mrs. R. Torgerson
43	Not played—war	Not played—war	Miss D. Germain	Not played—war	Not played—war
44	Not played—war	Not played—war	Miss D. Germain	E. H. Driggs, Jr.	Not played—war
45	Not played—war	Not played—war	Miss P. Otto	F. Strafaci	Not played—war
46	B. Hogan	F. Stranahan	Miss L. Suggs	F. Strafaci	Miss M. Orcutt
47	J. Palmer	M. Ward	Miss L. Suggs	F. Strafaci	Miss L. Irwin
48	Ben Hogan	R. Riegel	Miss D. Kielty	R. Billows	Mrs. M. May
49	Sam Snead	Frank Stranahan	Helen Sigel	Joseph McBride	Mrs. R. Torgerson

Year	Metropolitan Open	Trans-Mississippi	Southern Amateur	Eastern Women's
20	Walter C. Hagen	Robert McKee	R. T. Jones, Jr.	Mrs. R. H. Barlow
21	Bob MacDonald	Geo. Von Elm	Perry Adair	Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck
22	Martin O'Loughlin	R. E. Knepper	R. T. Jones, Jr.	Glenna Collett
23	Bob MacDonald	E. Held	Perry Adair	Glenna Collett
24	M. J. Brady	J. Manion	Henry R. Wenzler	Glenna Collett
25	Gene Sarazen	C. Wolff	G. Crismann	Maureen Orcutt
26	Macdonald Smith	E. Held	E. Spicer	Mrs. G. H. Stetson
27	Johnny Farrell	John Goodman	H. Ehle	Glenna Collett
28	Tommy Armour	A. Bartlett	W. Gunn	Glenna Collett
29	Bill Mehlhorn	R. McCrary	S. Perry	Maureen Orcutt
30	Willie Macfarlane	R. McCrary	E. Spicer	Frances Williams
31	Macdonald Smith	John Goodman	C. Harris	Helen Hicks
32	Olin Dutra	G. Moreland	S. Perry	Mrs. G. C. Vare
33	Willie Macfarlane	G. Moreland	R. Redmond	Charlotte Glutting
34	Paul Runyan	L. Hamman	F. Hass, Jr.	Maureen Orcutt
35	Henry Picard	John Goodman	R. F. Riegel	Mrs. G. C. Vare
36	Byron Nelson	J. Dawson	J. Munger	Edith Quier
37	J. Hines	D. Schumacher	Fred Haas, Jr.	Charlotte Glutting
38	J. Hines	Y. Savage	C. M. Dane	Maureen Orcutt
39	H. Picard	C. Harbert	B. Dunkelberger	Mrs. Warren Beard
40	C. Wood	A. Doering	N. White	Grace Amory
41	(Not played)	F. Stranahan	S. Perry	Mrs H. McNaughton
42-45	(Not played)	John Kraft	(Not played)	(Not Played)
46	(Not played)	Robert Riegel	George Hamer	Laddie Irwin
47	(Not played)	C. Coe	Thomas Barnes	Maureen Orcutt
48	(Not played)	R. Riegel	Gene Dahlbender, Jr.	Patricia O'Sullivan
49	Jack Burke, Jr.	Charles Coe	Thomas Barnes	Maureen Orcutt

BRITISH AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
23	R. Wethered	1929	C. Tolley	1935	W. L. Little, Jr. (U.S.)	1946	J. Bruen
24	E. W. Holderness	1930	R. T. Jones, Jr. (U.S.)	1936	H. Thompson	1947	W. Turnesa (U.S.)
25	R. Harris	1931	E. M. Smith	1937	K. Sweeney (U.S.b'rn)	1948	F. Stranahan (U.S.)
26	J. Sweetser (U. S.)	1932	J. De Forest	1938	C. Yates (U.S.)	1949	Sam McCready
27	Dr. W. Tweddell	1933	M. Scott	1939	A. Kyle		
28	T. P. Perkins	1934	W. L. Little, Jr. (U.S.)	1940-45	Not played—War		

BRITISH WOMEN'S AMATEUR CHAMPIONS

1923—Doris Chambers
1924—Joyce Wethered
1925—Joyce Wethered
1926—Cecil Leitch
1927—Thion de la Chaume
1928—Nanette Le Blan
1929—Joyce Wethered
1930—Diana Fishwick
1931—Enid Wilson
1932—Enid Wilson
1933—Enid Wilson
1934—Mrs. Andrew Holm
1935—Wanda Morgan
1936—Pamela Barton
1937—Jesse Anderson
1938—Mrs. Andrew Holm
1939—Pamela Barton
1940-1945—No play
1946—Mrs. Jean Hetherington
1947—Mrs. Mildred (Babe) Didrickson Zaharias*
1948—Louise Suggs.*
1949—Frances Stephens
*American.

BRITISH OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1924.	W. Hagen (U. S.)	1930.	R.T.Jones,Jr.(U.S.)	1936.	Alf. Padgham.	1947.	F. Daly (Ireland)
1925.	J. Barnes (U. S.)	1931.	T. Armour (U. S.)	1937.	H. Cotton	1948.	H. Cotton
1926.	R.T.Jones,Jr.(U.S.)	1932.	G. Sarazen (U.S.)	1938.	R. A. Whitcombe	1949.	Bobby Locke (So. Africa)
1927.	R.T.Jones, Jr.(U.S.)	1933.	D. Shute (U. S.)	1939.	D. Burton		
1928.	W. Hagen (U. S.)	1934.	H. Cotton.	1940-5	Not played—War		
1929.	W. Hagen (U. S.)	1935.	A. Perry	1946.	S. Snead (U. S.)		

CANADIAN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1924.	F. Thompson.	1930.	R. Somerville.	1936.	F. Hass.	1947.	F.Stranahan (U.S.)
1925.	D. Carrick.	1931.	R. Somerville.	1937.	R. Somerville	1948.	F.Stranahan (U.S.)
1926.	R. Somerville	1932.	G. Taylor.	1938.	T. Adams	1949.	R. Chapman (U.S.)
1927.	D. Carrick.	1933.	A. Campbell.	1939.	K. Black		
1928.	R. Somerville.	1934.	A. Campbell.	1940-5	Not played—War		
1929	E. Held.	1935.	R. Somerville.	1946.	H. Nartell		

CANADIAN OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1924.	Leo Diegel.	1931.	W. Hagen.	1938.	S. Snead	1946.	G. Fazio
1925.	Leo Diegel.	1932.	Hy. Cooper.	1939.	H. McSpaden	1947.	R. Locke (S. A.)
1926.	MacD. Smith.	1933.	J. Kirkwood.	1940.	S. Snead	1948.	C. Congdon
1927.	T. Armour.	1934.	T. Armour.	1941.	S. Snead	1949.	E.J.Harrison (U.S.)
1928.	Leo Diegel.	1935.	Gene Kunes	1942.	C. Wood		
1929.	Leo Diegel.	1936.	W. L. Little, Jr.	1943-4	Not played—War		
1930.	T. Armour	1937.	Hy Cooper	1945.	Byron Nelson		

International Walker Cup Match

GREAT BRITAIN VS. UNITED STATES—MEN'S AMATEUR (BIENNIAL)

Series Record

	Winner		Loser		Halved
1932	United States..	8	Great Britain..	1	3
1934	United States..	9	Great Britain..	2	1
1936	United States..	9	Great Britain..	0	3
1938	Great Britain..	7	United States..	4	1
1947	United States..	8	Great Britain..	4	
1949	United States..	10	Great Britain..	2	

Series Standing—United States 11; Gt. Britain 1.

Ryder Cup Matches

Series Record (Biennial)

1926—Great Britain 13½; United States 1½
1927—United States 9½; Great Britain 2½
1929—Great Britain 7; United States 5
1931—United States 9; Great Britain 3
1933—Great Britain 6½; United States 5½
1935—United States 9; Great Britain 3
1937—United States 8; Great Britain 4
1939-1945—(Not played)
1947—United States 11; Great Britain 1
1949—United States 7; Great Britain 5

Series Standing—United States, 6 matches; Great Britain, 3.

OTHER GOLF EVENTS IN 1949

North-South Amateur—Men: Harvie Ward, Tarboro, N. C. Women: Peggy Kirk, Findlay, Ohio.

National Collegiate A.A.—Harvie Ward, Univ. of North Carolina.

U. S. National Junior—Gay Brewer, Lexington, Ky.

International U. S. Seniors Cup, Toronto—Dr. G. F. Laing, Windsor, Ont.

United States Seniors, Rye, N. Y.—Joseph Wells, East Liverpool, Ohio.

United States Senior Women's, Rye, N. Y.—Mrs. Robert F. Beard, Villanova, Pa.

British Masters Tournament, St. Andrews, Scotland—Charles Ward.

Womens Trans-Mississippi—Betsy Rawls, Austin, Texas.

Western Conference College Tournament—Team: Northwestern, 1,531; Individual: Fred Wampler, Purdue, 296.

Pacific Coast Conference Tournament—Northern division—Team: Washington State, 572; individual: Dick Yost, Oregon State, 133. Southern division—Team: Univ. of Southern California, 645; individual: Don Schwab, California, 1 up.

Dunlop Professional, London—Max Faulkner, 287.

Irish Open, Belfast—Harry Bradshaw, 286.

National Public Links Championship, Los Angeles—Ken Towns, San Francisco, Calif.

Professional Golfers' Association Championships

Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1924.	Walter Hagen	1931.	Tom Creavy	1938.	Paul Runyan	1945.	Byron Nelson
1925.	Walter Hagen	1932.	Olin Dutra	1939.	Henry Picard	1946.	Ben Hogan
1926.	Walter Hagen	1933.	Gene Sarazen	1940.	Byron Nelson	1947.	J. Ferrier (Aust.)
1927.	Walter Hagen	1934.	Paul Runyan	1941.	Vic Ghezzi	1948.	Ben Hogan
1928.	Leo Diegel	1935.	Johnny Revolta	1942.	S. Snead	1949.	Sam Snead
1929.	Leo Diegel	1936.	Denny Shute	1943.	Not played—War		
1930.	Tom Armour	1937.	Denny Shute	1944.	Robert Hamilton		

Hole-in-One Golf Play for 16 Years

The 16th annual Hole-in-One golf tournament f the New York World-Telegram was held in ugust, 1949. Because of the war there was no lay in 1943 and 1944.

The statistical play follows:

ear	No. of Players	No. of Shots	On Green	In Circle	Closest
32	217	1,085	287	27	2 feet, 1 inch
33	340	1,700	743	61	Ace
34	447	2,235	851	62	1 foot, 5 ins.
35	477	2,385	656	89	8½ inches
36	645	3,225	1,187	100	4 inches
37	680	3,400	1,333	107	2 Aces
38	742	3,710	1,618	149	5 inches
39	812	4,060	1,719	136	2 ft. 1½ ins.
40	872	4,360	1,749	168	*11 inches
41	844	4,220	1,904	228	Ace
42	673	3,365	1,426	180	4 inches
45	643	3,215	1,310	145	4½ inches
46	913	4,565	2,041	239	1½ inches
47	1,061	5,305	2,202	295	Ace
48	1,120	5,600	2,209	292	4½ inches
49	1,234	6,170	2,756	379	2½ inches
tal	11,720	58,600	24,465	2,657	5 aces

*Tie for first place.

Five aces have been scored in 16 years of play follows:

33—Jack Hagen, Oceanside, N. Y., Pro., Bayside.
37—Frank S. Schriver, Chester, N. Y., Forest Hill Field Club.
37—T. Arthur Menzel, Stamford, Conn., Leewood Golf Club.
41—Oscar Goess, Bellmore, N. Y., Bayside Golf Club.
47—Emery Thomas, Forest Hill Field Club Pro., Forest Hill Field Club.

The chances of scoring an ace as computed after years of play are 11,720 to one.

FIGURES ON 1949 PLAY

	Players	Shots	On G'n	In Cir.	Closest
g. 1—Leewood	166	830	383	45	2 ft. 4 in.
g. 2—Leewood	191	955	451	48	8 inches
g. 3—Forest Hill	166	830	303	54	2 feet
g. 4—Forest Hill	124	620	209	46	2½ inches
g. 8—Bayside	158	790	385	53	1 ft. 5 in.
g. 9—Bayside	215	1,075	512	55	10 inches
g. 10—Bayside	214	1,070	513	78	1ft.3½in.
tals	1,234	6,170	2,756	379	2½inches

WINNERS OF THE TOURNAMENT 1932-1949

1932—At Salisbury—John Milkrut.

1933—At Salisbury—Jack Hagen.

1934—At Salisbury—Ed Searle.

1935—At Salisbury—Ed Searle.

1936—At Bayside, Dell Sharbutt*; at Grassy Sprain, Tom Robbins; at Forest Hill Field Club, Bill Malcolm.

1937—At Bayside, Stanley Remsen; at Leewood, T. Arthur Menzel*; at Forest Hill Field Club, Franklin Schriver*.

1938—At Bayside, Jack Hagen*; at Leewood, Tom McNamara; at Forest Hill Field Club, Tom McWalters.

1939—At Bayside, Dr. Matthew Feinman*; at Leewood, Frank Vassak; at Forest Hill Field Club, Jim Barnes.

1940—At Forest Hill Field Club, Ralph M. Watt; at Leewood, Mrs. J. J. Lawlor*, and Howard Schanzer*, tied for first; at Bayside, C. F. Bruns.

1941—At Forest Hill Field Club, Andy La Fola; at Leewood, Johnny Vasco; at Bayside, Oscar Goess*.

1942—At Bayside, George De Vincentis*; at Forest Hill Field Club, Ira S. Kahn; at Leewood G. C., Andrew H. A. Thompson.

1945—At Leewood, Lillian N. Quimby; at Forest Hill Field Club, Leslie J. Armour*; at Bayside, Robert Ledlow.

1946—At Bayside, Frank J. Majer Jr.*; at Leewood, Joseph Paterno; at Forest Hill Field Club, Myron N. Friedman.

1947—At Leewood, John J. Whalen; at Forest Hill Field Club, Emery Thomas*; at Bayside, Charles Sperber.

1948—At Leewood, Sal di Buono; at Forest Hill Field Club, Nick Zaccaguio; at Bayside, Arnold Gray*.

1949—At Leewood, James B. Lowery; at Forest Hill, Emery Thomas*; at Bayside, George Lynch.

*Overall winner.

Invitation, Open Golf Tournaments in 1949

Date	Event	Winner	Score	Prize
Jan. 10	Los Angeles Open	Lloyd Mangrum	284	$2,600
Jan. 23	Tampa Women's Open	Patty Berg	295	.....
Jan. 24	Long Beach Open	Ben Hogan	*272	2,000
Jan. 30	Phoenix Open	James Demaret	*278	2,000
Feb. 6	Tucson Open	Lloyd Mangrum	263	2,000
Feb. 13	Texas Open	David Douglas	268	2,000
Feb. 20	Houston Open	John Palmer	272	2,000
Feb. 27	Rio Grande Valley Open	Cary Middlecoff	267	2,000
Mar. 6	St. Petersburg Open	Peter Cooper	275	2,000
Mar. 13	Miami International Four-Ball	Cary Middlecoff & James Ferrier	.....	2,500
Mar. 21	Jacksonville Open	Cary Middlecoff	274	2,000
Mar. 27	Greensboro Open	Sam Snead	*276	2,000
Apr. 10	Masters Tournament	Sam Snead	282	.....
Apr. 24	Wilmington Open	Henry Ransom	276	2,000
May 4	Carolinas Open	John Palmer	277	.....
May 8	Greenbrier Open	Cary Middlecoff	265	1,200
May 15	Goodall Round-Robin	Bobby Locke (South Africa)	+66 pts.	3,000
May 29	Women's Eastern Open	Mrs. Babe Zaharias	219	1,000
June 19	Motor City Open	{ Cary Middlecoff { Lloyd Mangrum	**273 **273	2,250 2,250
June 25	Women's Western Open	Louise Suggs	.....	.....
July 10	Reading Open	Cary Middlecoff	266	2,600
July 18	Dapper Dan Open	Sam Snead	274	2,600
July 24	Inverness Four-Ball	Melvin Harbert & Bob Hamilton	+19 pts.	4,450
Aug. 9	Tam O'Shanter All-American	Lloyd Mangrum	276	3,333
Aug. 14	Tam O'Shanter "World" Championship	John Palmer	*275	10,000
Aug. 21	Grand Rapids Open	James Ferrier	263	.....
Aug. 24	Westchester Open	Jack Patroni	213	3,000
Sept. 25	United States Women's Open	Louise Suggs	291	7,500
Nov. 4	North and South Open	Sam Snead	274	1,500

*Won on playoff of tie. **Tied also on 11-hole "sudden death" playoff and split prize money.

Curling in 1949

Grand National and Other Events

Kettlefield Bonspiel, Toronto, Ont.—Toronto CC eated Granite Club, 12-11.

nter'l Bonspiel, Royal Victoria Jubilee Trophy, ntreal, Que., Jan. 22—Montreal "W" Rink deted Ottawa, 8-3.

Grand National Bonspiel (Mitchell Medal), ca, N. Y.—Jan. 23—Toronto Granites defeated milton, Ont. Victoria Rink, 11-10. (Allen Medal)—Kingston, Ont. No. 1 defeated Hamilton Thistles, 14-12.

Gordon Grand National Medal, Schenectady, N. Y., Feb. 11-13—Schenectady CR No. 1 defeated New York Calendonians, 17-16.

Douglas Medal, Mount Hope, N. Y., Jan. 9—Hamilton Rink defeated Ardsley No. 2, 17-8.

Royal Montreal (Quebec) Bonspiel, March 26—Jacques Cartier CC defeated Sherbrooke, 9-7.

Fly and Bait Casting Championships in 1949, Records

Source: National Association of Angling and Casting Clubs; annual tournament, Jeffersonville, Ind.

MEN'S EVENTS

Distance Bait, ⅜ oz.—Jack Moore, Indianapolis, Ind. Average, 339-1/3 ft.; long cast, 358 ft.

Distance Bait, ⅝ oz.—Wilbur Brooks, Indianapolis, Ind. Average, 409-1/3 feet; long cast, 427 ft.

Trout Fly Distance—Joe Masa, Barberton, Ohio. Average, 153 ft.; long cast, 160 ft.

Salmon Fly Distance—Earl Osten, Long Beach, Calif. Average, 183-2/3 ft.; long cast, 185 ft.

Dry Fly Accuracy—Lee Slaughter, Jr., Dallas, Texas, 99.

Wet Fly Accuracy—Herman Deiser, Paterson, N. J., 99.

Accuracy Bait, ⅜ oz.—Marvin Allen, Chicago, Ill., 98.

Accuracy Bait, ⅝ oz.—Wilbur Brooks, Indianapolis, Ind., 99.

WOMEN'S EVENTS

Dry Fly Accuracy—Dot Vogel, Paterson, N. J., 96.

Wet Fly Accuracy—Dot Vogel, Paterson, N. J., 98.

Accuracy Bait, ⅜ oz.—Dot Vogel, Paterson, N. J., 97.

Accuracy Bait, ⅝ oz.—Adelea McDonald, Chicago, Ill., 96.

JUNIOR EVENTS

Dry Fly Accuracy—Sandy Greenblat, San Francisco, Calif., 97.

Wet Fly Accuracy—Fred Sexaure, Jr., St. Louis, Mo., 99.

Accuracy Bait, ⅜ oz.—Tom Krause, Detroit, Mich., 97.

Accuracy Bait, ⅝ oz.—Fred Sexaure, Jr., St. Louis, Mo., 99.

COMBINED CHAMPIONSHIPS

All Around—Charles Schall, St. Louis, Mo.

All Distance—Jack Moore, Indianapolis, Ind., 3,083 ft.

All Accuracy—Marvin Allen, Chicago, Ill., 386.

FLY AND BAIT CASTING WORLD RECORDS

Trout Fly Distance—176⅔ ft. average; 183 ft. long cast; Dick Miller, Huntington Beach, Calif.

Salmon Fly Distance—198⅔ ft. average; 206 ft. long cast; Jimmie Green, San Francisco, Calif.

⅝-oz. Distance Bait—Average, 409 2/3 feet; long cast, 427 feet, Wilbur Brooks, Indianapolis, Ind.

⅜-oz. Distance Bait—359⅔ ft. average; 385 ft. long cast; Clarence Anthes, Waukesha, Wis.

Dry Fly Accuracy—Score 100, Frank Steel, Chicago, Ill.

Wet Fly Accuracy—Score 100 (22 casters have achieved this record).

⅜-oz. Accuracy Bait—Score 99, S. G. Dennis, Adelea McDonald, Chicago, Ill.; and Charles Sutphin, Indianapolis, Ind.

⅝-oz. Accuracy Bait—Score 100, J. A. Halbleib, Louisville, Ky.

Distance Baits—Jack Moore, Indianapolis, Ind., 2,170 ft.

Distance Flies—Earl Osten, Long Beach, Calif., 972 ft.

Accuracy Baits—Marvin Allen, Chicago, Ill., 196.

Accuracy Flies—Lee Slaughter, Jr., Dallas, Texas, 197.

Women's All Accuracy—Dot Vogel, Paterson, N. J., 382.

Women's Accuracy Baits—Joan Salvato, Paterson, N. J., 191.

Women's Accuracy Flies—Dot Vogel, Paterson, N. J., 194.

Junior All Accuracy—Tom Krause, Detroit, Mich., 376.

Junior Accuracy Baits—Fred Sexaure, Jr., St. Louis, Mo., 194.

Junior Accuracy Flies—Sandy Greenblat, San Francisco, Calif., 193.

Five Man Team Event—Barberton Casting Club, 480.

Club Pennant—Indianapolis Casting Club, 27 pts.

FISHERMEN'S EVENTS

All Around—Marion Garber, Toledo, Ohio.

Distance, ⅝ oz.—Walter William, St. Petersburg, Fla. Average, 222 ft.; long cast, 225 ft.

Accuracy, ⅝ oz.—Marion Garber, Toledo, Ohio, 87.

Fly Accuracy—Bryant Black, Dallas, Texas, 80.

Fly Distance—Marvin Hedge, Portland, Oreg. Average, 127 ft.; long cast, 130 ft.

Women's Accuracy Fly—Joan Salvato, Paterson, N. J., 75.

Women's Accuracy Bait—Adelea McDonald, Chicago, Ill., 68.

Junior Accuracy Fly—Charles Bigley, Fort Worth, Texas, 20.

Junior Accuracy Bait—Don Hays, Dallas, Texas 75.

COMBINED EVENTS CHAMPIONSHIPS

All Accuracy—Score 389, Earl Osten, St. Louis, Mo., and Chas. Sutphin, Indianapolis, Ind.

Accuracy Flies—Score 198, Lou Guerin, San Francisco, Calif., and Ed. Tassi, San Francisco, Calif.

Accuracy Baits—Score 197, Charles Sutphin, Indianapolis, Ind.

All Distance—3,145 feet, Earl Osten, San Diego, Calif.

Distance Baits—2,174 feet, Lee Sens, New Orleans, La.

Distance Flies—1,091 feet, Dick Miller, San Diego, Calif.

SKISH EVENTS

Skish Bait—Score 90, Marion Garber, Toledo, Ohio.

Skish Fly—Score 97, Dorothy Vogel, Paterson, N. J.

Fencing Championships in 1949

Source: Amateur Fencers League of America

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Foil—Dr. Daniel Bukantz.

Epee—Norman Lewis.

Sabre—Col. Umberto DeMartino.

Three-weapon—Dr. Tibor Nyilas.

Women's foil—Polly Craus.

Teams—Foil, Fencers Club; Epee, Salle Santelli; Sabre, Salle Santelli; Three-weapon, Salle Santelli; Women's foil, Faulkner School of Fencing.

MIDWEST

Foil—Byron Krieger.

Epee—Albert Wolff.

Sabre—Byron Krieger.

Women's foil—Paula Sweeny.

PACIFIC COAST

Foil—Alfred R. Snyder.

Epee—Bruce McBirney.

Sabre—Salvatore Giambra.

Women's foil—Polly Craus.

Teams—Foil, Olympic Club; Epee, Faulkner School of Fencing; Sabre, Olympic Club; Women's foil, Faulkner School of Fencing.

RANKING FENCERS, 1948-49

Foil—1, Dr. Daniel Bukantz; 2, Charles Steinhardt; 3, Silvio Giolito.

Epee—1, Norman Lewis; 2, Lt. Col. F. R. Weber; 3, Capt. John Donaldson.

Sabre—1, Col. Umberto DeMartino; 2, George Worth; 3, Dr. Tibor Nyilas.

Women's foil—1, Polly Craus; 2, Mrs. Maxine Mitchell; 3, Mrs. Dolly Funke.

Canoeing in 1949

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS, AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION

Washington, D. C., July 31, 1949

1-Man Single Jr.—W. O'Donnell, Pendleton C. C.

1-Man Single Int.—E. Russell, Pendleton C. C.

1-Man Single Sr.—A Kulakowich, Yonkers C. C.

Tandem Double Jr.—E. Russell-J. Russell, Pendleton C. C.

Tandem Double Int.—M. Budrock-C. O'Rourke, Yonkers C. C.

Tandem Double Kayak Sr.—A. Kulakowich-S. Lysak, Yonkers C. C.

Four Single Blade Jr.—Pendleton C. C.

Four Single Blade Int.—Pendleton C. C.

Four Single Blade Sr.—Yonkers C. C.

1-Man Double Jr.—F. Oldal, Pendleton C. C.

1-Man Double Int.—H. Twitchell, Yonkers C. C.

1-Man Double Kayak Sr.—A. Kulakowich, Yonkers C. C.

Tandem Single Jr.—W. O'Donnell-B. Malara, Pendleton C. C.

Tandem Single Int.—D. Bingham-F. Boutilier, Samoset C. C.

Tandem Single Sr.—F. Krick-J. Haas, Philadelphia C. C.

Four Double Blade Jr.—Inwood C. C.

Four Double Blade Int.—Inwood C. C.

Four Double Blade Sr.—Pendleton C. C.

Tilting—W. Havens-W. Rhodes, Washington, C. C.

Point score—Pendleton, 56.

Hockey Champions in 1949

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	GP	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.
roit	60	34	19	7	195	145	75
ton	60	29	23	8	178	163	66
ntreal	60	28	23	9	152	126	65
onto	60	22	25	13	147	161	57
cago	60	21	31	8	173	211	50
w York	60	18	31	11	133	172	47

Leading Individual Scorers

	GP	G	A	Pts.
Conacher, Chicago	60	26	42	68
g Bentley, Chicago	58	23	43	66
Abel, Detroit	60	28	26	54
Lindsay, Detroit	50	26	28	54
Conacher, Det.-Chi	59	26	23	49
l Ronty, Boston	60	20	29	49
ry Watson, Toronto	60	26	19	45
y Reay, Montreal	60	22	23	45
Bodnar, Chicago	59	19	26	45
n Peirson, Boston	59	22	21	43

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

Preliminary Round

(Best 4 of 7 Games)

etroit Red Wings defeated Montreal Canadiens, ames to 1.

ch 22 At Detroit: Detroit 2, Canadiens 1 (44:52 ovt.)
24 At Detroit: Canadiens 4, Detroit 3 (2:59 ovt.)
26 At Montreal: Canadiens 3, Detroit 2.
29 At Montreal: Detroit 3, Canadiens 1.
31 At Detroit: Detroit 3, Canadiens 1.
il 2 At Montreal: Canadiens 3, Detroit 1.
5 At Detroit: Detroit 3, Canadiens 1.

oronto Maple Leafs defeated Boston Bruins, 4 es to 1.

ch 22 At Boston: Toronto 3, Boston 0.
24 At Boston: Toronto 3, Boston 2.
26 At Toronto: Boston 5, Toronto 4 (16:14 ovt.)
29 At Toronto: Toronto 3, Boston 1.
30 At Boston: Toronto 3, Boston 2.

Championship Round

(Best 4 of 7 Games)

oronto Maple Leafs won the Stanley Cup, de- ing Detroit Red Wings, 4 games to 0.

il 8 At Detroit: Toronto 3, Detroit 2 (17:31 ovt.)
10 At Detroit: Toronto 3, Detroit 1.
13 At Toronto: Toronto 3, Detroit 1.
16 At Toronto: Toronto 3, Detroit 1.

Leading Individual Scorers (Stanley Cup Playoffs)

	GP	G	A	Pts.
don Howe, Detroit	11	8	3	11
Kennedy, Toronto	9	2	6	8
Lindsay, Detroit	11	2	6	8
Smith, Toronto	5	5	2	7
k Bentley, Toronto	9	4	3	7
Gardner, Toronto	9	2	5	7

STANLEY CUP CHAMPIONS

—Victoria Cougars	1938—Chicago Blackhawks
—Montreal Maroons	1939—Boston Bruins
—Ottawa Senators	1940—New York Rangers
—New York Rangers	1941—Boston Bruins
—Boston Bruins	1942—Toronto Maple Leafs
—Montreal Canadiens	1943—Detroit Red Wings
—Montreal Canadiens	1944—Montreal Canadiens
—Toronto Maple Leafs	1945—Toronto Maple Leafs
—New York Rangers	1946—Montreal Canadiens
—Chicago Blackhawks	1947—Toronto Maple Leafs
—Montreal Maroons	1948—Toronto Maple Leafs
—Detroit Red Wings	1949—Toronto Maple Leafs
—Detroit Red Wings	

NHL ALL-STAR TEAM, 1948-1949

First team	Position	Second team
Bill Durnan, Canadiens	Goal	Chuck Rayner, Rangers
Bill Quackenbush, Detroit	Defense	Glen Harmon, Canadiens
Jack Stewart, Detroit	Defense	Kenny Reardon, Canadiens
Sid Abel, Detroit	Center	Doug Bentley, Chicago
Maurice Richard, Canadiens	Right wing	Gordon Howe, Detroit
Roy Conacher, Chicago	Left wing	Ted Lindsay, Detroit

NHL TROPHY AWARDS, 1949

Hart Trophy (Most valuable player)—Sid Abel, Detroit Red Wings.

Ross Trophy (Leading scorer)—Roy Conacher, Chicago Blackhawks.

Lady Byng Trophy (Sportsmanship) — Bill Quackenbush, Detroit Red Wings.

Calder Trophy (Outstanding rookie) — Pentti Lund, New York Rangers.

Vezina Trophy (Leading goaltender)—Bill Durnan, Montreal Canadiens.

HNL ALL-STAR GAME SERIES

(Stanley Cup Champions vs. All-Stars)

1947-1948—All-Stars 4, Toronto 3.

1948-1949—All-Stars 3, Toronto 1.

UNITED STATES HOCKEY LEAGUE

Northern Division

	GP	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.
St. Paul	66	36	20	10	284	210	82
Kansas City	66	30	23	13	261	206	73
Omaha	66	28	25	13	226	220	69
Minneapolis	66	27	24	15	223	211	69

Southern Division

	GP	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.
Tulsa	66	33	23	10	281	216	76
Dallas	66	24	27	15	246	251	63
Fort Worth	66	24	35	7	217	298	55
Houston	66	17	42	7	200	326	41

Leading Individual Scorers

	GP	G	A	Pts.
Ray Powell, Kansas City	61	48	58	106
Frank Ashworth, Tulsa	58	36	60	96
Bing Juckes, St. Paul	65	40	44	84
Dick Butler, Tulsa	57	42	41	83
Gordon Petrie, Dallas	65	24	57	81
Sam Kennedy, Fort Worth	66	42	37	79
Hal Brown, St. Paul	65	38	39	77
Bert Olmstead, Kansas City	52	33	44	77
Joe Bell, Dallas	55	37	38	75
Dutch Delmonte, St. Paul	66	33	39	72

League Playoffs

Series A (2 in 3)—Omaha defeated Kansas City, 2 games to 0.

Series B (2 in 3)—Dallas defeated Fort Worth, 2 games to 0.

Series C (2 in 3)—St. Paul defeated Omaha, 2 games to 0.

Series D (2 in 3)—Tulsa defeated Dallas, 2 games to 0.

Championship Series (4 in 7)—St. Paul defeated Tulsa, 4 games to 1.

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE, 1949

Eastern Division

	GP	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.
Providence	68	44	18	6	347	219	94
Hershey	68	28	35	5	256	261	61
Springfield	68	22	37	9	240	276	53
New Haven	68	20	40	8	223	286	48
Philadelphia	68	15	48	5	230	407	35
Washington	68	11	53	4	179	401	26

Western Division

	GP	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.
St. Louis	68	41	18	9	294	192	91
Indianapolis	68	39	17	12	288	209	90
Cleveland	68	41	21	6	286	251	88
Pittsburgh	68	39	19	10	301	175	88
Buffalo	68	33	27	8	246	213	74

Leading Individual Scorers

	GP	G	A	Pts.
Sid Smith, Pittsburgh	68	55	57	112
Carl Liscombe, Providence	68	55	47	102
Roger Bedard, Providence	67	29	61	90
Harvey Fraser, Providence	68	34	55	89
Paul Gladu, St. Louis	67	51	34	85
Murdo MacKay, Buffalo	68	32	52	84
Fred Glover, Indianapolis	68	35	48	83
Jack Hamilton, Providence	59	26	54	80
Phil Maloney, Hershey	64	29	50	79
Pete Leswick, Cleveland	68	44	35	79

League Playoffs

Series A (4 in 7)—Providence defeated St. Louis, 4 games to 3.

Series B (2 in 3)—Hershey defeated Indianapolis, 2 games to 0.

Series C (2 in 3)—Cleveland defeated Springfield, 2 games to 1.

Series D (2 in 3)—Hershey defeated Cleveland, 2 games to 0.

Series E (Championship) (4 in 7)—Providence defeated Hershey, 4 games to 3.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

Northern Division

	GP	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.
New Westminster Royals	70	39	26	5	285	229	83
Tacoma Rockets	70	34	31	5	239	262	73
Vancouver Canucks	70	33	31	6	262	256	72
Portland Eagles	70	32	31	7	246	236	71
Seattle Ironmen	70	29	36	5	225	246	63

Divisional playoff: New Westminster defeated Tacoma, 3 games to 0.

Southern Division

	GP	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.
Fresno Falcons	70	33	30	7	213	211	73
Oakland Oaks	70	33	33	4	241	222	70
San Diego Skyhawks	70	32	35	3	249	275	67
Los Angeles Monarchs	70	28	33	9	246	271	65
San Francisco Shamrocks	70	29	36	5	273	271	63

Divisional playoff: San Diego defeated Los Angeles, 3 games to 1.

League playoff: San Diego defeated New Westminster, 4 games to 2.

WORLD AMATEUR ICE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

Stockholm, Sweden

	GP	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.
Czechoslovakia	5	4	1	0	21	6	8
Canada	5	2	1	2	20	10	6
United States	5	3	2	0	23	16	6
Sweden	5	2	2	1	26	12	5
Switzerland	5	2	2	1	18	17	5
Austria	5	0	5	0	5	52	0

UNITED STATES SENIOR OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

Amateur Hockey Association of the United Stat

Quarter-Finals—New York Rovers defeated Sa
Ste. Marie Indians.
Spokane Flyers defeated Hibbing Saints.
Windsor Hettches defeated Detroit Auto Clu
Toledo Mercury defeated Milwaukee.

Semi-Finals—Spokane Flyers defeated New Yo
Rovers.
Windsor Hettches defeated Toledo Mercurys

Championship—Spokane Flyers defeated Winds
Hettches, 4 games to 1.

QUEBEC SENIOR HOCKEY LEAGUE

	GP	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pt
Ottawa Senators	60	44	15	1	341	207	
Sherbrooke Saints	60	41	16	3	263	176	
Montreal Royals	*59	35	19	5	216	178	
Valleyfield Braves	60	29	30	1	265	270	
Quebec Aces	60	22	32	6	186	213	
Shawinigan Falls Cats	60	18	40	2	201	292	
New York Rovers	*59	10	47	2	191	328	

Ottawa Senators won playoff.
*One four-point game.

METROPOLITAN AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE

	GP	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pt
Brooklyn Torpedoes	30	20	6	4	117	56	
Sands Point Tigers	30	15	7	8	99	73	
Jamaica Hawks	30	9	14	7	83	107	
Manhattan Arrows	30	3	20	7	50	113	

Jamaica Hawks won playoff.

INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE

Northern Division

	GP	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pt
Toledo	35	20	7	8	185	140	
Jerry Lynch	31	16	6	9	163	125	
Detroit Auto	31	17	11	3	146	130	
Windsor Hettches	31	15	11	5	152	144	
Bright's	31	8	16	7	135	154	
Windsor Ryancrete	31	0	25	6	89	177	

Southern Division

	GP	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pt
Louisville	32	21	5	6	192	127	
Toledo	32	21	7	4	173	92	
Milwaukee	32	16	15	1	149	138	
Muncie	32	9	19	4	102	169	

Windsor Hettches won playoff.

AMATEUR HOCKEY IN CANADA

Allan Cup (Dominion Senior Championship)—
Ottawa Senators.

Memorial Cup (Junior Championship)—Mont
real Royals.

La Crosse in 1949

National Open Championship—Won by Mt. Washington Club, Baltimore, Md.; defeated Johns Hopkins University, 12-4, and Navy, 10-4.

National Intercollegiate Championship (Wingate Trophy)—Voted jointly to Johns Hopkins University and U. S. Naval Academy.

North-South, Troy, N. Y.—South 11, North 6.

NORTH-SOUTH SERIES RECORD

1940—North 6, South 5
1941—South 7, North 6
1942—North 6, South 3
1943—South 9, North 5
1944-1945—(Not played)
1946—North 14, South 14
1947—North 15, South 3
1948—North 11, South 6
1949—South 11, North 6

National Women's Championship, Greenwich, Conn., May 28-29—Westchester 5, Philadelphia 3.

Canadian Senior Championship (Mann Cup), Toronto—Vancouver (B. C.) Burrards defeated Hamilton (Ont.) Tigers, 3 games to 1.

Canadian Junior Championship (Minto Cup)—British Columbia All Stars defeated Ontario All Stars, 3 games to 1 and 1 tie.

All-America Team (as announced by Fred Fitch coach, Rutgers University).

Richard Seth, Navy	Goal
Phillip Ryan, Navy	Defense
Robert Proutt, Virginia	Defense
Lloyd Bunting, Johns Hopkins	Defense
James Adams, Johns Hopkins	Midfield
James Hartinger, Army	Midfield
William Fuller, Syracuse	Midfield
Lee Chambers, Navy	Attack
William Powell, R.P.I.	Attack
Oliver Shepard, Johns Hopkins	Attack

Jack Turnbull Trophy (Attack)—Lee Chambers U. S. Naval Academy.

C. Markland Kelly Trophy (Goal tender)—Richard J. Seth, U. S. Naval Academy.

A.A.U. Handball Championships, 1949

Event	Winner	Second	Site	Date
Senior 4-wall singles	Victor Herskhowitz	Walter Plekan	New York, N. Y.	April 30-May 7
Senior 4-wall doubles	Gus Lewis S. Haber	H. Herz M. Lehrer	New York, N. Y.	April 30-May 7
Junior 4-wall singles	Mal Dorfman	Carl Koch	Milwaukee, Wis.	April 18-April 23
Junior 4-wall doubles	Armin Lehmann Meyer	McKinney DiOrio	Milwaukee, Wis.	April 18-April 23

Olympic Games Records

The modern Olympic Games, first held in Athens, Greece (1896), were the result of efforts by Baron ierre de Coubertin, a French educator, to promote interest in education and culture, also to foster etter international understanding through the universal medium of youth's love of athletics.

His source of inspiration for the Olympic Games was the ancient Greek Olympic Games, most otable of the four Panhellenic celebrations. The games were combined patriotic, religious and thletic festivals held every four years. The first such recorded festival was that held in 776 B.C., ate from which the Greeks began to keep their calendar by "Olympiads," or four-year spans between ne games.

Originally the games were simple—the first is said to have consisted merely of a foot race of pproximately 200 yards on the plain near the small city of Olympia—but they rapidly gained both n scope and in popular acclaim as demonstrations of national pride. Competition was based on the ghest ethical standards and only amateurs who also were Greek citizens were allowed to participate. 'inners were awarded laurel, wild olive and palm wreaths, and were accorded many special privileges iereafter in their individual communities.

Under the Roman emperors, the original concept of the games was lost and they deteriorated into rofessional carnivals and circuses until they were banned by the Emperor Theodosius (394 A.D.).

Baron de Coubertin planned a revival of the games on a world-wide basis (1894) and was able to nlist nine nations to send their athletes to the first modern Olympics (1896). Since then, many housands of athletes representing more than 50 nations have competed, and the games further ex- nded (1924) to include the Winter Olympic Games. World War II was responsible for cancellations f the games scheduled for 1940 and 1944.

The 14th Olympic Games were held in Wembley, England, July 29-Aug. 14, 1948. The official team oint scores by nations follow:

nited States	662	Czechoslovakia	93	South Africa	35	Portugal	9
weden	353	Turkey	88	Jamaica	29	Panama	8
rance	230½	Australia	85	Yugoslavia	17	Iran	6
ungary	201½	Norway	65	Korea	15	Ceylon	5
aly	183	Argentina	62½	Uruguay	15	Cuba	5
reat Britain	170	Belgium	58	Peru	13	Trinidad	5
nland	158	Mexico	41½	Spain	11½	Puerto Rico	4
witzerland	151½	Austria	41	Poland	10	Pakistan	3
enmark	143	Egypt	39	India	10	Philippines	1½
he Netherland	119	Canada	35	Brazil	9	Chile	1

Sites of Games

96 Athens.	1912 Stockholm.	1936 Berlin.	1952 Helsinki, Finland (scheduled).	
00 Paris.	1920 Antwerp.	1940 (Canceled)		
04 St. Louis, Mo.	1924 Paris.	1944 (Canceled)	1956 Melbourne, Australia (scheduled)	
06 Athens.	1928 Amsterdam.	1948 London.		
08 London.	1932 Los Angeles, Calif.			

TRACK AND FIELD—MEN

Event	Record	Holder	Nation	Where Made
0- meter run	10.3 s.	Eddie Tolan	United States	Los Angeles..1932
0-meter run	20.7 s.	Jesse Owens	United States	Berlin.....1936
0-meter run	46.2 s.	William Carr	United States	Los Angeles..1932
0-meter run	1 m. 49.2 s.	Mal Whitfield	United States	London.....1948
00-meter run	3 m. 47.8 s.	Jack E. Lovelock	New Zealand	Berlin.....1936
00-meter run	14 m. 17.6 s.	Gaston Reiff	Belgium	London.....1948
,000-meter run	29 m. 59.6 s.	Emil Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	London.....1948
arathon	2 h. 29 m. 19.2 s.	Kitei Son	Japan	Berlin.....1936
,000-meter walk	45 m. 13.2 s.	J. F. Mikaelsson	Sweden	London.....1948
,000-meter walk	4 h. 41.4 s.	Harold Whitlock	Great Britain	Berlin.....1936
0-m. hurdles	13.9 s.	William Porter	United States	London.....1948
0-meter hurdles	51.1 s.	Roy Cochran	United States	London.....1948
gh jump	2.03 m. (6 ft. 7 15-16 in.)	Cornelius Johnson	United States	Berlin.....1936
oad Jump	8.06 m. (26 ft. 5 5-16 in.)	Jesse Owens	United States	Berlin.....1936
op, step, jump	16.00 m. (52 ft. 5 7-8 in.)	Naoto Tajima	Japan	Berlin.....1936
le vault	4.35 m. (14 ft. 3 1-4 in.)	Earl Meadows	United States	Berlin.....1936
scus	52.78 m. (173 ft. 2 in.)	Adolfo Consolini	Italy	London.....1948
velin	72.71 m. (238 ft. 7 in.)	Matti Jarvinen	Finland	Los Angeles..1932
-lb. shot	17.12 m. (56 ft. 2 in.)	Wilbur Thompson	United States	London.....1948
-lb. hammer	56.49 m. (185 ft. 4 3-16 in.)	Karl Hein	Germany	Berlin.....1936
-lb. weight	11.27 m. (36 ft. 11 1-2 in.)	P. J. McDonald	United States	Antwerp.....1920
ntathlon	16 pts.	W. O. G. Grut	Sweden	London.....1948
cathlon	7,900 pts.	Glenn Morris	United States	Berlin.....1936

)-meter relay—United States (Jesse Owens, Ralph Metcalfe, Foy Draper, Frank Wykoff), Berlin, 1936 ..... 39.8 s.

..00-Meter relay—United States (Ivan Fuqua, Edgar Ablowich, Karl Warner, William Carr). Los Angeles, 1932 ..... 3 m. 8.2 s.

)00-meter team race—Finland (Paavo Nurmi, Willie Ritola, E. Katz), Paris, 1924 ..... 8 m. 32 s.

TRACK AND FIELD—WOMEN (*) New events first held in 1948.

)-meter run	11.5 s.	Helen Stephens	United States	Berlin.....1936
)-meter run (*)	24.4 s.	F. Blankers-Koen	Holland	London.....1948
)-meter run	2 m. 16 4-5 s.	L. Radke	Germany	Amsterdam..1928
-meter hurdles	11.2 s.	F. Blankers-Koen	Holland	London.....1948
gh jump	1.68 m. (5 ft. 6 1-8 in.)	Alice Coachman	United States	London.....1948
oad jump (*)	18 ft. 8¼ in.	V. O. Gyarmati	Hungary	London.....1948
scus	47.63 m. (156 ft. 3 3-16 in.)	Gisela Mauermayer	Germany	Berlin.....1936
velin	45.57 m. (149 ft. 6 in.)	H. Baume	Austria	London.....1948
ot put (*)	13.75 m. (45 ft. 1 1-2 in.)	M. O. Ostermeyer	France	London.....1948

)-meter relay—47s. United States (Mary Carew, Evelyn Furtsch, Annette Rogers, Wilhelmina Von Breme) Los Angeles, 1932.

SWIMMING—MEN

)-meter free style	57.3 s.	Wally Ris	United States	London.....1948
)-meter free style	4 m. 41 s.	William Smith	United States	London.....1948
00-meter free style	19 m. 12.4 s.	Kusuo Kitamura	Japan	Los Angeles..1932
)-meter back stroke	1 m. 5.9 s.	Adolph Kiefer	United States	Berlin.....1936
)-m. breast stroke	2 m. 39.3 s.	Joseph Verdeur	United States	London.....1948
)-m. breast stroke	6 m. 29 3-5 s.	W. Bathe	Germany	Stockholm...1912

)-meter relay—8 m. 46 s. United States (Ris, Wolf, McLane, Smith) London 1948

SWIMMING—WOMEN

)-meter free style	1 m. 5.9 s.	H. Mastenbroek	Netherlands	Berlin.....1936
)-meter free style	4 m. 34 s.	Ethelda Bleibtrey	United States	Antwerp.....1920
)-meter free style	5 m. 17.8 s.	Ann Curtis	United States	London.....1948
)-meter back stroke	1 m. 14.4 s.	Karen M. Harup	Denmark	London.....1948
)-m. breast stroke	2 m. 57.2 s.	Nel Van Vliet	Holland	London.....1948

)-meter relay—4 m. 29.2 s. United States (Corridon, Kalama, Helser, Curtis) London 1948

Olympic Games Champions

TRACK AND FIELD (MEN)

60-Meters Run

1900 A. E. Kraenzlein, United States....7s
1904 Archie Hahn, United States....7s

100-Meters Run

1896 T. E. Burke, United States....12s
1900 F. W. Jarvis, United States....10 4-5s
1904 Archie Hahn, United States....11s
1906 Archie Hahn, United States....11 1-5s
1908 R. E. Walker, South Africa....10 4-5s
1912 R. C. Craig, United States....10 4-5s
1920 C. W. Paddock, U. S....10 4-5s
1924 H. M. Abrahams, Great Britain....10.6s
1928 Percy Williams, Canada....10 4-5s
1932 Eddie Tolan, United States....10.3s
1936 Jesse Owens, United States....*10.3s
1948 Harrison Dillard, United States....10.3s

200-Meters Run

1900 J. W. B. Tewksbury, United States. 22 1-5s
1904 Archie Hahn, United States....21 3-5s
1908 R. Kerr, Canada....22 2-5s
1912 R. C. Craig, United States....21.7s
1920 Allan Woodring, United States....22s
1924 J. V. Scholz, United States....21.6s
1928 Percy Williams, Canada....21 4-5s
1932 Eddie Tolan, United States....21.2s
1936 Jesse Owens, United States....20.7s
1948 Mel Patton, United States....21.1s

400-Meters Run

1896 T. E. Burke, United States....54 1-5s
1900 M. W. Long, United States....49 2-5s
1904 H. L. Hillman, United States....49 1-5s
1906 Paul Pilgrim, United States....53 1-5s
1908 W. Halswelle, Great Britain, walkover 50s
1912 C. D. Reidpath, United States....48.2s
1920 B. G. D. Rudd, South Africa....49 3-5s
1924 E. H. Liddell, Great Britain....47.6s
1928 R. J. Barbuti, United States....47 4-5s
1932 William Carr, United States....46.2s
1936 Archie Williams, United States....46.5s
1948 Arthur Wint, Jamaica....46.2s

800-Meters Run

1896 E. H. Flack, Great Britain....2m. 11s
1900 A. E. Tysoe, Great Britain....2m. 1 2-5s
1904 J. D. Lightbody, United States....1m. 56s
1906 Paul Pilgrim, United States....2m. 1 1-5s
1908 M. W. Sheppard, United States...1m. 52 4-5s
1912 J. E. Meredith, United States....1m. 51.9s
1920 A. G. Hill, Great Britain....1m. 53 2-5s
1924 D. G. A. Lowe, Great Britain....1m. 52.4s
1928 D. G. A. Lowe, Great Britain....1m. 51 4-5s
1932 Thomas Hampson, Great Britain....1m. 49.8s
1936 John Woodruff, United States....1m. 52.9s
1948 Mal Whitfield, United States....1m. 49.2s

1,500-Meters Run

1896 E. H. Flack, Great Britain....4m. 33 1-5s
1900 C. Bennett, Great Britain....4m. 6s
1904 J. D. Lightbody, United States. 4m 5 2-5s
1906 J. D. Lightbody, United States....4m. 12s
1908 M. W. Sheppard, United States...4m. 3 2-5s
1912 A. N. S. Jackson, Great Britain....3m. 56.8s
1920 A. G. Hill, Great Britain....4m. 1 4-5s
1924 Paavo Nurmi, Finland....3m. 53.6s
1928 H. E. Larva, Finland....3m. 53 1-5s
1932 Luigi Beccali, Italy....3m. 51.2s
1936 J. E. Lovelock, New Zealand....3m. 47.8s
1948 Henri Eriksson, Sweden....3m. 49.8s

3,000-Meters Steeplechase

1920 P. Hodge, Great Britain....10m. 2 2-5s
1924 Willie Ritola, Finland....9m. 33.6s
1928 T. A. Loukola, Finland....9m. 21 4-5s
1932 Volnari Iso-Hollo, Finland....10m. 33.4s
(About 3450 mtrs. extra lap by error)
1936 Volnari Iso-Hollo, Finland....9m. 3.8s
1948 Thure Sjoestrand, Sweden....9m. 4.6s

3,200-Meters Steeplechase

1908 A. Russell, Great Britain....10m. 47 4-5s

4,000-Meters Steeplechase

1900 C. Rimmer, Great Britain....12m. 58 2-5s

5,000-Meters Run

1912 H. Kolehmainen, Finland....14m. 36.6s
1920 J. Guillemot, France....14m. 55 3-5s
1924 Paavo Nurmi, Finland....14m. 31.2s
1928 Willie Ritola, Finland....14m. 38s
1932 Lauri Lehtinen, Finland....14m. 30s
1936 Gunnar Hockert, Finland....14m. 22.2s
1948 Gaston Reiff, Belgium....14m. 17.6s

Cross-Country

1912 H. Kolehmainen, Finland....45m. 11.6s

5-Mile Run

1906 H. Hawtrey, Great Britain....26m. 26 1-5s
1908 E. R. Voigt, Great Britain....25m. 11 1-5s

*With Wind.

10,000-Meters Run

1912 H. Kolehmainen, Finland....31m. 20.8s
1920 Paavo Nurmi, Finland....31m. 45 4-5s
1924 Willie Ritola, Finland....30m. 23.2s
1928 Paavo Nurmi, Finland....30m. 18 4-5s
1932 Janusz Kusocinski, Poland....30m. 11.4s
1936 Ilmari Salminen, Finland....30m. 15s
1948 Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia....29m. 59.6s

Marathon

1896 S. Louis, Greece....2h. 55m. 20s
1900 Teato, France....2h. 59m.
1904 T. J. Hicks, United States....3h. 28m. 53s
1906 W. J. Sherring, Canada....2h. 51m. 23 3-5s
1908 John J. Hayes, United States. 2h. 55m. 18s
1912 K. K. McArthur, South Africa. 2h. 36m. 54.8s
1920 H. Kolehmainen, Finland....2h. 32m. 35 4-5s
1924 A. O. Stenroos, Finland....2h. 41m. 22.6s
1928 El Ouafi, France....2h. 32m. 57s
1932 Juan Zabala, Argentina....2h. 31m. 36s
1936 Kitei Son, Japan....2h. 29m. 19.2s
1948 D. Cabrera, Argentina....2h. 34m. 51.6s

10,000-Meters Cross-Country

1920 Paavo Nurmi, Finland....7m, 15s
1924 Paavo Nurmi, Finland....32m. 54.8s

1,500-Meters Walk

1906 George V. Bonhag, United States 7m. 12 3-5s

3,000-Meters Walk

1920 Ugo Frigerio, Italy....13m. 14 1-5s

3,500-Meters Walk

1908 G. E. Larner, Great Britain....14m. 55s

10,000-Meters Walk

1912 G. H. Goulding, Canada....46m. 28.4s
1920 Ugo Frigerio, Italy....48m. 6 1-5s
1924 Ugo Frigerio, Italy....47m. 49s
1948 J. F. Mikaelsson, Sweden....45m. 13.2s

10-Mile Walk

1908 G. E. Larner, Great Britain...1h. 15m. 57 2-5s

50,000-Meters Walk

1932 Thos. W. Green, Great Britain...4h. 50m. 10s
1936 Harold Whitlock, Great Britain.4h. 30m. 41.4s
1948 J. A. Lundgren, Sweden....4h. 41m. 52s.

110-Meters Hurdles

1896 Curtis, United States....17 3-5s
1900 A. C. Kraenzlein, United States....15 2-5s
1904 F. W. Schule, United States....16s
1906 R. G. Leavitt, United States....16 1-5s
1908 Forrest Smithson, United States....15s
1912 F. W. Kelly, United States....15.1s
1920 E. J. Thomson, Canada....14 4-5s
1924 D. C. Kinsey, United States....15s
1928 S. J. M. Atkinson, South Africa....14 4-5s
1932 George Saling, United States....14.6s
1936 Forrest Towns, United States....14.3s
1948 William Porter, United States....13.9s

200-Meters Hurdles

1900 A. C. Kraenzlein, United States....25 2-5s
1904 H. L. Hillman, United States....24 3-5s

400-Meters Hurdles

1900 J. W. B. Tewksbury, United States...57 3-5s
1904 H. L. Hillman, United States....53s
1908 C. J. Bacon, United States....55s
1920 F. F. Loomis, United States....54s
1924 F. M. Taylor, United States....52.6s
1928 Lord Burghley, Great Britain....53 2-5s
1932 Robert Tisdall, Ireland....51.8s
1936 Glenn Hardin, United States....52.4s
1948 Roy Cochran, United States....51.1s

2,500-Meters Steeplechase

1900 G. W. Orton, United States....7m. 34s
1904 J. D. Lightbody, United States....7m. 39 3-5s

Standing High Jump

1900 R. C. Ewry, United States....5ft. 5in
1904 R. C. Ewry, United States....4ft. 11in
1906 R. C. Ewry, United States....5ft. 1 5-8in
1908 R. C. Ewry, United States....5ft. 2in
1912 Platt Adams, United States....5ft. 4 1-4in

Running High Jump

1896 E. H. Clark, United States....5ft. 11 1-4in
1900 I. K. Baxter, United States....6ft. 2 4-5in
1904 S. S. Jones, United States....5ft. 11in
1906 Con Leahy, Ireland....5ft. 9 7-8in
1908 H. F. Porter, United States....6ft. 3in
1912 A. W. Richards, United States....6ft. 4in
1920 R. W. Landon, United States....6ft. 4 3-8in
1924 H. M. Osborn, United States....6ft. 6in
1928 R. W. King, United States....6ft. 4 3-8in
1932 Duncan McNaughton, Canada....6ft. 5 5-8in
1936 Cornelius Johnson, United States 6ft. 7 15-16in
1948 John L. Winter, Ausralia....6 ft. 6 in

Standing Broad Jump

R. C. Ewry, United States.....10ft. 6 2-5in
R. C. Ewry, United States.....11ft. 4 7-8in
R. C. Ewry, United States.....10ft. 10in
R. C. Ewry, United States.....10ft. 11 1-4in
C. Tsicilitiras, Greece 11ft. 3-4in

Running Broad Jump

E. H. Clark, United States.....20ft. 9 3-4in
A. C. Kraenzlein, United States..23ft. 6 7-8in
Myer Prinstein, United States.....24ft. 1in
Myer Prinstein, United States..23ft. 7 1-2in
Frank Irons, United States.....24ft. 6 1-2in
A. L. Gutterson, United States..24ft. 11 1-4in
Wm. Petterssen, Sweden.....23ft. 5 1-2in
DeHart Hubbard, United States..24ft. 5 1-8in
E. B. Hamm, United States.....25ft. 4 3-8in
Edward Gordon, United States...25ft. 3-4in
Jesse Owens, United States.....26ft. 5 5-16in
William Steele, United States.....25ft. 8in.

400-Meters Relay

Great Britain.....42.4s
United States.....42 1-5s
United States.....41s
United States.....41s
United States.....40s
United States.....39.8s
United States.....40.3s

1,600 Meters Relay

United States.....3m. 27 1-5s
United States.....3m. 16.6s
Great Britain.....3m. 22 1-5s
United States.....3m. 16s
United States.....3m. 14 1-5s
United States.....3m. 8.2s
Great Britain.....3m. 9s
United States.....3m. 10.4s

Pole Vault

W. W. Hoyt, United States.....10ft. 9 3-4in
I. K. Baxter, United States....10ft. 9 9-10in
C. E. Dvorak, United States.....11ft. 6in
Gouder, France.....11ft. 6in
{A. C. Gilbert, United States / E. T. Cook Jr., United States} 12ft. 2in
H. J. Babcock, United States....12ft. 11 1-2in
F. K. Foss, United States.....13ft. 5in
{L. S. Barnes, United States / Glenn Graham, United States} 12ft. 11½-2in
Sabin W. Carr, United States....13ft. 9 1-2in
William Miller, United States...14ft. 1 7-8in
Earl Meadows, United States....14ft. 3 1-4in
Owen G. Smith, United States....14ft. 1¼ in

16-Lb. Hammer Throw

J. J. Flannagan, United States.....167ft. 4in
J. J. Flannagan, United States.....168ft. 1in
J. J. Flannagan, United States..170ft. 4 1-4in
M. J. McGrath, United States..179ft. 7 1-8in
P. J. Ryan, United States.....173ft. 5 5-8in
F. D. Tootell, United States..174ft. 10 1-8in
Dr. P. O'Callaghan, Ireland...168ft. 7 3-8in
Dr. P. O'Callaghan, Ireland..176ft. 11 1-8in
Karl Hein. Germany.....185ft. 4 3-16in
Imry Nemeth, Hungary.....183ft. 11½in.

56-Lb. Weight

E. Desmarteau, Canada.....34ft. 4in
P. J. McDonald, United States..36ft. 11 1-2in

Discus Throw

R. S. Garrett, United States...95ft. 7 1-2in
Bauer, Hungary.....118ft. 2 9-10in
M. J. Sheridan, United States..128ft. 10 1-2in
M. J. Sheridan, United States...136ft. 1-3in
M. J. Sheridan, United States.....134ft. 2in

1912 A. R. Taipale, Finland.....148ft. 4in
Right and left hand—A. R. Taipale, Finland 271ft. 10 1-4in
1920 E. Niklander, Finland.....146ft. 7 1-4in
1924 C. L. Houser, United States...151ft. 5 1-8in
1928 Dr. C. L. Houser, United States.....155ft. 3in
1932 John Anderson, United States...162ft. 4 7-8in
1936 Ken Carpenter, United States..165ft. 7 3-8in
1948 Adolfo Consolini, Italy.....173ft. 2in.

Standing Hop, Step and Jump

1900 R. C. Ewry, United States.....34ft. 8 1-2in
1904 R. C. Ewry, United States.....34ft. 7 1-4in

Running Hop, Step and Jump

1896 J. B. Connolly, United States.....45ft
1900 Myer Prinstein, United States...47ft. 4 1-4in
1904 Myer Prinstein, United States.....47ft.
1906 P. O'Connor, Ireland.....46ft. 2in
1908 T. J. Ahearne, Great Britain..48ft. 11 1-4in
1912 G. Lindblom, Sweden.....48ft.5 1-8in
1920 V. Tuulos, Finland.....47ft. 7in
1924 A. W. Winter, Australia.....50ft. 11 1-4in
1928 Mikio Oda, Japan.....49ft. 11in
1932 Chuhei Nambu, Japan.....51ft. 7in
1936 Naoto Tajima, Japan.....52ft. 5 7-8in
1948 A. Ahman, Sweden.....50ft. 6¼in.

16-Lb. Shot Put

1896 R. S. Garrett, United States.....36ft. 2in
1900 R. Sheldon, United States.....46ft. 3 1-8in
1904 Ralph Rose, United States.....48ft. 7in
1906 M. J. Sheridan, United States...40ft. 4 4-5in
1908 Ralph Rose, United States.....46ft. 7 1-2in
1912 P. J. McDonald, United States.....50ft. 4in
Right and left hand—Ralph Rose, United States 90ft. 5 1-2in
1920 V. Porhola, Finland.....48ft. 7 1-8in
1924 Clarence Houser, United States..49ft. 2 3-8in
1928 John Kuck, United States.....52ft. 3-4in
1932 Leo Sexton, United States.....52ft. 6 3-16in
1936 Hans Woelke, Germany.....53ft. 1 13-16in
1948 Wilbur Thompson, United States....56ft. 2in.

Discus Throw—Greek Style

1906 W. Jaervinen, Finland.....115ft. 4in
1908 M. J. Sheridan, United States.....124ft. 8in

Javelin Throw

1906 E. Lemming, Sweden.....175ft. 6in
1908 E. Lemming, Sweden.....178ft. 7 1-2in
Held in middle—E. Lemming, Sweden 179ft. 10 1-2in
1912 E. Lemming, Sweden.....198ft. 11 1-4in
Right and left hand—J. J. Saaristo, Finland 358ft. 11 7-8in
1920 Jonni Myyra, Finland.....215ft. 9 3-4in
1924 Jonni Myyra, Finland.....206ft. 6 3-4in
1928 E. H. Lundquist, Sweden.....218ft. 6 1-8in
1932 Matti Jarvinen, Finland.....238ft. 7in
1936 Gerhard Stoeck, Germany....235ft. 8 5-16in
1948 Kaj T. Rautavaara, Finland....228ft. 10½in.

Pentathlon

1906 H. Mellander, Sweden.....14 pts
1912 F. R. Bie, Norway.....16 pts
1920 E. R. Lehtonen, Finland.....14 pts
1924 E. R. Lehtonen, Finland.....16 pts
1948 Capt. W. O. Grut, Sweden.....16 pts.

Decathlon

1912 H. Wieslander, Sweden.....7,724.495 pts
1920 H. Lovland, Norway.....6,804.35 pts
1924 H. M. Osborn, United States....7,710.775 pts
1928 Paavo Yrjola, Finland.....8,056.20 pts
1932 James Bausch, United States....846.235 pts
1936 Glenn Morris, United States.....7,900 pts
1948 Robert Mathias.....7,139 pts.

OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES CHAMPIONS—1924-1948

Sites of Games

—Chamonix, France 1928—St. Moritz, Switzerland.
—Lake Placid, N. Y. 1936—Garmisch-Partenkirchen.
1940-1944—Canceled
1948—St. Moritz, Switzerland
1952—Oslo, Norway (scheduled)
1956—Cortina, Italy (schedued)

BOBSLED

4 Man

—Switzerland (Capt. Scherrer)....5m. 45.54s
—United States (Capt. Fiske).....3m. 20.5s
—United States (Capt. Fiske).....7m. 53.68s
—Switzerland (Capt. Pierre-Musy) 5m. 19.85s
—United States (Capt. F. Tyler)....5m. 20.1s

2 Man

—United States (Capt. J. Stevens). 8m. 14.74s
—United States (Capt. L. Brown). 5m. 29.29s
—Switzerland (Capt. F. Endrich)....5 m. 29.2s

Skeleton

—United States (John Heaton).....3m. 1.8s

One Man

—Italy (Nino Bibbia) 5m. 23.2s

ICE HOCKEY

—Canada 1936—Great Britain
—Canada 1948—Canada
—Canada

SPEED SKATING

500 Meters

—Charles Jewtraw, United States.....44s
—Clas Thunberg, Finland
Bernt Eversen, Norway 43.4s
1932—John A. Shea, United States 43.4s
1936—Ivar Ballangrud, Norway 43.4s
1948—Finn Helgesen, Norway.....43.1s

1500 Meters

1924—Clas Thunberg, Finland.....2m. 20.8s
1928—Clas Thunberg, Finland.....2m. 21.1s
1932—John H. Shea, United States 2m. 57.5s
1936—Charles Mathisen, Norway.....2m. 19.2s
1948—Sverre Farstad, Norway.....2m. 17.6s

5,000 Meters

1924—Clas Thunberg, Finland.....8m. 39s
1928—Ivar Ballangrud, Norway 8m. 50.5s
1932—Irving Jaffee, United States 9m. 40.8s
1936—Ivar Ballangrud, Norway 8m. 19.6s
1948—Reidar Kiaklev, Norway.....8m. 29.4s

10,000 Meters

1924—Julian Skutnabb, Finland 18m. 4.8s
*1928—Irving Jaffee, United States 18m. 36.5s
1932—Irving Jaffee, United States 19m. 13.6s
1936—Ivar Ballangrud, Norway 17m. 24.3s
1948—Ake Seyffarth, Sweden.....17m. 26.3s
*Jaffee made best time but race canceled due to thawing ice.

FIGURE SKATING

Men	Points
1924—Gillis Grafstroem, Sweden	2575.25
1928—Gillis Grafstroem, Sweden	2698.25
1932—Karl Schaefer, Austria	2602.00
1936—Karl Schaefer, Austria	2959.00
1948—Richard Button, United States 10 places	191.177

Women

1924—Mrs. H. Szabo-Planck, Austria	2094.25
1928—Sonja Henie, Norway	2452.25
1932—Sonja Henie, Norway	2302.05
1936—Sonja Henie, Norway	2971.40
1948—Barbara Ann Scott, Canada, 11 places	163.077

Pairs

1924—H. Engelmann, A. Berger, Austria	74.5
1928—Andree Joly, Pierre Brunet, France	78.2
1932—Andree Joly, Pierre Brunet, France	76.7
1936—Maxie Herber, Earnest Baier, Germany	103.3
1948—Micheline Lannoy, Pierre Baugniet, Belgium, 17½ placings	11.227

SKIING

18 Kilometers

1924—Thorleif Haug, Norway	1hr. 14m. 31s
1928—Johan Grottumsbraaten, Norway	1hr. 37m. 1s
1932—Sven L. Utterstrom, Sweden	1hr. 23m. 7s
1936—Erik August Larsson, Sweden	1hr. 14m. 38s
1948—Martin Lundstroem, Sweden	1hr. 13m. 50s

50 Kilometers

1924—Thorleif Haug, Norway	3hr. 44m. 32s
1928—P. E. Hedlund, Sweden	4hr. 52m. 3s
1932—Veli Saarinen, Finland	4hr. 28m. 0s
1936—Elis Viklund, Sweden	3hr. 30m. 11s
1948—Nils Karlsson, Sweden	3hr. 47m. 48s

JUMP

1924—Jacob T. Thams, Norway	18.96 pts.
1928—Alfred Andersen, Norway	19.208 pts.
1932—Birger Ruud, Norway	228.1 pts.
1936—Birger Ruud, Norway	232 pts.
1948—Petter Hugsted, Norway	228.1 pts.

Combined 18 Km. Race and Jump

1924—Thorleif Haug, Norway	18.906
1928—Johan Grottumsbraaten, Norway	17.833
1932—Johan Grottumsbraaten, Norway	446.0
1936—Oddbjorn Hagen, Norway	430.3
1948—Heikki Hasu, Finland	448.8

30 Kilometers Military Race

1924—Switzerland	3hrs. 56m. 6s

40 Kilometers Relay Race

1936—Finland	2hrs. 41m. 33s

Combined Downhill and Slalom

1936—Women—Christel Cranz, Germany	97.06 pts.
1936—Men—Franz Pfnur, Germany	99.25 pts.
1948—Men—Henri Oreiller, France	3.27 pts.
1948—Women—Trude Beiser, Austria	6.58 pts.

Polo Records

INTERNATIONAL POLO CUP SERIES

1921 (Hurlingham, England) — America, 2 matches; England, 0. America: 1, Louis E. Stoddard; 2, T. Hitchcock, jr.; 3, J. Watson Webb; Back, D. Milburn. England: 1, Lieut. Col. H. A. Tomkinson; 2, Major F. W. Barrett; 3, Lord Wodehouse; Back, Major Lockett.

1924 (Meadow Brook, L. I.)—United States, 2 matches; England, 0. United States: 1, J. Watson Webb; 2, Thomas Hitchcock, jr.; 3, Malcolm Stevenson; Back, Devereux Milburn. England: 1, Major T. W. Kirkwood; 2, Major F. B. Hurndall; 3, Major E. G. Atkinson; Back, Lewis L. Lacey.

1927 (Meadow Brook, L. I.)—America, 2 matches; England, 0. America: 1, Watson Webb; 2, Thomas Hitchcock, jr.; 3, Malcolm Stevenson; Back, Devereux Milburn. England: 1, Capt. R. George; 2, Capt. J. P. Dennin(; 3, C. T. I. Roark; Back, Major E. G. Atkinson.

1928 (Meadow Brook, L. I.)—America won 2 matches; Argentina, 1. America (1st and 2nd matches) 1, W. A. Harriman; 2, Thomas Hitchcock, jr.; 3, Malcolm Stevenson; Back, F. W. C. Guest. (3rd match) 1, Harriman; 2, E. A. S. Hopping; 3, Hitchcock; Back, Guest. Argentina (all matches) 1, Arturo Kenny; 2, Jack D. Nelson; 3, John B. Miles; Back, Lewis L. Lacey.

1930 (Meadow Brook, L. I.)—America won 2 matches; England, none. America: 1, Eric Pedley; 2, E. A. S. Hopping; 3, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.; Back, Winston Guest. England: 1, Gerald Balding; 2, Lewis Lacey; 3, Capt. C. T. I. Roark; Back, Lieut. Humphrey Guinness.

1936 (Hurlingham, England)—United States won 2 matches to 0, by scores of 10-9 and 8-6. Line-ups: United States: 1, Eric Pedley; 2, Michael Phipps; 3, Stewart Iglehart; Back, Winston Guest. England: 1, H. Hesketh Hughes; 2, Gerald Balding; 3, Eric H. Tyrrell-Martin; Back, Capt. Humphrey P. Guinness.

1939 (Meadow Brook, L. I.)—America won 2 matches to 0, by scores of 11 to 7 and 9 to 4. Line-ups: United States: 1, Michael Phipps; 2, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.; 3, S. B. Iglehart, back, W. F. C. Guest. England: 1, Robert Skene; 2, Aidan Roark; 3, Gerald Balding; back, Eric Tyrrell-Martin.

International Military Title Cup—Winner (cup presented by Meadow Brook Club): (1923) at Westbury, N. Y., U. S. Army team won over British Army team, 10-7, 12-10, 10-3. (1925) at Hurlingham Club, London, England, U. S. Army team won over British Army team, 8-4, 6-4.

National Open Tournament

1927 Sands Point 11, British India Army 7
1928 Meadow Brook 8, U. S. Army 5
1929 Hurricanes 11, Sands Point 7
1930 Hurricanes 6, Templeton 5
1931 Santa Paula (Argentine) 11, Hurricanes 8
1932 Templeton 16, Greentree 3
1933 Aurora 14, Greentree 11
1934 Templeton 10, Aurora 7
1935 Greentree 7, Aurora 6
1936 Greentree 11, Templeton 10
1937 Old Westbury 11, Greentree 6
1938 Old Westbury 16, Greentree 7
1939 Bostwick Field 8, Greentree 7
1940 Aknusti 5, Great Neck 4
1941 Gulf Stream 10, Aknusti 6
1942-45 (Not held)
1946 Herraduras (Mexico) 11, Los Amigos (U.S.) 9
1947 Old Westbury 10, Mexico 7
1948 Hurricanes 7, Great Neck 6
1949 Hurricanes 10, El Trebol (Argentine) 4

Twenty Goal Tournament

1927 U. S. Army 13, Rumson 11
1928 Old Oaks 12, U. S. Army 8
1929 Old Aitken 12, Mid West 5
1930 U. S. Army 17, Whippany River 7
1931 Roslyn 9, Aiken Knights 6
1932 U. S. Army 11, Bahadur 8
1933 Aknusti 11, Aurora 9
1934 Burnt Mills 5, U. S. Army 4
1935 Aiken Knights 13, Burnt Mills 3
1936 Hurricanes 6, Meadow Brook Ramblers 4
1937 Santa Barbara 12, Narragansett 7
1938 Bostwick Field 8, Aknusti 5
1939 League of Nations 15, Hurricanes 9
1940 Great Neck 12, Bostwick Field 7
1941 Bostwick Field 9, Hurricanes 4
1942-1947 (Not held)
1948 Meadow Brook 7, Hurricanes 6
1949 Milwaukee 9, Detroit 8

Intercollegiate Championship

1928 Penn. Military College 7½, Yale 6½
1929 Harvard 6, Yale 3
1930 Yale 11, Princeton 0
1931 Army 6, Harvard 5
1932 Yale 13, Harvard 9
1933 Princeton 10, Harvard 9
1934 Harvard 12, Penn. Military Academy 2
1935 Yale 12, Harvard 0
1936 Harvard 8, U. S. Military Academy 7
1937 U. S. Military Academy 10, Cornell 6
1938 Harvard 7, Yale 1
1939 Yale 12, Harvard 8
1940 Yale 13, Princeton 1
1942-1945 (Not held)
1946 Princeton 6, Yale 4
1947 Yale 13, Princeton 7
1948 Miami University 16, Cornell 8
1949 Miami University 15, Yale 7

Other Polo Results in 1949

Inter-American Championship, Chicago, Ill.—El Trebol Club (Argentina) defeated the U. S. All-Stars, in two straight matches, 10-8 and 9-5.

North America Cup, Chicago, Aug. 21 and 28—Mexico defeated U. S. All-Stars, 9-6, and 9-4.

International Series, Los Angeles, Calif.—Argentina defeated the United States, 2 matches to 1.

Monte Waterbury Memorial Tournament, Westbury, L. I., Sept. 25—Hurricanes 12, Bostwick Field 8.

World Horseshoe Pitching Champions

Year	Champion	Home	W.	L.	Ringer Pct.
1935	Ted Allen	Alhambra, Calif.	21	2	.755
1940	Ted Allen	Boulder, Colo.	29	2	.824
1941	F. Isais	LosAngeles,Calif.	23	0	.829
1942-45	(Not held)				
1946	Ted Allen	Boulder, Colo.	22	1	.839
1947	F. Isais	LosAngeles,Calif.	34	1	.832
1948	F. Isais	LosAngeles,Calif.	29	2	.842
1949	F. Isais	LosAngeles,Calif.	34	1	.833

Power Boat Racing Records

Source: American Power Boat Association Racing Commission; Records to Nov. 1, 1949

MOTOR BOAT COURSE RECORDS IN COMPETITION

Event	Dist. (miles)	Speed m. p. h.	Date	Location	Owner or driver	Boat name
›id Cup, lap	2½	85.731	7/ 2/49	Detroit, Mich.	Wm. Cantrell	My Sweetie
›id Cup, heat	30	78.645	7/ 2/49	Detroit, Mich.	Wm. Cantrell	My Sweetie
›id Cup, race	90	75.559	7/ 2/49	Detroit, Mich.	R. S. Dollar, Jr.	Skip-A-Long
ırmsworth, B.I.T., lap	7 (n)	98.164	7/30/49	Detroit, Mich.	Dan Arena	Such Crust I
ırmsworth, B.I.T., lap	42 (n)	94.285	7/30/49	Detroit, Mich.	R. S. Dollar, Jr.	Skip-A-Long
esident's Cup, lap	2½	*83.18	9/17/49	Washington, D. C.	Wm. Cantrell	My Sweetie
esident's Cup, heat	15	*78.51	9/17/49	Washington, D. C.	Wm. Cantrell	My Sweetie
ıtional Sweeps, lap	2½	89.108	8/14/49	Red Bank, N. J.	Wm. Cantrell	My Sweetie
ıtional Sweeps., heat	10	87.464	8/14/49	Red Bank, N. J.	Wm. Cantrell	My Sweetie
ver Cup, lap	3	85.200	9/ 5/49	Detroit, Mich.	Wm. Cantrell	My Sweetie
ver Cup, heat	45	81.974	9/ 5/49	Detroit, Mich.	Wm. Cantrell	My Sweetie
ngle-engine Hydro	723.92 (12 hrs.)	63.17	9/30/29	Lake Rosseau	H. B. Greening	Rainbow VIII
ound Manhattan Race	29½	64.400	9/11/49	New York, N. Y.	George Sarant	Etta
quaplane, open sea	41	31.69	1937	Catalina-Hermosa, Calif.	Bob Duntley (rider)	Chris-Craft
ater Ski, open sea	51 (n)	34.708	7/18/48	Redondo Beach, Calif.	Ed Stanley (rider)	

n) Nautical miles. *Awaiting approval.

MOTOR BOAT RECORDS—5 MILES IN COMPETITION

Class	Speed	Date	Location	Owner or driver	Boat name
cu. in. Hydroplane	55.659	10/ 8/49	Salton Sea, Calif.	R. H. Scott	Ballerina II
cu. in. Hydroplane	53.989	7/24/49	Bush River, Md.	J. N. Van Deman	Red Witch
5 cu. in. Hydroplane	75.157	10/16/48	Salton Sea, Calif.	Roy A. Skaggs	Mighty Chevron
5 cu. in. Hydro.—Div. I	78.125	9/11/49	Cincinnati, Ohio	Paul Sawyer, Jr.	Belligero II
5 cu. in. Hydro.—Div. II	74.627	9/18/49	Lake Mead, Nev.	Richard Hallett	I'm In
cific One Design Hydro	53.763	8/21/49	Cambridge, Md.	Dr. L. Novotny	Cherub II
acker Box Inboard run	60.484	10/ 8/49	Salton Sea, Calif.	R. Phillips, Jr.	Dragon-B-Hind
Rac. Inb. run	48.875	9/21/41	NewMartinsville, W.Va.	Louis Burk	Senorita
tac. Inb. run	53.066	10/ 7/49	Salton Sea, Calif.	Pete Coffee	Vina Mae III
Serv. Inb. run	43.103	9/28/47	NewMartinsville, W.Va.	Edison Hedges	Black Eagle
Rac. Inb. run	52.386	4/28/48	St. Petersburg, Fla.	Les Trafton	Tornado
Rac. Inb. run	59.016	10/ 3/48	NewMartinsville, W.Va.	Franklin Foulke	Sagana VIII
Serv. Inb. run	42.432	8/24/40	Red Bank, N. J.	W. D. Jennings	Minerva, Jr.
Rac. Inb. run	63.247	8/14/49	Red Bank, N. J.	S. Crichfield	Hell's Angel
Serv. Inb. run	46.059	10/ 3/48	NewMartinsville, W.Va.	Edison Hedges	Red Eagle
Serv. Inb. run	44.488	8/22/48	Red Bank, N. J.	Edison Hedges	Red Eagle
Serv. Inb. run	34.749	9/ 1/47	Baltimore, Md.	P. R. Anderson	Sacred Bunny
Serv. Inb. run	42.897	9/21/46	Washington, D. C.	C. C. Schuler	Sea Sled V
erv. Inb. run	45.000	8/23/41	Ocean City, N. Y.	Richard Lovett	Jennie Lee II
tac. Inb. run	42.056	7/15/38	Havre de Grace, Md.	E. F. Dobson	Water Sprite
Rac. Inb. run	56.426	9/29/40	Washington, D. C.	David Gerli	Gen VI
dget Outboard Hydro	38.379	9/ 4/49	Worcester, Mass.	Donald Whitfield	J-13
)ut. Hydro	47.344	10/26/41	Salton Sea, Calif.	Frank Vincent	
)ut. Hydro	53.004	10/13/47	Salton Sea, Calif.	W. G. Sweltzer	
)ut. Hydro	57.325	4/ 7/46	New Orleans, La.	Vic Scott	Flying Scott IV
)ut. Hydro	58.785	8/24/40	Red Bank, N. J.	James Mullen, II	
)ut. Hydro	61.392	8/20/38	Red Bank, N. J.	C. Ferguson	
tac. Out. run	53.223	9/24/49	Lake Alfred, Fla.	Jack Stanford	
Serv. Out. run	46.620	5/28/48	San Diego, Calif.	Tom Newton	Miss Santa Barbara
Serv. Out. Hydro	47.344	4/24/49	Friant, Calif.	Joseph Proctor	Green Diamond
Serv. Out. run	42.352	8/15/37	Red Bank, N. J.	C. W. Frauenthal	
tac. Out. run	52.693	8/20/39	Merced, Calif.	Ernie Millot	Noralu V
. Family Out. run	41.266	10/10/48	Ocoee, Fla.	E. R. Meadors	Rebel II

MOTOR BOAT RECORDS—ONE MILE

Class	Speed m.p.h.	Date	Location	Owner or driver	Boat name
imited Hydro. (U. S.)	127.063	8/20/49	Gull Lake, Mich.	Dan Arena	Such Crust I
imited Hydro. (N. Amer.)	138.645	10/ 2/49	Quinite Bay, Ont., Can.	Harold Wilson	Miss Canada IV
imited Hydro. (world)	141.74	8/19/39	Lake Coniston, England	Sir Malcolm Campbell	Blue Bird II
d Cup	119.009	8/ 2/48	Picton, Ont.	Harold Wilson	Miss Canada III
cu. in. Hydro	44.898	9/25/49	New Martinsville, W.Va.	Jane Layton	Yellow Jacket, Jr.
cu. in. Hydro	64.685	10/25/47	Salton Sea, Calif.	Jack O. Cooper	Top's Pup
cu. in. Hydro	92.130	5/21/49	San Diego, Calif.	Roy Skaggs	Skalawaggs
cu. in. Hydro.—Div. I	99.820	10/11/49	Salton Sea, Calif.	Paul Sawyer, Jr.	Belligero II
cu. in. Hydro.—Div. II	94.240	10/11/49	Salton Sea, Calif.	L. O. Turner	Green Hornet
ıtre	92.904	9/25/49	NewMartinsville, W.Va.	Lou Fageol	So-Long
ific One Design Hydro	59.900	5/21/49	San Diego, Calif.	Dr. L. Novotny	Cherub II
cker Box Inb. run	68.562	10/10/49	Salton Sea, Calif.	Glenn Miller	Little Stinker
tac. Inb. run	47.629	9/28/47	NewMartinsville, W.Va.	Phil Sharples	Bombita
tac. Inb. run	55.071	10/ 4/48	NewMartinsville, W.Va.	W. L. Barrett	Ava Lou
Serv. Inb. run	46.757	4/19/48	Lake Alfred, Fla.	Edison Hedges	Black Eagle
tac. Inb. run	61.229	9/25/49	NewMartinsville, W.Va.	Les Trafton	Tornado
Serv. Inb. run	44.200	9/21/47	Washington, D. C.	Edison Hedges	Black Eagle
tac. Inb. run	64.875	10/ 4/48	NewMartinsville, W.Va.	Mildred Foulke	Sagana VIII
tac. Inb. run	70.790	5/21/49	San Diego, Calif.	Buddy Combest	Pirate
ac. Inb. run	56.874	9/26/48	Washington, D. C.	George Trimper	Wild Oats
ac. Inb. run	46.037	9/15/38	Havre de Grace, Md.	E. F. Dobson	Water Sprite
tac. Inb. run	61.700	9/23/39	Washington, D. C.	David Gerli	Lady Gen VI
get Out. Hydro	42.303	3/21/49	Lake Alfred, Fla.	E. Shakeshaft	
ut. Hydro	50.281	11/19/45	Salton Sea, Calif.	T. L. DeWitt	S-1
ut. Hydro	57.234	10/29/40	Salton Sea, Calif.	Jack Henckels	
ut. Hydro	63.549	11/19/45	Salton Sea, Calif.	T. Cooper	Y-200
erv. Out. Hydro	50.143	10/14/47	Salton Sea, Calif.	Tom Newton	
ut. Hydro	66.234	6/ 8/40	Port Mercer, N. Y.	James Mullen II	
ut. Hydro	79.04	5/20/39	Paris, France	Jean Dupuy	
ut. Hydro. (U. S.)	78.44	11/ 1/39	Worcester, Mass.	C. R. Ferguson	
ac. Out. run	56.888	10/10/49	Salton Sea, Calif.	Rockey Stone	My Gal
ac. Out. run	57.935	9/16/40	Worcester, Mass.	J. Kovacevich	Muscat Kid V

U. S. Tennis Championships

MEN'S SINGLES

Year	Champion	Final Opponent	Year	Champion	Final Opponent
1905	B. C. Wright	Holcombe Ward	1928	Henri Cochet	Francis T. Hunter
1906	W. J. Clothier	B. C. Wright	1929	Wm. T. Tilden	Francis T. Hunter
†1907	W. A. Larned	Robert LeRoy	1930	John H. Doeg	Francis X. Shields
1908	W. A. Larned	B. C. Wright	1931	H. Ellsworth Vines, Jr.	George M. Lott, Jr.
1909	W. A. Larned	W. J. Clothier	1932	H. Ellsworth Vines, Jr.	Henri Cochet
1910	W. A. Larned	T. C. Bundy	1933	Frederick J. Perry	John H. Crawford
1911	W. A. Larned	M. E. McLoughlin	1934	Frederick J. Perry	Wilmer L. Allison
‡1912	M. E. McLoughlin	W. F. Johnson	1935	Wilmer L. Allison	Sidney B. Wood
1913	M. E. McLoughlin	R. N. Williams	1936	Frederick J. Perry	J. Donald Budge
1914	R. N. Williams	M. E. McLoughlin	1937	J. Donald Budge	Baron G. Von Cramm
1915	Wm. M. Johnston	M. E. McLoughlin	1938	J. Donald Budge	C. Gene Mako
1916	R. N. Williams	Wm. M. Johnston	1939	R. L. Riggs	W. Van Horn
*1917	R. L. Murray	N. W. Niles	1940	D. McNeill	R. L. Riggs
1918	R. L. Murray	Wm. T. Tilden	1941	R. L. Riggs	F. L. Kovacs
1919	Wm. M. Johnston	Wm. T. Tilden	1942	F. R. Schroeder, Jr.	F. A. Parker
1920	Wm. T. Tilden	Wm. M. Johnston	1943	Lieut. (J. G.)—J. R. Hunt	(C. G. Seaman) J. A. Kramer
1921	Wm. T. Tilden	W. F. Johnson			
1922	Wm. T. Tilden	Wm. M. Johnston	1944	Sgt. Frank Parker	W. F. Talbert
1923	Wm. T. Tilden	Wm. M. Johnston	1945	Sgt. Frank Parker	W. F. Talbert
1924	Wm. T. Tilden	Wm. M. Johnston	1946	John Kramer	Thomas Brown, Jr.
1925	Wm. T. Tilden	Wm. M. Johnston	1947	John Kramer	Frank Parker
1926	Rene Lacoste	Jean Borotra	1948	Richard Gonzales	Eric Sturgess
1927	Rene Lacoste	Wm. T. Tilden	1949	Richard Gonzales	F. R. Schroeder, Jr.

*National Patriotic Tournament. †No challenge round played. ‡Challenge round abolished.

WOMEN'S SINGLES, DOUBLES, MIXED

Yr.	Singles Champions	Doubles Champions	Mixed Doubles Champions
1905	Miss Elizabeth H. Moore	Misses H. H. Homans & C. B. Neely	Mr. & Mrs. Clarence Hobart
1906	Miss Helen H. Homans	Mrs. L. F. Coe & Mrs. D. F. Platt	Miss Coffin & E. B. Dewhurst
1907	Miss Evelyn Sears	Misses C. B. Neely & Weimer	Miss Sayres & W. F. Johnson
1908	Mrs. Barger Wallach	Misses E. Sears and M. Curtis	Miss E. Roteh & N. W. Niles
1909	Miss Hazel Hotchkiss	Misses H. Hotchkiss & E. Roteh	Miss H. Hotchkiss & W. F. Johnson
1910	Miss Hazel Hotchkiss	Misses H. Hotchkiss & E. Roteh	Miss H. Hotchkiss & J. R. Carpenter, Jr.
1911	Miss Hazel Hotchkiss	Misses E. Sears & H. Hotchkiss	Miss H. Hotchkiss & W. F. Johnson
1912	Miss Mary Browne	Missis M. Browne & D. Green	Miss M. Browne & R. N. Williams, 2nd
1913	Miss Mary Browne	Miss M. Browne & Mrs. R. H. Williams	Miss M. Browne & W. T. Tilden 2d
1914	Miss Mary Browne	Miss M. Browne & Mrs. R. H. Williams	Miss M. Browne & W. T. Tilden 2d
1915	Miss Molla Bjurstedt	Mrs. G. W. Wightman & Miss E. Sears	Mrs. G. W. Wightman & H. O. Johnson
1916	Miss Molla Bjurstedt	Misses M. Bjurstedt and E. Sears	Miss E. Sears & W. E. Davis
1917	Miss Molla Bjurstedt	Misses M. Bjurstedt & E. Sears	Miss M. Bjurstedt & I. C. Wright
1918	Miss Molla Bjurstedt	Misses E. Goss & M. Zinderstein	Mrs. G. W. Wightman & I. C. Wright
1919	Mrs. Geo. W. Wightman	Misses E. Goss and M. Zinderstein	Miss M. Zinderstein & V. Richards
1920	Mrs. F. I. Mallory	Misses E. Goss & M. Zinderstein	Mrs. G. W. Wightm'n & W. F. Johns'n
1921	Mrs. F. I. Mallory	Miss M. Brown & Mrs. L. R. Williams	Miss M. Browne & W. M. Johnston
1922	Mrs. F. I. Mallory	Mrs. M. Z. Jessup & Miss H. Wills	Mrs. F. Mallory & W. T. Tilden, 2d
1923	Miss Helen Wills	Mrs. B. C. Covell & Miss K. McKane	Mrs. F. Mallory & W. T. Tilden, 2d
1924	Miss Helen Wills	Mrs. G. W. Wightman & Helen Wills	Miss Helen Wills & V. Richards
1925	Miss Helen Wills	Helen Wills & Mary Browne	Miss K. McKane & J. B. Hawkes
1926	Mrs. F. I. Mallory	Misses E. Ryan & E. Goss	Miss E. Ryan & J. Borotra
1927	Miss Helen Wills	Mrs. K. McK. Godfrey & Miss E. Harvey	Miss E. Bennett & H. Cochet
1928	Miss Helen Wills	Miss Wills & Mrs. Wightman	Miss Wills & J. B. Hawkes
1929	Miss Helen Wills	Mrs. M. Watson & Mrs. L. R. C. Michell	Miss B. Nuthall & G. M. Lott
1930	Miss Betty Nuthall	Miss Nuthall & Miss Palfrey	Miss Edith Cross & W. Allison
1931	Mrs. Helen Wills Moody	Mrs. E. B. Whittingstall & Miss Betty Nuthall	Miss Betty Nuthall & G. M. Lott
1932	Miss Helen Jacobs	Miss H. Jacobs & Miss S. Palfrey	Miss Sarah Palfrey & F. J. Perry
1933	Miss Helen Jacobs	Miss F. James & Miss B. Nuthall	Miss E. Ryan & H. E. Vines, Jr.
1934	Miss Helen Jacobs	Miss H. Jacobs & Miss S. Palfrey	Miss H. Jacobs & G. M. Lott
1935	Miss Helen Jacobs	Miss H. Jacobs, Mrs. Palfrey Fabyan	Mrs. Palfrey Fabyan, E. Maier
1936	Miss Alice Marble	Miss C. Babcock & Mrs. J. Van Ryn	Miss A. Marble & C. G. Mako
1937	Senorita A. Lizana (Chile)	Miss A. Marble & Mrs. S. P. Fabyan	Mrs. S. P. Fabyan & J. D. Budge
1938	Miss Alice Marble	Miss A. Marble & Mrs. S. P. Fabyan	Miss A. Marble & J. D. Budge
1939	Miss Alice Marble	Miss A. Marble & S. P. Fabyan	Miss Alice Marble & H. C. Hopman
1940	Miss Alice Marble	Miss A. Marble & Miss S. Palfrey	Miss Alice Marble & R. L. Riggs
1941	Mrs. E. T. Cooke	Mrs. E. T. Cooke & Miss M. Osborne	Mrs. E. T. Cooke & J. A. Kramer
1942	Miss Pauline Betz	Misses A. L. Brough & M. Osborne	Miss A. L. Brough & F. R. Schroeder, Jr.
1943	Miss Pauline Betz	Misses A. L. Brough & M. Osborne	Miss M. Osborne & W. Talbert
1944	Miss Pauline Betz	Misses A. L. Brough & M. Osborne	Miss M. Osborne & W. Talbert
1945	Mrs. E. T. Cooke	Misses A. L. Brough & M. Osborne	Miss M. Osborne & W. F. Talbert
1946	Miss Pauline Betz	Misses A. L. Brough & M. Osborne	Miss M. Osborne & W. F. Talbert
1947	Miss A. L. Brough	Misses A. L. Brough & M. Osborne	Miss A. L. Brough & J. Bromwich
1948	Mrs. M. O. du Pont	Miss A. L. Brough & Mrs. M. O. du Pont	Miss A. L. Brough & T. Brown
1949	Mrs. M. O. du Pont	Miss A. L. Brough & Mrs. M. O. du Pont	Miss A. L. Brough & E. Sturgess

MEN'S DOUBLES

Year	Doubles Champions	Year	Doubles Champions
1923	W. T. Tilden, 2d and B. I. C. Norton	1937	H. Henkle and Baron G. Von Cramm (Ger.)
1924	H. O. Kinsey and R. G. Kinsey	1938	J. D. Budge and C. G. Mako
1925-26	R. N. Williams and Vincent Richards	1939	A. K. Quist & J. E. Bromwich (Aust.)
1927	W. T. Tilden 2d and F. T. Hunter	1940	J. A. Kramer and F. R. Schroeder, Jr.
1928	G. M. Lott, Jr., and John Hennessey	1941	J. A. Kramer and F. R. Schroeder, Jr.
1929	G. M. Lott, Jr. and John H. Doeg	1942	Lt. G. Mulloy and W. Talbert
1930	G. M. Lott, Jr., and John H. Doeg	1943	J. Kramer and Frank Parker
1931	John Van Ryn and Wilmer Allison	1944	Lt. W. D. McNeill and a/c R. Falkenburg
1932	H. E. Vines, Jr., and Keith Gledhill	1945	Lieut. G. Malloy and W. F. Talbert
1933	G. M. Lott and Lester Stoefen	1946	G. Mallow and W. F. Talbert
1934	G. M. Lott and Lester Stoefen	1947	J. A. Kramer and F. B. Schroeder, Jr.
1935	W. Allison, J. Van Ryn	1948	G. Mulloy and W. F. Talbert
1936	J. D. Budge and C. G. Mako	1949	John Bromwich and William Sidwell

CLAY COURT CHAMPIONS

r.	Champion	Doubles Champions	Yr.	Champion	Doubles Champions
1	W. T. Hayes	W. T. Hayes-U. B. Herd.	1936	R. L. Riggs	R. L. Riggs-W. Sabin
2	W. T. Tilden, 2d	R. Burdick-F. Bastian.	1937	R. L. Riggs	J. McDiarmid-E. H. McCauliff
3	W. T. Tilden, 2d	R. Kinsey-H. Kinsey.			
4	W. T. Tilden, 2d	R. Kinsey-H. Kinsey.	1938	R. L. Riggs	J. R. Hunt-L. Wetherell
5	W. T. Tilden, 2d	W. Westbrook-H. Snodgrass.	1939	Frank A. Parker	C. G. Mako-F. A. Parker
6	W. T. Tilden, 2d	L. White-L. Thalheimer.	1940	D. McNeill	R. L. Harmon-R. C. Peacock
7	W. T. Tilden, 2d	J. Hennessey-L. Williams.	1941	Frank A. Parker	J. A. Kramer-F. R. Schroeder, Jr.
8	Not Held.				
9	Emmett Pare	J. G. Hall-Fritz Mercur.	1942	S. Greenberg	W. Talbert-W. Reedy.
0	B. M. Grant, Jr.	F. Mercur-J. G. Hall.	1943	S. Greenberg	E. Cochell, B. R. Kimbell
1	H. Ellsworth Vines, Jr.	H. E. Vines, Jr.-K. Gledhill	1944	F. Segura	F. Segura,-W. Talbert
			1945	W. Talbert	F. Segura-W. Talbert
2	G. M. Lott, Jr.	G. M. Lott, Jr.,-B. M. Grant, Jr.	1946	Frank A. Parker	G. Malloy-W. Talbert
3	F. Parker	G. Mako-J. P. Tidball.	1947	Frank A. Parker	J. Schroeder-J. Tuero
4	B. M. Grant, Jr.	J. D. Budge-C. G. Mako.	1948	R. A. Gonzales	S. Match-T. Chambers
5	B. M. Grant, Jr.	B. Bell-J. G. Hall	1949	R. A. Gonzales	E. V. Seixas-S. Match

MEN'S INDOOR CHAMPIONS

	Singles	Doubles	Yr.	Singles	Doubles
8	W. Aydelotte	P. G. Rockafellow and W. Aydelotte.	1937	Frank Parker	G. S. Mangin and F. Parker
			1938	Donald McNeil	F. J. Bowden and J. Pitman.
9	J. Borotra	F. T. Hunter and W. T. Tilden.	1939	Wayne Sabin	C. Sutter & G. McCauliff.
0	F. T. Hunter	P. G. Rockafellow and M. Cutler	1940	R. L. Riggs	E. T. Cooke & R. L. Riggs
1	J. Borotra	J. Borotra and C. Boussus.	1941	F. L. Reyes	F. D. Guernsey & W. D. McNeill
2	Greg. Mangin	G. M. Lott, Jr., & J. Van Ryn.	1942	1943, 1944, 1945, not held	
3	Greg. Mangin	C. Sutter, E. McCauliff.	1946	F. Segura	D. McNeill and F. Guernsey
4	L. R. Stoefen	B. Bell & F. J. Bowden.	1947	J. A. Kramer	R. Falkenburg & J. A. Kramer
5	Greg. Mangin	B. Bell and Greg Mangin.	1948	W. F. Talbert	J. Borotra and M. Bernard
6	Greg. Mangin	K. Schroder and J. G. Hall.	1949	R. A. Gonzales	Wm. Talbert and D. McNeill

WOMEN'S INDOOR CHAMPIONS

	Champion	Doubles Champions	Yr.	Champion	Doubles Champions
28	Miss E. Sigoneay	Miss E. Sigoneay-Miss S. Palfrey.	1940	Mrs. S. P. Fabyan	Miss G. Wheeler and Miss N. Taubell
29	Miss M. Blake	Mrs. Wightman-S. Palfrey.	1941	Miss P. Betz	Misses P. Betz and D. Bundy
30	Miss S. Palfrey	Mrs. Wightman-S. Palfrey.	1942	Mrs. R. B. Todd	Miss K. Winthrop and Mrs. V. R. Johnson
31	Miss M. Sachs	Mrs. Wightman-S. Palfrey			
32	Miss M. Morrell	Miss M. Morrell-Mrs. M. G. Van Ryn.	1943	Miss P. Betz	Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Miss P. Betz
33	Miss D. Chase	Mrs. Wightman-S. Palfrey.	1944	Miss K. Winthrop	Miss K. Winthrop and Mrs. M. M. Johnson
34	Miss N. Taubele.	Misses N. Taubele-Jane Sharp.	1945	Mrs. H. P. Rihbany	Miss K. Winthrop and Mrs. M. M. Johnson
35	Miss J. Sharp	Mrs. D. A. Andrus, Mme. S. Henrotin.	1946	Mrs. H. P. Rihbaney	Miss R. Carter and Mrs. H. P. Rikbaney
36	Mrs. J. Van Ryn	Mrs. D. A. Andrus & Mme S. Henrotin.	1947	Miss P. Betz	Miss D. Hart and Miss B. Scofield
37	Mme. S. Henrotin	Mrs. D. A. Andrus & Mme. S. Henrotin.	1948	Mrs. P. C. Todd	Miss D. Hart and Miss B. Scofield
38	Miss V. Hollinger	Mrs. V. R. Johnson and Miss K. Winthrop.	1949	Miss G. Moran	Miss G. Moran and Mrs. R. A. Buck
39	Miss P. Betz	Misses Taubele & G. Surber			

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS

	Singles	College	Doubles	College
33	C. Fischer	Phila. C. O.	L. N. White and L. Thalheimer	Texas.
34	W. Scott	Washington	L. N. White and L. Thalheimer	Texas.
35	E. G. Chandler	California	G. Stratford and G. Hillis	California.
36	E. G. Chandler	California	E. G. Chandler and T. Stow	California.
37	Wilmer Allison	Texas	J. Van Ryn and K. Appel	Princeton.
38	Julius Seligson	Lehigh	Ralph McElvenny and Alan Herrington	Stanford.
39	Berkeley Bell	Texas	Benj. Gorcha Koff and Arthur Kussman	Occidental.
40	Clifford Sutter	Tulane	D. Meuleisen and R. Meunch	California.
41	Keith Gledhill	Stanford	B. Barnes and K. Kamrath	Texas.
42	Clifford Sutter	Tulane	K. Gledhill and Jos. Coughlin	Stanford.
43	J. P. Tidball	U. C. L. A.	J. Coughlin and S. Lee	Stanford.
44	C. G. Mako	So. California	C. Castlen and C. G. Mako	So. California.
45	W. Hess	Rice Instit.	R. Bennett, and P. Newton	California.
46	E. Sutter	Tulane	B. Dey and W. Seward	Stanford.
47	E. Sutter	Tulane	R. Bennett and P. Newton	So. California.
48	F. D. Guernsey	Rice Inst.	J. R. Hunt and L. Wetherell	So. California.
49	F. D. Guernsey	Rice Inst.	D. Inhoff and R. Peacock	California.
50	D. McNeil	Kenyon	L. A. Dee and James Wade	Stanford.
51	J. R. Hunt	U. S. N. A.	C. E. Olewine and Charles Mattman	So. California.
52	F. R. Schroeder, Jr.	Stanford	F. R. Schroeder, Jr. and L. Dee	Stanford.
53	Francisco Segura	Miami	J. Hickman and W. Driver	Texas
54	Francisco Segura	Miami	J. Hickman and F. Kelley	Texas
55	Francisco Segura	Miami	F. Segura and T. Burke	Miami
56	Robert Falkenburg	So. California	Robert Falkenburg & Thomas Falkenburg	S. California
57	Gardner Larned	Will. & Mary	R. Curtiss and S. Match	Rice Inst.
58	Harry Likas	San Franc. U.	F. Kovaleski & B. Bartzen	Will. & Mary.
59	Jack Tuero	Tulane	J. Brinks and Fred Fisher	Washington

Wightman Cup Match Results

ar	Place	Winner	Score matches	Year	Place	Winner	Score matches
26	Forest Hills, U. S.	England.	4–3	1935	Forest Hills, U. S.	U. S.	4–3
27	Wimbledon, England.	U. S.	4–3	1936	Wimbledon, England.	U. S.	4–3
28	Forest Hills, U. S.	U. S.	5–2	1937	Forest Hills, U. S.	U. S.	6–1
29	Wimbledon, England.	England.	4–3	1938	Wimbledon, England.	U. S.	5–2
30	Forest Hills, U. S.	U. S.	4–3	1939	Forest Hills, U. S.	U. S.	5–2
31	Wimbledon, England.	England.	4–3	1946	Wimbledon, England.	U. S.	7–0
32	Forest Hills, U. S.	U. S.	5–2	1947	Forest Hills, U. S.	U. S.	7–0
33	Wimbledon, England.	U. S.	4–3	1948	Wimbledon, England.	U. S.	6–1
34	Forest Hills, U. S.	U. S.	4–3	1949	Haverford, Pa.	U. S.	7-0
35	Wimbledon, England.	U. S.	5 2				

eries Standing Since 1923—United States, 17 Series; England, 4 Series.

Davis Cup International Matches—Challenge Round

Yr.	Winner	Loser	Score	Yr.	Winner	Loser	Score	Yr.	Winner	Loser	Score
1903	British	U. S.	4-1	1920	U. S.	Austr'lasia	5-0	1932	France	U. S.	3-2
1904	British	Belgium	5-0	1921	U. S.	Japan	5-0	1933	Britain	France	3-2
1905	British	U. S.	5-0	1922	U. S.	Australia	4-1	1934	Britain	U. S.	4-1
1906	British	U. S.	5-0	1923	U. S.	Australia	4-1	1935	Britain	U. S.	5-0
1907	Australia	British	3-2	1924	U. S.	Australia	5-0	1936	Britain	Australia	3-2
1908	Australia	U. S.	3-2	1925	U. S.	France	5-0	1937	U. S.	Britain	4-1
1909	A'str'lasia	U. S.	5-0	1926	U. S.	France	4-1	1938	U. S.	Australia	3-2
1911	A'str'lasia	U. S.	5-0	1927	France	U. S.	3-2	1939	Australia	U. S.	3-2
1912	British	Austr'lasia	3-2	1928	France	U. S.	4-1	1946	U. S.	Australia	5-0
1913	U. S.	British	3-2	1929	France	U. S.	3-2	1947	U. S.	Australia	4-1
1914	A'str'lasia	U. S.	3-2	1930	France	U. S.	4-1	1948	U. S.	Australia	5-0
1919	A'str'lasia	British	4-1	1931	France	England	3-2	1949	U. S.	Australia	4-1

Because of the war there was no international tennis play during 1940-1945.

1949 DAVIS CUP PLAY

Twenty-seven nations challenged in 1949 for the Davis Cup, international team tennis championship trophy. The draw was made by Hon. Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, in New York, Feb. 8. Twenty-three nations challenged in the European Zone and four in the North American Zone.

Results: European Zone Final—Italy-France, 3-2. American Zone Final—Australia-Mexico, 5-0. Inter-Zone Final, Australia-Italy, 5-0. Challenge Round—United States-Australia, 4-1.

National Junior Tennis Champions

JUNIOR OUTDOOR SINGLES

1936 Julius Heldman	1943 Robert Falkenburg
1937 Joseph R. Hunt	1944 a/s R. Falkenburg
1938 David Freeman	1945 Herbert Flam
1939 F. R. Schroeder, Jr.	1946 Herbert Flam
1940 R. D. Carrothers, Jr.	1947 H. B Behrens
1941 Budge Patty	1948 Gilbert Bogley
1942 Budge Patty	1949 Gilbert Bogley

JUNIOR OUTDOOR DOUBLES

1936—Joseph R. Hunt and Julius Heldman
1937—Robert Carrothers and Earl Cochell
1938—David Freeman S. Welby Van Horn
1939—J. A. Kramer and C. E. Olewine
1940—Robt. A. Carrothers and Douglas C. Woodbury
1941—James A. Evert and Robert Smidl
1942—Budge Patty and Robert Falkenburg
1943—James Brink and Robert Falkenburg
1944—a/s Robert Falkenburg and John Shea
1945—Herbert Flam and Hugh Stewart
1946—Herbert Flam and Hugh Stewart
1947—H. B. Behrens and R. Mouledous
1948—R. Mouledous and K. Deimling
1949—G. Bogley and R. Squires

BOYS' OUTDOOR SINGLES

1936 John A. Kramer	1943 Herbert Flam
1937 Robert Carrothers	1944 Herbert Behrens
1938 Robert Jake	1945 Richard Mouledous
1939 Budge Patty	1946 Gilbert Bogley
1940 Robert Falkenburg	1947 R. Perry
1941 Robert Falkenburg	1948 H. Richardson
1942 Wade Herren	1949 Jack Frost

BOYS' OUTDOOR DOUBLES

1936—John A. Kramer and George N. McQuown
1937—Robert Carrothers and Earl Cochell
1938—Robert Jake and Marshall Chambers
1939—Budge Patty and Harry E. Likas
1940—Robert Falkenburg and James Brink
1941—Robert Falkenburg and Don Harris
1942—Billy Smith and Tom Molloy
1943—Herbert Behrens and Edwin Davis
1944—Macdonald Mathey and Sidney Schwartz
1945—George Gentry and Vincent Schmeider
1946—Gilbert Bogley and Kester Deimling, Jr.
1947—R. Holyroyd and H. Richardson
1948—R. Perry and A. Cleveland
1949—Al Kuhn and Don Thompson

OUTDOOR GIRLS' SINGLES

1936 Margaret Osborne	1943 Doris Hart
1937 Barbara Winslow	1944 Shirley Fry
1938 Helen Bernhard	1945 Shirley Fry
1939 Helen I. Bernhard	1946 Helen Pastall
1940 A. Louise Brough	1947 Nancy Chaffee
1941 A. Louise Brough	1948 Beverly Baker
1942 Doris Hart	1949 Maureen Connolly

OUTDOOR GIRLS' DOUBLES

1936—Margaret Osborne and Elinor Dawson
1937—Helen Bernhard and Patricia Canning
1938—Margaret Jessee and Joan Bigler
1939—Patricia Canning and Sissy Madden
1940—Doris Hart and Nellie Sheer
1941—A. Louise Brough and Gertrude A. Moran
1942—Marcheta R. Donnelly and Barbara A. Brooke
1943—Doris Hart and Shirley Fry
1944—Jean Doyle and Margaret Varner
1945—Jean Eleanor Doyle and Margaret Varner
1946—M. Cunninghom and B. Wilkins
1947—N. Chaffee and B. Baker
1948—B. Baker and M. McCord
1949—M. Connolly and L. VanKeuren

JUNIOR INDOOR SINGLES

1936 Donald McNeill	1941-1944 Not held
1937 Joseph Fishbach	1945 Sidney Schwartz
1938 Joseph Fishbach	1946 L. Steiner
1939 Wm. Umstaedter	1947 Sidney Schwartz
1940 James Evert	1948 Tony Trabert

JUNIOR INDOOR DOUBLES

1936—Charles T. Mattmann and Peter Lauck
1937—Robert A. Low and Marvin Kantrowitz
1938—Joseph Fishbach and David Johnsen
1939—R. E. Shipp and F. V. Krais, Jr.
1940—R. J. Bender and James Evert
1941-1944—Not held
1945—Richard Savitt and Leonard Steiner
1946—H. Stewart and A. Hetzek
1947—S. Schwartz and A. Hetzek
1948—Tony Trabert and Dixon Osbern

BOYS' INDOOR SINGLES

1936 Wm. Umstaedter	1941-1944 Not held
1937 Richard J. Bender	1945 Richard Mouledous
1938 James Evert	1946 G. Bogley
1939 R. L. Bensinger	1947 Ted Jax
1940 Frank Willett	1948 Kenneth Angyal

BOYS' INDOOR DOUBLES

1936—Harper H. Ink, Jr. and M. Schwartzmann
1937—Richard J. Bender and Stanley F. Stater, Jr.
1938—James Evert and Gardner Larned
1939—G. Dorfman and R. L. Bensinger
1940—J. Evert and J. Geller
1941-1944 Not held
1945—R. Mouledous and J. Yates
1946—A. Fischl and P. Maloney
1947—P. Eisenberg and D. Thompson
1948—R. Potter and K. Angyal

INDOOR GIRLS' SINGLES

1936 Virginia Hollinger	1943 Lillian Lopaus
1937 Helen Bernhard	1944 Shirley Fry
1938 Helen I. Bernhard	1945 Barbara Wilkins
1939 Marguerita Madden	1946 Barbara Wilkins
1940 Marguerita Madden	1947 Barbara Wilkins
1941 Dorothy Wightman	1948 Laura Jahn
1942 Lillian Lopaus	1949 Laura Jahn

INDOOR GIRLS' DOUBLES

1936—Virginia Hollinger and Helen Bernhard
1937—Helen Bernhard and Dorothy Wightman
1938—Helen Bernhard and Dorothy Wightman
1939—Helen Bernhard and Dorothy Wightman
1940—Marguerita Madden and Dorothy Wightman
1941—Lillian Lopaus and Betty Rosenquest
1942—Lillian Lopaus and Betty Rosenquest
1943—Judy Atterbury and Norma Meister
1944—Shirley J. Fry and Norma Meister
1945—Mary DeYoung and Jean Pipes
1946—S. Knowles and N. Irwin
1947—A. Woffard and B. Wilkins
1948—L. Jahn and A. Goldberg
1949—E. Lewicki and A. Goldberg Ayares

Other Tennis Championships in 1949

Father and Son Clay Court Championships, Erie, —Kirk Reid, Sr. and Kirk Reid, Jr.
Hard Court Championships, Berkeley, Calif.— n's Singles, Herbert Behrens; Men's Doubles, R. Schroeder, Jr. and Eric Sturgess; Women's agles, Doris Hart; Women's Doubles, Gertrude ran and Mrs. Virginia Kovacs; Mixed Doubles, ris Hart and Eric Sturgess.
Canadian Lawn Tennis Championships, Halifax, S.—Men's Singles, Henri Rochon; Women's agles, Mrs. Baba Lewis.
Swiss Championships, Gstaad, Switzerland— n's Singles, Earl Cochell.
U. S. Interscholastic Championships, Charlottes- e, Va.—Singles, Keston Deimling, Oak Park gh School; Doubles, Charles Atherton and Ed iley, Hill School.
Pan American Championship, Mexico City— Men's Singles, Frank Parker; Men's Doubles, Jaroslav Drobny and Vladimir Cernik; Women's Singles, Doris Hart; Women's Doubles, Doris Hart and Shirley Fry; Mixed Doubles, Doris Hart and Giovanni Cucelli.
National Professional Championship, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.—Men's Singles, Robert L. Riggs; Men's Doubles, Don Budge and Frank Kovacs.
Wimbledon Championships, Wimbledon, Englnad —Men's Singles, F. R. Schroeder, Jr.; Men's Doubles, Richard Gonzales and Frank Parker; Women's Singles, Miss A. L. Brough; Women's Doubles, Miss A. L. Brough and Mrs. M. O. du Pont; Mixed Doubles, Mrs. Sheila Summers and Eric Sturgess.
National Professional Clay Courts Tournament —St. Augustine, Fla.—Singles, Frank Kovacs; Doubles, W. Van Horn and J. Evert.

Table Tennis and Badminton in 1949

TABLE TENNIS

rld's Championships, Stockholm, Feb. 4-19, 1949
Men's Singles—John Leach (England).
Men's Doubles—F. Tokar and Ivan Andreadis echoslovakia).
Women's Singles—Miss Gizi Farkas (Hungary).
Women's Doubles—H. Elliot (Scotland) and G. rkas (Hungary).
Mixed Doubles—Miss Gizi Farkas and Ference o (Hungary).
eam, men (Swaythling Cup)—Hungary 5; choslovakia 4.
eam, women (Corbillon Cup)—United States 3; eat Britain 1.

United States National Championships, New York, March 31-April 12, 1949.

Men's Open Singles—Dick Miles.
enior Men's Singles—J. Varga.
Men's Doubles—Martin Reisman and Sol Schiff.
enior Men's Doubles—Gunn and Bellak.
Women's Singles—Leah Thall Neuberger.
Women's Doubles—Leah T. Neuberger and Thel- Thall.
Mixed Doubles—Sally Green Prouty and Sol iff.

English Open Championships, Wembley, England, Feb. 19

Men's Singles—Martin Reisman (United States).
Women's Singles—Peggy McLean, (United States).
Men's Doubles—Viktor Barna and Richard Bergmann (England).
Women's Doubles—Peggy McLean and Thelma Thall (United States).
Mixed Doubles—Richard Miles and Thelma Thall (United States).

BADMINTON

English Badminton Championships, London, March 5—**Men**—David Freeman (United States); **Women**—Miss Aase Jaconsen (Denmark); **Men's Doubles**—Ooi and Teh Seng Khoon (Malaya); **Women's Doubles**—Mrs. H. S. Uber and Miss Q. M. Allen (England); **Mixed Doubles**—Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Stephens (United States).
Thomas Cup (International), Preston, England—Malaya, 8; Denmark, 1.
Danish International Championship, Copenhagen —**Singles**—David Freeman (United States).

Racquets; Squash Racquets; Court Tennis

National Racquets Champions

7-1922 C. C. Pell
3 S. G. Mortimer
4-1925 C. C. Pell
6 S. G. Mortimer
7-1928 C. C. Pell
9 H. D. Sheldon
0 S. G. Mortimer
1-1933 C. C. Pell
4 E. M. Edwards
5 H. D. Sheldon
1936 E. M. Edwards
1937-1939 Robert Grant III
1940 W. Ingersoll
1941 Robert Grant III
1942-1945 (Not played)
1946 Robert Grant III
1947 J. R. Leonard
1948 Robert Grant III
1949 Robert Grant III

Gold Racquet Winners

2 H. F. McCormick
4-1923 C. C. Pell
4 S. G. Mortimer
5-1927 C. C. Pell
8 S. G. Mortimer
9-1930 C. C. Pell
1 S. G. Mortimer
2-1933 C. C. Pell
4 J. R. Leonard
5 H. D. Sheldon
1936 C. C. Pell
1937-1939 Robert Grant III
1940 J. R. Leonard
1942-1945 (Not played)
1946-1947 Robert Grant III
1948 J. R. Leonard
1949 Robert Grant III

National Doubles Champions

7 C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer
8 J. C. F. Simpson and C. N. Bruce (England)
0 C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer
0 Lord Aberdare and Dr. W. H. Leatham
1 C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer
1932 S. W. Pearson and W. C. Wright
1933 W. P. Dixon and H. N. Rawlin, Jr.
1934 J. W. Brooks and H. D. Sheldon
1935-1936 J. R. Leonard and M. C. Kirkbride
1936-1941 R. Grant III and C. C. Pell, Jr.
1942-1945 (Not played)
1946 Robert Grant III and C. C. Pell, Jr.
1947 R. A. Holt and A. R. Taylor (England)
1948 J. R. Leonard and M. C. Kirkbride
1949 Robert Grant III and C. C. Pell, Jr.

NATIONAL SQUASH RACQUETS, 1949

Men's Singles, Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 14—Hunter Lott, Jr.
Doubles—Buffalo, N. Y., March 13—Hunter Lott, Jr. and G. Diehl Mateer.
Lapham Cup Play, Quebec, Feb. 19—Canada.
Professional, Detroit, Mich., Feb. 27—Edward T. Reid.
Women's Singles—Boston, Mass.—Miss Janet Morgan (England).
Women's Doubles, Philadelphia, Feb. 27—Miss Janet Morgan and Mrs. Alice Teague (England).
Wolfe-Noel Cup Play, Haverford, Pa., Feb. 23—United States 3; England 2.

COURT TENNIS AND SQUASH TENNIS, 1949

National Court Tennis, New York, N. Y., March 5—Singles, Ogden Phipps.
National Squash Tennis, New York, N. Y., Feb. 21—H. R. Reeve.

Skeet Shooting in 1949

ANNUAL NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS, Dallas, Texas

mpion of Champions—Ben Di Iorio, stica, N. Y. (won shoot-off)..... 100 x 100
ll-gauge Championship—Grant Il- ng, Houston, Texas (won shoot-off) 100 x 100
ll-gauge Championship (Women)— rs. Janice Mason, Dallas, Texas (won hoot-off) ..... 98 x 100
ll-gauge (Professional) — D. Lee raun, Dallas, Texas..... 98 x 100
o-man Championship—Ehler and D. . Conway, Clint, Texas..... 198 x 200
All-gauge Championship—Sgt. Glen Van Buren, Fort Worth, Texas..... 250 x 250
20-gauge Championship—Mickey Michaelis, Galveston, Texas (won shoot-off) 100 x 100
Two-man 20-gauge Championship — Mickey Michaelis and Hugh Bradford (won shoot-off) ..... 199 x 200
20-gauge Championship (Women) — Nancy Burrus, Dallas, Texas (won shoot-off) ..... 96 x 100
National Service Individual—Sgt. Glen Van Buren, Fort Worth, Texas..... 250 x 250

American Ski Jumping Records

Source: Harold A. Grinden, Historian, National Ski Association

Year	Skier	Site	Distance Feet
1887	Mikkel Hemmestvedt	Red Wing, Minn	37
1904	T. Walters	Ishpeming, Mich	82
1905	Julius Kulstad	Ishpeming, Mich	92½
1907	Ole Feiring	Duluth, Minn	112
1907	Ole Mangseth	Red Wing, Minn	114
1908	John Evenson	Duluth, Minn	116
1908	John Mangseth	Duluth, Minn	117
1908	John Evenson	Ishpeming, Mich	122
1909	Ole Larson	Eau Claire, Wis	131
1910	Oscar Gunderson	Chippewa Falls, Wis	138
1910	August Nordby	Ishpeming, Mich	140
1911	Anders Haugen	Ironwood, Mich	152
1913	Ragnar Omtvedt	Ironwood, Mich	154, 158, 154, 169
1916	Ragnar Omtvedt	Steamboat Springs, Colo	192½
1917	Henry Hall	Steamboat Springs, Colo	203
1919	Anders Haugen	Dillon, Colo	213
1919	Lars Haugen	Steamboat Springs, Colo	214
1920	Anders Haugen	Dillon, Colo	214
1932	Glenn Armstrong	Salt Lake City, Utah	224
1934	John Elvrum	Big Pines, Calif	240
1937	Alf Engen	Salt Lake City, Utah	244.42
1939	Alf Engen	Big Pines, Calif	251
1939	Robert Roecker	Iron Mountain, Mich	257
1941	Torger Tokle	Leavenworth, Wash	273
1941	Torger Tokle	Hyak, Wash	288
1942	Torger Tokle	Iron Mountain, Mich	289
1949	Sverre Kongsgaard	Snoqualmie Pass, Wash	290
1949	Matti Pietikainen	Iron Mountain, Mich	294
1949	Joe Perrault	Iron Mountain, Mich	*297

*Present American record.

WORLD RECORD

1938	Joseph Bradl, Austria	Planica, Yugoslavia	350.96

JUMPING RECORDS, BY CLASSES

Class	Winner and affiliation	Dist. ft.	Site	Date
Class A	Joseph Perrault, Ishpeming, Mich	297	Iron Mountain, Mich	2-26-1949
Class B	George Pera, Iron Mountain, Mich	278	Iron Mountain, Mich	2-26-1949
Class C (boys)	John Bednarz, Iron Mountain, Mich	285	Iron Mountain, Mich	2-26-1949
Senior (32 years and over)	Howard Jansen, Chicago, Ill	253	Iron Mountain, Mich	2-26-1949

National Ski Association Champions in 1949

Source: Harold A. Grinden, Historian, National Ski Association

Jump	Winner and affiliation	Dist. ft.	Pts.	Site
A jump	Petter Hugsted, Norway	262-263	.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
B jump	Billy Olson, Eau Claire W. S. Club	244-245	.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
C jump (boys)	Marvin Crawford, Steamboat Springs, Colo	221-226	.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
Senior open (32 yrs. and over)	Sverre Engen, Utah Ski Club	219-236	.....	Salt Lake City, Utah
Senior amateur	Howard Jensen, Norge Ski Club, Chicago, Ill	186-202	.....	Salt Lake City, Utah

Event	Winner and affiliation	Time	Pts.	Site
Cross country	Hans Holaas, Modesto (Calif.) Junior College	1:20.35	.....	Spout Springs, Oreg.
Class A	Ralph Townsend, University of New Hampshire	.....	240	Snoqualmie Pass, Seattle, Wash.
Class B	Lars Forland, Washington State College	.....	240	Snoqualmie Pass, Seattle, Wash.
Men's downhill	Yves Latreille, Sun Valley Ski Club	1:59.4	.....	Whitefish, Mont.
Men's slalom	George Macomber, West Newton, Mass.	.....	.....	Whitefish, Mont.
Men's combined	George Macomber, West Newton, Mass.	.....	245	Whitefish, Mont.
Women's downhill	Andrea Mead, Stowe, Vt.	1:30.4	.....	Whitefish, Mont.
Women's slalom	Andrea Mead, Stowe, Vt.	.....	.....	Whitefish, Mont.
Women's combined	Andrea Mead, Stowe, Vt.	.....	183	Whitefish, Mont.

NATIONAL JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS, RENO, NEV.

Boys Downmountain—Mac Miller, Payette Lake, Idaho.

Boys Slalom—Mac Miller, Payette Lake, Idaho.

Boys Combined — Mac Miller, Payette Lake, Idaho.

Girls Downmountain—Carolyn Teren, Cascade, Wash.

Girls Slalom—Charlotte Zumstein, Eastern Sierra.

Girls Combined—Charlotte Zumstein, Eastern Sierra.

Long Ski Jumps in 1949

Class	Jumper and affiliation	Feet	Site
Class A	Joe Perrault, Ishpeming, Mich	293-297	Iron Mountain, Mich.
Class A	Sverre Kongsgaard, Idaho Univ	290-285	Hyak, Wash.
Class A	Matti Pietikainen, Finland	279-294	Iron Mountain, Mich.
Class A	Petter Hugsted, Norway	269-292	Iron Mountain, Mich.
Class A	Art Tokle, Norway Ski Club, N. Y	275-293	Iron Mountain Mich.
Class A	Petter Hugsted, Norway	262-263	Salt Lake City, Utah
Class B	George Pera, Iron Mountain Mich	267-278	Iron Mountain, Mich.
Class B	Wilbert Rasmussen, Ishpeming, Mich	271-262	Iron Mountain, Mich.
Class C (boys)	John Bednarz, Iron Mountain, Mich	267-285	Iron Mountain, Mich.

Skiing Awards

Source: Harold Grinden, Historian, National Ski Association

PAUL BIETILA TROPHY

iven by Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Bradley of Madison, .. as a memorial to be awarded annually to the erican-born skier scoring highest in the Nal Ski Jumping Championships.

r	Skier	Residence or Club
)	Merrill Barber, Brattleboro Vt.	
	Walter Bietila, Ishpeming, Mich.	
	Arthur Devlin, Sno Birds, Lake Placid, N. Y.	
-1944-1945	No championships, World War II	
	Arthur Devlin, Lake Placid, N. Y.	
	Joe Perrault, Ishpeming, Mich.	
	Walter Bietila, Iron Mountain, Mich.	
	Arthur Devlin, Lake Placid, N. Y.	

PAUL LAYMAN TROPHY

iven to the National Ski Association by David man, Jr. of New York in memory of Paul man. Awarded annually to the winner of the onal Classic Combined Ski Champion.

r	Skier	Residence or Club
	Alf Engen, Salt Lake City, Utah.	
	Howard Chivers, Gould Academy, Maine.	
-1944-1945	No championships; World War II.	
	No award.	
1947	Ralph Townsend, University of New Hampshire.	

Year	Skier	Residence or Club
1948	Robert Wright, St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.	
1949	Ralph Townsend, Univ. of New Hampshire.	

AMERICAN SKI TROPHY

(Given by the G. H. Bass & Co., Wilton, Maine, for outstanding contributions to skiing)

Year	Skier	Residence or Club
1939	Dick Durrange, Dartmouth Outing Club.	
1940	Alf Engen, Salt Lake City, Utah.	
1941	Minot Dole, New York, N. Y.	
1942	Bietila Family, Ishpeming, Mich.	
1943-1944-1945-1946	no awards.	
1947	R. L. (Barney) McLean, Denver, Colo.	
1948	Gretchen C. Fraser, Vancouver, Wash.	
1949	Paul J. Perrault, Ishpeming, Mich.	

JULIUS BLEGEN TROPHY

Year	Skier	Residence or Club
1946	Roger Langley, Barre, Mass.	
1947	Arthur J. Barth, Milwaukee, Wis.	
1948	Fred McNeil, Portland, Oreg.	

Gymnastic Championships in 1949

NATIONAL A.A.U. CHAMPIONSHIPS

Chicago, Ill., April 29-30, 1949

.listhenics—Robert Stout, Temple Univ., 54.5 ts.

.pe climb—Don Perry, unattached, 03.2 sec-

rallel bars—Joseph Kotys, Cleveland Swiss ers 56.2 points.

le horse—Gene J. Rabbitt, Syracuse Uniy, 55.8 points.

ng horse—William Tom, Occidental College, points.

ing rings—Waldemir Baskovich, Sokol Chi- 58.1 points.

rizontal bar—Edward Scrobe, American ers, 57.4 points.

mbling—Irwin E. Bedard, Univ. of Illinois, Pier, 29.1 points.

ian clubs—George R. Hern, unattached, 26.3 s.

ampoline—Edsel Buchanon, unattached, 27.0 s.

-Around—William Rotzheim, University of ois, Navy Pier, 321.8 points.

Team—University of Illinois, Navy Pier, 27.5 points.

Women

Calisthenics—Meta N. Elste, Acrotheatre, Chicago, Ill., 56.6 points.

Parallel bars—Clara M. Schroth, Philadelphia Turners, 57.1 points.

Side horse—Clara M. Schroth, Philadelphia Turners, 57.7 points.

Flying rings—Clara M. Schroth, Philadelphia Turners, 57.8 points.

Tumbling—Marie Armstrong, Philadelphia Turners, 25.4 points.

Balance beam—Clara M. Schroth, Philadelphia Turners, 57.3 points.

Indian clubs—Margaret J. Dutcher, unattached, 27.0 points.

Team drill—Lincoln Turners, Chicago, Ill., 160 points.

All-Around—Clara M. Schroth, Philadelphia Turners, 285.7 points.

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE A. A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

Berkeley, Calif., April 16

rallel Bars—(Tie), Kotys, Kent State; M. . Michigan State. 274 points.

pe Climb—Foreman, U.S.C., 0:03.4.

mpoline—Buchanan, Michigan, 275 points.

e Horse—Berenato, Temple, 270 points.

Tumbling—Thompson, California, 286 points.
Horizontal Bar—R. Stout, Temple, 277 points.
Flying Rings—Todd, U.S.C., 276 points.
All Around—J. Kotys, Kent State, 1,035 points.
Team—Temple, 28 points.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE GYM LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Philadelphia, Pa., March 12

rallel Bars—Robert Stout, Temple University, points.

pe Climb—Leo Minotti, Syracuse, 0:03.6 ue record).

e Horse—Gene Rabbitt, Syracuse, 286 points.

ing Rings—Lewis Jamison, Army, 281 points.

Horizontal Bar—John Hodes, Army, 278 points.

Tumbling—William Meade, Penn State, 267 points.

All-Around—Robert Stout, Temple University, 1,050 points.

Four-suit and Five-suit Poker Hand Chances

FOUR-SUIT POKER

	Actual Number	Pct. of Total
l flush	4	.00015
ght flush	36	.0014
of a kind	624	.024
house	3,744	.144
	5,108	.197
ght	10,200	.39
of a kind	54,912	2.1
pairs	123,552	4.8
pair	1,098,240	42.3
ng	1,302,540	50.1
al	2,598,960	100.0

FIVE-SUIT POKER

	Actual Number	Pct. of Total
Royal eagle spread	5	.00006
Five of a kind	13	.00016
Straight flush	45	.00055
Four of a kind	3,900	.047
Flush	6,385	.077
Full house	15,600	.189
Straight	31,200	.378
Three of a kind	214,500	2.6
Two pairs	429,000	5.2
One pair	3,575,000	43.3
Nothing	3,984,240	48.2
Total	8,259,888	100.0

FIVE-SUIT POKER WITH 6 CARDS

rd royal eagle spread	5	.000006
rd straight flush	40	.00005
ard royal spread	295	.0004
of a kind	780	.0009
ard straight flush	2,615	.003
and two	7,800	.009
and three	7,800	.009
rd flush	8,225	.010
of a kind	107,250	.130
ird straight	140,220	.170

Three pair	286,000	.346
Five-card flush	331,300	.40
Three and two	858,000	1.0
Five-card straight	1,278,700	1.5
Three of a kind	3,575,000	4.3
Two pairs	10,725,000	13.0
One pair	39,778,550	48.2
Nothing	25,491,300	30.9
Total	82,508,880	100.0

Soccer (Association Football) Challenge Cup Records

OPEN

1937-38—Chicago Spartas, 6; Brooklyn St. Mary's Celtics, 2.
1938-39—Brooklyn St. Mary's Celtics, 5; Chicago Manhattan Brewers, 1.
1939-40—The championship final between Baltimore and the Chicago Falstaffs was not completed. The first game resulted in a scoreless tie and the second a 2-2 tie and the series was abandoned June 12, on order of the U. S. F. A.
1940-41—Pawtucket (R. I.) F. C., 8; Chrysler (Detroit) F. C., 5.
1941-42—Gallatin (Donora, Pa.) F. C., 6; Pawtucket (R. I.) F. C., 3.
1942-43—Hispanos (Brooklyn) defeated Morgan Strassers 3-2 on May 30, after 2-all tie, May 24.
1943-44—Hispanos (Brooklyn) defeated Morgan Strassers (Pittsburgh) 4 goals to 0.
1944-45—New York Brookhattans defeated the Cleveland, O., Americans 6 goals to 2.
1945-46—Chicago Vikings 3; Ponta Delgadas, Fall River, Mass., 2.
1946-47—Ponta Delgadas, Fall River, Mass., 9; Spartas, Chicago, Ill., 3.
1947-48—Simpkins-Ford, St. Louis, Mo., 3; Brookhattan-Galicia, New York, N. Y., 2.
1948-49—Morgan S. C. (Morgan, Pa.), 4; Philadelphia Nationals, 3.

AMATEUR

1936-37—Trenton (N. J.) Highlanders, 1; Castl Shannon (Pa.), 0.
1937-38—Ponta Delgadas (Fall River, Mass.), 2 Heidelberg (Pa.) F.C., 1.
1938-39—Fall River St. Michael's, 3; Gallati (Pa.) S.C., 1.
1939-40—Morgan Strassers (Morgan, Pa.), 1 Fall River Firestones, 0.
1940-41—Fall River S. C. (Mass.), 2; Chrysle S. C. (Detroit), 1.
1941-42—Fall River S. C. (Mass.), 4; Morga U. S. C. O. (Morgan, Pa.), 3.
1942-43—Morgan Strassers (Morgan, Pa.), 4 Baltimore Santa Maria's, 1.
1943-44—Eintracht S. C. (Brooklyn, N. Y.), 5 Morgan Strassers, 2.
1944-45—Eintracht S. C. (Brooklyn, N. Y.), 1 St. Louis Raftery's, 0.
1945-46—Ponta Delgadas (Fall River, Mass.), 5 Castle Shannon (Pa.), 2.
1946-47—Ponta Delgadas (Fall River, Mass.), 10 St. Louis Carondelets, 1.
1947-48—Ponta Delgadas (Fall River, Mass.), 4 Curry (Pa.) Vets, 1.
1948-49—Elizabeth (N. J.) Sport Club, 7; St Louis Zenthoeffer's, 1.

OTHER WINNERS IN 1948-49

National Junior Championship — Lighthouse Boys' Club, Philadelphia, Pa.
American Soccer League—Philadelphia National Sport Club.
American League (Lewis) Cup—Philadelphia National Sport Club.
International Soccer, Wembley, England—Scotland 3, England 1.

Shuffleboard Champions in 1949

Source: National Shuffleboard Association

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

36th Semi-Annual, Orlando, Fla., Jan. 18-20

Event	Winner and residence	Club affiliation
Men's open	Carl Breece, Winter Haven, Fla.	Winter Haven Shuffleboard Club
Men's closed	M. Bailey, Lake Worth, Fla.	Lake Worth Shuffleboard Club
Ladies' open	Florence Johnson, Ironton, Ohio	St. Petersburg Shuffleboard Club
Ladies closed	Mrs. M. Warner, Southwick, Mass.	Orlando Shuffleboard Club

37th Semi-Annual, Traverse City, Mich., July 18-20

Men's open	Leslie Vincent, DeLand, Fla.	DeLand Shuffleboard Club
Men's closed	Alvin Notestine, Normal, Ill.	Orlando Shuffleboard Club
Ladies' open	Mrs. Esther M. Winters, Jackson, Mich.	Bartlett Park Shuffleboard Club
Ladies' closed	Mrs. Florence Spink, Rochester, N. Y.	Orlando Shuffleboard Club

STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Florida State Tournament, Lakeland, Fla., Feb. 8-10

Event	Winner and residence	Club affiliation
Men's singles, open	Alvin T. Notestine, Normal, Ill.	Orlando Shuffleboard Club
Ladies' singles, open	Olive McArthur, St. Petersburg, Fla.	St. Petersburg Shuffleboard Club
Men's singles, closed	William Casabon, Detroit, Mich.	Bartlett Park Shuffleboard Club
Ladies singles, closed	Mrs. Mary Beatty, Milford, Mich.	Bradenton Trailer Pk., S.B. Club
Men's doubles	Jack R. McNulty-Earl Chandler	Little River Shuffleboard Club
Mixed doubles	Mr. and Mrs. James Sealise	St. Petersburg Shuffleboard Club

Michigan State Championship, Traverse City, Mich., July 11-13

Men's division	Arthur Richards, Kalamazoo, Mich.	St. Petersburg Shuffleboard Club
Ladies' division	Gertrude Vanderhoof, Saginaw, Mich.	Lakeland Shuffleboard Club

Michigan All-States Tournament, Traverse City, Mich., July 14-16

Men's division	Carl Spillman, Worthington, Minn.	St. Petersburg Shuffleboard Club
Ladies' division	Mrs. Esther M. Winters, Jackson, Mich.	Bartlett Park Shuffleboard Club

Wisconsin State Tournament, Janesville, Wis., Aug. 6-7.

Men's division	Dwight K. Hubbard, Janesville, Wis.	St. Petersburg Shuffleboard Club
Ladies' division	(Not held)	

Colorado State Tournament, Denver, Colo.

Singles	Mae Hall, Denver, Colo.	Denver Shuffleboard Club
Doubles	Malcolm Hassler, Long Beach, Calif	Long Beach Shuffleboard Club
	Robert Dazier, Colorado Springs, Colo.	Colorado Springs S.B. Club

California State Championship

Singles	P. A. Allen, Long Beach, Calif.	Long Beach Shuffleboard Club
Doubles	Viela Miller-Olive Thisk, Long Beach, Calif.	Long Beach Shuffleboard Club

World Soft Ball Champions

Men

1933—J. L. Gill Boosters, Chicago.
1934—Ke-Nash-A Club, Kenosha, Wis.
1935—Crimson Coaches, Toledo, O.
1936—Kodak Parks, Rochester, N. Y.
1937—Briggs Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.
1938—Pohlars, Cincinnati, O.
1939—Boosters, Covington, Ky.
1940—Kodak Parks, Rochester, N. Y.
1941—Bendix Brakes, South Bend, Ind.
1942—Deep Rock Oilers, Tulsa, Okla.
1943—Hammer Field, Fresno, Calif.
1944—Hammer Field, Fresno, Calif.
1945—Zollner Mfg. Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
1946—Zollner Mfg. Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
1947—Zollner Mfg. Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
1948—Briggs Beautyware, Detroit, Mich.
1949—Tip Top Tailors, Toronto, Ont.

Women

1933—Great Northerns, Chicago
1934—Hart Motors, Chicago.
1935—Bloomer Girls, Cleveland, Ohio.
1936—National Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio
1937—National Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio
1938—Kriegs, Alameda, Calif.
1939—Kriegs, Alameda, Calif.
1940—Ramblers, Phoenix, Ariz.
1941—Higgins Midgets, Tulsa, Okla.
1942—Jax Brewers, New Orleans, La.
1943—Jax Brewers, New Orleans, La.
1944—Lind and Pomeroy, Portland, Ore.
1945—Jax Brewers, New Orleans, La.
1946—Jax Maids, New Orleans, La.
1947—Jax Maids, New Orleans, La.
1948—Ramblers, Phoenix, Ariz.
1949—Ramblers, Phoenix, Ariz.

Yale-Harvard Rowing

e Yale-Harvard rowing contests were begun in by six-oar crews without coxswains on a three- course on Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H., Har- winning. The two colleges rowed their first tta with eight-oared boats with coxswains on 30, 1876 over a four-mile course on the aecticut River at Springfield, Mass., Yale win- in 22 m. 2 sec. The course was changed to Thames River at New London, Conn., in 1878. e race was omitted in 1917, but in 1918 a mile race was rowed on the Housatonic River, y, Conn., on June 1, which Harvard won, time 1. 58 sec. From 1876 to 1923 inclusive Yale won 28 races and Harvard 18. The records of the crews since 1923 are given herewith; previous records for the varsity, freshmen and junior varsity crews will be found in *THE WORLD ALMANAC* for 1936 on page 817.

The regatta was suspended 1943, 1944, 1945 (World War II) and resumed in 1946.

Yale-Harvard freshmen eights began their contests in 1899 on the Thames, Harvard winning. The 1902 race was a dead heat. The course has been two miles except 1915 and as noted below. From 1899 to 1923 inclusive the record was: Freshmen —Yale 9, Harvard 13.

VARSITY EIGHTS (Four miles)

ate	Won by	Time		Date	Won by	Time	
		Winner	Loser			Winner	Loser
....	Yale	22:10.0	22:35.0	1936	Harvard	20:19.0	20:40.6
....	Yale	21:58.6	22:11.4	1937	Harvard	20:02.0	20:06.4
....	Yale	20:26.0	20:32.4	1938	Harvard	20:20.0	20:23.8
....	Yale	20:14.4	20:21.6	1939	Harvard	20:48.4	20:53.0
....	Harvard	22:35.2	22:39.0	1940	Harvard	21:38.0	22:09.0
....	Yale	20:21.6	20:56.0	1941	Harvard	20:40.0	20:53.4
....	Yale	21:20.0	21:39.0	1942	Harvard (a)	10:09.6	10:40.0
....	Yale	20:09.4	20:30.6	1943-1945	(Not held)		
....	Harvard	22:21.0	22:30.0	1946	Harvard (b)	9:18.0	9:36.0
....	Harvard	21:29.0	21:42.0	1947	Harvard	20:49.0	20:46.0
....	Harvard	22:46.6	22:53.6	1948	Harvard	19:21.4	19:23.0
....	Yale	19:51.8	20:01.6	1949	Yale	19:52.8	19:54.2
....	Yale	20:19.0	21:04.0				

wnstream and course record—19:21.4 (Harvard in 1948).
stream record—19:52.8 (Yale in 1949).

FRESHMEN EIGHTS (Two miles)

tte	Won by	Time		Date	Won by	Time	
		Winner	Loser			Winner	Loser
....	Yale	10:27.4	10:46.0	1935	Yale	9:46.0	9:46.4
....	Yale	10:33.0	10:45.6	1936	Harvard	11:01.0	11:05.0
....	Yale	9:51.4	10:01.0	1937	Yale	12:14.2	12:23.0
....	Harvard	11:00.0	11:12.6	1938	Harvard	10:05.0	10:14.4
....	Yale	9:18.0	9:22.4	1939	Harvard	10:20.0	10:30.8
....	Yale	10:33.0	11:43.0	1940	Harvard	11:53.0	12:39.0
....	Yale	11:07.0	11:09.6	1941	Harvard	9:51.4	10:01.8
....	Harvard	11:02.6	11:17.6	1942	Harvard (a)	10:16.6	10:29.4
....	Yale	10:25.0	10:35.6	1943-1946	(Not held)		
....	Yale (c)	8:16.2	8:30.8	1947	Yale	9:43.0	9:52.0
....	Yale	12:06.4	12:26.4	1948	Harvard	9:34.0	9:41.4
....	Yale	9:47.6	9:51.0	1949	Harvard	9:32.0	9:34.6

JUNIOR VARSITY EIGHTS (Two miles)

te	Won by	Time		Date	Won by	Time	
		Winner	Loser			Winner	Loser
....	Yale	10:10.0	10:28 4	1936	Yale	10:52.4	11:08.4
....	Yale	10:41.0	10:45.0	1937	Yale	11:56.2	11:59.4
....	Yale	9:50.0	10:02.0	1938	Harvard	10:27.8	10:30.4
....	Harvard	10:36.6	10:43.6	1939	Harvard	9:35.0	9:39.0
....	Yale	9:24.8	9:29.0	1940	Harvard	11:33.6	11:41.2
....	Yale	10:47.0	11:01.0	1941	Harvard	10:06.8	10:10.6
....	Yale	11:00.0	11:12.8	1942	Harvard (a)	10:30.8	10:39.4
....	Harvard	11:07.2	11:10.6	1943-1945	(Not held)		
....	Yale	10:43.0	10:54.0	1946	Harvard (b)	9:12.0	9:31.0
....	Harvard (c)	8:00.6	8:05.2	1947	Harvard	9:42.0	9:47.0
....	Harvard	11:49.2	11:49.8	1948	Harvard	9:30.0	9:34.4
....	Yale	9:40.2	9:48.6	1949	Yale	9:36.0	9:42.6
....	Yale	9:56.0	9:56.4				

2 miles; (b) 1¾ miles; (c) 1½ miles.

Water Skiing in 1949

ANNUAL NATIONAL OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS

American Water Ski Association, July 22-24, 1949

Class	Winners	Tricks	Jump	Slalom	Total Pts
.....	Dick Pope, Jr.	400	300	400	1,100
	Buddy Boyle	225	400	300	925
	Roger Ver Sluis	300	127	30	457
(1)	Willa W. McGuire	400	400	400	1,200
	Irene Boer	300	225	300	825
	Nance Hains	.....	300	95	395
..boys	Skillman Suydam	400	225	400	1,025
	Stan Pearlman	300	300	225	825
	Chuck Tilgner	225	169	300	694
..girls	Mary L. Thornhill	400	400	400	1,200
	Pat Sligh	300	.....	300	600
	Eve Ware	.....	.....	225	225
..doubles	Sandy Schard-Bruce Parker	.....	.....	.....	429
	Lew Withey-Polly Stathis	.....	.....	.....	296
	Irene Boer-Bob Sligh	.....	.....	.....	263

world record distance for water ski jumping is 68 feet, held by Buddy Boyle.

Intercollegiate Rowing at Poughkeepsie

The leading American rowing colleges (except Yale and Harvard) have sent eight-oared crews to compete over the four-mile course on the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., since 1895. Columbia won that year, defeating Cornell and Pennsylvania in that order. In 1896 Cornell defeated Harvard, Pennsylvania and Columbia.

In 1897 Cornell defeated Columbia and Pennsylvania on July 2, after defeating Yale and Harvard at New London on June 25. The following year, 1898, the three-mile course on Lake Saratoga was used, Pennsylvania defeating Cornell, Wisconsin and Columbia. In 1899 the crews returned to Poughkeepsie. Pennsylvania won that year, and subsequent winners were: 1900, Pennsylvania; 1901, Cornell; 1902, Cornell; 1903, Cornell; 1904, Syracuse; 1905, Cornell; 1906, Cornell; 1907, Cornell; 1908, Syracuse; 1909, Cornell; 1910, Cornell; 1911, Cornell; 1912, Cornell; 1913, Syracuse; 1914, Columbia; 1915, Cornell; 1916, Syracuse.

Racing was dropped during Word War I years and was resumed by four crews over a two-mile course on Lake Cayuga, Ithaca, N. Y., on June 19, 1920, when Syracuse won in 11 m. 2⅗ sec. The colleges again returned to Poughkeepsie in 19[illegible] and for four years rowed over a three-mile course but resumed the four-mile course in 1925.

The regatta was suspended 1942-1946 and was resumed in 1947 over the three-mile course.

Freshman races were rowed over a two-mile course at Poughkeepsie from 1896 to 1916, the winners being: 1896, Cornell; 1897, Cornell; 1[illegible] (at Saratoga), Cornell; 1899, Cornell; 1900, Wisconsin; 1901, Pennsylvania; 1902, Cornell; 1903, Cornell; 1904, Syracuse; 1905, Cornell; 1906, Syracuse; 1907, Wisconsin; 1908, Cornell; 1909, Cornell; 1910, Cornell; 1911, Columbia; 1912, Cornell; 1913, Cornell; 1914, Cornell; 1915, Syracuse; 1916, Cornell. They rowed at Lake Cayuga in 1920 Cornell winning, and returned with the varsities to the Hudson in 1921 when Cornell won.

The Junior varsities first rowed at Poughkeepsie on the two-mile course in 1914, Cornell winning. In 1915 Cornell won and in 1916 Syracuse. The race was rowed on Lake Cayuga in 1920, Cornell winning. In 1926 the course was lengthened to three miles.

UNIVERSITY EIGHT-OAR CREWS (Course Four Miles)

Year	Winner	Time	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
1923	Washington (a)	14:03.2	Navy	Columbia	Syracuse	Cornell
1924	Washington (a)	15:02.0	Wisconsin	Cornell	Penn.	Syracuse
1925	Navy	19:24.8	Washington	Wisconsin	Penn.	Cornell
1926	Washington	19:28.6	Navy	Syracuse	Penn.	Columbia
1927	Columbia	20:57.0	Washington	California	Navy	Cornell
1928	California	18:35.8	Columbia	Washington	Cornell	Navy
1929	Columbia	22:58.0	Washington	Penn.	Navy	Wisconsin
1930	Cornell	21:42.0	Syracuse	M.I.T.	California	Columbia
1931	Navy	18:54.2	Cornell	Washington	California	Syracuse
1932	California	19:55.0	Cornell	Washington	Navy	Syracuse
1933 (Not held)						
1934	California	19:44.0	Washington	Navy	Cornell	Penn.
1935	California	18:52.0	Cornell	Washington	Navy	Syracuse
1936	Washington	19:09.6	California	Navy	Columbia	Cornell
1937	Washington	18:33.6	Navy	Cornell	Syracuse	California
1938	Navy	18:19.0	California	Washington	Columbia	Wisconsin
1939	California	18:12.6	Washington	Navy	Cornell	Syracuse
1940	Washington	22:42.0	Cornell	Navy	Syracuse	California
1941	Washington	18:53.3	California	Cornell	Syracuse	Princeton
1942-1946 (Not held)						
1947	Navy (a)	13:59.2	Cornell	Washington	California	Princeton
1948	Washington (a)	14:06.4	California	Navy	Cornell	M.I.T.
1949	California (a)	14:42.6	Washington	Cornell	Navy	Princeton

Course record for four miles—18:12.6 (California in 1939).
(a) Race at 3 miles.

FRESHMEN EIGHTS (two miles)

Year	Winner	Time	Second
1923	Cornell	9:27.8	Washington
1924	Penn	10:22.6	Cornell
1925	Syracuse	9:59.0	Penn
1926	Columbia	11:28.6	California
1927	Navy	9:45.0	Syracuse
1928	Navy	9:42.0	Cornell
1929	Syracuse	10:23.6	California
1930	Syracuse	11:18.2	Cornell
1931	Washington	9:49.8	Cornell
1932	Syracuse	10:59.0	Navy
1933 (Not held)			
1934	Washington	10:50.0	Syracuse
1935	Washington	10:29.0	California
1936	Washington	10:19.6	California
1937	Washington	9:15.4	California
1938	California	9:30.4	Washington
1939	Washington	9:31.0	Columbia
1940	Cornell	10:55.2	Princeton
1941	Cornell	9:57.7	Wisconsin
1942-1946 (Not held)			
1947	Washington	9:30.3	Syracuse
1948	Washington	9:46.9	Navy
1949	Washington	9:40.2	Cornell

JUNIOR EIGHTS (three miles)

Winner	Time	Second
Syracuse (b)	9:50.0	Cornell
Penn (b)	10:36.4	Washington
Washington (b)	10:26.0	Cornell
Washington	15:40.2	Penn.
Washington	15:12.8	Columbia
Navy	14:18.2	Cornell
Cornell	15:21.2	Columbia
Cornell	16:39.0	Washington
Syracuse	14:29.6	California
Syracuse	15:41.0	California
(Not held)		
Syracuse	15:40.6	Navy
Washington	14:58.8	Navy
Washington	14:42.2	Navy
Washington	13:44.0	Navy
Washington	13:49.2	California
Syracuse	13:46.6	Washington
Washington	18:07.2	Navy
California	14:40.4	Washington
(Not held)		
California	14:30.4	Navy
Washington	14:28.6	California
Washington	16:00.0	Navy

(b) Race at 2 miles.

Dual, Triangular and Other Regattas in 1949

Date	Site	Distance	Winner	Second	Third	Winner's time
Apr. 16	Philadelphia, Pa.	1 5-16 miles	Penna.	Rutgers	Wash. & Lee	6:44.5
Apr. 23	Boston, Mass.	1¾ miles	Harvard	Princeton	M.I.T.	9:24.5
Apr. 23	Philadelphia, Pa.	1 5-16 miles	Penna.	Yale	Columbia	6:18.6
Apr. 23	Syracuse, N. Y.	¾ mile	Cornell	Syracuse		3:42.8
Apr. 30	Philadelphia, Pa.	1 5-16 miles	Princeton	Penna.	Columbia	7:00.6
Apr. 30	Cambridge, Mass.	1¾ miles	Harvard	M.I.T.	Boston Univ.	8:59.6
Apr. 30	Annapolis, Md.	1¾ miles	Yale	Navy	Cornell	9:58.2
May 7	Princeton, N. J.	1 5-16 miles	Princeton	Harvard	Yale	7:37.8
May 7	Cambridge, Mass.	1¾ miles	Harvard	Penna.	Navy	8:48.4
May 7	Derby, Conn.	2 miles	Yale	Wisconsin		9:34.3
May 14	Syracuse, N. Y.	2,000 meters	Harvard	Penna.	Princeton	6:48.5
May 21	Princeton, N. Y.	1¾ miles	Princeton	Yale	Penna.	8:41.7
May 21	Oakland, Calif.	3 miles	California	Wisconsin		14:04.9
May 28	Ithaca, N. Y.	1 5-16 miles	Harvard	Cornell		6:50.8
May 28	Madison, Wis.	2 miles	Wisconsin	Navy		9:32.4

Oxford-Cambridge Boat Race—4¼ Miles

r results of races back to inauguration in 1841 see 1936 issue, *THE WORLD ALMANAC*, page 819)

	Date	Winner	Time	Yr.	Date	Winner	Time	Yr.	Date	Winner	Time
0.	Mar. 27	Cambridge..	21:11	1930.	April 12	Cambridge..	19:09	1940.	Mar. 2	Cambridge..	*9:28
1.	Mar. 30	Cambridge..	19:44	1931.	Mar. 21	Cambridge..	19:26	1943.	Feb. 13	Oxford....	†4:49
2.	April 1	Cambridge..	19:27	1932.	Mar. 19	Cambridge..	19:11	1944.	Feb. 26	Oxford....	*8:06
3.	Mar. 24	Oxford.....	20:54	1933.	April 1	Cambridge..	20:57	1945.	Feb. 24	Cambridge..	.....
4.	April 5	Cambridge..	18:41	1934.	Mar. 17	Cambridge..	18:03	1946.	Mar. 30	Oxford....	19:54
5.	Mar. 28	Cambridge..	21:50	1935.	April 6	Cambridge..	19:48	1947.	Mar. 29	Cambridge..	23:01
6	Mar. 27	Cambridge..	19:29	1936.	April 4	Cambridge..	21:06	1948.	Mar. 27	Cambridge..	17:50
7.	April 2	Cambridge..	20:14	1937.	Mar. 24	Oxford.....	22:39	1949.	Mar. 26	Cambridge..	18:57
8.	Mar. 3	Cambridge..	20:25	1938.	April 2	Oxford.....	20:30				
9.	Mar. 23	Cambridge..	19:24	1939.	April 1	Cambridge..	19:03				

Distance 1½ miles on account of war and not counted in the record. 1941-1942—No races on account var. †Distance 1¼ miles on account of war, not counted in records. 1946 race first official full distance e since 1939.

ecapitulation: Victories—Cambridge 51, Oxford 43, dead heat 1.

ourse Record—17:50 (Cambridge in 1948).

ad Vail Rowing Assn. Regattas—University 8-Oared Shells

(Distance 1 5/16 Miles)

	Place	Winner	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
4	Schuylkill River, Phila., Pa...	Marietta	Univ. of Penn J-V	Univ. of Penn 3rd cr.	Rutgers	Manhattan	Rollins
5	Ohio River, Marietta, Ohio..	Rutgers	Univ. of Penn	Marietta	Wisconsin	Marietta	Rollins
6	Schuylkill River, Phila., Pa...	Rutgers	Marietta	Univ. of Penn	Manhattan	Rollins	.....
7	(Not held)						
8	Harlem River, N. Y. City....	Rutgers	Manhattan	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	North Shrewsbury River, Red Bank, N. J. (a).....	Rutgers	Boston Univ.	Marietta	Dartmouth R. C.	Am. Inter. College	Manhattan
0	ConnecticutRiver,Springfield, Mass.	Rutgers	Marietta	Springfield College	Rollins	Am. Inter. College	Richmond
1	Ohio River, Marietta, Ohio...	Rutgers	Marietta	Boston Univ.	Rollins	Am. Inter. College	Springfield College
2	Charles River, Boston, Mass.	Rutgers	Boston Univ.	Am. Inter. College	Dartmouth R. C.	.....	.....
3	-1944-1945-1946—Not held						
7	Charles River, Boston, Mass.	Boston Univ.	Dartmouth	Marietta	Rollins	Am. Inter. College	.....
8	Charles River, Boston, Mass..	Boston Univ.	Rollins	Dartmouth	Marietta	Iona	Amherst
9	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	Boston Univ.	Rollins	Washington & Lee	Dartmouth	Marietta	Amherst

(a) First Dad Vail Rowing Association Regatta.

Childs Cup Winners

	Place	Winner	Yr.	Place	Winner	Yr.	Place	Winner
5.	Harlem.....	Penn	1933.	Schuylkill.....	Princeton	1941.	Carnegie Lake...	Princeton
2.	Carnegie Lake...	Penn	1934.	Carnegie Lake...	Princeton	1942.	Harlem.....	Penn
7.	Schuylkill.....	Princeton	1935.	Carnegie Lake...	Penn	1943.	Annapolis.....	Princeton
6.	Carnegie Lake...	Columbia	1936.	Harlem.....	Penn	1944–1947 Not held		
1.	Carnegie Lake...	Columbia	1937.	Schuylkill.....	Princeton	1948.	Carnegie Lake...	Princeton
0.	Schuylkill.....	Columbia	1938.	Carnegie Lake...	Penn	1949.	Harlem.....	Princeton
4.	Carnegie Lake...	Columbia	1939.	Harlem.....	Princeton			
2.	Harlem.....	Penn	1940.	Schuylkill.....	Columbia			

Amateur Rowing in 1949

TH NATIONAL ROWING REGATTA, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMATEUR OARSMEN
Buffalo, N. Y., July 23-24

nior Pair-Oared Shells, Cox (1¼ miles)—mount Rowing Association, Philadelphia. **Time** :41.8.

5-lb. Quad Sculls (1¼ miles)—Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia. **Time—06:58.0.**

nior Four-Oared Shells, Cox (1¼ miles)—t Side Rowing Club, Buffalo. **Time—06:44.2.**

ter. Eight-Oared Shells (1¼ miles)—Wyan-e Boat Club. **Time—06:25.0.**

nior Quad Sculls (1¼ miles)—Fairmount Row-Association. **Time—6:25.8.**

5-lb. Four-Oared Shells, Cox (1¼ miles)—der Boat Club. Hamilton, Ont. **Time—07:07.0.**

nior Single Sculls (1¼ miles)—Bobby Wil-s, Leander Boat Club. **Time—07:38.4.**

nior Four-Oared Shells Without Cox (¼ miles) sper Boat Club. **Time—06:34.0.**

5-lb. Quarter-Mile Singles—Tom McCrees, h A. C., Philadelpia. **Time—01:18.4.**

harter-Mile Singles—John J. Kieffer, Fair-mount Rowing Association, Philadelphia. **Time—01:16.0.**

Pair-Oared Shells Without Cox (1¼ miles)—Fairmount Rowing Association, Philadelphia. **Time—07:08.8.**

145-lb. Double Sculls (1¼ miles)—Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia. **Time—07:18.0.**

Double Sculls (1¼ miles)—Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia. **Time—06:47.4.**

145-lb. Sculls (1¼ miles)—Rudolph Jezek, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, N. Y. **Time—07:38.2.**

145-lb. Eight-Oared Shells (1¼ miles)—West Side Rowing Club, Buffalo.—**Time—06:04.2.**

Championship Singles (1¼ miles)—Joe Angyal, New York Athletic Club, New York, N. Y. **Time—07:20.0.**

Senior Eight-Oared Shells (1¼ miles)—West Side Rowing Club, Buffalo. **Time—05:54.2.**

Point Score—1, West Side Rowing Club 114; 2, Vesper 91; 3, Fairmount, 60.

Other Rowing Events in 1949

enley Regatta, Henley, England—**Diamond ls (1 5/16 miles)**—Jack Kelly, Philadelphia, Pa. **mes Challenge Cup**—Princeton.

ropean Rowing Championships, Amsterdam, h.—Singles Sculls—Jack Kelly, Philadelphia,

American Henley, Cambridge, Mass.—Open singles—Joseph Angyal, New York Athletic Club.

Canadian Henley, Port Dalhousie, Ont.—**Singles Sculls**, Joseph Angyal, New York Athletic Club. **Club championship**—St. Catharines.

Speed Skating Records

Source: Amateur Skating Union of the United States; records made in competition

OFFICIAL OUTDOOR—MEN

Distance	Time	Holder	Place	Date
50 yards	:05	Robert McLean	Lake Placid	February 6, 1923
100 yards	:09.4	Charles Jewtraw	Lake Placid	February 6, 1923
220 yards	:18.1	Robert Fitzgerald	Minneapolis	January 10, 1942
¼ mile	:23.8	Jack Shea	Saranac Lake	February 12, 1930
440 yards	:35.4	Charles Gorman	Lake Placid	February 14, 1927
440 yards	:35.4	K. Bartholomew	St. Paul, Minn.	January 24, 1942
440 yards	:35.4	Robert Fitzgerald	Minneapolis	February 15, 1942
½ mile	:52.4	Clas Thunberg	Saranac Lake	February 11, 1926
½ mile	1:14.2	Robert Fitzgerald	Minneapolis	January 8, 1942
¾ mile	1:55.8	Clas Thunberg	Lake Placid	February 15, 1926
1 mile	2:38.2	Clas Thunberg	Lake Placid	February 12, 1926
1½ mile	4:12.6	Clas Thunberg	Lake Placid	February 13, 1926
2 mile	5:33.8	Edward Schroeder	Minneapolis	January 20, 1934
3 mile	8:19.6	Ross Robinson	Lake Placid	February 14, 1930
5 mile	14:30.4	Ross Robinson	Lake Placid	February 12, 1927

Delbert Lamb, Milwaukee, Wis., set a new unofficial world mark of 2:29.7 for one mile in an exhibition Feb. 19, 1948 in Oslo, Norway.

INDOOR—MEN

220 yards	:18	Fred Robson	Boston	January 13, 1911
		Charles Gorman	St. John, N. B.	March 1, 1927
¼ mile	:23.8	Charles Gorman	St. John, N. B.	March 1, 1923
440 yards	:36.8	Charles Gorman	St. John, N. B.	February 27, 1923
½ mile	1:15.6	Ben O'Sickey	Pittsburgh	March 1, 1910
¾ mile	2:00.4	Percy Johnston	Cleveland	March 2, 1924
1 mile	2:41.2	Morris Wood	Pittsburgh	February 13, 1904
		Fred Robson	Pittsburgh	February 13, 1904
1½ mile	4:25	Edmund Lamy	Cleveland	January 27, 1910
2 mile	5:54.8	Robert Hackenback	St. Paul	January 30, 1937
3 mile	8:58.8	Percy Johnston	Pittsburgh	February 19, 1927
4 mile	13:41.8	Joe Moore	Brooklyn	February 7, 1927
5 mile	15:42.2	Frank Stack	Chicago	February 8, 1930

OUTDOOR—WOMEN

100 yards	:11.4	Loretta Neitzel	Detroit	January 27, 1923
220 yards	:20.2	Maddy Horn	Saranac Lake	February 11, 1933
440 yards	:39.4	Loretta Neitzel	Minneapolis	February 3, 1923
880 yards	1:25.9	Maddy Horn	Escanaba, Mich	January 13, 1940
¾ mile	2:17.0	Dorothy Franey	Minneapolis	January 16, 1938
1 mile	3:06.1	Maddy Horn	Oconomowoc, Wis	January 24, 1937

INDOOR—WOMEN

220 yards	:21.6	Dorothy Franey	St. Paul	February 15, 1936
¼ mile	:31	Dorothy Franey	St. Louis	February 25, 1933
440 yards	:41.6	Dorothy Franey	St. Paul	February 16, 1936
880 yards	1:27	Leila Brooks Potter	Pittsburgh	March 6, 1926
¾ mile	2:18.1	Kit Klein	Chicago	February 2, 1935
1 mile	3:15.6	Maddy Horn	Chicago	April 1, 1938

Speed Skating Championships in 1949

UNITED STATES NATIONAL
St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 12-13

Men

220 yds.—Ken Bartholomew, Minneapolis, Minn. **Time**—0:18.1.
440 yds.—Ray Blum, Nutley, N. J. **Time**—0:36.1.
880 yds.—Ray Blum, Nutley, N. J.
¾ mile—Ken Bartholomew, Minneapolis, Minn. **Time**—2:17.7.
2 miles—Ray Blum. **Time**—6:17.7.
5 miles—Ray Blum.

Women

220 yds.—Florence W. Carter, Saginaw, Mich.
440 yds.—Florence W. Carter, Saginaw, Mich. **Time**—0:43.7.
880 yds.—Lorraine Sabbe, Detroit, Mich.
¾ mile—Lorraine Sabbe, Detroit, Mich. **Time**—2:34.6.
1 mile—Lorraine Sabbe, Detroit, Mich.

Point scores—Men—Ray Blum, Nutley, N. J., 150; Ken Bartholomew, Minneapolis, 130; Bob Fitzgerald, Minneapolis, 70; Buddy Solem, Chicago, 20; Don Hamer, Minneapolis, 10; Al Dimmer, Detroit, 10; Robert Jahn, Bogota, N. J., 10; Chuck Burke, Chicago, 10; Alex Goguen, Pittsfield, Mass., 10. **Women**—Lorraine Sabbe, Detroit, 120; Mrs. Florence Carter, Saginaw, Mich., 70; Bernice Melewski, West Allis, Wis., 60; Donna Wang, Minneapolis, 30; Charlotte Chase, Saranac Lake, N. Y., 20.

NORTH AMERICAN
Colorado Springs, Colo., April 22-23

Men—Edgar Dame, Revere, Mass., 80 points.
Women—Lorraine Sabbe, Detroit, Mich., 120 points.
Inter. Boys—Bill Disney, Pasadena.
Inter. Girls—Patricia Nikoleit, Chicago, Ill.
Junior Boys—Robert Olson, Pasadena, Calif.
Junior Girls—Andra McLaughlin, New York, N. Y.
Juvenile Boys—John Claypole, Pasadena, Calif.
Juvenile Girls—Carol Kratz, West Allis, Wis.
Midget Boys—Ken LeBel, Lake Placid, N. Y.
Midget Girls—Ann Cooper, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

WORLD
Oslo, Norway, Feb. 19-20

500 meters—Ken Henry (U. S.). **Time**—0:46.3.
1,500 meters—John Werket (U. S.). **Time**—2:30.8.
5,000 meters—Kornel Pajor (Hungary)—**Time** 9:9.4.
10,000 meters—Kornel Pajor (Hungary). **Time**—18:42.0.

Championship point score—1, Kornel Pajor (Hungary), 211.073 points; 2, Kees Broeckman (Netherlands), 211.818; 3, Odd Lundberg (Norway), 212.960; 4, Ken Henry (U. S.), 213.598; 5, John Werket (U. S.), 213.762.

EUROPEAN
Davos, Switzerland, Feb. 5-6

500 meters—Sverre Farstad (Norway). **Time**—0:41.8 (equals world record).
1,500 meters—Sverre Farstad.
5,000 meters—Kornel Pajor (Hungary). **Time**—08:13.5 (new world record).
10,000 meters—Hjalmar Andersen (Norway). **Time**—16:57.4 (new world record).

Championship point score—1, Sverre Farstad (Norway), 188.958 points; 2, Hjalmar Andersen (Norway), 189.917; 3, Kornel Pajor (Hungary), 190.618.

Under European racing rules competitors skate in pairs against the clock. Best times determine final placings.

Non-European skaters were barred from European championships beginning in 1949.

World's Swimming Records

Approved by International Swimming Federation as of Sept. 5, 1949. Several better times await nsideration.

MEN'S FREE STYLE

Distance	Time	Holder	Country	Where made	Date
0 yards	49.7 s.	Alan Ford	U. S. A.	New Haven Conn.	Mar. 18, 1944
0 meters	55.4 s.	Alan Ford	U. S. A.	New Haven, Conn.	June 29, 1948
0 meters	2 m. 05.4 s.	Alex Jany	France	Marseilles, France	Sept. 20, 1946
0 yards	2 m. 07.1 s.	W. Smith	U. S. A.	Columbus, Ohio	Feb. 12, 1944
0 yards	3 m. 03.0 s.	Alex Jany	France	Casablanca	Sept. 10, 1948
0 meters	3 m. 21.0 s.	Alex Jany	France	Casablanca	Sept. 28, 1947
0 meters	4 m. 34.6 s.	H. Furuhashi	Japan	Nagoya, Japan	July 24, 1949
0 yards	4 m. 38.5 s.	W. Smith	U. S. A.	Honolulu, T. H.	May 13, 1941
0 yards	5 m. 16.3 s.	Jack Medica	U. S. A.	New York	Apr. 6, 1935
0 meters	5 m. 56.5 s.	Ralph Flanagan	U. S. A.	Miami, Fla.	Apr. 3 1938
0 meters	9 m. 45.6 s.	H. Furuhashi	Japan	Tokyo, Japan	June 26, 1949
0 yards	9 m. 54.6 s.	W. Smith	U. S. A.	New London, Conn.	Aug. 10, 1942
00 yards	11 m. 37.4 s.	Jack Medica	U. S. A.	Portland, Ore.	July 29, 1933
00 meters	12 m. 33.8 s.	F. Amano	Japan	Tokyo, Japan	Aug. 10, 1938
00 meters	18 m. 58.8 s.	F. Amano	Japan	Tokyo, Japan	Aug. 10, 1938
mile	20 m. 29 s.	K. Nakama	U. S. A.	New London, Conn.	Aug. 8, 1942
0 yard relay	3 m. 23.8 s.	New Haven, S. C. (Fo.d, Hueber, Dooley, Johnson)	U. S. A.	New Haven, Conn.	July 2, 1948
0 meter relay	3 m. 48.6 s.	New Haven, S. C. (Ford, Hueber, Dooley, Johnson)	U. S. A.	New Haven, Conn.	June 29, 1948
0 yard relay	7 m. 55.1 s.	Yale Univ. (Girdes, Blum, Reid, Moore)	U. S. A.	New Haven, Conn.	Feb. 12, 1949
0 meter relay	8 m. 46.0 s.	National Team (Ris, Wolf, McLane, Smith)	U. S. A.	London	Aug. 3, 1948

MEN'S BREAST STROKE

0 yards	58.5 s.	Keith Carter	U. S. A.	Lafayette, Ind.	May 5, 1949
0 meters	1 m. 07.3 s.	R. R. Hough	U. S. A.	New Haven, Conn.	Apr. 15, 1939
0 yards	2 m. 14.7 s.	Joseph Verdeur	U. S. A.	New Haven, Conn.	Mar. 27, 1948
0 meters	2 m. 30.0 s.	Joseph Verdeur	U. S. A.	New Haven, Conn.	June 28, 1948
0 meters	5 m. 40.2 s.	Bob Bonte	Netherl'ds	Amsterdam, Neth.	Oct. 19, 1948
0 meters	7 m. 10.6 s.	Bob Bonte	Netherl'ds	Amsterdam, Neth.	Oct. 19, 1948

MEN'S BACK STROKE

0 yards	56.8 s.	Adolph Kiefer	U. S. A.	Annapolis, Md.	Feb. 26, 1944
0 meters	1 m. 03.6 s.	Allen Stack	U. S. A.	New Haven, Conn.	Feb. 4, 1949
0 yards	1 m. 29.9 s.	Allen Stack	U. S. A.	New Haven, Conn.	May 5, 1949
0 meters	2 m. 18.5 s.	Allen Stack	U. S. A.	New Haven, Conn.	May 4, 1949
0 meters	5 m. 03.9 s.	A. M. Stack	U. S. A.	New Haven, Conn.	Feb. 14, 1948

WOMEN'S FREE STYLE

0 yards	58.2 s.	G. Andersen	Denmark	Svendborg, Denmark	Feb. 24, 1949
0 meters	1 m. 4.6 s.	W. DenOuden	Neth.	Amsterdam	Feb. 27, 1936
0 meters	2 m. 21.7 s.	R. Hveger	Denmark	Aarhus, Den.	Sept. 11, 1938
0 yards	2 m. 22.6 s.	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen	Apr. 23, 1939
0 yards	3 m. 25.6 s.	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen	Oct. 2, 1938
0 meters	3 m. 42.5 s.	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen	Sept. 15, 1940
0 meters	5 m. 00.1 s.	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen	Sept. 15, 1940
0 yards	5 m. 07.9 s.	Ann Curtis	U. S. A.	Seattle, Wash.	May 2, 1947
0 yards	5 m. 53 s.	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen	Apr 19, 1942
0 meters	6 m. 28.4 s.	F. Caroen	Belgium	Ostend	Jan. 3, 1940
0 meters	10 m. 52.5 s.	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen	Aug. 13, 1941
0 yards	11 m. 08.6 s.	Ann Curtis	U. S. A.	San Francisco	July 30, 1944
00 yards	12 m. 36 s.	R. Hveger	Denmark	Helsingoer	Sept. 4, 1938
00 meters	13 m. 54.4 s.	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen	Aug. 20, 1941
00 meters	20 m. 57 s.	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen	Aug. 20, 1941
mile	23 m. 11.5 s.	R. Hveger	Denmark	Helsingoer	July 3, 1938
0 yard relay	4 m. 05.7 s.	Denmark National team (F. Nathansen, K. O. Petersen, B. O. Peterson, K. M. Harup)		Copenhagen	Apr. 11, 1943
0 meter-relay	4 m. 27.6 s.	Denmark National Team (E. Arndt, G. Kraft, B. Ove Petersen, R. Hveger)		Copenhagen	Aug. 7, 1938

WOMEN'S BREAST STROKE

0 yards	1 m. 09.2 s.	Nelly Van Vliet	Neth.	Hilversum	May 4, 1947
0 meters	1 m. 18.2 s.	Nelly Van Vliet	Neth.	Arnhem	Apr. 28, 1947
0 yards	2 m. 35.6 s.	Nelly Van Vliet	Neth.	The Hague	Aug. 24, 1946
0 meters	2 m. 49.2 s.	Nelly Van Vliet	Netherl'ds	Hilversum, Neth.	July 20, 1947
0 meters	5 m. 58.6 s.	Nelly Van Vliet	Netherl'ds	Hilversum, Neth.	Nov. 3, 1947
0 meters	7 m. 41 s.	Nelly Van Vliet	Neth.	Hilversum	Dec. 1, 1946

WOMEN'S BACK STROKE

0 yards	1 m. 05.1 s.	C. Kint	Neth.	Rotterdam	Sept. 18, 1939
0 meters	1 m. 10.9 s.	C. Kint	Neth.	Rotterdam	Sept. 22, 1939
0 yards	1 m. 42.1 s.	C. Kint	Neth.	Rotterdam	Sept. 29, 1939
0 meters	2 m. 38.8 s.	C. Kint	Neth.	Rotterdam	Nov. 26, 1939
0 meters	5 m. 38.2 s.	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen	Mar. 2, 1941

Figure Skating Championships in 1949

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS
Paris, France, Feb. 17-18

Men's Singles—Richard T. Button (United tates).

Ladies' Singles—Alena Vrzanova (Czechoslo-kia).

Pairs—Andrea Kekessy and Ede Kiraly (Hun-ry).

NORTH AMERICAN
Ardmore, Pa., March 12-13

Men's Singles—Richard T. Button (Philadelphia C. and H. S.).

Ladies' Singles—Yvonne C. Sherman (Skate Club N. Y.)

Pairs—Karol and Peter Kennedy (Seattle, S. C.).

Fours—Janet Gerhauser, John Nightingale, rilyn and Marlyn Thomsen (St. Paul F.S.C.).

Dance—Lois Waring (Baltimore F.S.C.); Walter inbridge (Washington F.S.C.).

U. S. NATIONAL
Colorado Springs, Colo., April 8-10

Men's Singles—Richard T. Button, Englewood, N. J.

Ladies' Singles—Yvonne C. Sherman, New York, N. Y.

Pairs—Peter and Karol Kennedy, Seattle, Wash.

Junior Men's Singles—Richard Dwyer, Los Angeles, Calif.

Junior Ladies Singles—Sonya Klopfer, New York, N. Y.

CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

Men's Singles—Roger Wickson (University Hill S. C., Vancouver)

Ladies' Singles—Suzanne Morrow (Toronto S.C.)

Pairs—Marlene Smith and Donald Gilchrist (Toronto, S.C.)

Swimming in 1949

A. A. U. NATIONAL MEN'S CHAMPIONSHIPS (OUTDOOR)
Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 16-19

100 meters backstroke—1, Allen Stack, New Haven S. C.; 2, Dick Fetterman, Miami Univ.; 3, Duane Draves, Iowa Univ. **Time—1:07.1.**

200 meters breaststroke—1, Joseph Verdeur, Brighton S. C.; 2, Robert Brawner, San Francisco Olympic Club; 3, Bowen Stassforth, Iowa Univ. **Time—2:36.3.** (new American and AAU record).

100 meters freestyle—1, Robert Gibe, Detroit A. C.; 2, Walter Ris, Iowa Univ.; 3, Richard Thoman, Coca Cola S. C., Cincinnati, Ohio. **Time—0:58.2.**

200 meters freestyle—1, Yoshihiro Hamaguchi, Tokyo S. C., Japan; 2, John Blum, New Haven S. C.; 3, Joseph Verdeur, Brighton S. C. **Time—2:11.0.**

400 meters freestyle—1, Hironoshin Furuhashi, Tokyo S. C.; 2, Shiro Hashizume, Tokyo S. C.; 3, Shuichi Murayama, Tokyo S. C. **Time—4:33.3** (new world, American and AAU record).

800 meters freestyle—1, Hironoshin Furuhashi, Tokyo S. C.; 2, Shiro Hashizume, Tokyo S. C.; 3, Yoshio Tanaka, Tokyo S. C. **Time—9:35.5** (new world, American and AAU record).

1,500 meters freestyle—1, Hironoshin Furuhashi, Tokyo S. C.; 2, Shiro Hashizume, Tokyo S. C.; 3, Yoshio Tanaka, Tokyo S. C. **Time—18:29.9** (new world, American and AAU record).

300 meters individual medley—1, Joseph Verdeur, Brighton S. C.; 2, Wallace Wolf, Wolf S. C.; 3, Tonatiuh Hutierrez, Mexican Swimming Fed. **Time—3:53.7** (new American and AAU record).

300 meters medley relay—1, Iowa Univ. (Draves, Stassforth, Ris); 2, Brighton S. C. "B" Team; 3, New Haven S. C. **Time—3:18.8.**

3-meter dive—1, Skippy Browning, Texas Aquatic Club, **148.88 points**; 2, Miller Anderson, Coca Cola S. C., Cincinnati, **148.62**; 3, Bruce Harlan, Ohio State, **145.53.**

10-meter dive—1, Norman Sper, Univ. North Carolina, **129.25 points**; 2, Joaquin Capillo, Mexican Swimming Fed., **128.92**; 3, Bruce Harlan, Ohio State, **121.88.**

Point score—1, Tokyo S. C., **62**; 2, Brighton S. C., Atlantic City, N. J., **34**; 3, New Haven S. C., **25.**

A. A. U. NATIONAL WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIPS (OUTDOOR)
San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 19-21

110 yds. backstroke—1, Barbara Jensen, Crystal Plunge; 2, Muriel Mellon, Los Angeles A. C.; 3, Sharon Geary, Los Angeles A. C. **Time—1:20.3.**

220 yds. backstroke—1, Barbara Jensen, Crystal Plunge; 2, Muriel Mellon, Los Angeles; 3, Maureen O'Brien, Newark, N. J. **Time—2:54.9.**

110 yds. breaststroke—1, Carol Pence, Lafayette C. C.; 2, Marge Hulton, Brighton S. C.; 3, Judy Cornell, Multnomah A. C. **Time—1:25.8.**

220 yds. breaststroke—1, Evelyn Kawomoto, Hawaii; 2, Delia Mewlenkamp, Crystal Plunge; 3, Lois Feathers, Los Angeles A. C. **Time—3:14.5.**

110 yds. freestyle—1, Thelma Kalama, Hawaii; 2, Jackie Levine, Town Club, (Chicago); 3, Dorothy Schwartz, Kenosha, Wis. **Time—1:10.9.**

440 yds. freestyle—1, Thelma Kalama, Hawaii; 2, Catherine Kleinschmidt, Hawaii; 3, Mary Walsh, Scranton S. A. **Time—5:41.2.**

880 yds. freestyle—1, Catherine Kleinschmidt, Hawaii; 2, Jean Lutyens, Indianapolis; 3, Mary Walsh, Scranton S. A. **Time—11:48.1.**

1 mile—1, Jean Lutyens, Indianapolis, Ind.; 2, Catherine Kleinschmidt, Hawaii; 3, Winifred Numazu, Hawaii. **Time—24:34.5.**

330-yd. individual medley—1, Evelyn Kawamoto, Hawaii; 2, Barbara Jensen, San Francisco; 3, Marion Olsen, San Francisco. **Time—4:27.5** (new AAU record).

330-yd. medley relay—1, Los Angeles A. C. (Geary, Feathers, Mellon); 2, Lafayette C. C.; 3, Crystal Plunge "A". **Time—4:02.6.**

880-yd. freestyle relay—1, Hawaii "A" (Murakama, Kleinschmidt, Kawamoto, Kalama); 2, Crystal Plunge; 3, Los Angeles A. C. **Time—10:42.9.**

1-meter dive—1, Zoe Ann Olsen, Athens A. C. (Oakland), **132.70 points**; 2, June Stover, unattached, Glendale, Calif., **109.56**; 3, Mary Cunningham, Newark A. C., **108.56.**

3-meter dive—1, Zoe Ann Olsen, Athens A. C., **155.76 points**; 2, June Stover, Glendale, Calif., **138.23**; 3, Mary Cunningham, Newark A. C., **137.31.**

10-meter dive—1, Pat McCormick, Los Angeles, **70.38 points**; 2, June Stover, Glendale, Calif., **67.90**; 3, Larie Elliott, Los Angeles, **51.98.**

OTHER SWIMMING EVENTS IN 1949

N. C. A. A. Championships (Indoor), Chapel Hill, N. C., March 24-26—1, Ohio State, **49 points**; 2, Iowa, **35**; 3, Michigan, **32.**

Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League Championship—1, Yale, 7-0; 2, Army, 6-1; 3, Dartmouth, 5-2.

Pacific Coast Conference Championships—Northern Division—1, Washington, **99 points**; 2, Washington State, **67**; 3, Oregon, **33. Southern Division**—1, UCS, **72 points**; 2, Stanford, **58**; 3, UCLA, **29.**

Lake George (N. Y.) Marathon (20 miles)—Ben Gazelle, Toronto. **Time—5:59:59.0.**

Canadian National Exhibition Marathon (15 miles), Toronto—Cliff Lumsden, Toronto. **Time—7:54:55.6.**

English Channel Swimmers and Elapsed Time

1875	Matthew Webb, England	21 h., 45 m.	1928	Ishaak Helmy Bey, Egypt	23 h., 46 m.
1911	T. W. Burgess, England	22 h., 35 m.	1930	Peggy Duncan, South Africa	16 h., 15 m.
1923	H. F. Sullivan, America	27 h., 25 m.	1933	Sunny Lowry, England	15 h., 45 m.
1923	Enrique Tirabocci, Argentina	16 h., 33 m.	1934**	E. H. Temme, England	15 h., 54 m.
1923	Charles Toth, America	16 h., 40 m.	1934	*Miss Emma Faber, Austria	14 h., 40 m.
1926	Gertrude Ederle, America	14 h., 31 m.	1937	Thomas Blower, England	13 h., 29 m.
1926	Mrs. C. Corson, America	15 h., 38 m.	1939	Miss Sally Bauer, Sweden	14 h., 50 m.
1926	Hans Vierkotter, Germany	12 h., 42 m.	1947	Daniel Carpio, Peru	14 h., 46 m.
1926	*Georges Michel, France	11 h., 5 m.	1948	Gianni Gambi, Italy	12 h., 36 m.
1926	N. L. Dereham, England	13 h., 56 m.		Hassan Abd el Rehim, Egypt	17 h., 38 m.
1926	Venceslas Spacek, Bohemia	10 h., 45 m.		Thomas Blower, England	16 h., 7 m.
1927	E. H. Temme, England	14 h., 29 m.	1949	Philip Mickman, England	23 h., 48 m.
1927	*Mercedes Gleitze, England	15 h., 15 m.		Fernand Dumoulin, Belgium	22 h., 1 m.
1927	Mrs. Ivy Hill, England	15 h., 9 m.		Egyptian 6-Man Relay Team	11 h., 11 m.
1928	Miss Ivy Hawks, England	19 h., 16 m.		Hassan Abd el Rehim, Egypt	15 h., 38 m.
1928	Miss Laddie Sharp, England	15 h., 5 m.		Sgt. Marie Hassen, Egypt	
				Jason A. Ziganos, Greece	18 h., 55 m.

The usual route of the channel swimmers, from Cape Griz Nez, France, to Dover, England, is 19 miles.

*Record considered doubtful.

**Temme is the first swimmer to swim the channel in both directions. In 1934 he swam from S. Foreland, England, to Blanc Nez, France.

Daniel Carpio, a Peruvian, swam the Strait of Gibraltar, from Continental Spain to Spanish Morocco, a distance of eight miles (July 22, 1948) in 9 hours 20 minutes. His feat was duplicated shortly afterward by Eduardo Villaneuva of Spain and by Jose Cortinas of Cuba, Sept. 21.

Shirley May France, 17-year-old Somerset (Mass.) schoolgirl sponsored by NEA Service, Inc. New York newspaper syndicate, and other commercial sponsors, failed by six miles to span the Channel, Sept. 6, 1949, after 57 days' rigorous training. By contrast, Fernand Dumoulin, the Belgian swimmer who completed the course, had had no intensive training and began his swim after a beach party topped off with a glass of champagne.

World Track and Field Records

Source: These records are recognized by the International Athletic Federation to June 1, 1949. tter records in several cases have been reported but await official consideration.

MEN

RUNNING

Event	Record	Holder	Country	Date	Where made
0 yds.	9.3 s.	Mel Patton	U. S. A.	May 15, 1948	Fresno, Calif.
0 yds.	20.3 s.	Jesse Owens	U. S. A.	May 25, 1935	Ann Arbor, Mich.
0 yds.	20.3 s.	Jesse Owens	U. S. A.	June 20, 1936	Chicago, Ill.
0 yds.	46.0 s.	Herb McKenley	Jamaica, B. W. I.	June 5, 1948	Berkeley, Calif.
0 yds.	1 m., 49.2 s.	S. C. Wooderson	Great Britain	Aug. 20, 1938	London, Eng.
mile	4:01.4	Gunder Haegg	Sweden	July 17, 1945	Stockholm
miles	8 m., 42.8 s.	Gunder Haegg	Sweden	Aug. 4, 1944	Stockholm
miles	13 m., 32.4 s.	Gunder Haegg	Sweden	Sept. 20, 1942	.....
miles	28:38.6	Viljo Heino	Finland	Aug. 25, 1944	Helsinki
mile run	49:22.2	Viljo Heino	Finland	Sept. 14, 1946	Helsinki
miles	1 h., 17 m., 28.6 s.	Mikko Hietanen	Finland	May 23, 1948	.....
hour	12 m., 29 yds.	Viljo Heino	Finland	Oct. 1, 1945	Turko

RUNNING—METRIC DISTANCES

0 meters	10.2 s.	Jesse Owens	U. S. A.	June 20, 1936	Chicago, Ill.
		Harold Davis	U. S. A.	June 6, 1941	Compton, Calif.
		Lloyd La Beach	Panama	May 15, 1948	Fresno, Calif.
0 meters	20.3 s.	Jesse Owens	U. S. A.	May 25, 1935	Ann Arbor, Mich.
0 meters	45.9 s.	Herb McKenley	Brit. W. Indies	July 2, 1948	Milwaukee, Wisc.
meters	1 m., 46.6 s.	Rudolf Harbig	Germany	July 15, 1939	Milan
00 meters	2 m., 21.4 s.	Oscar Gustafsson	Sweden	Sept. 4, 1946	Boras
		Marcel Hansenne	France	Aug. 27, 1948	Gothenburg, Sweden
00 meters	3 m., 43 s.	Gunder Haegg	Sweden	July 7, 1944	Gothenburg
		Lennart Strand	Sweden	July 15, 1947	Malmoe, Sweden
00 meters	5 m., 7 s.	Gaston Reiff	Belgium	Sept. 29, 1948	Brussels, Belgium
00 meters	8 m., 1.2 s.	Gunder Haegg	Sweden	Aug. 28, 1942	.....
00 meters	13 m., 58.2 s.	Gunder Haegg	Sweden	Sept. 20, 1942	.....
000 meters	29:35.4	Viljo Heino	Finland	Aug 25, 1944	Helsinki, Finland
000 meters	1 h., 3 m., 1.2 s.	Andras Csaplar	Hungary	Oct. 26, 1941	Budapest
000 meters	1 h., 20 m., 14 s.	Mikko Heitanen	Finland	May 23, 1948	.....
000 meters	1 h., 40 m., 46.4 s.	Mikko Heitanen	Finland	June 20, 1948	Jyvaskyla, Finland
hour	19,339 meters	Viljo Heino	Finland	Sept. 30, 1945	Turko

WALKING

miles	12 m., 45.0 s.	Verner Hardmo	Sweden	Sept. 1, 1945	Malmoe
miles	35 m., 43.4 s.	Harold G. Churcher	England	June 5, 1948	London, Eng.
miles	48 m., 15.2 s.	Verner Hardmo	Sweden	Sept. 9, 1945	Kumla, Sweden
miles	1 h., 10 m., 55.8 s.	John Mikaelsson	Sweden	Aug. 23, 1945	Stockholm
miles	2 h., 41 m., 7 s.	H. Olsson	Sweden	Aug. 15, 1943	Boras
miles	4 h., 24 m., 54.2 s.	F. Cornet	France	Oct. 11, 1942	Paris
hour	8 m., 1,025 yds.	John Mikaelsson	Sweden	Sept. 1, 1945	Stockholm

WALKING—METRIC DISTANCES

0 meters	11 m., 51.8 s.	Werner Hardmo	Sweden	Aug. 21, 1945	Tibro
0 meters	20 m., 26.8 s.	Werner Hardmo	Sweden	Sept. 1, 1945	Kumla
00 meters	42 m., 39.6 s.	Werner Hardmo	Sweden	Sept. 9, 1945	Kumla
00 meters	1 h., 32 m., 28.4 s.	J. F. Mikaelsson	Sweden	July 12, 1942	Vaxjo
00 meters	2 h., 28 m., 57.4 s.	H. Olsson	Sweden	Aug. 15, 1943	Boras
00 meters	4 h., 34 m., 3.0 s.	Paul Sievert	Germany	Oct. 5, 1924	Munich
hour	13,812 meters	John Mikaelsson	Sweden	Sept. 1, 1945	Stockholm
hours	25,531 meters	Olle Andersson	Sweden	Sept. 15, 1945	Stockholm

HURDLES (10 hurdles)

yards	13.6 s.	Harrison Dillard	U. S. A.	Apr. 17, 1948	Lawrence, Kans.
yards	22.5 s.	Fred Wolcott	U. S. A.	June 8, 1940	Princeton, N. J.
yards	22.5 s.	Harrison Dillard	U. S. A.	June 8, 1946	Delaware, O.
yards	52.2 s.	R. Cochrane	U. S. A.	Apr. 25, 1942	Des Moines, Iowa
meters	13.7 s.	Forrest G. Towns	U. S. A.	Aug. 27, 1936	Oslo, Norway
		Fred Wolcott	U. S. A.	June 29, 1941	Phila., Pa.
meters	22.3 s.	Fred Wolcott	U. S. A.	June 8, 1940	Princeton, N. J.
meters	50.6 s.	Glenn Hardin	U. S. A.	July 26, 1934	Stockholm

RELAY RACES

yds. (4x110)	40.5 s.	Univ. of So. Calif. (L. LaFond, W. C. Andersson, P. Jordan, A. Talley)	U. S. A.	May 14, 1938	Fresno, Calif.
yds. (4x220)	1 m., 25 s.	Stanford Univ. (Kneubuhl, Hisserman, Malott, Weirshauser)	U. S. A.	May 15, 1937	Fresno, Calif.
le (4x440)	3 m., 9.4 s.	Univ. of California (John Reese, F. A. Froom, C. F. Barnes, Grover Klemmer)	U. S. A.	June 17, 1941	Los Angeles
les (4x880)	7 m., 34.5 s.	Univ. of California (John Reese, Grover Klemmer, Dick Peter, Clarence Barnes)	U. S. A.	May 24, 1941	Los Angeles

RELAY RACES (cont.)

Event	Record	Holder	Country	Date	Where made
4 miles (4x1 mile)	16 m., 55.8 s.	Gevle Indrottsforening Club, Sweden (Rune Wollgren, Inguar Bengtsson, Olle Aberg, Henry Eriksson)	Sweden	Aug. 27, 1948	Gothenburg
RELAY RACES—METRIC DISTANCES					
400 mtrs. (4x100)	39.8 s.	U.S.A. Nat. Team (Owens, Metcalfe, Draper, Wykoff)	U. S. A.	Aug. 9, 1936	Berlin
800 mtrs. (4x200)	1 m., 25 s.	Stanford Univ. (Kneubuhl, Hiserman Malott, Weiershauser)	U. S. A.	May 15, 1937	Fresno, Calif.
1,600 mtrs. (4x400)	3 m., 8.2 s.	U. S. A. Nat. Team (Fuqua, Ablowich, Warner, Carr)	U. S. A.	Aug. 7, 1932	Los Angeles
3,200 mtrs. (4x800)	7 m., 29 s.	Swedish Nat. team (T. Sten, O. Linder, S. Lindgard, L. Strand)	Sweden	Sept. 13, 1946	Stockholm
6,000 mtrs. (4x1,500)	15 m., 34.6 s.	Gevle Idrottsforening (Aberg, Bengtsson, Bergkvist, Eriksson)	Sweden	July 27, 1947	Karlstad, Sweden
FIELD EVENTS					
High jump	6 ft. 11 in.	Les Steers	U. S. A.	June 17, 1941	.....
Running broad jump	26 ft. 8¼ in. (8.13 m.)	Jesse Owens	U. S. A.	May 25, 1935	Ann Arbor
Rng. hop step, jump	52 ft. 5W in. (16 m.)	Naoto Tajima	Japan	Aug. 6, 1936	Berlin
Pole vault	15 ft. 7¾ in.	C. Warmerdam	U. S. A.	May 23, 1942	.....
16 lb. shot put	58 ft. ⅜ in.	Charles Fonville	U. S. A.	Apr. 17, 1948	Lawrence, Kans.
Discus throw	181 ft. 6⅜ in.	Adolfo Consolini	Italy	Oct. 10, 1948	Milan, Italy
Javel throw	258 ft. 2⅜ in. (78.70 m.)	Yrjo Nikkanen	Finland	Oct. 16, 1938	Kotka
16 lb. hammer throw	193 ft. 7½ in.	Imry Nemeth	Hungary	July 14, 1948	Tata, Hung.
DECATHLON					
7,900 points		Glenn Morris	U. S. A.	Aug. 7-8, 1936	Berlin

WOMEN

RUNNING

100 yards	10.8 s.	F. E. Blankers-Koen	Netherlands	May 18, 1944	Amsterdam
220 yards	24.3 s.	Stella Walasiewicz	Poland	June 9, 1935	Cleveland, O.
880 yards	2 m., 19.7 s.	Olive M. Hall	England	Aug. 27, 1938	Mitcham
60 meters	7.3 s.	Stella Walasiewicz	Poland	Sept. 24, 1933	Lenberg
100 meters	11.5 s.	Helen Stephens	U. S. A.	Aug. 4, 1936	Berlin
		Fanny E. Blankers-Koen	Netherlands	June 13, 1948	Amsterdam, Neth.
200 meters	23.6 s.	Stella Walasiewicz	Poland	Aug. 15, 1935	Warsaw
RELAY RACES					
440 yds. (4x110)	47.4 s.	National Team (DeJohngh, Witziers-Timmer, Kade-Koudya, Blankers-Koen)	Netherlands	July 25, 1948	Ryswyk, Neth.
400 mtrs. (4x100)	46.4 s.	National Team (Albus, Krauss, Dollonger, Dorffeldt)	Germany	Aug. 8, 1936	Berlin
800 mtrs. (4x200)	1 m., 41 s.	Netherlands Natnl. Team (Sluyters, Blankers-Koen, Timmer, Koudys)	Netherlands	Aug. 27, 1944	Hilversum
2,400 mtrs. (3x800)	7 m., 15.8 s.	French Natl. Team (Delepine, Llubet, Dufour)	France	Oct. 3, 1943	Paris
HURDLES					
800 meters	11.0 s.	Fanny E. Blankers-Koen	Netherlands	June 20, 1948	Amsterdam
FIELD EVENTS					
Running high jump	5 ft. 7¼ in.	F. Blankers-Koen	Netherlands	May 30, 1943	Amsterdam
Broad jump	20 ft. 6 in.	F. Blankers-Koen	Netherlands	Sept. 19, 1943	Leiden
Shot put	47 ft. 10½ in.	T. N. Sevrukova	U.S.S.R.	Aug. 4, 1948	Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Discus throw	174 ft. 8½ in.	N. Dumbadze	U.S.S.R.	Aug. 8, 1948	Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Javelin	159 ft. 5½ in.	H. Bauma	Austria	Sept. 12, 1948	Vienna, Aus.
PENTATHLON					
418 points		Gisela Mauermayer	Germany	July 16-17, 1938	Stuttgart

United States Wins "Little Olympics"

A United States track and field team defeated a combined Scandinavian squad by a score of 238½ points to 224½ in a three-night meet in Bislet Stadium in Oslo, July 27-29, 1949. Representing the Scandinavian team were Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark and Iceland.

James Fuchs of Yale threw the 16-lb. shot 58 feet 4-27/64 inches, and Fortune Gordien of Minnesota threw the discus 182 feet 3-53/64 inches, both figures being better than the listed world records.

Other American-won events included the following:

100-meter and 200-meter dashes—Andrew Stanfield.

400-meter and 800-meter runs—Mal Whitfield.

110-meter hurdles—Craig Dixon.

400-meter hurdles—Richard Ault.

400-meter and 1600-meter relays—United States team.

Broad jump—Herbert Douglas.

Pole vault—Robert Richards

Decathlon—Robert Mathias.

American Track and Field Records

ource: Amateur Athletic Union; performances approved to June 1, 1949; indoor and outdoor rds are given where both types of competition are listed; * indicates indoor record on tracks not e than 220 yards per lap unless otherwise noted. (F) designates foreign holder of American record. such instances best comparable records by American citizens also are listed.)

RUNNING

Distance	Time	Holder	Where Made	Date
ards	6.1 s.* (dirt track)	Ralph Metcalfe	Notre Dame, Ind.	March 11, 1933
		Jesse Owens	Chicago, Ill.	March 9, 1935
		Sam S. Stoller	Chicago, Ill.	March 14, 1936
		Bill Carter	Indianapolis	March 15, 1941
		Ben Johnson	New York City	Feb. 5, 1938
				March 12, 1938
		Perrin Walker	Chicago, Ill.	March 20, 1938
ards	6.1 s.*	Herbert Thompson	New York City	Feb. 4, 1939
		Barney Ewell	New York City	Feb. 7, 1942
		Herbert Thompson	New York City	March 14, 1942
		Herbert Thompson	New York City	March 27, 1943
		Edward Conwell	New York City	Feb. 26, 1944
		Henry N. Ewell	New York, N.Y.	Feb. 1, 1947
		Thomas Carey	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 22, 1947
yards	9.3 s.	Melvin Patton	Fresno, Calif.	May 15, 1948
yards	9.8 s.*	Louis A. Clarke	Baltimore, Md.	Feb. 9, 1924
yards	20.3 s.	Jesse Owens	Ann Arbor, Mich.	May 25, 1935
yards	20.5 (slight curve)	Roland A. Locke	Lincoln, Neb.	May 1, 1926
yards	21.2 (around turn)	Ralph Metcalfe	Milwaukee, Wis.	June 2, 1933
yards	22.2*	Theo. P. Ellison	Brooklyn, N. Y.	March 1, 1935
yards	22.1* (long laps)	Robt. Rodenkirchen	Hanover, N. H.	Feb. 22, 1938
yards	29.8 s.	Herbert McKenley (F)	New York, N. Y.	July 2, 1946
yards	31.2 s.*	A. Woodring	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 11, 1922
		Loren Murchison	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 17, 1922
yards	46 s.	Herbert McKenley, (F)	Berkeley, Calif.	June 5, 1948
yards	46.4 s. (around turn)	Ben Eastman	Palo Alto, Calif.	March 26, 1932
		Grover Klemmer	Berkeley, Calif.	May 31, 1941
yards	46.3 s. (around turn)	Herbert McKenley, (F)	Berkeley, Calif.	June 28, 1947
	48.2 s.*	Roy Cochran	New York City	March 25, 1942
yards	1 m., 9.2 s.	Ben Eastman	San Francisco, Calif.	April 1, 1933
	1 m., 10.2 s.*	John Borican	New York City	March 8, 1941
yards		Hugh Short	New York City	Feb. 6, 1943
yards	1 m., 49.6 s.	Elroy Robinson	Randalls Island, N. Y.	July 11, 1937
yards	1 m., 50.5 s.*	John Borican	New York City	March 25, 1942
	1 m. 47.8s.* (longlaps)	John Woodruff	Hanover, N. H.	March 14, 1940
yards	2 m., 9.3 s.	Chas. H. Fenske	Milwaukee, Wis.	June 2, 1939
yards	2 m., 8.8 s.*	John Borican	New York City	March 11, 1939
yards	2 m., 58.7 s.	Paul Moore	Palo Alto, Calif.	April 17, 1940
yards	3 m., 2.6 s.*	John Borican	New York City	Feb. 4, 1940
yards	3 m., 1.2s.* (longlaps)	John Borican	Hanover, N. H.	March 14, 1940
le	4 m., 5.3 s.	Gunder Haegg (F)	Cambridge, Mass.	July 24, 1943
	4 m., 6 s.	William Hulse	Berea, O.	July 31, 1943
le	4 m., 6.4 s.*	Gilbert Dodds	Chicago, Ill.	March 18, 1944
le	4 m., 4.4 s.* (longlaps)	Glenn Cunningham	Hanover, N. H.	March 3, 1938
les	8 m., 51.3 s.	Gunder Haegg (F)	Cincinnati, O.	Aug. 7, 1943
	8 m., 58.3 s.	Donald R. Lash	Princeton, N. J.	June 13, 1936
les	8 m., 51 s.*	J. Gregory Rice	Cleveland, O.	March 26, 1943
les	14 m.	J. Gregory Rice	Travers Island, N. Y.	June 6, 1942
les	13 m., 45.7 s.*	J. Gregory Rice	New York City	Feb. 28, 1942
les	19 m., 17.3 s.	Donald R. Lash	East Lansing, Mich.	Nov. 22, 1937
les	19 m., 27.8 s.*	William Ritola (F)	New York City	Jan. 20, 1923
	19 m., 39.4 s.*	G. V. Bonhag	New York City	Feb. 5, 1910
les	24 m., 36.8 s.	Charles Pores	Great Lakes, Ill.	Sept. 21, 1918
les	24 m., 21.8 s.*	William Ritola (F)	New York City	Jan. 17, 1925
	24 m., 59.4 s.*	G. V. Bonhag	New York City	March 16, 1909
les	30 m., 20. 4 s.	H. Kolehmainen (F)	New York City	Nov. 1, 1918
	30 m., 43.4 s.	W. J. Kramer	Cambridge, Mass.	June 8, 1912
les	30 m., 24 s.*	H. Kolehmainen (F)	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1913
	30 m., 42 s.*	G. V. Bonhag	New York City	March 20, 1909
les	35 m., 35.4-5 s.	H. Kolehmainen (F)	New York City	Nov. 1, 1913
	36 m., 8.8 s.	Fred Faller	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Oct. 25, 1919
les	35 m., 36.2 s.*	H. Kolehmainen (F)	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1913
	35 m., 50.6 s.*	J. B. Bonhag	New York City	March 20, 1909
les	40 m., 48.4-5 s.	H. Kolehmainen (F)	New York City	Nov. 1, 1913
	41 m., 47 s.	Fred Faller	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Oct. 25, 1919
les	40 m., 47 4-5 s.*	H. Kolehmainen (F)	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1913
les	46 m., 3-5 s.*	H. Kolehmainen (F)	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1913
les	46 m.	H. Kolehmainen (F)	New York City	Nov. 1, 1913
	47 m., 10.6 s.	Fred Faller	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Oct. 25, 1919
miles	51 m., 3 2-5 s.	H. Kolehmainen (F)	New York City	Nov. 1, 1913
	52 m., 32.4 s.	Fred Faller	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Oct. 25, 1919
miles	51 m., 6 3-5 s.*	H. Kolehmainen (F)	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1913
miles	54 m., 21.2 s.*	L. Tewanina	New York City	March 17, 1909
ur	11 mi. 153 yds.	Albin Stenroos	New York City	May 26, 1925
miles	1 h., 21 m., 45.3 s.	Mikko Hietanen (F)	New York, N. Y.	June 15, 1947
miles	1 h., 23 m., 24 1-5 s.	Charles Pores	New York City	June 1, 1919
miles	1 h., 58 m., 27 3-5 s.	James Clark	Celtic Park, N. Y.	Nov. 14, 1909
miles	2 h., 44 m., 50 s.*	M. Maloney	New York City	Jan. 8, 1909

RUNNING—METRIC DISTANCES

meters	6.6 s.*	Jesse Owens	New York City	Feb. 23, 1935
		Ben Johnson	New York City	Feb. 23, 1935
				Feb. 26, 1938
		Herbert Thompson	New York City	Feb. 25, 1939
meters	10.2 s.	Jesse Owens	Chicago, Ill.	June 20, 1936
		Harold Davis	Compton, Calif.	June 6, 1941
		Lloyd LaBeach	Fresno, Calif.	May 15, 1948
meters	10.7 s.*	Robt. Rodenkirchen	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Jan. 8, 1938
meters	20.3 s. (straightaway)	Jesse Owens	Ann Arbor, Mich.	May 25, 1935
meters	20.5 s. (slight curve)	Roland Locke	Lincoln, Neb.	May 1, 1926
meters	20.9 s. (around turn)	Jack Weiershauser	Milwaukee, Wis.	July 3, 1937
meters	22.2 s.*	Theo. P. Ellison	Brooklyn, N. Y.	March 1, 1935
meters	33.2 s.	C. W. Paddock	Redlands, Calif.	April 23, 1921
meters	45.9 s.	Herbert McKenley (F)	Milwaukee, Wis.	July 3, 1948
meters	46s. (around turn)	Grover Klemmer	Philadelphia, Pa.	June 29, 1941
meters	47.9 s.*	Roy Cochran	New York City	March 25, 1942
meters	1 m., 3.4 s.	Thos. Campbell	Chicago, Ill.	Aug. 31, 1922

Distance	Time	Holder	Where Made	Date
500 meters	1 m., 4.4 s.*	Wesley Wallace	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Jan. 7, 193
600 meters	1 m., 18.9 s.	John T. Fulton	Los Angeles, Calif.	May 8, 194
600 meters	1 m., 20.3 s.*	James B. Herbert	New York City	Feb. 26, 193
800 meters	1 m., 48.6 s.	John Woodruff	Compton, Calif.	June 7, 194
800 meters	1 m., 50 s.*	John Borican	New York City	March 25, 194
800 meters	1 m., 47s.*(long laps)	John Woodruff	Hanover, N. H.	March 14, 194
1,000 meters	2 m., 29.6 s.	Wm. F. Hulse	Passaic, N. J.	June 20, 193
1,000 meters	2 m., 26.4 s.*	Lloyd Hahn	New York City	March 26, 192
1,500 meters	3 m., 47.8 s.	Gunder Haegg (F)	Cambridge, Mass.	July 24, 194
	3 m., 47.9 s.	Walter J. Mehl	Fresno, Calif.	June 29, 194
1,500 meters	3 m., 48.4 s.*	Glenn Cunningham	New York City	Feb. 26, 193
2,000 meters	5 m., 22 2-5 s.*	Paavo Nurmi (F)	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 12, 192
3,000 meters	8 m., 19.9 s.	J. Gregory Rice	Minneapolis, Minn.	May 4, 194
3,000 meters	8 m., 26 2-5 s.*	Paavo Nurmi (F)	New York City	March 12, 192
	8 m., 27.4 s.	Archie San Romani	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Jan. 8, 193
4,000 meters	11 m., 30 4-5 s.*	Paavo Nurmi (F)	New York City	March 17, 192
5,000 meters	14 m., 30 s.	Lauri Lehtinen, Ralph Hill	Los Angeles, Calif.	Aug. 5, 193
5,000 meters	14 m., 23 1-5 s.*	William Ritola (F)	New York City	Feb. 24, 192
		Donald R. Lash	New York City	Feb. 25, 193
8,000 meters	25 m., 44 s.	W. J. Kramer	Celtic Park, N. Y.	June 2, 191
10,000 meters	30 m., 11.4 s.	Janusz Kusociuski (F)	Los Angeles, Calif.	July 31, 193
	31 m. 6.9 s.	Donald R. Lash	Princeton, N. J.	July 3, 193

WALKING

1 mile	6 m., 27 1-5 s.*	Michael Pecora	New York City	Feb. 22, 193
1 mile	6 m., 29 3-5 s.	F. P. Murray	New York City	Oct. 27, 188
2 miles	13 m., 37 s.*	G. H. Goulding (F)	New York City	March 18, 191
2 miles	13 m., 48 3-5 s.	F. P. Murray	Williamsburg, L. I.	May 30, 188
3 miles	20 m., 49 4-5 s.*	G. H. Goulding (F)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	March 30, 191
3 miles	21 m., 9 1-5 s.	F. P. Murray	New York City	Nov. 6, 188
4 miles	28 m., 6 1-5 s.*	G. H. Goulding (F)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	March 30, 191
4 miles	29 m., 40 4-5 s.	T. H. Armstrong, Jr.	New York City	Nov. 6, 187
5 miles	35 m., 48 2-5 s.*	Ugo Frigerio (F)	New York City	March 28, 192
5 miles	36 m., 10 s.	G. H. Goulding (F)	New Brunswick, N. J.	Oct. 23, 191
	38 m., 5.8 s.	W. H. Purdy	New York City	May 22, 188
6 miles	43 m., 9 4-5 s.*	Ugo Frigerio (F)	New York City	March 28, 192
6 miles	43 m., 28 2-5 s.	G. H. Goulding (F)	New Brunswick, N. J.	Oct. 23, 191
	45 m., 28 s.	E. E. Merrill	Boston, Mass.	Oct. 5, 188
7 miles	50 m., 40 4-5 s.	G. H. Goulding (F)	New Brunswick, N. J.	Oct. 23, 191
	52 m., 51.6 s.	Harry Hinkel	Forest Park, L. I.	Oct. 23, 192
1 hour	7 mi., 1,437 yds., 4 in.	R. F. Remer	New York City	Nov. 24, 191
8 miles	1 h., 1 m., 34 s.	R. F. Remer	New York City	Nov. 24, 191
9 miles	1 h., 10 m., 8 s.	E. E. Merrill	Boston, Mass.	Oct. 5, 188
10 miles	1 h., 17 m., 40 3-4 s.	E. E. Merrill	Boston, Mass.	Oct. 5, 188
2 hours	14 miles, 1,115 yds.	William Plant	New York City	Nov. 13, 192
15 miles	2 h., 2 m., 57 3-5 s.	William Plant	New York City	Nov. 13, 192
20 miles	3 h., 8 m., 10 s.	J. B. Clark	New York City	Dec. 5, 187
25 miles	4 h., 3 m., 35 s.	J. B. Clark	New York City	Dec. 5, 187

WALKING—METRIC DISTANCES

1,500 meters	6 m., 7.3 s.*	Henry Cleman (F)	New York City	Feb. 23, 193
	6 m., 8.8 s.*	Louis Welch	Boston, Mass.	Feb. 10, 193
3,000 meters	12 m., 49 s.*	William Plant	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb. 13, 192
3,000 meters	12 m., 56.4 s.	William Plant	Philadelphia, Pa.	June 26, 192
4,000 meters	17 m., 39 4-5 s.*	Ugo Frigerio (F)	New York City	March 28, 192
	17 m., 51.2 s.*	J. B. Pearman	New York City	March 14, 192
5,000 meters	21 m., 50 3-5 s.*	William Plant	New York City	Feb. 3, 192
5,000 meters	22 m., 56.8 s.	Harry Hinkel	Milwaukee, Wis.	June 30, 193
7,000 meters	31 m., 16 3-5 s.*	Ugo Frigerio (F)	New York City	March 28, 192
8,000 meters	35 m., 35 3-5 s.*	Ugo Frigerio (F)	New York City	March 28, 192
9,000 meters	40 m., 10 4-5 s.*	Ugo Frigerio (F)	New York City	March 28, 192
10,000 meters	44 m., 38 s.*	Ugo Frigerio (F)	New York City	March 28, 192
10,000 meters	47 m., 5 s.	H. R. Hinkel	Yonkers, N. Y.	Nov. 2, 192
15 kilos	1 h., 14 m., 36 s.	John Knackstedt	Forest Park, N. Y.	Nov. 18, 193

RELAY RACING

(Long track—More than 220 yards per lap)

400 meters (4x100)—40s. United States Team (Robert Kiesel, Emmett Toppino, Hector Dyer, Frank Wykoff), Los Angeles, Aug. 7, 1932.

440 yards (4x110)—40.5s. University of Southern California (Leland LaFond, William C. Anderson, Payton Jordan, Adrian Talley), Fresno, Calif., May 14, 1938.

800 meters (4x200)—1m. 24.8s. University of Southern California (Draper, Fitch, Abbott, Parsons), Los Angeles, Calif., June 1, 1934.

880 yards (4x220)—1 m. 24.8s. University of Southern California (Draper Fitch, Abbott, Parsons), Los Angeles, Calif., June 1, 1934.

1000 meters medley relay (100, 200, 300, 400)—1m. 56.1s. New York A .C. (Willard Allen, John Kunitzky, Milton Flewellin, James McPoland), New York City, July 9, 1935. *(400, 100, 200, 300)—1m. 59.7s. New York Curb Exchange A. A. (James Herbert, Harry Hoffman, Edward O'Sullivan, George Dee), New York City, Feb. 27, 1937.

1060 yards sprint medley (440, 100, 220, 300)—*1m. 54.1s. Fordham University A. A. (John Campbell, William Schwarz, Raymond Fallon, Francis Keane), New York City, Jan. 24, 1942.

1600 meters (4x400)—3m. 8.2s. United States Team (Ivan Fuqua, Ed Ablowich, Warl D. Warner, William A. Carr), Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 7, 1932.

1 mile (4x440)—3m. 9.4s. University of California (John Reese, F. A. Froom, Clarence Barnes, Grover Klemmer), Los Angeles, Calif., June 17, 1941.

2 miles (4x880)—7m. 34.5s. University of California (John Reese Grover Klemmer, Dick Peter, Clarence Barnes). Los Angeles, May 24, 1941.

*7m. 33.9s.—Seton Hall College (Anthony Luciano, Robert Rainer, Frank Fletcher, Chet Lipski), New York City, March 25, 1942.

4 miles (4x1 mile)—17m. 16.1s. Indiana University (M. Truitt, J. Smith T. Deckard, D. Lash), Philadelphia, April 23, 1937. *17 m. 21.7s. Univ. of Pennsylvania (Gene Venzke, Carl Coan, William McKniff, Daniel Dean), Buffalo, N. Y. Mar. 11, 1933.

2,900 meters medley (400, 200 800, 1,500)—*7m. 8.3s., New York A. C. (Edgar Stripling, Ed O'Sullivan, Gene Venzke, Phil Graves), New York City, Feb. 25, 1939.

Medley (440, 220, 880, mile)—7m. 18.8s New York University (Leslie MacMitchell, Frank Cotter, Dave Lawyer, Bill Hulse), New York City, Mar. 26, 1942. *7m. 25.3s., New York University (Fabian Francis, Jared Fangboner, Joe Gares, Leslie MacMitchell), New York City, Feb. 22, 1941.

HURDLE RACING

60 yards: Five 3 ft. 6 in. hurdles—*7.1s., Harrison Dillard, New York City, March 20, 1948. Five 2 ft. 6 in. hurdles—*6.8s., Medill Gartiser, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 28, 1948. Dirt track—*6.8s., Harrison Dillard, Lafayette, Ind. March 22, 1947.

65 meters: Five 3 ft. 6 in. hurdles—8.3s., Allan Tolmich, New York City, Feb. 22, 1941.

70 yards: Six 3 ft. 6 in. hurdles—8.4s., Allan Tolmich, New York City, Mar. 31, 1940. Six 2 ft. 6 in. hurdles (dirt track)—7.8s., Robert E. Wright, Chicago, March 6, 1942: Harrison Dillard, Chicago, Ill., March 15, 1947.

120 yards: Ten 3 ft. 6 in. hurdles—13.6s. Harrison Dillard, Lawrence, Kans., April 17, 1948.

*Indicates indoor record on tracks not more than 220 yards per lap unless otherwise noted.

110 meters: Ten 3 ft. 6 in. hurdles—13.7s., Fred Wolcott, Philadelphia, June 29, 1941. *14.4s., Haakon Lidman (Sweden), Davisville, R. I., April 7, 1945. *15.8s., Sol Furth, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1932.

200 meters: Ten 2 ft. 6 in. hurdles—22.3s., Fred Wolcott, Princeton, N. J., June 8, 1940.

220 yards: Ten 2 ft. 6 in. hurdles—22.3s., Harrison Dillard, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 21, 1947.

400 meters: Ten 3 ft. hurdles—51.6s., Glenn Hardin, Princeton, N. J., July 4, 1936; Carl McVain, Fresno, Calif., June 29, 1940.

440 yards: Ten 3 ft. hurdles—52.2s., Roy Cochran, Des Moines, Ia., April 25, 1942.

STEEPLECHASE

3,000 meters—9m. 8.2s., Harold Manning, Randall's Island, N. Y. July 12, 1936.

3,000 meters—*8m. 48.6s., Thomas Deckard, New York City, Feb. 27, 1937.

2 miles—9m. 55.2s., Tom Deckard, New Orleans, La., Jan. 1, 1939.

JUMPING—WITHOUT WEIGHTS

Standing high jump—5 ft. 5¾ in., Leo Goehring, Travers Island, N. Y., June 14, 1913. *5 ft. 5¾ in. Harold M. Osborn, St. Louis, Mo., April 19, 1936.

Running high jump—6 ft. 11 in., Les Steers, Los Angeles, Calif., June 17, 1941. Board take-off—6 ft. 9¼ in., Ed Burke, New York City, Feb. 27, 1937. Dirt take-off—*6 ft. 9¾ in., Melvin Walker, Indianapolis, Ind., March 20, 1937.

Standing broad jump—11 ft. 4⅞ in., Ray C. Ewry, St. Louis, Aug. 29, 1904.

Running broad jump—26 ft. 8¼ in., Jesse Owens, Ann Arbor, Mich., May 25, 1935. *25 ft. 8¼ in., Jesse Owens, New York City, Feb. 23, 1935.

Running, hop step and jump—51 ft. 7 in., Chuhei Nambau (Japan), Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 4, 1932.

POLE VAULT

For height—15 ft. 7¾ in., Cornelius Warmerdam, Modesto, Calif., May 23 1942. *15 ft. 8½ in., (board runway), Cornelius Warmerdam, Chicago, Ill., Mar. 20, 1943.

For distance—*28 ft. 2 in., Platt Adams, New York City, Oct., 31, 1910.

THROWING 16-LB. HAMMER

Weight (including handle) 16 lbs., entire length 4 feet, thrown from 7-foot circle 189 ft. 6½ in. P. L. Ryan, Celtic Park, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1913.

PUTTING 16-LB. SHOT

58 ft. ⅜ in., Charles Fonville, Lawrence, Kans., April 17, 1948. *56 ft. 10⅝ in., Charles Fonville, Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 22, 1948 (under outdoor conditions). *56 ft. 4½ in., Al Blozis, Cleveland, O., Mar. 16, 1941.

Right and left hands, with toe board—91 ft. 10½ in. (right hand, 50 ft. 6 in.; left hand, 41 ft. 4½ in.), Ralph Rose, Oakland, Calif., June 2. 1912. Without toe board—91 ft. 10 in. (right hand, 49 ft. 10 in.; left hand, 42 ft.), Ralph Rose, American League Park, New York City, June 12, 1912.

THROWING WEIGHTS

56-lb. weight for distance, thrown with both hands from a 7-ft. circle, without follow—41 ft. 6 in., Francis J. Berst, Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1947.

56-lb. weight for height—16 ft. 11¼ in., P. Donovan, San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 20, 1914.

35-lb. weight for distance—*58 ft. 7½ in., Niles Perkins, Brunswick, Me., March 8, 1940.

THROWING THE DISCUS

Weight, 4 lbs. 6½ oz. From 8 ft. 2½ in. circle—180 ft. 2¾ in., Robert E. Fitch, Minneapolis, Minn., June 8, 1946.

Right and left hands, from 8 ft. 2½ in. circle—252 ft. 8⅞ in.; (right hand, 156 ft. 1⅜ in.; left hand, 96 ft. 7½ in.), James Duncan, Celtic Park, L. I., May 27, 1912.

THROWING THE JAVELIN

Javelin, 248 ft. 10 in., Stephen A. Seymour, Lincoln, Nebr., July 5, 1947.

ALL-ROUND TRACK AND FIELD RECORD

7,499 points—F. C. Thompson, Princeton, N. J., June 5, 1913.

DECATHLON

7,880 points—Glenn Morris, Milwaukee, Wis., June 26-27, 1936.

PENTATHLON

3,596 points—Robert Clark, Eureka, Calif., June 6, 1936.

National Interscholastic Track and Field Records

Source: National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations

Event	Record	Holder	School	Site and year
100 yds.	0:09.4	Jesse Owens	E. Tech., Cleveland, O.	Chicago, Ill., 1933
220 yds.	0:20.7	Jesse Owens	E. Tech., Cleveland, O.	Chicago, Ill., 1933
440 yds.	0:48.0	Gerald Cole	Lancaster, Ohio	Columbus, Ohio, 1948
880 yds.	1:54.4	R. L. Bush	Sunset, Dallas, Tex.	Chicago, 1933
1 mile	4:21.2	Louis Zamperini	Torrance, Torrance, Calif.	Los Angeles, Calif., 1934
120-yd. high hdles.	0:14.0	Joe Batiste Lee Miller	Tucson, Tucson, Ariz. Luther Burbank, San Antonio, Tex.	Tucson, Ariz., 1939 Austin, Tex., 1947
200 yds. low hurdles	0:21.7	William Bless	Thomas Jefferson, San Antonio, Texas	Dallas, 1948
High jump	6 ft. 7⅛ in.	Gilbert La Cava	Beverly Hills, Calif.	Hollister, Calif., 1938
Broad jump	24 ft. 11¼ in.	Jesse Owens	E. Tech., Cleveland, O.	Cleveland, O., 1933
Pole vault (in)	13 ft. 3½ in.	Fletcher A. Gilders	Northwestern H. S., Detroit, Mich.	Detroit, 1949
Pole vault (out)	13 ft. 9⅝ in.	John Linta	Mansfield, Ohio	Columbus, O., 1939
Shot put (12 lb.)	59 ft. 5⅞ in.	John F. Helwig	Mt. Carmel Catholic H. S.	Los Angeles, Calif., 1946
Discus (large)	154 ft. 9 in.	Edsel Wibbels	Wolbach, Nebr.	Kearney, Nebr., 1937
Discus	176 ft. 4½ in.	Byrl Thompson	Southwest, Minneapolis, Minn.	Aberdeen, S. D., 1945
Javelin	219 ft.	Robert Peoples	Classen, Oklahoma City, Okla.	Stillwater, Okla., 1937
Relays				
440 yd. relay	0:42.0	Conway, Branch, Gathers, Montgomery	Boys High, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Pa, 1948
880 yds.	1:28.2	Hopson, Olson, Ritchie, LuValle	Polytechnic, Los Angeles, Calif.	Los Angeles, Calif., 1931
1 mile	3:21.4	Jones, Oswald, Rogers, Obergfall	Hollywood, Calif.	Los Angeles, Calif., 1929
2 mile	8:05.5	Hogan, Baol, Cramer, Reesman	Des Moines, Iowa.	Ames, Iowa, 1938

National Marbles Tournament Winners

The National Marbles Tournament is held annually. A list of the tournament winners since 1937 with their ages is appended.

1937—Bill Kloss, 13, Canton, Ohio.
1938—Frank Santo, 13, Throop, Pa.
1939—Harry DeBoard, 14, Landenberg, Pa.
1940—James Music, 13, East Point, Ky.
1941—Gerald Robinson, 14, Scranton, Pa.
1942—Charles Mott, 14, Huntington, W. Va.
1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, no tournament, war.
1947—Benjamin Sklar, 12, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1948—Herbert Turman, 14, Beloit, Wis.
1949—George Wentz, 13, Huntington, W. Va.; Emma Miller, 11, Canton, Ohio.

Decathlon and Pentathlon Championships

DECATHLON

(100 meters, broad jump, shot put, high jump, 400 meters, 110 meters hurdles, discus, pole vault, javelin and 1500 meters.)

Year	Champion	Affiliation	Points
1915	A. Richards	Inter-Mountain Association	6858.81
1920	B. Hamilton	University of Missouri	7022.9815
1921	Dan Shea	Pastime A. C., New York	5849.338
1922	S. H. Thomson	Princeton University	6890.23
1923	Harold Osborn	Illinois A. C.	7351.89
1924	A. J. Plansky	Pere Marquette Council, K. of C., Boston	5901.45
1925	Harold M. Osborn	Illinois A. C.	7706.36
1926	Harold M. Osborn	Illinois A. C.	7187.832
1927	Falt Elkins	University of Nebraska	7574.42
1928	J. Kenneth Doherty	Cadillac A. C., Detroit (three days)	7600.52
1929	J. Kenneth Doherty	Cadillac A. C., Detroit	7784.68
1930	Wilson Charles	Haskell Institute	7313.343
1931	Jess Mortensen	Los Angeles A. C. (one day)	8166.663
1932	James A. Bausch	Kansas City A. C.	8103.25
1933	Bernard E. Berlinger	Penn A. C., Philadelphia	7597.19
1934	Robert Clark	Olympic Club, San Francisco	7966.000
1935	Robert Clark	Olympic Club, San Francisco	7929.22
*1936	Glenn Morris	Unattached, Simla, Colo.	7880.0
1937	Not held.		
1938	Joseph Scott	Western Reserve University	6486.0
1939	Joseph Scott	Western Reserve University	6671
1940	William Watson	Unattached, Ann Arbor, Michigan	7523
1941	John Borican	Asbury Park A. C.	5666
1942	William Terwilliger	Unattached, DeKalb, Illinois	6802
1943	William Watson	Detroit Police A. A.	5994
1944	Irving Mondschein	Brooklyn Army Base	5748
1945	Charles Beaudry	Marquette University	5886
1946	Irving Mondschein	New York University	6466
1947	Irving Mondschein	New York University	6715
1948	Bob Mathias	Unattached, Tulare, Calif.	7224
1949	Bob Mathias	Unattached, Tulare, Calif.	7556

*New scoring system

PENTATHLON

(Broad jump, discus, javelin, 200 meters and 1,500 meters.)

Year	Champion	Affiliation	Points
1920	B. Hamilton	University of Missouri	17
1921	Edw. Gourdin	Harvard University	12
1922	Edw. Gourdin	Unattached, Boston	10
1924	Anthony Woostroff	Newark A. C.	7
1925	Paul Courtois	New York A. C.	11
1926	T. W. Drews	New York A. C.	10
1927	Harry Filppen	Newark A. C.	8
*1929	Paul Courtois	New York A. C.	2900.3836
1930	Bernard E. Berlinger	Penn A. C.	3462.2
1931	James A. Bausch	Kansas City A. C.	3776.585
1932	Not held.		
1933	Eulace Peacock	Shore A. C. (New Jersey)	3221.85
1934	Eulace Peacock	Shore A. C. (New Jersey)	3258.46
1935	Clyde Coffman	Kansas City A. C.	3084.0
1936	Arkie Trento	Shore A. C. (New Jersey)	2899.0
1937	Eulace Peacock	Temple University	3030
1938	John Borican	Shore A. C., Elberon, New Jersey	3304
1939	John Borican	Shore A. C., Elberon, New Jersey	2947
1940	Harry March	Washington (D. C.) A. A.	2981
1941	John Borican	Asbury Park A. C.	3244
1942	Not held.		
1943	Eulace Peacock	U. S. C. G., Manhattan Beach, New York	3225
1944	Eulace Peacock	U. S. C. G., New York	2852
1945	Eulace Peacock	U. S. C. G., New York	3148
1946	Charles E. Beaudry	Marquette Club, Milwaukee	2885
1947	John Voight	Baltimore O. T. and F. C.	2972
1948	Russell Thomas	Jeannette, Pa.	3283
1949	Wilbur Ross	Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio	3414

American College Track and Field Records

Approved to Oct. 1, 1949; several other new records await approval.

Event	Record	Holder-college	Where made	Date
100 yds.	9.3 s.	Melvin Patton, Univ. of Southern California	Fresno, Calif.	May 15, 1948
220 yds.	20.3 s.	Jesse Owens, Ohio State	Ann Arbor	May 25, 1935
440 yds.	46.2 s.	Herb McKenley, Illinois	Champaign, Ill.	June 1, 1948
880 yds.	1 m. 49.8 s.	Ed Burrowes, Princeton	Princeton, N. J.	June 8, 1940
880 yd. relay	1:24.4	USC (Patton, Pasquale, Stocks, Frazier)	Fresno, Calif.	May 14, 1949
1 mile	4 m. 6.7 s.	Glenn Cunningham, Kan.	Princeton, N. J.	June 16, 1934
2 miles	9 m. 2.6 s.	Gregory Rice, Notre Dame	Los Angeles, Calif.	June 17, 1939
120 yds. high hurdles	13.6 s.	Harrison Dillard, Baldwin Wallace	Lawrence, Kans.	Apr. 17, 1948
220 yds. hurdles	22.3 s.	Harrison Dillard, Baldwin-Wallace	Salt Lake City, Utah	June 21, 1947
16-lb. shot	58 ft. ⅜ in.	Charles Fonville, Univ. of Michigan	Lawrence, Kans.	Apr. 17, 1948
16-lb. hammer	183 ft. 10 in.	Robert Bennett, Maine	Springfield	May 24, 1940
Javelin	234 ft. 3½ in.	Robert Peoples, So. Calif.	Fresno, Calif.	May 17, 1941
High jump	6 ft. 11 in.	L. Steers, Oregon	Los Angeles, Calif.	June 17, 1941
Broad jump	26 ft. 8¼ in.	Jesse Owens, Ohio State	Ann Arbor, Mich.	May 25, 1935
Discus	178 ft. 11½ in.	Fortune Gordien, Minn.	Madison, Wis.	May 29, 1948
Pole vault	14 ft. 11 in.	William Sefton, So. Calif.	Los Angeles, Calif.	May 29, 1937
		Earl Meadows, So. Calif.	Los Angeles, Calif.	May 20, 1937
35-lb. weight	57 ft. 9 in.	H. Dreyer, R. I. State	New York	Mar. 2, 1935

Public Schools Athletic League of New York

By Tom Orr, School Sports Authority

The Public Schools Athletic League of New York s organized in 1903 by the late General George ngate as its first president. On Dec. 31, 1904, P. S. A. L. presented its first athletic program h a track meet in Madison Square Garden and s held meets every year.

The league's program has been devoted to the development of health, sportsmanship and good citizenship through athletics. More than 100,000 boys annually participate in its outdoor and indoor track meets, cross-country, baseball, basketball, handball, soccer football, swimming, fencing, golf, tennis, hockey and football games.

High School Indoor Track Records

Event	Record	Holder	Year
yds.	0:5.6	Sapirstein, Lincoln	1943
yds.	0:6.4	Semi-final Wenger, New Utrecht	1942
yds.	0:08	Tourchin, Harris	1912
yds.	0:08.2	Mauriello, Childs	1936
) yds., Sr.	0:10	Ira Kaplan, Erasmus	1946
		Roger Montgomery, Boys' High	1947
yds., Jr. (heat)	0:10.8	Ben Levinson, Eastern District H. S.	1911
) yd. hurdles	0:15.8	Reiul, Stuyvesant	1921
) yds., Jr.	0:24.6	Engels, Commercial	1911
) yds., Sr.	0:22.8	Ellison, DeWitt Clinton	1935
) yds	0:31	Friedman, New Utrecht	1943
) yds	0:33.1	McDonnell, Morris	1942
) yds	0:50.4	John Taylor, DeWitt Clinton	1945
) yds. relay	1:34.6	Boys' High, James Mullins, Morris Singleton, Ansley Holmes, Al Canty	1948
) yds. run	1:58.6	Slater, Lincoln	1935
)0 yds	2:20.9	Scott, DeWitt Clinton	1935
		Mac Mitchell, George Washington	1938
le	4:27.4	Randy Philpotts, Morris High	1949
lb. shot	56 ft. 9¾ in.	Taylor, New Utrecht	1934
gh jump	6 ft. 4½ in.	Spitz, Flushing	1930
) yd. hurdles	0:14	Hughes, Flushing	1915–16
)0 yds. relay	2:15.2	Boys High (A. Canty, Preston Moore, Ed Samuels, Charles Hartwell)	1949
) yd. relay	0:50.6	Commercial, Kelfus, Levinson, Gillman, Levin	1925
yd. relay, Fr.	1:24.6	Boys, Bryce, Jones, Tackner, Salmon	1903
yd. relay, Fr.	1:41.2	New Utrecht, Fennelli, Katz, Nottman, Lakow	1927
yd. relay, 120 lb.	1:40.4	Manual Training, Dorsorgnas, Lerner, Hagg, Shapiro	1927
yd. relay, midget	1:49.8	Morris, Wilson, Flood, Hands, Blum	1906
le relay	3:26.5	G. Washington, Mac Poland, Francis, Bergman, Dixon	1935
ile relay	8:40.7	Bayside, Hampar, Shouldis, Ferro	1943

HOOL CHAMPION, 1949—Boys' High, Brooklyn.

High School Outdoor Track Records

Event	Record	Holder	Year
yds.	0:05.6	Jessup, Boys	1904
yds.	0:09.6	Hussey, Stuyvesant	1923
yds., Jr.	0:10.5	Ryder, Manual Training	1922
yds.	0:19.5	Friedman, New Utrecht	1943
yds., Jr.	0:23.6	McNulty, Erasmus	1905
		Taylor, Boys	1908
yds., Sr.	0:21.6	Jim Conaway, Boys' High	1948
yds.	0:49.7	Gasparola, Bryant	1939
yds	1:59.2	Rosner, New Utrecht	1926
)0 yds.	2:16.4	Williams, Stuyvesant	1938
e	4:23.2	Mac Mitchell, George Washington	1938
yd. high hurdles	0:15.6	McCaffrey, Evander Childs	1939
yd. low hurdles	0:24.7	Elson, Stuyvesant	1939
yd. relay	2:17.7	New Utrecht (Gerston, Sabatelle, Vitiello, Terranova)	1946
0 yd. relay	2:10.6	Haaren, Vaughn, Morton, Atkinson, McCalla	1947
e relay	3:28.2	Monroe, (Fogel, Share, Lazarus, Wapnaisch)	1928
h jump	6 ft. 4¾ in.	Byrnes, New Utrecht	1936
ad jump	23 ft. ½ in.	Andusky, New Utrecht	1929
b. shot put	56 ft. 11 in.	Paul Cuffari, Stuyvesant	1948
e vault	12 ft. 6 in.	Freas, Childs	1938
cus	130 ft. 3 in.	Finnegan, Manual Training	1911
yd. relay 120 lb.			
ass	0:49.4	Hamilton (Balfus, Levinson, Goldfuger, Morrison)	1925
yd. relay, Fr.	1:34.6	DeWitt Clinton, Krosney, Neanis, Katz, Askauzee	1928
yd. relay, Sr.	1:32.8	Boys' High (Al Trumpet, Al Canty, Morris Singleton, Jim Mullins)	1948
ss cou'ry, 2½ mi.	11:35.6	Hillman, Bayside	1939

HOOL CHAMPION, 1949—Boys' High, Brooklyn.

Champions in Other School Sports, 1949

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

EBALL—George Washington.
SKETBALL—Lincoln.
LF—Brooklyn Tech.
NDBALL—De Witt Clinton.
HOCKEY—Manual Training, Brooklyn.
NIS—De Witt Clinton.
CING—Cleveland.
CER—Cleveland.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

EBALL—The William Cowper, Queens.
KETBALL—The Samuel Huntington, Queens.
NDBALL—Winthrop, Brooklyn.

VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

BASEBALL—Samuel Gompers.
HANDBALL—Chelsea, Manhattan.
SWIMMING—East New York, Brooklyn.
INDOOR TRACK—Brooklyn Auto.
OUTDOOR TRACK—Brooklyn Auto.
BASKETBALL—Woodrow Wilson.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

BASEBALL—Bronx, P. S. 89; Brooklyn, P. S. 170; Queens, P. S. 151; Richmond P. S. 17.
BASKETBALL—Brooklyn, P. S. 44; Queens, P. S. 109; Bronx, P. S. 70; Richmond, P. S. 16.

High School Indoor Swimming Records

Event	Record	Holder	Year
50 yds., free	0:23.9	Robert Halbauer, Evander Childs	1948
50 yds., breast	0:32.4	Asher, Boys	1927
50 yds., back	0:29.1	Kurlak, Stuyvesant	1937
75 yds., breast	0:50	Pappas, Richmond Hill	1942
75 yds., free	0:57.6	Thompson, Commerce	1907
100 yds., free	0:53.7	Eugene Kozlow, Evander Childs	1948
100 yds., breast	1:11.5 in heat	Reggie Feltham, Andrew Jackson	1947
100 yds., backstroke	1:04.4	Bernard Kahn, Erasmus	1948
200 yds., free	2:49.2	Rogers, Harris	1910
220 yds., free	2:19.8	Donald Sheff, Lincoln	1948
100 yd. relay	1:50.8	Stuyvesant, Sodietson, Shields, Lecknowitz, Wago	1926
150 yd. medley relay	1:24.9	Richmond Hill, William Howe, Myron Siner, Francis Voigt	1948
160 yd. relay	1:47.8	Commerce, O'Neil, Greenwald, Boyle, Thompson	1907
226 yd. 2 ft. relay	3:02	DeWitt Clinton, Richards, McAuliffe, Moore, Hanratti	1910
800 ft. relay	2:41	Stuyvesant, Shaw, Crossman, Shopland, Knowles	1923
Distance plunge	69 ft. 6 in.	Giebel, Stuyvesant	1915
200 yd. relay	1:41.2	Jackson High, Sullivan, Weir, Warner, McCarty	1940

SCHOOL CHAMPION, 1949—Evander Childs.

High School Indoor Skating Records

Event	Record	Holder	Year
440 yds	0:45.4	Burton, Bryant	1932
880 yds	1:28.6	Desatnek, Erasmus	1933
¾ mile	2:18.8	McCann, Bryant	1933
1 mile, Jr	3:59.4	Cremin, DeWitt Clinton	1907
1 mile, Sr	3:42.2	Rein, Stuyvesant	1922

Catholic High Schools A. A. Outdoor Track Records

Event	Record	Holder	Year
100 yds	0:09.9	Quigley, De La Salle	1939
		Collins, Brook Prep	1931
		Finnegan, St. Ann's	1933
220 yds	0:21.8	F. Brown, St. John's	1934
120 yd. high hurdles	0:16.2	Drew, Loughlin	1942
220 yd. low hurdles	0:24.8	Mannix, Loughlin	1942
440 yds	0:50.2	Briggs, La Salle Ronald Lucas, Loughlin	1928 1949
880 yds	1:59.4	Tom Lindgren, Cardinal Hayes	1948
880 yd. relay	1:34.2	Cardinal Hayes, Waters, Albert, Dolan, Dempsey	1947
One mile	4:29	Mociair, Manhattan Prep	1939
Mile relay	3:27.3	St. Augustine's, Farley, Lutz, Carver, Falls	1942
2 mile relay	8:15.9	La Salle, Paturzo, Disque, Newman, Waters	1947
Broad jump	22 ft. 5 in.	Lundell, Manhattan Prep	1933
High jump	6 ft. ¼ in.	Donald Gehan, St. Augustine's	1948
12 lb. shot	55 ft. 9 in.	Maurier, St. Johns Prep	1933
Pole vault	11 ft.	James Harrington, Loughlin	1947
Discus	123 ft. 6 in.	Mt. St. Michael, Peter Frasca	1947
Javelin	178 ft. 6¾ in.	Harry Stettino, Mt. St. Michael	1949

SCHOOL CHAMPION, 1949—Loughlin.

Catholic High Schools A. A. Indoor Track Records

Event	Record	Holder	Year
50 yds	0:05.6	William Kent, Loughlin	1945
		James Ryan, Cardinal Hayes	1946
50 yds	0:5.6	Loughlin, James Crowley	1947
100 yds	0:10.3	Cotton, La Salle	1932
200 yds	0:21	Hartley, St. John's Prep	1941
220 yds	0:23.1	Maloney, St. John's Prep	1930
440 yds	0:50.4	Quigley, La Salle	1938
880 yds	1:59.2	Loughlin, Patrick O'Brien	1947
880 yd. relay	1:36.6	Loughlin, Mannix, Dugan, Joyce, Hogan	1941
One mile	4:29.1	Baumann, Loughlin	1942
One mile relay	3:32.4	Loughlin, Alnwick, Prine, Neumeyer, Mahon	1935
2 mile relay	8:20.9	La Salle Academy, Harrington, Roth, Disque, Paturso	1948
High jump	6 ft. ⅜ in.	McCort, La Salle	1937
12 lb. shot	53 ft. 3½ in.	Sullivan, St. John's Prep	1932

SCHOOL CHAMPION, 1949—Loughlin.

Catholic High Schools A. A. Swimming Records

Event	Record	Holder	Year
40 yds., free	0:19.4	Foster, St. Francis	1939
40 yds., back	0:22.6	Barlie, St. Francis	1935
60 yds., breast	0:37.6	Reinhardt, Loughlin	1937
100 yds. back	1:09.7	Bob Berke, All Hollows	1947
100 yds., free	0:54.4	Donohue, St. John's	1942
220 yds., free	2:22.5	Irwin, Loughlin	1946
120 yd. medley relay	1:09.9	St. Francis, Lewis, Newton, Stasko, Shultz	1939
150 yd. medley	1:27.5	Fordham Prep, Monks, Daley, Carter	1947

SCHOOL CHAMPION, 1949—Fordham Prep.

Catholic School Champions in Other Sports, 1949

TENNIS—Brooklyn Prep.
BASEBALL—St. John's.
BASKETBALL—All Hollows.
HANDBALL—Loughlin.

61st Annual A.A.U. Track And Field Championships

Fresno, Calif., June 24-25, 1949

Senior Division

100 meters—1, Stanfield, Long Branch Shore A. C.; 2, Work, Los Angeles A. C.; 3, Peters, Indiana University. **Time—10.3.**

200 meters—1, Stanfield, Long Branch Shore A. C.; 2, Peters, Indiana University; 3, Campbell, Colorado. **Time—20.4.**

400 meters—1, Rhoden, Morgan State (Baltimore); 2, McKenley, Long Branch Snore A. C.; Maiocco, Pioneer Club. **Time—46.4.**

800 meters—1, Whitfield, U. S. Air Force, Ohio State; 2, Barten, unattached, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Bowers, Kansas. **Time—1:50.5.**

1,500 meters—1, Twomey, Illinois A. C.; 2, Karnes, Kansas; 3, McGuire, Missouri. **Time—3:52.6.**

5,000 meters—1, Wilt, New York A. C.; 2, Ashenfelter, Penn State; 3, Black, Rhode Island State. **Time—14:49.3.**

10,000 meters—1, Wilt, New York A. C.; 2, Black, Rhode Island State; 3, Quinn, New York A. C. **Time—31:05.7** (new A.A.U. record).

3,000-meter steeplechase—1, Stone, Shanahan A. C. (Philadelphia); 2, Efaw, unattached, Stillwater, Okla.; 3, Ross, South Jersey T. & F. Club. **Time—9:31.0.**

3,000-meter walk—1, Laskau, Maccabi A. C.; Somerseth, Olympic Club; 3, King, Olympic Club. **Time—13:34.0.**

110-meter high hurdles—1, Dixon, Los Angeles A. C.; 2, Dillard, unattached, Cleveland, Ohio; 3, Whittlesey, Los Angeles A. C. **Time—13.8.**

440-meter hurdles—1, Moore, unattached, Malverne, N. Y.; 2, Ault, Missouri; 3, Frazier, Los Angeles A. C. **Time—51.1** (new A.A.U. record).

200-meter low hurdles—1, Dixon, Los Angeles A.C.; 2, Smith, Michigan State; 3, Martin, Olympic Club. **Time—22.6.**

High jump—1, Phillips, Brown, 6 feet 6⅞ inches; 2, Heintzman, Bradley, 6 feet 5⅞ inches; 3 (tie), Mondschein, Pioneer Club; Albritton, Dayton A.C., 6 feet 4⅞ inches.

Broad jump—1, Bryan, Olympic Club, 25 feet 2 inches; 2, Douglas, Kaufman Settlement, Pittsburgh, 24 feet 11 inches; 3, Aihara, Los Angeles A.C., 24 feet 8 inches.

Pole vault—1, Richards, Illinois A.C., 14 feet 4 inches; 2, Rasmussen, Multnomah A.C., 14 feet; 3 (tie), Laz, University of Illinois; Montgomery and Smith, Los Angeles A.C.; Bennett, Wisconsin, 13 feet 6 inches.

Hop, step and jump—1, Bryan, Olympic Club, 50 feet 1 inch; 2, Koutonen, unattached, Fitchburg, Mass., 47 feet 11¼ inches; 3, Lyster, Shanahan A.C., 46 feet 9½ inches.

Shot put—1, Fuchs, New York A.C., 57 feet 2⅛ inches; 2, Lampert, Grand Street Boys Ass'n., 51 feet 6⅛ inches; 3, Thompson, Los Angeles A.C., 53 feet 3½ inches.

56-lb. weight—1, Dreyer, New York A.C., 38 feet 4¾ inches; 2, Felton, New York A.C., 35 feet 7 inches; 3, Montgomery, Olympic Club, 34 feet 1½ inches.

Discus—1, Gordien, Olympic Club, 174 feet 5⅜ inches; 2, Frank, Collegiate T. & F. Club, Philadelphia, 166 feet 4⅛ inches; 3, Donaldson, San Antonio A.C., 165 feet 4 inches.

Javelin—1, Held, Olympic Club, 232 feet 2½ inches; 2, Biles, Olympic Club, 230 feet; 3, Pickett, Los Angeles A.C., 220 feet 7¾ inches.

Hammer—1, Felton, New York A.C., 176 feet 10 inches; 2, Dreyer, New York A.C., 176 feet 6½ inches; 3, Montgomery, Olympic Club, 156 feet 3 inches.

Point score—1, Los Angeles A.C., 87 19/20 points; 2, San Francisco Olympic Club, 87¾; 3, N. Y. Athletic Club, 80⅜.

Junior Division

100 meters—1, Tyler, Morgan State; 2, Biffle, unattached, Denver; 3, Tunnicliff, Northwestern. **Time—10.4.**

200 meters—1, Tyler, Morgan State; 2, Brown, Rice; 3, Caffery, C.Y.O. (Chicago). **Time—21.0.**

400 meters—1, Slade, Shore A.C.; 2, H. Maiocco, N. Y. Pioneer Club; 3, Cox, Rice. **Time—47.3.**

800 meters—1, Boers, Kansas; 2, Brown, Morgan State; 3, Wilson, Los Angeles A.C. **Time—1:52.0.**

1,500 meters—1, Urquhart, Wisconsin; 2, Owens, Indiana; 3, Conrardy, C.Y.O. (Chicago). **Time—3:55.2.**

5,000 meters—1, Urquhart, Wisconsin; 2, Fitzmorris, Colorado; 3, Kilty, Minnesota. **Time—15:32.1.**

10,000 meters—1, Twomey, Illinois; 2, Blair, Olympic Club; 3, Seamount, Olympic Club. **Time—32:51.5.**

3,000-meter steeplechase—1, Boehm, Olympic Club; 2, Morefield, Los Angeles A.C.; 3, Richesin, unattached, Stockton, Calif. **Time—10:38.2.**

3,000-meter walk—1, Somerseth, Olympic Club; 2, King, unattached, Hollister, Calif.; 3, Powell, Los Angeles A.C. **Time—14:42.0.**

110-meter high hurdles—1, Anderson, Circle Athletic Club (Los Angeles); 2, Fleming, Notre Dame; 3, Barnard, Los Angeles A.C. **Time—14.3.**

200-meter hurdles—1, Stokes, Stockton (Calif.) Eagles; 2, Gourdine, N. Y. Pioneer Club; 3, Scott, Los Angeles A.C. **Time—23.1.**

400-meter hurdles—1, Moore, unattached, New York, N. Y.; 2, Morris, unattached, Los Angeles; 3, Coins, C.Y.O. (Chicago). **Time—52.9.**

Hop, step and jump—1, M. Hess, Jr., unattached, Stockton, Calif., 44 feet 1½ inches; 2, Bertrand, C.Y.O. (Chicago), 43 feet 10¾ inches; 3, Nicholson, Los Angeles A.C., 43 feet 3¾ inches.

High jump—1 (tie), Brombach and Page, Los Angeles A.C.; Young, Circle A.C.; Heintzman, Bradley Univ.; Holden, San Antonio A.C., 6 feet 3¼ inches.

Broad jump—1, Hoskins, Kansas State, 24 feet 7 inches; 2, Biffle, unattached, Denver, 24 feet 5¾ inches; 3, Brown, Circle A.C., 24 feet 3¼ inches.

Pole vault—1, Larson, Olympic Club, 14 feet (new meet record); 2, Rowan, Los Angeles A.C., 13 feet 9 inches; 3 (tie), Jensen, Olympic Club; Kelley, Los Angeles A.C.; Keyser, Stockton (Calif.) Eagles; Hildner, unattached, Pullman, Wash., 13 feet.

Shot put—1, Hellwig, Los Angeles A.C., 52 feet 1⅜ inches; 2, Swope, Los Angeles A.C., 52 feet 5⅜ inch; 3, Ker, Olympic Club, 51 feet 2 inches.

56-lb. weight—1, Linn, Olympic Club, 32 feet 11¼ inches; 2, Richmond, unattached, Illinois, 28 feet 5¼ inches; 3, Williams, Olympic Club, 28 feet.

Discus—1, Linn, Olympic Club, 156 feet 10 inches; 2, Seligman, Warinanco (N. J.) A.C., 155 feet 1⅜ inches; 3 Iness, Tulare (Calif.) Elks Club, 152 feet 9½ inches.

Javelin—1, Roylance, unattached, Smithfield, Utah, 213 feet 2½ inches; 2, Morales, Los Angeles A.C., 201 feet 6 inches; 3, Todd, Colorado, 200 feet 10½ inches.

Hammer—1, Richmond, unattached, Kenilworth, Ill., 147 feet 6 inches; 2, Williams, Olympic Club, 141 feet 6½ inches; 3, Linn, Olympic Club, 116 feet 9½ inches.

39th Annual Western Conference Track Meet (Indoors)

University of Illinois Armory, Champaign, Ill., March 5, 1949

50 yds.—1, Omer, Purdue; 2 Peters, Indiana; Rice, Minnesota. **Time—0:06.3.**

440 yds.—1, Whitfield, Ohio State; 2, Mansfield, Wisconsin; 3, Whipple, Wisconsin. **Time—0:49.7.**

880 yds.—1, Gehrmann, Wisconsin; 2, Washington, Ohio State; 3, Downey, Illinois. **Time—1:53.1.** (New Western Conference indoor record.)

1 mile—1, Gehrmann, Wisconsin; 2, D'Arcy, Ohio State; 3, Downs, Illinois. **Time—4:16.1.**

2 miles—1, Urquhart, Wisconsin; 2 Twomey, Illinois; 3, Dellinger, Indiana. **Time—9:25.7.**

1 mile relay—1, Wisconsin (Whipple, Goldin, Gehrmann, Mansfield); 2, Ohio State; 3, Illinois. **Time—3:18.6.** (New Conference record.)

70-yd. low hurdles—1, Duff, Ohio State; 2, Mitchell, Michigan; 3, Nielsen, Minnesota. **Time—0:08.**

70-yd. high hurdles—1, Duff, Ohio State; 2, Mitchell, Michigan; 3, Brass, Minnesota. **Time—0:08.7.**

High jump—1, Murphy, Ohio State, 6 feet 5½ inches; 2, Irons, Illinois, 6 feet 4½ inches; 3 (tie), Anderson, Illinois; Norton, Indiana; Jones, Purdue, 6 feet 3 inches.

Broad jump—1, Daily, Purdue, 24 feet 7 inches (new Conference record); 2, Holland, Northwestern, 23 feet 10⅜ inches; 3, Tunnicliff, Northwestern, 23 feet 9¼ inches.

Pole vault—1 (tie), Laz, Illinois; Bennett, Wisconsin, Cooper, Minnesota, 14 feet; 4, (tie), Busby, Purdue; Ulvested, Michigan, 13 feet 8 inches.

Shot put—1, Wasser, Illinois, 53 feet 3¼ inches; 2, Anderson, Indiana, 52 feet 3½ inches; 3, Gordien, Minnesota, 51 feet 11¾ inches.

Point score—Wisconsin 38, Ohio State 38, Illinois 35, Purdue 21½, Minnesota 21, Indiana 18, Michigan 13½, Northwestern 10, Iowa 0.

61st Annual A.A.U. Track Championships (Indoors)

Madison Square Garden, New York City, Feb. 19, 1949

Feb. 19, 1949

60 yds.—1, Dwyer, R.I. Track Officials A.A.; 2, McKenzie, Seton Hall; 3, Kaplan, N.Y.U. **Time—0:06.2.**

600 yds.—1, Bolen, Boulder, Colo.; 2, Hammack, Army; 3, Fox, Seton Hall. **Time—1:11.6.**

1,000 yds.—1, Mealey, Cornell; 2, Hansenne, France; 3, Perkins, Illinois A.C. **Time—2:13.9.**

1 mile—Slykhuis, Netherlands; 2, Bengtsson, Sweden; 3, Pratt, Syracuse. **Time—4:11.2.**

3 miles—1, Reiff, Belgium; 2, Ahlden, Sweden; 3, Wilt, N.Y.A.C. **Time—14:08.1.**

1 mile walk—1, Laskau, Maccabi A.C.; 2, Terry, Police Sports Assn.; 3, Kotraba, Police Sports Assn. **Time—6:29.5.**

Sprint medley relay—1, Villanova (McKenna, Irish, Holmes, McCreary); 2, N. Y. Pioneer Club; 3, N.Y.U. **Time—1:55.5.**

1 mile relay—1, N.Y.U. (Maiocco, Titus, Pearman, Gilhooley); 2, Georgetown; 3, Manhattan. **Time—3:20.4.**

2-mile relay—1, Penn (Mullen, Uhle, Kirwin, Strasenburgh); 2, Manhattan; 3, N.Y.A.C. **Time—7:49.7.**

60-yd. high hurdles—1, Dillard, unattached, Cleveland; 2, Gehrdes, Penn State; 3, Dugger, Dayton A.C. **Time—0:07.2.**

35-lb. weight throw—1, Felton, New York A.C., **57 feet 11¾ inches**; 2, Servis, Cornell, **57 feet 8⅞ inches**; 3, Scholtz, Army, **57 feet 7¾ inches.**

Broad jump—1, Douglas, Kauffman Settlement, Pittsburgh, **24 feet 11⅝ inches**; 2, Taylor, unattached, Kalamazoo, Mich., **23 feet 5 inches**; 3, Scott, Army, **23 feet 1⅞ inches.**

16-lb. shot put—1, Thompson, Los Angeles A.C., **54 feet 10⅛ inches**; 2, Fuchs, Yale, **54 feet 5⅛ inches**; 3, Mayer, N. Y. Pioneer Club, **54 feet 1¾ inches.**

High jump—1, Phillips, Brown, **6 feet 7 in.**; 2 (tie), Vessie and Vislocky, N.Y.A.C., **6 feet 6 inches.**

Pole vault—1, Morcom, Boston A.A., **14 feet 7⅞ inches**; 2, Richards, Illinois A.C., **14 feet 6 inch.**; 3 (tie), Kaas, Norway; Harwood, unattached, Boston; Sherman, R.I. State, **13 feet 6 inches.**

Point score—N.Y.A.C., 15; N.Y.U., 10; Cornell, 8; U.S.M.A., 8; Manhattan, 7; Illinois A.C., Villanova and Sweden, 6; N. Y. Pioneer Club, 5¼; Kauffman Center, Los Angeles A.C., R.I. Officials, Seton Hall, Netherlands, Boston A.A., Maccabi A.C., Police Sports Assn., Belgium, Penn, and Brown, 5; Georgetown, 4; Yale, France, Penn State, 3; Dayton A.C., 2¼; Syracuse, 2; Long Branch Shore A.C., 1¼; Wayne, Norway, R.I.S., German-American A.C., Shanahan C.C., Morgan State College, 1; Temple, ¼; Unattached, 14.

High Schools Division

60 yds.—1, Stonehouse, Westdale; 2, Thresher, Garden City; 3, Conaway, Boys High. **Time—0:06.3.**

440 yds.—1, Sax, Kearny; 2, Montgomery, Boys High; 3, Lacey, Boston Tech. **Time: 0:54.4.**

1,000 yds.—1, Meader, Nott Terrace; 2, Dowden, Loughlin; 3, Behensky, Andrew Jackson. **Time—2:21.8.**

1-mile—1, Jones, Geo. Washington (Va.); 2, Philpotts, Morris; 3, Lynch, Lawrence Park. **Time—4:26.0.**

1-mile relay—1, St. Michael's (McLaughlin, Sobolenski, Nowicki, Turner); 2, Loughlin; 3, Boys High. **Time—3:30.9.**

Six-lap relay—1, Cardozo High (Walker, Storm, Jones, Carter); 2, Boys High; 3, Atlantic City. **Time—1:44.5** (meet record).

2-mile relay—1, Mt. St. Michael's (McAneney, Sullivan, Forrest, Enright); 2, Bishop Loughlin; 3, Dover. **Time—8:13.0.** (new meet record).

60-yd. hurdles—1, Johnson, Perth Amboy; 2, Compagnone, LaSalle (Providence); 3, Gilvain, West Phila. Catholic. **Time—0:08.0.**

High jump—1, Cooley Hingham (Mass.), **6 feet 3 inches**; 2, Shaw, Boys High; 3, Rei, Hope (R.I.).

12-lb shot put—1, Lawshe, Bronxville, **52 feet 5 inches**; 2, Kelleman, New Utrecht; 3, Berger, DeWitt Clinton.

Point score—Boys High 21; Bishop Loughlin 17; Mt. St. Michael's 7; LaSalle Academy (Providence) 6; Bronxville 5; DeWitt Clinton 5; Westdale 5; George Washington (Alexandria, Va.) 5; Kearny, N.J. 5; Nott Terrace (Schenectady) 5; Mt. St. Michael's (Jersey City) 5; Cardozo (Washington, D. C.) 5; Hingham, Mass. 5; Perth Amboy 5; New Utrecht 4; Garden City 4; Norris 4; Andrew Jackson 4; West Philadelphia Catholic 3; Dover, N. J. 3; Lawrence Park, Toronto 3; Boston Technical 3; Hope 3; Atlantic City 3; Gorton 2; Mt. Pleasant 2; Bayside 2; Harbord Toronto 2; George Washington (New York) 1; Medford, L. I. 1; East Orange 1; Roxbury 1; Cardinal Hayes 1; St. Augustine 1; Iona ½; Xavier ½.

55th Annual Pennsylvania Relays

Franklin Field, Philadelphia, April 29-30

Colleges

440 yds.—1, Wayne (Wingo, Petross, Wright, Coleman); 2, Indiana; 3, Army. **Time—0:41.7.**

880 yds.—1, Wayne (Wingo, Petross, Wright, Coleman); 2, Seton Hall; 3, Indiana. **Time—1:26.0.**

1 mile (championship)—1, NYU (Nelson, Maiocco, Gilhooley, Pearman); 2, Cornell; 3, Seton Hall. **Time—3:15.6.**

1 mile (freshman championship)—1, Seton Hall (Evans, Carter, Bestys, Slade); 2, Villanova; 3, Manhattan. **Time—3:20.2.**

1 mile, Class B (championship)—1, Western Ontario (Pierce, LaRochelle, D. McFarlane, R. McFarlane); 2, Princeton; 3, Navy. **Time—3:20.1.**

Sprint Medley (440-220-220-880)—1, NYU (Gilhooley, Lewis, Kaplan, Pearman); 2, Ohio State; 3, Pennsylvania. **Time—3:24.9.**

1 mile, Mason-Dixon Conference—1, Washington (Sutton, Hubbard, Twilley, Brandenburg); 2, Johns Hopkins; 3, Catholic Univ. **Time—3:25.4.**

1 mile, Middle Atlantic States Ass'n—1, Swarthmore (Tietz, Van Duesen, Spaulding, Battin); 2, Washington; 3, Haverford. **Time—3:26.7.**

2 miles (championship)—1, Ohio State (Reilly, Davis, Washington, Whitfield); 2, Pennsylvania; 3, Michigan. **Time—7:44.4.**

4 miles (championship)—1, Penn State (Williams, W. Ashenfelter, Freebairn, H. Ashenfelter); 2, NYU; 3, Manhattan. **Time—17:35.4.**

Distance medley (880-440-1320-1 mi.)—1, Syracuse (Fitzgerald, Khars, Church, Pratt); 2, NYU; 3, Princeton. **Time—10:08.1.**

480-yd. shuttle hurdles—1, North Carolina (Morrow, Moody, Albans, Taylor); 2, Morgan State; 3, Army. **Time—0:59.3** (new meet record).

Individual Events

100 yds.—1, Peters, Indiana; 2, Wright, Wayne; 3, Coleman, Wayne. **Time—0:09.7.**

2 miles—1, H. Ashenfelter, Penn State; 2, Magill, North Carolina; 3, Hart, Pennsylvania. **Time—9:21.5.**

120-yd. high hurdles—1, Gehrdes, Penn State; 2, Mitchell, Georgetown; 3, Payne, Princeton. **Time—0:14.4.**

400-meter hurdles—1, Moore, Cornell; 2, Gates, Seton Hall; 3, LaRochelle, Western Ontario. **Time—0:52.1** (relays record).

High jump—1, Phillips, Brown, **6 feet 5 inches**; 2 (tie), Murphy, Ohio State; Webb, Brooklyn College, **6 feet 4 inches.**

Broad jump—1, Wright, Wayne, **23 feet 8¼ inches**; 2, Mondschein, NYU, **23 feet 2¼ inches**; 3, Gillcrest, Manhattan, **22 feet 8⅝ inches.**

Pole vault—1 (tie), Ulvestad, Michigan; Sherman, Rhode Island State; Korik, Tennessee; King, Yale; Appel, Yale; Bastor, Army, **13 feet.**

Shot put—1, Fuchs, Yale, **55 feet 10⅝ inches**; 2, Lampert, NYU, **51 feet 11 inches**; 3, Frank, Yale, **51 feet 3¼ inches.**

Discus—1, Frank, Yale, **170 feet 7¾ inches**; 2, Seligman, North Carolina, **159 feet 4½ inches**; 3, Scholz, Army, **157 feet 9¾ inches.**

Javelin—1, Kirk, North Carolina, **198 feet 5½ inches**; 2, Harnley, Albright, **194 feet 5¾ inches**; 3, Bouten, Yale, **188 feet 2¼ inches.**

Hammer throw—1, Scholz, Army, **164 feet 11¼ inches**; 2, Richmond, Dartmouth, **159 feet 11⅝ inches**; 3, Burnham, Dartmouth, **159 feet 6¾ inches.**

Schools

440 yds. (prep schools)—1, Seton Hall (Clancy, Lee, Terranova, Fielding); 2, Episcopal Academy (Philadelphia); 3, Lawrenceville, N. J. **Time—0:43.5.**

1 mile (prep championship)—1, Seton Hall (Terranova, LaPierre, Dwyer, Cusick); 2, Borough Hall (Brooklyn); 3, Lawrenceville. **Time—3:27.4.**

440 yds. (high schools)—1, Boys High (Brooklyn) (Shaw, Holmes, Hoffich, Conaway); 2, Loughlin (Brooklyn); 3, Chester, Pa. **Time—0:43.2.**

1 mile (high school championship)—1, Loughlin (Marsh, Roy Lucas, Ronald Lucas, Dixon); 2, Brooklyn Boys; 3, Chester, Pa. **Time—3:24.8.**

1 mile (South Jersey)—1, Haddonfield (Hall, Hulleberg, Obey, Branch); 2, Haddon Heights; 3, Palmyra. **Time—3:32.5.**

2 miles (high school championship)—1, Loughlin (Kaufmann, Murphy, Kubic, Mulligan); 2, Cardinal Hayes; 3, Bayside, L. I. **Time—8:12.7.**

Distance medley (880-440-1320-1 mi.)—1, Loughlin (Murphy, Roy Lucas, Kubic, Mulligan); 2, Bayside; 3, Newtown, N. Y. **Time—10:47.9.**

28th Annual National Collegiate Track Championships

Los Angeles, Calif., June 18, 1949

100 yds.—1, Patton, USC; 2, Stanfield, Seton Hall; 3, Work, UCLA. **Time—0:09.7.**

220 yds.—1, Patton, USC; 2, Stanfield, Seton Hall; 3, Bienz, Tulane. **Time—0:20.4.**

440 yds.—1, Moore, Cornell; 2, Pearman, NYU; 3, Fox, Seton Hall. **Time—0:47.0.**

880 yds.—1, Whitfield, Ohio State; 2, Barten, Michigan; 3, Pruitt, USC. **Time—1:50.3.**

1 mile—1, Gehrmann, Wisconsin; 2, McGuire, Missouri; 3, Wittreich, Princeton. **Time—4:09.6.**

2 miles—1, Ashenfelter, Penn State; 2, Dreutzler, Michigan State; 3, Black, Rhode Island State. **Time—9:03.9.**

120-yd. high hurdles—1, Dixon, UCLA; 2, Attlesey, USC; 3, Gehrdes, Penn State. **Time—0:13.9.**

220-yd. low hurdles—1, Dixon, UCLA; 2, Gehrdes, Penn State; 3, Frazier, USC. **Time—0:22.7.**

High jump—1, Phillips, Brown, 6 feet 7 inches; 2 (tie), McGrew, Rice; Mondschein, NYU, 6 feet 5 inches.

Broad jump—1, Johnson, Michigan State, 25 feet 2½ inches; 2, Biffle, Denver, 24 feet 3¼ inches; 3, Aihara, USC, 24 feet ¼ inch.

Pole vault—1, Smith, San Diego State, 14 feet 3 inches; 2 (tie), Carroll, Oklahoma; Bennett, Wisconsin, 14 feet.

Shot put—1, Fuchs, Yale, 56 feet 1½ inches; 2, Lampert, NYU, 55 feet 2¼ inches; 3, Chandler, Stanford, 54 feet 11½ inches.

Discus—1, Frank, Yale, 168 feet 9½ inches; 2, Thompson, Minnesota, 166 feet 2⅛ inches; 3, Miller, Ohio State, 161 feet 6½ inches.

Javelin—1, Held, Stanford, 224 feet 8¼ inches; 2, Pickarts, Santa Barbara, 221 feet 10½ inches; 3, Roylance, Utah State, 216 feet 1¾ inches.

Point Score—USC, 55 2/5; UCLA, 31; Stanford, 30; Michigan State, 26; Penn State, 25; Seton Hall, 23; NYU, 23; Yale, 22; Wisconsin, 22; Ohio State, 16; Tulane, San Diego, Missouri, Cornell, Brown, 10; Santa Barbara, 9; Denver, Michigan, Minnesota, 8; Rhode Island State, 7 2/5; Oklahoma State, Brigham Young, Haverford, Washington State, 2; Oregon, College of Pacific, 1 2/5; Auburn, Bradley, Temple, Colorado, Georgetown, Illinois, Occidental, 1.

22nd Annual Texas Relays

Memorial Stadium, Austin, Texas

Universities

440 yds.—1, Oklahoma (McConnell, Thomas, Gilstrap, Gray); 2, Nebraska; 3, Texas A&M. **Time—42.0.**

880 yds.—1, Oklahoma A&M (Aldridge, Bowers, Stolpe, Voight); 2, Nebraska; 3, Oklahoma. **Time—1:27.4.**

1 mile—1, Texas A&M (Mitchell, Ludwick, Elderback, Holbrook); 2, Oklahoma A&M; 3, Oklahoma. **Time—3:17.3.**

Sprint medley—1, Oklahoma A&M (Voight, Aldridge, Stolpe, Tarrant); 2, Texas Tech; 3, Nebraska. **Time—3:32.4.**

2 miles—1, Oklahoma A&M (Teakell, Mincher, Jones, Tarrant); 2, Nebraska; 3, Oklahoma. **Time—7:46.6.**

Distance medley—1, Kansas (Schutzel, Hinchee, Bowers, Karnes); 2, Texas A&M; 3, Oklahoma A&M. **Time—10:25.0.**

4 miles—1, Kansas (Hinchee, Breidenthal, Bowers, Karnes); 2, Oklahoma A&M; 3, Texas A&M. **Time—17:41.9.**

Point score—Oklahoma A&M, 26; Texas, 23; Texas A&M, 17.

Colleges

880 yds.—1, Loyola (Willingham, Egan, Cagney, Grohwin); 2, North Texas State; 3, Oklahoma Baptist. **Time—1:28.5.**

1 mile—1, Loyola (Lahart, Grohwin, Egan, Cagney); 2, Abilene Christian; 3, Howard Payne. **Time—3:19.4.**

Sprint medley—1, East Texas State (Ochoa, Williams, Hurst, Mercado); 2, Abilene Christian; 3, Pepperdine. **Time—3.27.9.**

Point score—Loyola (Chicago), 10; Abilene Christian College, 7½; George Pepperdine, 7.

Individual Events

100 yds.—1, Bienz, Tulane; 2, Samuels, Texas; 3, Brown, Rice. **Time—0:10.1.**

2 mile—1, Thompson, unattached; 2, Montes, Texas College of Mines; 3, Prohaska, Oklahoma A&M. **Time—4:12.3.**

3000 meters—1, Kohl, Pepperdine; 2, Efaw, Oklahoma A&M; 3, Whisenant, Texas. **Time—8:55.2.**

120-yd. high hurdles—1, Erfurth, Rice; 2, Hawkins, Southwest Texas State; 3, Rowland, SMU. **Time—14.4.**

High jump—1, McGrew, Rice, 6 feet 5⅞ inches; 2 (tie), Walters, Texas; Clepper, Texas Tech; Heintzman, Bradley, 6 feet 3⅞ inches.

Broad jump—1, Robertson, Texas, 24 feet 5¾ inches; 2, Hoskins, Kansas State, 23 feet 11½ inches; 3, Fambro, North Texas State, 23 feet 9½ inches.

Pole vault—1, Rasmussen, Oregon, 14 feet 2¼ inches (relays record); 2 (tie), Kehl, Nebraska; Faulkner, Abilene Christian; Smith, San Diego State; Carroll, Oklahoma, 13 feet 6 inches.

Shot put—1, Prather, Kansas State, 50 feet 11¾ inches; 2, Mayes, Oklahoma, 50 feet 3½ inches; 3, Piderit, Nebraska, 49 feet 10½ inches.

Discus—1, Kadera, Texas A&M, 154 feet 10¾ inches; 2, Prather, Kansas State, 150 feet 9¾ inches; 3, Gregg, Arizona, 145 feet 5¼ inches.

Javelin—1, Marek, Texas, 183 feet 5 inches; 2, Guess, Texas, 178 feet 11 inches; 3, Rote, Rice, 172 feet 11 inches.

High Schools

100 yds.—1, McWhirter, Texas City; 2, Daniels, Tivy (Kerrville); 3, Anderson, Brackenridge (San Antonio). **Time—0:10.5.**

440 yds.—1, Franks, Santa Fe (Alta Loma); 2, Thompson, Brackenridge (San Antonio); 3, Quinn, Ball (Galveston). **Time—0:52.9.**

440-yd. relay—1, Corpus Christi (Watts, Dean, Priour, Webber); 2, Austin; 3, Jeff Davis. **Time—0:42.9.**

1 mile relay—1, Gladewater (Looney, Briggs, Mayo, Honeycutt); 2, Corpus Christi; 3, John Reagan. **Time—3:30.3.**

Sprint medley relay—1, Reagan (Tomasco, Summerlin, Wottrich, Davis); 2, Brackenridge; 3, Gladewater. **Time—3:42.0.**

120-yd. high hurdles—1, Kleb, John Reagan (Houston); 2, Strelau, Stephen F. Austin (Houston); 3, Carson, Corpus Christi. **Time 0:15.6.**

High jump—1 (tie), Dimmitt, Beaumont; Jeanes, Milby (Houston), 6 feet 1 inch; 3, (tie), Carson, Corpus Christi; Clark, Kingsville, 6 feet.

Shot put—1, Hooper, North Side (Fort Worth), 59 feet 5½ inches; 2, Jones, Laredo, 51 feet 4¼ inches; 3, Forester, Woodrow Wilson (Dallas), 51 feet 3 inches.

Point score—John Reagan, 12; Corpus Christi, 11½; Brackenridge, 8; Gladewater, 7.

19th Annual Western Conference Track, Field Championships

Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., May 21, 1949

100 yds.—1, Peters, Indiana; 2, Rice, Minnesota; 3, Omer, Purdue. **Time—0:09.8.**

220 yds.—1, Peters, Indiana; 2, Mason, Minnesota; 3, Buster, Illinois. **Time—0:21.2.** (meet record).

440 yds.—1, Whitfield, Ohio State; 2, Cogswell, Ohio State; 3, Comer, Minnesota. **Time—0:48.5.**

880 yds.—1, Whitfield, Ohio State; 2, Gehrmann, Wisconsin; 3, Barten, Michigan. **Time—1:52.4.**

1 mile—1, Gehrmann, Wisconsin; 2, Owens, Indiana; 3, D'Arcy, Ohio State. **Time—4:17.9.**

2 miles—1, Urquhart, Wisconsin; 2, Twomey, Illinois; 3, Williams, Michigan. **Time—9:22.6.**

1 mile relay—1, Ohio (Kunz, Cogswell, Whitaker, Whitfield); 2, Wisconsin; 3, Minnesota. **Time—3:16.7.**

120 yd. high hurdles—1, Brass, Minnesota; 2, Nielsen, Minnesota; 3, Gill, Wisconsin. **Time—14.6.**

220 yd. low hurdles—1, Hofacre, Minnesota; 2, Brass, Minnesota; 3, Garrett, Indiana. **Time—0:23.5.**

High jump—1, Eddleman, Illinois, 6 feet 6⅛ inches; 2, Dolan, Michigan, 6 feet 4⅛ inches; 3, Irons, Illinois, 6 feet 3⅛ inches.

Broad jump—1, Holland, Northwestern, 24 feet 5½ inches; 2, Kallas, Wisconsin, 24 feet 3 inches; 3, Irons, Illinois, 24 feet 1½ inches.

Pole vault—1, Bennett, Wisconsin, 14 feet; 2, Stotlar, Illinois, 13 feet 8 inches; 3 (tie), Cooper, Minnesota; Fox, Indiana; Busby, Purdue, 13 feet 4 inches.

Shot put—1, Roberson, Indiana, 52 feet 8 inches; 2, Thompson, Minnesota, 51 feet 10¼ inches; 3, Wasser, Illinois, 51 feet 9½ inches.

Discus—1, Miller, Ohio State, 167 feet 4 inches; 2, Thompson, Minnesota, 159 feet 11¾ inches; 3, Roberson, Indiana, 159 feet 7 inches.

Point score—Minnesota, 49; Ohio State, 37¾; Wisconsin, 36; Illinois, 35; Indiana, 34; Michigan, 15; Purdue, 10¾; Northwestern, 6¾; Iowa, ¾.

73rd Annual I.C.A.A.A.A. Track and Field Championships

Triborough Stadium, New York, N. Y., May 27-28, 1949

100 yds.—1, Stanfield, Seton Hall; 2, Brooks, Wesleyan; 3, Zegger, Columbia. **Time—0:09.8.**

220 yds.—1, Stanfield, Seton Hall; 2, Kaplan, N.Y.U.; 3, Lancaster, Penn State. **Time—0:20.6** (new meet record).

440 yds.—1, Fox, Seton Hall; 2, Moore, Cornell; 3, Gillhooley, N.Y.U. **Time—0:48.2.**

880 yds.—1, Grosholz, Haverford; 2, Dianetti, Michigan State; 3, Mealey, Cornell. **Time—1:53.3.**

1 mile—1, Pratt, Syracuse; 2, Kirwan, Pennsylvania; 3, Weaver, Syracuse. **Time—4:16.4.**

2 miles—1, Ashenfelter, Penn State; 2, Black, Rhode Island State; 3, Church, Syracuse. **Time—9:09.2** (new meet record).

1 mile relay—1, N.Y.U. (Nelson, Malocco, Gillhooley, Pearman); 2, Cornell; 3, Manhattan. **Time—3:14.4.**

120-yd. high hurdles—1, Smith, Michigan State; 2, Gehrdes, Penn State; 3, Christiansen, Michigan State. **Time—0:14.3.**

220-yd. low hurdles—1, Smith, Michigan State; 2, Johnson, Michigan State; 3, Gehrdes, Penn State. **Time—0:22.9.**

High jump—1 (tie), Mondschein, N.Y.U.; Phillips, Brown, 6 feet 7⅞ inches (new meet record); 3, Webb, Brooklyn College, 6 feet 5½ inches.

Broad jump—1, Johnson, Michigan State, 24 feet 2 inches; 2, Mondschein, N.Y.U., 24 feet 1⅝ inches; 3, Thomas, Michigan State, 23 feet 7¾ inches.

Pole vault—1 (tie), Sherman, Rhode Island State; King, Yale, 13 feet; 3 (tie), Bowerman, Michigan State; Kirk, Pennsylvania; Bensley, Yale, 12 feet 4 inches.

Shot put—1, Fuchs, Yale, 56 feet 3⅝ inch (new meet record); 2, Lampert, N.Y.U., 54 feet 5⅜ inches; 3, Frank, Yale, 49 feet 10⅜ inches.

Discus—1, Frank, Yale, 159 feet 6¼ inches; 2, Fuchs, Yale, 152 feet 5½ inches; 3, Servis, Cornell, 147 feet ⅛ inch.

Javelin—1, Bouton, Yale, 197 feet 7½ inches; 2, Thomas, Pittsburgh, 188 feet 10 inches; 3, Keith, Harvard, 178 feet 2 inches.

Hammer—1, Reed, Harvard, 160 feet, 9¼ inches; 2, Adams, M.I.T., 160 feet 7¾ inches; 3, Thorndike, Harvard, 159 feet 5¼ inches.

Point score—Michigan State, 43; Yale, 30½; N.Y.U., 28½; Seton Hall, 18; Cornell, 18; Penn State, 15; Harvard, 12; Syracuse, 11; R.I. State, 8½; Pennsylvania, 8; Manhattan, Pittsburgh, Haverford, 5; Brown, 4½; M.I.T., Wesleyan, 4; Georgetown, Princeton, Brooklyn, 3; Villanova, Columbia, 3; Dartmouth, 2; New Hampshire, Temple, Northwestern, 1.

Special Events

80-meter hurdles (women)—1, F. E. Blankers-Koen, Netherlands; 2, Phillips, German-American A.C.; 3, Darnowski, German-American A.C. **Time—0:12.0.**

200 meters (women)—1, F. E. Blankers-Koen, Netherlands; 2, Faggs, P.A.L.; 3, Taylor, P.A.L. **Time—0:25.2.**

28th Annual I.C.A.A.A.A. Track Championships (Indoors)

Madison Square Garden, New York City, Feb. 26, 1949

60 yds.—1, Stanfield, Seton Hall; 2, Johnson, Michigan State; 3, Kaplan, N.Y.U. **Time—0:06.2.**

1,000 yds.—1, Thigpen, Seton Hall; 2, Dreutzler, Michigan State; 3, Stoltman, Yale. **Time—2:14.2.**

1 mile—1, Wade, Yale; 2, Dianetti, Michigan State; 3, Pratt, Syracuse. **Time—4:13.6.**

60-yd. high hurdles—1, Smith, Michigan State; 2, Gehrdes, Penn State; 3, Mitchell, Georgetown. **Time—0:07.2.**

Freshman medley relay (880-440-220-mile)—1, Manhattan (Sheehan, Garty, McGinley, Lucas); 2, Alfred; 3, Yale. **Time—7:39.2.**

High jump—1 (tie), Phillips, Brown; Lyster, Temple, 6 feet 4½ inches. 3 (tie), Gillcrist, Manhattan; Robeson, Cornell; Lenox, N.Y.U.; Revelle, Syracuse; Webb, Brooklyn College, 6 feet 2½ inches.

35 lb. weight throw—1, Scholtz, Army, 60 feet 7¾ inches (new I.C.4-A. and indoor record); 2, Servis, Cornell, 55 feet 11 inches; Johnson, Yale, 53 feet 4 inches.

Shot put—1, Fuchs, Yale, 55 feet 5¼ inches; 2. Lampert, N.Y.U., 51 feet 5⅝ inches; 3. Frank, Yale, 51 feet 2 inches.

Special Events

Three-quarter mile run handicap (first race)—1, Foy, N.Y.U.A.C. (45 yds.); 2, Grevious, N. Y. Pioneer Club (45 yds.); 3, Marks, N.Y.U.AA. (38 yds). **Time—3:07.8. (Second race)**—1, Baker, New York A.C. (scratch); 2, Bambrick, Police S.A. (15 yds.); 3, Duffy, Manhattan College A.A. (35 yds.). **Time—3:08.**

A.A.U. 16-lb. shot put handicap—1, Sullivan, Police S.A. (9 feet), 52 feet 3 inches; 2, Mondschein, N. Y. Pioneer Club (7 feet), 52 feet 2½ inches; 3, Seully, St. John's (9 feet), 51 feet 7½ inches.

A.A.U. 600-yd. run handicap (first race)—1, Marshall, N.Y.A.C. (10 yds.); 2, Armstrong, N.Y.A.C. (17 yds.); 3, Grossberger, Police S.A. (scratch). **Time—1:14. (Second race)**—1, Valentine, N. Y. Pioneer Club (15 yds.); 2, Shelley, N.Y.A.C. (12 yds.); 3, Tyson, St. Francis (4 yds.). **Time—1:15.2.**

A.A.U. 1 mile walk handicap—1, Casey, Police S.A. (60 seconds); 2, Forrester, Police S.A. (45 seconds); 3, Laskau, Maccabi A.C. (scratch). **Time—7:19.5.**

23rd Annual West Coast Relays.

Ratcliffe Stadium, Fresno, Calif., May 14, 1949

Open Intercollegiate Events

100 yds.—1, Work, UCLA; 2, Biffle, Denver; 3, McKenley, unattached. **Time—0:09.8.**

220 yds. (special)—1, McKenley, unattached; 2, Bradley, USC; 3, Matson, San Francisco. **Time—0:20.9.**

5,000 meters—1, Blair, California; 2, Seamount, California; 3, Vierra, Fresno State. **Time—15:20.2** (new meet record).

440-yd. relay—1, USC (Pasquali, Frazier, Scott, Patton); 2, UCLA; 3, San Jose. **Time—0:40.7.**

880-yd. relay—1, USC (Pasuali, Frazier, Stocks, Patton); 2, UCLA; 3, Stanford. **Time—1:24.4** (new world record).

1-mile relay (special college class)—1, Occidental (Ruprecht, Kamanski, Lee, Parker); 2, College of the Pacific; 3, Fresno State. **Time—3:18.5** (new meet record).

1-mile relay (open intercollegiate)—1, Stanford (Bly, Johnson, Hoff, Bryan); 2, Olympic Club; 3, USC. **Time—3:14.9.**

2-mile relay—1, USC (Cherry, Wilson, Pruitt, Chambers); 2, California; 3, Stanford. **Time—7:39.7.**

Medley relay (440-880-1,320-1 mile)—1, California (Jackson, Clark, Mello, Vefling); 2, UCLA; 3, Stanford. **Time—10:09.3.**

120-yd. high hurdles—1, Dixon, UCLA; 2, Attlesey, USC; 3, McKee, Stanford. **Time—0:14.1** (new meet record).

High jump—1 (tie). Stanich, UCLA; Bryan, Stanford, 6 feet 3⅝ inches; 3 (tie), Razetto, unattached; Varneck, Olympic Club.

Broad jump—1, Bryan, Stanford, 24 feet ¾ inch; 2, Biffie, Denver, 23 feet 8¾ inches; 3, Aihara, USC, 23 feet 3 inches.

Pole vault—1, Montgomery, USC, 14 feet 3 inches; 2, Smith, San Diego State, 14 feet; 3 (tie), Mattos, San Jose State; Rowan, USC; Kring College of the Pacific, 13 feet 6 inches.

Shot put—1, Thompson, Los Angeles Athletic Club, 55 feet 1⅝ inches (new meet record); 2, Chandler, Stanford, 53 feet 1⅜ inches; 3, Davis, Stanford, 52 feet 3⅞ inches.

Discus—1, Gordien, Olympic Club, 176 feet 11¾ inches (new meet record); 2, Iness, Compton College, 161 feet 3⅜ inches; 3, Lewis, UCLA, 160 feet.

Javelin—1, Held, Stanford, 222 feet 4½ inches; 2, Biles, Olympic Club, 221 feet 11½ inches; 3, Pickarts, Santa Barbara, 210 feet 11⅜ inches.

Junior Colleges

100 yds.—1, Fell, Compton; 2, Sims, Los Angeles; 3, Mejia, Compton. **Time—0:09.7.**

880-yd. relay—1, Compton (Mejia, Thompson, Anderson, Fell); 2, Los Angeles; 3, Pasadena. **Time—1:25.8.**

880-yd. relay (junior colleges under 1,000)—1, Taft (Lenner, Patterson, Taft, Frisch); 2, Santa Ana; 3, Visalia. **Time—1:30.9.**

1-mile relay—1, Compton (Derrick, Curry, Thompson, Davis); 2, Los Angeles; 3, Glendale. **Time—3:17.4** (new national junior college record).

1-mile relay (junior colleges under 1,000)—1, Bakersfield (Davis, Winder, Palmer, Thompson); 2. Santa Ana; 3, Visalia. **Time—3:25.8.**

2-mile relay—1, Riverside (Williams, Brendage,

French, Caley); 2, Los Angeles; 3, Compton. Time —7:58.5.

Medley relay (440-880-1,320-1 mile)—1, Santa Ana (Balsley, Quackenbush, Pusser, Newcomb), 2, East Los Angeles; 3, Modesto. Time—10:52.1.

Distance medley relay (junior colleges under 1,000)—1, Riverside (Brendige, Milton, French, Teachenor); 2, Visalia; 3, Bakersfield. Time—10:58.2.

120-yd. high hurdles—1, Anderson, Compton; 2, Jackson, Compton; 3, Walden, Los Angeles. Time—0:14.3 (new meet record).

High jump—1 (tie), Page, San Diego; Robertson, Los Angeles, 6 feet 1½ inches; 3, Blackwell, Mt. San Antonio, 6 feet ½ inch.

Broad jump—1, Flores, Monterey Peninsula, 23 feet 7¼ inches; 2, Forbes, San Bernardino Valley, 22 feet 11 inches; 3, Anderson, Compton, 22 feet 10⅞ inches.

Pole vault—1, Jensen, Modesto, 13 feet 6 inches; 2, Priddy, Bakersfield, 13 feet; 3 (tie among six), 12 feet 6 inches.

Shot put—1, Breeland, Los Angeles, 46 feet 4⅜ inches; 2, Carter, Glendale, 45 feet 2¾ inches; 3, Porter, San Bernardino, 45 feet 2½ inches.

Discus—1, Iness, Compton, 158 feet 10⅜ inches (new meet record); 2, Drummond, Glendale, 147 feet 10¾ inches; 3, Nickel, San Mateo, 143 feet 3⅛ inches.

Javelin—1, Goins, Pasadena, 196 feet 6¾ inches; 2, Hylton, Santa Ana, 189 feet 5¾ inches; 3, White, Bakersfield, 178 feet 1 inch.

High Schools

100 yds.—1, Plessas, Lowell, San Francisco; Schuetz, East Bakersfield; Packard, Bakersfield. Time—0:10.1.

880-yd. relay (Class A)—1, East Bakersfield (Randolph, McInerney, Poulos, Schuetz); 2, Bakersfield; 3, Delano. Time—1:32.2.

880-yd. relay (Class B)—1, Edison, Fresno (Boughton, Walker, Perasso, Wagner); 2, Hanford; 3, Clovis. Time—1:32.7.

880-yd. relay (Class C)—1, Bonita (Walker, Brownsberger, Scheel, Acree); 2, Kingsburg; 3, Lemoore. Time—1:33.0.

Distance medley relay (880-440-1,320-1 mile)—1 (tie) Bakersfield (Self, Alexander, Hinza, Watkins); Hanford (Deboer, Carlson, Cardoza, Santos); 3, Lowell. Time—11:02.8.

Medley relay (440-220-220-880) (Class B)—1, Edison, Fresno (Cooley, Walker, Wagner, Porasso); 2, Selma; 3, Wasco. Time—3:39.2 (new meet record).

120-yd. high hurdles—1, Legler, Roosevelt, Fresno; 2, Blevins, Fresno High; 3, Acree, Bonita. Time—0:14.8.

High jump—1, Allard, Fresno High, 5 feet 11½ inches; 2 (tie), Bishel, Kerman; Mosely, Exeter; Hunter, Sanger; Valentine, Lemoore; Wright, Delano, 5 feet 9½ inches.

Broad jump—1, Plessas, Lowell (San Francisco), 22 feet; 2, Donabedian, Selma, 21 feet 10½ inches; 3, Phillips, Bakersfield, 21 feet 7¼ inches.

Pole vault—1, Bradshaw, Sierra Union, 12 feet; 2 (tie), Red, Lemoore; Brunolli, Madera; Leal, Hanford; McDonald, Wilson (Long Beach), 11 feet 9 inches.

Shot put—1, Wilheite Merced, 56 feet 2⅝ inches (new meet record); 2, Hertz, Bonita, 51 feet 1½ inches; 3, Counts, Wasco, 50 feet 9¾ inches.

Discus—1, Wilheite, Merced, 128 feet 11½ inches; 2, Crowley, Exeter, 126 feet 11½ inches; 3, Stine, Fresno High, 123 feet 11⅞ inches.

Pacific Coast Conference Track and Field Championships

Seattle, Wash., May 28, 1949

100 yds.—1, Patton, USC; 2, Work, UCLA; 3, Pasquali, USC. Time—0:09.7.

220 yds.—1, Patton, USC; 2, Pasquali, USC; 3, Lightner, UCLA. Time—0:21.3.

440 yds.—1, Hoff, Stanford; 2, Stocks, USC; 3, Bly, Stanford. Time—0:48.7.

880 yds.—1, Chambers, USC; 2, Parnell, Wash. State; 3, Pruitt, USC. Time—1:52.5.

1 mile—1, Mello, California; 2, Vefling, California; 3, Petterson, Oregon State. Time—4:19.4.

2 miles—1, Paeth, Wash. State; 2, Steed, Washington, 3, Blair, California. Time—9:29.3.

1-mile relay—1, USC (Pruitt, Stocks, Chambers, DeLoach); 2, Stanford; 3, California. Time—3:18.5.

120-yd. high hurdles—1, Dixon, UCLA; 2, Atlesey, USC; 3, McKee, Stanford. Time—0:14.3.

220-yd. low hurdles—1, Dixon, UCLA; 2, Frazier, USC; 3, Lawrence, USC. Time—0:23.3.

High jump—1 (tie), Barnes, USC; Elliott, Oregon State; Stanich, UCLA, 6 feet 3¾ inches; 4, Tuson, Washington, 6 feet 2¾ inches.

Broad jump—1, Amara, USC, 24 feet 9 inches; 2, Bryan, Stanford, 24 feet 4⅜ inches; 3, Norberg, California, 23 feet 9 inches.

Pole vault—1, (tie), Montgomery, USC; Rasmussen, Oregon, 14 feet 4 inches; 3 (tie), Paddock, California; Zimmerman, USC; Pickens, Oregon, 13 feet 6 inches.

Shot put—1, Chandler, Stanford, 54 feet 9¼ inches (new meet record); 2, Davis, Stanford, 53 feet 11½ inches; 3, Bayless, USC, 53 feet 10½ inches.

Discus—1, Lewis, UCLA, 164 feet 2¼ inches; 2, Doyle, Montana, 158 feet 5 inches; 3, McKee, Stanford, 151 feet 1¼ inches.

Javelin—1, Held, Stanford, 219 feet 5½ inches; 2, Roseme, California, 215 feet 4¼ inches; 3, Young, UCLA, 211 feet 8⅜ inches.

Point score—USC, 71½; Stanford, 42; UCLA, 32; California, 28½; Washington State, 14½; Oregon, 10½; Oregon State, 10; Washington, 7; Montana, 5; Idaho, 4.

24th Annual Kansas Relays

Memorial Stadium, Lawrence, Kans., April 23, 1949

Universities

440-yd. relay—1, Oklahoma A & M (Bowers, Eldridge, Voight, Stolpe); 2, Missouri; 3, Oklahoma. Time—0:41.3.

880-yd. relay—1, Missouri (Klein, Ault, Phillips, Janet); 2, Oklahoma A & M; 3, Nebraska. Time—1:27.1.

1-mile relay—1, Missouri (Schuster, Phillips, Klein, Ault); 2, Minnesota; 3, Oklahoma A & M. Time—3:16.5.

Sprint medley relay—1, Oklahoma (Jacobs, McDonnell, Gray, Cary); 2, Oklahoma A & M; 3, Colorado. Time—3:30.3.

Distance medey relay—1, Wisconsin (Whipple, Jensen, Urquhart, Gehrmann); 2, Colorado; 3, Arkansas. Time—10:16.2.

2-mile relay—1, Oklahoma A & M (Mincher, Brandeberry, Teakell, Tarrant); 2, Kansas; 3, Nebraska. Time—7:41 (new meet record).

4-mile relay—1, Kansas (Hinchee, Breidenthal, Bowers, Karnes); 2, Missouri; 3, Oklahoma A & M. Time—17:51.7.

Individual Events

100 yds.—1, Biffle, Denver; 2, Pettie, Drake; 3, Ice, Minnesota. Time—0:09.8.

1 mile (Glenn Cunningham Mile)—1, Gehrmann, Wisconsin; 2, Thompson, Texas graduate student; 3, Perkins, DeKalb. Time—4:10.1.

120-yd. high hurdles—1, Greenwood, Kansas; 2, Robertson, East Texas State; 3, Elliott, Kansas State. Time—0:14.6.

High jump—1, Walters, Texas, 6 feet 8 3/16 inches; 2 (tie), Heintzman, Bradley; Biffle, Denver; Smith, Iowa State; Simmons, Fort Hays (Kans.) State; Williams, South Western (La.) Tech, 6 feet 2¼ inches.

Broad jump—1, Hoskins, Kansas State, 24 feet 9¾ inches; 2, Biffle, Denver, 24 feet 3 inches; 3, Fambro, North Texas State, 23 feet 8¾ inches.

Pole vault—1, (tie), Carroll, Oklahoma; Cooper, Minnesota, 14 feet; 3 (tie), Bateman, Colorado; Bennett, Wisconsin, 13 feet 6 inches.

Shot put—1, Allen, Colorado, 50 feet 10 inches; 2, Thompson, Minnesota, 50 feet 6⅞ inches; 3, Piderit, Nebraska, 49 feet 2¼ inches.

Discus—1, Thompson, Minnesota, 161 feet 10⅜ inches; 2, Peits, Missouri, 146 feet ¾ inches; 3, Krames, Texas, 145 feet 7 inches.

Javelin—1, Todd, Colorado, 203 feet 4½ inches; 2, Marek, Texas, 193 feet 9¼ inches; 3, Ambler, Arkansas, 190 feet 6 inches.

Decathlon—1, McConnell, Nebraska, 6,698 points; 2, Terwilliger, unattached), Madison, Wis.; 6,688 points; 3, Smith, Oklahoma, 6,259 points.

College Events

880-yd. relay—1, North Texas State (Howell, Renfro, Teague, Zabonjnik); 2, Howard Payne; 3, Oklahoma Baptist. Time—1:24.7.

1-mile relay—1, East Texas State (Hurst, Williams, Ochoa, Mercado; 2, Oklahoma Baptist; 3, Abilene Christian. Time—3:21.2.

Sprint medley relay—1, East Texas State (Ochoa, Hurst, Williams, Mercado); 2, Howard Payne; 3, Fort Hays State. Time 3:31.7.

Invitation sprint medley relay—1, Washburn (Fletcher, Smith, Schaef, Wolter); 2, Drury; 3, Baker. Time—3:38.3

2-mile relay—1, Abilene Christian (Middleton, Terry, Sikes, Lepard); 2, Emporia State; 3, South Dakota State. Time—7:57.

40th Annual Drake Relays

Des Moines, Iowa, April 29-30, 1949

Universities

440 yds.—1, Oklahoma A & M (Bowers, Aldridge, Voight, Stolpe); 2, Missouri; 3, Michigan State. **Time—0:42.0**

880 yds.—1, Oklahoma A & M (Elliott, Aldridge, Voight, Stolpe); 2, Michigan State; 3, Nebraska. **Time—1:27.5.**

1 mile—1, Rice (Hoff, Cox, Byrd, Brown); 2, Missouri; 3, Notre Dame. **Time—3:16.4.**

Sprint medley (440-220-220-880)—1, Wisconsin (Whipple, Yamada, Reid, Gehrmann); 2, Oklahoma A & M; 3, Michigan State. **Time—3:24.0.**

2 miles—1, Kansas (Studt, Hinchee, Karnes, Bowers); 2, Oklahoma A & M; 3, California. **Time—7:45.8.**

4 miles—1, Michigan State (Dianetti, Druetzler, Irmen, Mack); 2, California; 3, Illinois. **Time—17:32.3.**

Distance medley—(440-880-1320-1 mi.)—1, Wisconsin (Whipple, Goldin, Urquhart, Gehrmann); 2, Michigan State; 3, Kansas. **Time—10:13.7.**

480-yd. high hurdle shuttle—1, Michigan State (Smith, Watson, Thomas, Christiansen); 2, Illinois; 3, Wisconsin. **Time—0:60.0.**

Colleges

880 yds.—1, Compton (Melin, Thompson, Anderson, Fell); 2, North Texas State; 3, Michigan Normal. **Time—1:27.0.**

1 mile—1, Loyola (Chicago) (Lahart, Rohwin, Cagney, Egan); 2, Compton; 3, Pepperdine. **Time—3:18.2.**

Sprint medley (440-220-220-880)—1, Compton (Derrick, Fell, Davis, Walters); 2, East Texas State; 3, Loras. **Time—3:28.6.**

2 miles—1, Pepperdine (Travis, Kohl, Wilson, Williams); 2, Abilene Christian; 3, Emporia State Teachers. **Time—7:53.9.**

Individual Events

100 yds.—1, Bienz, Tulane; 2, Biffle, Denver; 3, Samuels, Texas. **Time—0:09.8.**

2 miles—1, Hampton, Texas A & M; 2, Prohaska, Oklahoma A & M; 3, Murphy, Notre Dame. **Time—9:25.6.**

120-yd. high hurdles—1, Christiansen, Michigan State; 2, Smith, Michigan State; 3, Fleming, Notre Dame. **Time—0:14.6.**

220-yd. hurdles—1, Ault, Missouri; 2, Hall, Texas A & M; 3, Rowland, Southern Methodist. **Time—0:24.1** (new meet record).

High jump—1, (tie) Eddleman, Illinois; Lennertson, Washington (St. Louis), 6 feet 6⅝ inches; 3, (tie) Biffle, Denver; Dancer, Santa Barbara, 6 feet 4⅝ inches.

Broad jump—1, Biffle, Denver, 23 feet 11½ inches; 2, Price, SMU, 23 feet 3 inches; 3, Leuthold, Illinois, 22 feet 11 inches.

Pole vault—1 (tie), Laz, Illinois; Bennett, Wisconsin; Cooper Minnesota, 14 feet; 4 (tie), Carroll, Oklahoma; Busby, Purdue; VanDyne, Missouri, 13 feet 6 inches.

Shot put—1, Wasser, Illinois, 52 feet 9⅞ inches; 2, Helwig, Notre Dame, 50 feet 5 inches; 3, Thompson, 50 feet.

Discus—1, Thompson, Minnesota, 170 feet 3 inches (new American college record); 2, Kadera, Texas A & M, 156 feet 5½ inches; 3, Orlich, Northwestern, 149 feet 8¾ inches.

Javelin—1, Pickarts, Santa Barbara, 213.46 feet; 2, Roseme, California, 207.1 feet; 3, Guess, Texas, 194.47 feet.

High Schools

100 yds.—1, Scott, North, Des Moines; 2, Arnold, Ames; 3, Hines, Burlington. **Time—0:10.4.**

1 mile—1, Trimble, Cedar Rapids, Roosevelt; 2, Von Ashen, Williamsburg; 3, Conrardy, Loras, Dubuque. **Time—4:29.5.**

120-yd. high hurdles—1, Graves, Cherokee; 2, Davis, Burlington; 3, Neal, Keokuk. **Time—0:15.7.**

High jump—1, Whitehill, Marshalltown, 6 feet 2⅞ inches (meet record); 2, Wardell, Davenport, 6 feet 1½ inches; 3, (tie among eight), 5 feet 8 inches.

Broad jump—1, Hines, Burlington, 20 feet 8¾ inches; 2, Glab, Dubuque, 19 feet 11 inches; 3, (tie), Shupe, Clarion; McGee, East Waterloo, 19 feet 6¾ inches.

Shot put—1, Robertson, Ames, 53 feet 9¾ inches (new meet record); 2, Tuttle, Iowa School for Deaf, 50 feet 6¾ inches; 3, Cozad, Red Oak, 48 feet 10⅝ inches.

Discus—1, Garner, Newton, 164 feet 5½ inches (new meet record); 2, Robertson, Ames, 157 feet 6½ inches; 3, Summers, Clarion, 143 feet 1 inch.

Football throw—1, Tuttle, Iowa School for Deaf, 220 feet 5½ inches (new meet record); 2, Long, Ottumwa, 208 feet 8 inches; 3, Runneals, Nevada, 200 feet 1 inch.

Pole vault—1, Neisslie, Clinton, 11 feet 9 inches (new meet record); 2, Dutton, McKinley, Cedar Rapids, 11 feet 6 inches; 3, Bell, Roosevelt, Cedar Rapids, 11 feet 3 inches.

440-yd. relay—1, Ames (Runkel, Daulton, Lidell, Arnold); 2, Mason City; 3, Dubuque. **Time—0:43.8.**

880-yd. relay—1, Ames (Runkel, Daulton, Lidell, Arnold); 2, Mason City; 3, Dubuque. **Time—1:30.9.**

1-mile relay—1, Ft. Madison (Pohlpeter, Diton, Griswold, Turner); 2, Nevada; 3, East, Des Moines. **Time—3:31.6.**

2-mile relay—1, East, Des Moines (Murray, King, Sullivan, Zuat); 2, Nevada; 3, North, Des Moines. **Time—8:26.8.**

Sprint medley relay—1, West, Waterloo (Sisk, Sisson, Baugher, Hoover); 2, Boone; 3, Iowa City. **Time—3:42.7.**

24th Annual Central Collegiate Track and Field Championships

Marquette University Stadium, Milwaukee, Wis., June 4, 1949

100 yds.—1, Coleman, Wayne; 2, Johnson, Michigan State; 3, Smith, Notre Dame. **Time—0:09.8.**

220 yds. (around turn)—1, Smith, Notre Dame; 2, Tunnicliff, Northwestern; 3, May, Purdue. **Time—0:21.8.**

440 yds.—1, Clark, Xavier (La.); 2, Harder, Purdue; 3, Gilliam, Michigan Normal. **Time—0:48.4.**

880 yds.—1, Dianetti, Michigan State; 2, Makielski, Michigan State; 3, Leonard, Notre Dame. **Time—1:52.8.**

1 mile—1, Gehrmann, Wisconsin; 2, Conrardy, Loras; 3, Pingel, Michigan Normal. **Time—4:12.0.**

2 miles—1, Urquhart, Wisconsin; 2, Twomey, Illinois; 3, Druetzler, Michigan State. **Time—9:15.5.**

440-yd. relay—1, Wayne (Coleman, Petross, Wingo, Wright); 2, Michigan State; 3, Michigan Normal. **Time—0:41.9.**

1-mile relay—1, Purdue (Koons, Crook, Meyer, Harder); 2, Wisconsin; 3, Michigan State. **Time—3:18.8.**

120-yd. high hurdles—1, Fleming, Notre Dame; 2, Mitchell, Georgetown; 3, Smith, Michigan State. **Time—0:14.1.**

220-yd. low hurdles (around turn)—1, Johnson, Michigan State; 2, Grieve, Bradley; 3, Smith, Michigan State. **Time—0:23.7.**

High jump—1, Eddleman, Illinois, 6 feet 6⅞ inches; 2 (tie), Lennertson, Washington (St. Louis); Heintzman, Bradley, 6 feet 5 inches; 4, Hartley, Southern Illinois, 6 feet 4 inches.

Broad jump—1, Johnson, Michigan State, 24 feet 8½ inches; 2, Holland, Northwestern, 24 feet ½ inch; 3, Kailas, Wisconsin, 23 feet 8¾ inches.

Pole vault—1, Laz, Illinois, 14 feet 1¾ inches (new meet record); 2, Bennett, Wisconsin, 14 feet; 3, Busy, Purdue, 13 feet 9 inches.

Shot put—1, Wasser, Illinois, 51 feet 4 inches; 2, Helwig, Notre Dame, 50 feet 11 inches; 3, Thompson, Minnesota, 49 feet 8⅜ inches.

Discus—1, Thompson, Minnesota, 161 feet 4⅝ inches; 2, Vishnevsky, Marquette, 144 feet 4 inches; 3, Bleckwenn, Wisconsin, 142 feet 3¾ inches.

Javelin—1, Smith, Franklin, 188 feet 9⅛ inches; 2, Michelson, Northern Illinois, 186 feet 1 inch; 3, Murphy, Notre Dame, 176 feet 10 inches.

Point score—Michigan State, 50; Notre Dame, 32; Wisconsin, 30; Purdue, 23; Wayne, 20; Illinois, 20; Michigan Normal, 18; Marquette, 12; Northwestern, 11; Minnesota, 10; Bradley, 8½; Franklin, Xavier (La.), 5; Loras, 4; Georgetown (D.C.), 4; Washington (St. Louis), 3½; Western Michigan, 2; Monmouth, 2; Grinnell, 2; Southern Illinois, 2; Milwaukee Teachers, 1; North Central, 1.

2nd Annual Heptagonal Track and Field Championships (Indoors)

Boston Garden, Boston, Mass., March 5, 1949

50 yds.—1, Keller, Yale; 2, Hunt, Cornell; 3, egger, Columbia. **Time**—0:05.6.

600 yds.—1, Hammack, Army; 2, Moore, Corell; 3, Holland, Columbia. **Time**—1:12.5. (new eet record)

1,000 yds.—1, Mealey, Cornell; 2, Kirwan, Pennlvania; 3, Stoltman, Yale. **Time**—2:12.8 (new eet record).

1 mile—1, Wade, Yale; 2, Wittreich, Princen; 3, Tobey, Brown. **Time**—4:12.7 (new meet cord).

2 miles—1, Waterman, Dartmouth; 2, Thompn, Army; 3, Snedeker, Princeton. **Time**—9.26.2 ew meet record).

45-yd. high hurdles—1, Sylvester, Army; 2, oor, Dartmouth; 3, Laibe, Cornell. **Time**—0:05.8.

1-mile relay—1, Army (Mastaglio, Hester, Farll, Hammack); 2, Cornell; 3, Yale. **Time**—23.9.

2-mile relay—1, Yale (Baldwin, Meredith, Stoltan, Wade); 2, Army; 3, Pennsylvania. **Time**—56.4 (new meet record).

High jump—1, Phillips, Brown, 6 feet 8 inches (new meet record); 2, Robeson, Cornell, 6 feet 4¼ inches; 3 (tie), Kulpa, Army; Brannon, Navy, 6 feet 2 inches.

Broad jump—1, Rapp, Army, 23 feet 3½ inches; 2, Blumenfeld, Princeton, 23 feet 1⅞ inches; 3, Carter, Harvard, 22 feet 6 inches.

Pole vault—1 (tie), King, Yale; Bastar, Army, 13 feet 4 inches (new meet record); 3, Appel, Yale, 12 feet 11⅞ inches.

16-lb. shot put—1, Fuchs, Yale, 56 feet 3½ inches (new meet record); 2, Tootell, Harvard, 50 feet 8 inches; 3, Scholtz, Army, 49 feet 6⅛ inches.

35-lb. weight throw—1, Scholtz, Army, 57 feet 11¼ inches (new meet record); 2, Johnson, Yale, 54 feet 6⅜ inches; 3, Forsyth, Harvard, 53 feet 11½ inches.

Point score—Army 54⅝; Yale 44; Cornell 27; Princeton 20; Pennsylvania 16; Harvard 13 1/3; Dartmouth 10 1/3; Brown 9; Columbia 8; Navy 3½.

Walking, Cross-Country Runs and Marathons in 1949

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS

Event	Distance	Winner	Time	Site	Date
alk	6½ miles	John M. Huber, Jr. East Orange, N. J.	44:47	New York, N. Y.	Apr. 24
alk	50,000 meters	Adolph Weinacker, Michigan State Univ.	5:13:30.0	Cincinnati, Ohio.	May 15
arathon	26 mi. 385 yds.	Victor Dyrgall, Millrose A. A.	2:38:48.9	Yonkers, N. Y.	May 15
alk	10,000 meters	Henry H. Laskau, Maccabi A. C.	47:33.2	New York, N. Y.	May 29
alk	15 kms.	Lief Sommerseth, Olympic, Club, San Francisco	1:18:09.0	Berkeley, Calif.	June 26
alk	35 kms.	Adolph Weinacker, Detroit, Mich	3:18:00.0	Pittsburgh, Pa.	July 17
alk	40 kms.	Adolph Weinacker, Detroit, Mich.	3:45:00.0	Baltimore, Md.	Sept. 11
alk	20 kms.	William Mihalo, Thompson Ex-Servicemen's Club	2:03:06.0	Philadelphia, Pa.	July 4

OTHER CROSS COUNTRY RUNS AND MARATHONS

n (handicap)	5 miles	Howard Jacobson, New York Pioneer Club		Trenton, N. J.	Apr. 17
ston A.A. Marathon	26 mi. 385 yds.	Karl G. Leanderssen, Sweden.	2:31:50.8	Boston, Mass.	Apr. 19
erican Legion handicap run	15 kms.	William Mihalo, Detroit, Mich.		Hamilton, Ohio.	Apr. 24
ardwalk mile	1 mile	John Twomey, Illinois A. C.	4:16.2	Atlantic City, N. J.	Apr. 24
ll River race	15 kms.	Victor Dyrgall	54:30.0	Fall River, Mass.	July 4
alk marathon	38 miles	Henry Laskau, New York	5:58:01.0	Saratoga, Springs N. Y.	July 31
tropolitan Interc. -cty.	5 miles	William Lucas, Manhattan Univ.	26:34.7	New York, N. Y.	Nov. 7
w England Interc. -cty.	4½ miles	Robert Black, Rhode Island State	21:28.0	Boston, Mass.	Nov. 7
-4A x-cty	5 miles	Richard Shea, West Point	25:14.7	New York, N. Y.	Nov. 21

Amateur Wrestling in 1949

A.A.U. NATIONAL SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS
Cedar Rapids, Iowa, April 8-9

115 lbs.—A. Plaza, Purdue, defeated L. Christen-, San Francisco Olympic Club.
121 lbs.—J. Harrison, Iowa Teachers College, eated G. Lybbert (unattached), Cedar Falls, a.
128 lbs.—R. Bush, Iowa Teachers, defeated R. iser, Cornell.
135 lbs.—L. Lange, Cornell, defeated L. Thom-, Cornell.
145 lbs.—K. Young, Iowa Teachers, defeated N. ple, Nebraska.
155 lbs.—W. Nelson, Iowa Teachers, defeated J. Fletcher, Navy.
165 lbs.—W. Smith, Iowa Teachers, defeated E. Gibbons, Michigan State.
175 lbs.—S. Swift, Navy, defeated F. Dexter, Cornell.
191 lbs.—V. Gagne, Minnesota, defeated R. Geigel, Iowa.
Heavyweight—R. Maldegan, Michigan State, defeated C. Apell (unattached), Columbus, Ohio.

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE A. A. CHAMPIONSHIPS
Colorado A & M College, Fort Collins, Colo., March 25-26

121 lbs.—Arnold Plaza, Purdue.
128 lbs.—Charles Hetrick, Oklahoma A&M.
136 lbs.—Lowell Lange, Cornell.
145 lbs.—Keith Young, Iowa State Teachers.
155 lbs.—Bill Nelson, Iowa State Teachers.
165 lbs.—Bill Smith, Iowa State Teachers.
175 lbs.—Jim Gregson, Oklahoma A&M.
Heavyweight—LaVerne Gagne, Minnesota.
Team—Oklahoma A&M, 32 points.

WESTERN CONFERENCE WRESTLING TOURNAMENT
Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., March 4-5

121 lbs.—Plaza, Purdue.
128 lbs.—Patascil, Purdue.
136 lbs.—Rice, Minnesota.
145 lbs.—Puchany, Indiana.
155 lbs.—Keough, Ohio State.
165 lbs.—Powers, Michigan.
175 lbs.—Scarpello, Iowa.
Heavyweight—Gagne, Minnesota.
Team—Purdue, 19 points.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE WRESTLING ASSOCIATION
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., March 11-12

121 lbs.—M. Filipos, Lehigh.
128 lbs.—D. Poor, Princeton.
136 lbs.—R. Kelsey, Lehigh.
145 lbs.—B. Downes, Navy.
155 lbs.—K. Hunte, Syracuse.
165 lbs.—P. Perri, Syracuse.
175 lbs.—G. Gebhardt, Syracuse.
Heavyweight—Barr, Penn State.
Team—Syracuse, 35 points.

Belmont Park

Time is expressed in minutes and seconds. Dollars means the winner's share of the purse. A mile is 5,280 feet, or 1,760 yards. A furlong is one-eighth of a mile, or 660 feet, or 220 yards; + sign = 70 yards.

FUTURITY STAKES (2 YR. OLDS, COLTS AND FILLIES)

(Distance 6½ furlongs)

Year	Winner, weight	Time	Dollars	Year	Winner, weight	Time	Dollars
1891	His Highness (130)	1.15 1-5	61,675	1922	Sally's Alley (116)	1.11	47,550
1892	Morello (118)	1.12 1-5	40,450	1923	St. James (130)	1.10 2-5	64,810
1893	Domino (130)	1.12 4-5	48,855	1924	Mother Goose (114)	1.10 4-5	65,730
1894	The Butterflies (112)	1.11	48,710	1925	Pompey (127)	1.23	58,480
1895	Requital (115)	1.11 2-5	53,190	1926	Scapa Flow (122)	1.22	65,980
1896	Ogden (115)	1.10	43,790	1927	Anita Peabody (124)	1.25 4-5	91,790
1897	L'Alouette (115)	1.11	34,290	1928	High Strung (122)	1.19	97,990
1898	Martimas (118)	1.12 2-5	36,610	1929	Whichone (125)	1.19 3-5	105,730
1899	Chacornac (114)	1.10 2-5	30,630	1930	Jamestown (130)	1.20 3-5	99,600
1900	Ballyhoo Bey (112)	1.10	33,580	1931	Top Flight (127)	1.21	94,780
1901	Yankee (119)	1.09 1-5	36,850	1932	Kerry Patch (122)	1.24 2-5	88,690
1902	Savable (119)	1.14	44,500	1933	Singing Wood (122)	1.21	81,700
1903	Hamburg Belle (114)	1.13	36,600	1934	Chance Sun (122)	1.17 3-5	77,510
1904	Artful (114)	1.11 4-5	40,830	1935	Tintagel (122)	1.17 2-5	67,620
1905	Ormondale (117)	1.11 4-5	32,960	1936	Pompoon (127)	1.16 2-5	56,790
1906	Electioneer (117)	1.13 3-5	36,880	1937	Menow (119)	1.15 1-5	56,800
1907	Colin (125)	1.11 1-5	26,640	1938	Porter's Mite (119)	1.16 4-5	57,045
1908	Maskette (118)	1.11 1-5	26,110	1939	Bimelech (126)	1.16 4-5	57,710
1909	Sweep (126)	1.11 4-5	24,100	1940	Our Boots (119)	1.15 3-5	67,000
1910	Novelty (127)	1.12 1-5	25,360	1941	Some Chance (122)	1.16 4-5	57,900
1913	Pennant (119)	1.15	15,060	1942	Occupation (126)	1.15 1-5	57,890
1914	Trojan (117)	1.16 4-5	16,010	1943	Occupy (126)	1.17 4-5	55,635
1915	Thunderer (122)	1.11 4-5	16,590	1944	Pavot (126)	1.15 3-5	53,890
1916	Campfire (125)	1.13 4-5	17,340	1945	Star Pilot (126)	1.17 1-5	52,940
1917	Papp (127)	1.12	15,800	1946	First Flight (123)	1.15 1-5	73,350
1918	Dunboyne (127)	1.12 4-5	23,360	1947	Citation (122)	1.15 4-5	78,430
1919	Man o' War (127)	1.11 3-5	26,650	1948	Blue Peter (126)	1.14 3-5	88,410
1920	Step Lightly (116)	1.12 1-5	35,870	1949	Guillotine (122)	1.15 3-5	87,585
1921	Bunting (117)	1.11 2-5	39,700				

The distance to 1902 was 6 furlongs; from 1892 to 1903, 5¾ furlongs; from 1903 to 1925, 6 furlongs; from 1925 to 1934, 7 furlongs, and since 1934, 6½ furlongs. The race was not run in 1911 and 1912.

SUBURBAN HANDICAP (3 YEARS OLD AND UP)

(Distance 10 furlongs)

Year	Winner, age, weight	Time	Dollars	Year	Winner, age, weight	Time	Dollars
1887	Eurus (4) (102)	2.12	6,065	1920	Paul Jones (3) (106)	2.09 3-5	6,350
1888	Elkwood (5) (119)	2.07 1-2	6,812	1921	Audacious (5) (120)	2.02 1-5	8,100
1889	Raceland (4) (120)	2.09 4-5	6,900	1922	Capt. Alcock (5) (108)	2.05 2-5	8,200
1890	Salvator (4) (127)	2.06 4-5	6,900	1923	Grey Lag (5) (135)	2.03	7,800
1891	Loantaka (5) (110)	2.07	9,900	1924	Mad Hatter (8) (125)	2.03 3-5	9,150
1892	Montana (4) (115)	2.07 2-5	17,750	1925	Sting (4) (122)	2.04 1-5	11,300
1893	Lowlander (5) (105)	2.06 3-5	17,750	1926	Crusader (3) (104)	2.03	13,150
1894	Ramapo (4) (120)	2.06 1-5	12,070	1927	Crusader (4) (127)	2.02 2-5	11,875
1895	Lazzarone (4) (115)	2.07 4-5	4,750	1928	Dolan (5) (105)	2.06 3-5	13,675
1896	Henry of Navarre (5) (129)	2.07	5,850	1929	Bateau (4) (112)	2.03 2-5	14,100
1897	Ben Brush (4) (123)	2.07 1-5	5,850	1930	Petee Wrack (5) (122)	2.07 2-5	11,850
1898	Tillo (4) (119)	2.08 1-5	6,800	1931	Mokatam (4) (123)	2.02 2-5	11,200
1899	Imp (5) (114)	2.08 2-5	6,800	1932	White Clover II (6) (115)	2.03 2-5	11,100
1900	Kinley Mack (4) (125)	2.06	6,800	1933	Equipoise (5) (132)	2.02	7,250
1901	Alcedo (4) (112)	2.05 3-5	7,800	1934	Ladysman (4) (114)	2.03 3-5	5,750
1902	Gold Heels (4) (124)	2.05 1-5	7,800	1935	Head Play (5) (114)	2.02	12,175
1903	Africander (3) (110)	2.10 2-5	16,490	1936	Firethorn (4) (116)	2.04 3-5	12,125
1904	Hermis (5) (127)	2.05	16,800	1937	Aneroid (4) (110)	2.01 3-5	10,950
1905	Beldame (4) (123)	2.05 2-5	16,800	1938	Snark (5) (120)	2.01 2-5	17,050
1906	Go Between (5) (116)	2.05 1-5	16,800	1939	Cravat (4) (121)	2.02 4-5	17,750
1907	Nealon (4) (113)	2.06 2-5	16,800	1940	Eight Thirty (4) (127)	2.01 3-5	19,850
1908	Ballot (4) (127)	2.03	19,750	1941	Your Chance (4) (114)	2.02 3-5	25,200
1909	Fitz Herbert (3) (105)	2.03 2-5	3,850	1942	Market Wise (4) (124)	2.01 4-5	27,800
1910	Olambala (4) (115)	2.04 2-5	4,800	1943	Don Bingo (4) (104)	2.01 2-5	27,600
1913	Whisk Broom II (6) (139)	2.00	3,000	1944	Alctern (5) (108)	2.01 1-5	39,210
1915	Stromboli (4) (122)	2.05 2-5	3,925	1945	Devil Diver (6) (132)	2.04	35,050
1916	Friar Rock (3) (101)	2.05	3,450	1946	Armed (5) (130)	2.02	43,000
1917	Boots (6) (122)	2.05 1-5	4,900	1947	Assault (4) (130)	2.01 4-5	40,100
1918	Johren (3) (110)	2.06	5,850	1948	Harmonica (4) (109)	2.03	39,700
1919	Corn Tassel (5) (108)	2.02 1-5	5,200	1949	Vulcan's Forge (4) (124)	2.03	43,200

The race was not run in 1911, 1912 and 1914.

LAWRENCE REALIZATION (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1940	Fenelon (123)	13	2.44 4-5	18,070
1941	Whirlaway (126)	13	2.44 1-5	23,050
1942	Alsab (126)	13	2.42	7,900
1943	Fairy Manhurst (109)	13	2.43	7,475
1944	By Jimminy (126)	13	2.43 1-5	13,085
1945	Pot o' Luck (126)	13	2.43 3-5	20,150
1946	School Tie (110)	13	2.43 3-5	18,300
1947	Cosmic Bomb (114)	13	2.42 4-5	19,050
1948	Ace Admiral (114)	13	2.44 1-5	20,400
1949	Ponder (126)	13	2.42 3-5	15,500

WITHERS STAKES (3 YR. OLDS)

Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
Corydon (118)	8	1.37 1-5	16,650
King Cole (118)	8	1.38 1-5	20,000
Alsab (126)	8	1.36 1-5	15,500
Count Fleet (126)	8	1.36	12,700
Who Goes There (126)	8	1.38	16,250
Polynesian (126)	8	1.39 4-5	19,200
Hampden (126)	8	1.36	20,320
Faultless (126)	8	1.38 1-5	20,950
Vulcan's Forge (126)	8	1.37 2-5	20,100
Olympia (126)	8	1.36 4-5	21,150

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP (3 YR. AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1940	Third Degree (4) (123)	8	1.35 2-5	10,400
1941	Eight Thirty (5) (132)	8	1.37 1-5	10,250
1942	Attention (4) (126)	8	1.36 2-5	11,300
1943	Devil Diver (4) (117)	8	1.36 3-5	10,900
1944	Devil Diver (5) (134)	8	1.35 4-5	10,150
1945	Devil Diver (6) (129)	8	1.36 2-5	18,350
1946	Gallorette (4) (110)	8	1.37	22,050
1947	Stymie (6) (124)	8	1.37 2-5	21,650
1948	Stymie (7) (126)	8	1.36 4-5	21,200
1949	Loser Weeper (4) (105)	8	1.36 2-5	21,400

BELMONT STAKES (3 YR. OLD)

Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
Bimelech (126)	12	2.29 3-5	35,030
Whirlaway (126)	12	2.31	39,770
Shut Out (126)	12	2.29 1-5	44,520
Count Fleet (126)	12	2.28 1-5	35,340
Bounding Home (126)	12	2.32 1-5	55,070
Pavot (126)	12	2.30 1-5	52,670
Assault (126)	12	2.30 4-5	75,000
Phalanx (126)	12	2.29 2-5	78,900
Citation (126)	12	2.28 1-5	77,700
Capot (126)	12	2.30 1-5	60,900

Belmont Park (Cont'd)

COACHING CLUB AMER. OAKS (3 YR. OLDS)

r.	Winner, weight	Fur	Time	Doll'rs
40	Damaged Goods (121)	11	2.19	12,550
41	Level Best (121)	11	2.17 3-5	10,275
42	Vagrancy (121)	12	2.31 3-5	15,425
43	Too Timely (121)	12	2.35	13,250
44	Twilight Tear (121)	11	2.21	12,495
45	Elpis (121)	11	2.18 2-5	15,215
46	Hypnotic (121)	11	2.18 4-5	21,180
47	Harmonica (121)	11	2.18 1-5	48,200
48	Scattered (121)	11	2.18 4-5	43,700
49	Wistful (121)	11	2.19 3-5	48,700

JOCKEY CLUB GOLD CUP (3 YR. AND UP)

Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
Fenelon (3) (114)	16	3.24 2-5	6,700
Market Wise (3) (114)	16	3.20 4-5	7,325
Whirlaway (4) (124)	16	3.21 3-5	18,350
Princequillo (3) (117)	16	3.23 2-5	18,500
Bolingbroke (7) (125)	16	3.27 1-5	17,645
Pot o' Luck (3) (114)	16	3.27 2-5	18,335
Pavot (4) (124)	16	3.22 3-5	18,250
Phalanx (3) (117)	16	3.21 3-5	17,850
Citation (3) (117)	16	3.21 3-5	72,000
Ponder (3) (117)	16	3.22 4-5	36,300

MATRON STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

r.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
40	Misty Isle (119)	6	1.10 2-5	15,710
41	Petrify (119)	6	1.11 3-5	17,710
42	Good Morning (109)	6	1.09 1-5	9,255
43	Boojiana (119)	6	1.09 4-5	7,775
44	Busher (119)	6	1.09 2-5	22,530
45	Beaugay (123)	6	1.09 2-5	23,500
46	First Flight (123)	6	1.08 3-5	35,535
47	Inheritance (115)	6	1.10 1-5	35,060
48	Myrtle Charm (119)	6	1.10 3-5	37,805
49	Bed o' Roses (119)	6	1.11 1-5	40,210

JUVENILE STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
High Breeze (116)	5	0.57	5,975
Sun Again (116)	5	0.58 1-5	8,175
Sun Cap (113)	5	0.59 1-5	9,400
Lucky Draw (112)	5	0.59	7,925
Flood Town (116)	5	0.57 4-5	9,200
They Say (113)	5	0.59 2-5	4,860
Eternal War (122)	5	0.57 3-5	11,215
My Request (117)	5	0.57 3-5	12,100
Marabout (113)	5	0.59 1-5	10,275
Ferd (122)	5	0.57 4-5	11,125

BROOK STEEPLECHASE (4 YR. AND UP)

r.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
40	Mad Policy (6) (142)	20	4.42 3-5	6,625
41	Sussex (6) (144)	20	4.46 1-5	4,600
42	Caddie (4) (131)	20	4.59	4,375
43	Rouge Dragon (5) (147)	20	4.50	4,875
44	Rouge Dragon (6) (160)	20	4.55 2-5	6,195
45	Raylwon (6) (137)	20	4.48 4-5	6,690
46	Burma Road (7) (156)	20	4.49 4-5	13,750
47	Adaptable (6) (140)	20	4.52 1-5	13,250
48	Trough Hill (6) (142)	20	4.47 1-5	13,500
49	Trough Hill (7) (153)	20	4.52 1-5	10,425

GRAND NAT'L STEEPLE. (4 YR. AND UP)

Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
Cottesmore (5) (160)	24	5.51 2-5	14,850
Speculate (5) (142)	24	5.58 3-5	14,350
Cottesmore (7) (155)	24	6.05 1-5	13,950
Brother Jones (7) (150)	24	5.53 3-5	14,500
Burma Road (5) (136)	24	5.54 1-5	13,385
Mercator (6) (142)	24	5.48	15,005
Elkridge (8) (151)	24	5.48 4-5	21,425
Adaptable (6) (147)	24	5.41 3-5	29,775
American Way (6) (144)	24	5.50	22,350
His Boots (4) (141)	24	5.48 3-5	15,550

CHAMPAGNE STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

r.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
40	Monday Lunch (110)	8	1.37 2-5	9,675
41	Alsab (122)	8	1.35 2-5	9,500
42	Count Fleet (116)	8	1.34 4-5	9,375
43	Pukka Gin (113)	8	1.38 1-5	10,125
44	Pot O'Luck (106)	8	1.37 2-5	19,950
45	Marine Victory (116)	8	1.39 1-5	15,665
46	Donor (116)	8	1.37 2-5	20,550
47	Vulcan's Forge (110)	8	1.36 3-5	31,700
48	Capot (110)	8	1.37 1-5	24,300
49	Theory (113)	8	1.37	23,150

FASHION STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
Maemante (116)	4½	0.51 2-5	5,325
Spanish Moss (116)	5	1.00 3-5	6,950
Pomrose (116)	4½	0.52 2-5	7,850
Mrs. Ames (111)	4½	0.51 3-5	8,750
Bertie S. (116)	4½	0.54 1-5	7,345
Beaugay (114)	4½	0.51 4-5	4,425
First Flight (110)	4½	0.51	10,850
Caltha (119)	4½	0.53 1-5	11,475
Fond Embrace (114)	4½	0.53 4-5	10,350
Rare Perfume (110)	4½	0.51 2-5	10,275

JEROME HANDICAP (3 YR. OLDS)

.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
40	Roman (121)	8	1.37 1-5	6,425
41	Stimady (110)	8	1.37 1-5	6,825
42	King's Abbey (112)	8	1.36 2-5	6,325
43	Slide Rule (122)	8	1.37	7,075
44	Occupy (110)	8	1.37 1-5	8,050
45	Buzfuz (115)	8	1.37 1-5	13,010
46	Mahout (114)	8	1.37	14,400
47	Donor (115)	8	1.37 2-5	21,550
48	Coaltown (126)	8	1.36	21,450
49	Capot (126)	8	1.36 4-5	17,400

TOBOGGAN HANDICAP (3 YR. AND UP)

Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
Eight Thirty (4) (127)	6	1.09 4-5	6,100
Eight Thirty (5) (129)	6	1.11 4-5	5,275
Omission (4) (119)	6	1.10 1-5	5,425
Devil Diver (4) (116)	6	1.10	5,650
Devil Diver (5) (134)	6	1.12 3-5	5,030
Apache (6) (129)	6	1.11	10,995
Polynesian (4) (124)	6	1.13	11,650
Buzfuz (5) (121)	6	1.11	17,900
Rippey (5) (129)	6	1.09 3-5	20,650
Rippey (6) (129)	6	1.09 2-5	16,850

Empire City

WESTCHESTER HDCP (3-YR. OLDS AND UP)

.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
40	Mioland (3) (119)	9½	2.00 1-5	15,950
41	Gramps (4) (103)	9½	1.59 4-5	19,650
42	Riverland (4) (114)	9½	1.56 2-5	19,850
43	Slide Rule (3) (119)	9½	1.57 3-5	22,700
44	Seven Hearts (4) (124)	9½	1.58	23,515
45	Stymie (4) (125)	9½	1.56 4-5	38,765
46	Assault (3) (122)	9½	1.56 2-5	38,600
47	Bridal Flower (4) (108)	9½	1.59 1-5	39,700
48	Better Self (3) (119)	9½	1.57 4-5	39,600
49	Three Rings (4) (116)	9½	1.56 4-5	20,200

EMPIRE CITY HDCP (3-YR. OLDS)

Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
Fenelon (125)	9	1.53	8,950
Swing and Sway (114)	9	1.50	8,875
Apache (114)	9½	1.56	20,100
Chop Chop (120)	9½	1.57 1-5	19,350
Stir Up (120)	9½	1.56 1-5	38,580
Gallorette (116)	9½	1.56 4-5	39,560
Bonnie Beryl (113)	9½	1.56 4-5	38,400
Phalanx (126)	9½	1.57 4-5	38,500
Miss Request (118)	9½	1.57 2-5	39,700
Palestinian (125)	9½	1.57 1-5	38,000

BUTLER HANDICAP (3-YEAR-OLDS AND UP)

.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
40	Can't Wait (5) (111)	9½	1.57 3-5	21,000
41	Foxborough (5) (118)	9½	1.58 1-5	19,800
42	Tola Rose (5) (103)	9½	1.56 4-5	22,800
43	Thumbs Up (4) (116)	9½	1.56 1-5	23,300
44	First Fiddle (5) (126)	9½	1.56	38,225

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1945	Stymie (4) (121)	9½	1.56 3-5	38,770
1946	Lucky Draw (5) (105)	9½	1.55 1-5	39,900
1947	Assault (4) (135)	9½	1.56 3-5	36,700
1948	Donor (4) (117)	9½	1.58	58,850
1949	Conniver (5) (112)	9½	1.57 1-5	40,300

Saratoga

HOPEFUL STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Dollars
1940	Whirlaway (122)	6½	1.18	37,850
1941	Devil Diver (119)	6½	1.18 3-5	35,950
1942	Devil's Thumb (122)	6½	1.18 2-5	31,750
1943	Bee Mac (119)	6½	1.18 2-5	33,300
1944	Pavot (126)	6½	1.18 4-5	51,850
1945	Star Pilot (112)	5½	1.16 3-5	55,195
1946	Blue Border (122)	6½	1.17	46,450
1947	Relic (114)	6½	1.17 2-5	48,200
1948	Blue Peter (126)	6½	1.19 1-5	47,750
1949	Middleground (114)	6½	1.18 2-5	44,050

TRAVERS' STAKES (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Dollars
1940	Fenelon (122)	10	2.04 2-5	17,425
1941	Whirlaway (130)	10	2.05 4-5	16,900
1942	Shut Out (130)	10	2.04 2-5	17,825
1943	Eurasian (112)	10	2.03 4-5	19,850
1944	By Jimminy (126)	10	2.03 2-5	25,075
1945	Adonis (110)	10	2.02 4-5	28,680
1946	Natchez (124)	10	2.08	24,750
1947	Young Peter (124)	10	2.06 1-5	28,450
1948	Ace Admiral (108)	10	2.05	19,650
1949	Arise (108)	10	2.06 1-5	16,600

SARATOGA SPECIAL (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Dollars
1940	Whirlaway (122)	6	1.11 1-5	9,750
1941	Amphitheatre (122)	6	1.11 3-5	11,250
1942	Halberd (122)	6	1.13	8,000
1943	Cocopet (119)	6	1.10 3-5	5,500
1944	Pavot (122)	6	1.09 3-5	4,945
1945	Mist O'Gold (122)	6	1.10 3-5	6,435
1946	Grand Admiral (122)	6	1.13 2-5	6,500
1947	Better Self (122)	6	1.12 4-5	14,250
1948	Blue Peter (122)	6	1.13	10,500
1949	More Sun (122)	6	1.13 4-5	12,750

ALABAMA STAKES (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Dollars
1940	Salaminia (111)	10	2.04 4-5	9,450
1941	War Hazard (114)	10	2.04 4-5	8,975
1942	Vagrancy (126)	10	2.05 1-5	8,950
1943	Stefanita (117)	10	2.04 2-5	11,425
1944	Vienna (114)	10	2.03 3-5	18,225
1945	Sicily (110)	10	2.03 2-5	21,015
1946	Hypnotic (124)	10	2.04 1-5	18,250
1947	But Why Not (126)	10	2.05	17,975
1948	Compliance (112)	10	2.06	16,900
1949	Adile (112)	10	2.04	17,000

U. S. HOTEL STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Dollars
1940	Attention (122)	6	1.11 4-5	11,075
1941	Buster (116)	6	1.12 2-5	9,675
1942	Devil's Thumb (116)	6	1.12 1-5	9,925
1943	Boy Knight (119)	6	1.13 1-5	9,275
1944	Pavot (126)	6	1.12 1-5	16,915
1945	Air Hero (117)	6	1.10 2-5	18,015
1946	I Will (122)	6	1.13	14,275
1947	My Request (122)	6	1.11 3-5	15,375
1948	The Admiral (118)	6	1.13 4-5	14,400
1949	More Sun (118)	6	1.12	14,500

GR. UNION HOTEL STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Dollars
1940	New World (117)	6	1.11	10,050
1941	Shut Out (116)	6	1.12 1-5	10,125
1942	Devil's Thumb (126)	6	1.12 2-5	10,625
1943	By Jimminy (112)	6	1.12 4-5	10,125
1944	Pavot (126)	6	1.11 4-5	16,040
1945	Manipur (112)	6	1.11 4-5	17,795
1946	Blue Border (110)	6	1.09 3-5	14,975
1947	My Request (125)	6	1.11	14,500
1948	Magic Words (109)	6	1.11 4-5	14,950
1949	Suleiman (114)	6	1.12 3-5	13,225

SPINAWAY STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Dollars
1940	Nasca (116)	6	1.12	8,450
1941	Mar-Kell (113)	6	1.13 3-5	8,125
1942	Our Page (113)	6	1.12 3-5	8,825
1943	Bee Mac (113)	6	1.12 2-5	9,500
1944	Price Level (115)	6	1.12 1-5	15,400
1945	Sopranist (110)	6	1.09 1-5	16,670
1946	Pipette (119)	6	1.11	16,875
1947	Bellesoeur (113)	6	1.11 3-5	15,025
1948	Myrtle Charm (111)	6	1.11 3-5	15,075
1949	Sunday Evening (111)	6	1.11 2-5	14,100

SARATOGA CUP (3 YR. AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Dollars
1940	Isolater (7) (126)	14	3.03	4,825
1941	Dorimar (4) (121)	14	2.58 2-5	9,850
1942	Bolingbroke (5) (126)	14	2.58 1-5	9,550
1943	Princequillo (3) (116)	14	2.56 3-5	18,200
1944	Bolingbroke (7) (126)	14	2.57 3-5	18,000
1945	Stymie (4) (126)	14	2.58	18,645
1946	Stymie (5) (126)	14	Walk over	5,975
1947	Talon (5) (126)	14	2.58 2-5	12,300
1948	Snow Goose (4) (121)	14	2.57 4-5	11,000
1949	Doubtless II (5) (126)	14	2.57 2-5	11,650

Aqueduct

DWYER STAKES (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1940	Your Chance (116)	10	2.03 4-5	9,650
1941	Whirlaway (126)	10	2.03 2-5	8,075
1942	Valdina Orphan (116)	10	2.01 2-5	21,150
1943	Vincentive (111)	10	2.05	19,600
1944	By Jimminy (114)	10	2.03 2-5	39,170
1945	Wildlife (116)	10	2.05 1-5	38,835
1946	Assault (126)	10	2.06 4-5	40,700
1947	Phalanx (126)	10	2.05 4-5	40,800
1948	My Request (121)	10	2.02	39,200
1949	Shackleton (111)	10	2.07 4-5	38,200

BROOKLYN HANDICAP (3 YRS. AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1940	Isolater (7) (119)	10	2.03	16,900
1941	Fenelon (4) (119)	10	2.03 3-5	19,250
1942	Whirlaway (4) (128)	10	2.02 2-5	23,650
1943	Devil Diver (4) (123)	10	2.03 2-5	23,200
1944	Four Freedoms (4) (116)	10	2.02 4-5	39,800
1945	Stymie (4) (116)	10	2.02 1-5	39,120
1946	Gallorette (4) (118)	10	2.05	41,100
1947	Assault (4) (133)	10	2.03 3-5	38,100
1948	Conniver (4)	10	2.05 4-5	39,300
1949	Assault (6) (122)	10	2.02 4-5	40,600

GREAT AMERICAN STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1940	Omission (115)	6	1.13	4,275
1941	Requested (122)	6	1.12 2-5	5,900
1942	Breezing Home (110)	6	1.11 3-5	5,875
1943	Lucky Draw (122)	6	1.12	5,475
1944	Fighting Don (114)	6	1.11 4-5	9,935
1945	Mist o' Gold (112)	6	1.12 4-5	8,495
1946	I Will (114)	6	1.13 1-5	9,825
1947	Star Bout (118)	6	1.11	16,575
1948	Prince Quest (113)	6	1.12 2-5	17,325
1949	Navy Chief (118)	6	1.11 4-5	11,850

TREMONT STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1940	Chicuelo (108)	5½	1.05 4-5	4,500
1941	Requested (119)	5½	1.05 2-5	6,200
1942	Supermont (113)	5½	1.05 4-5	6,400
1943	Lucky Draw (122)	5½	1.05 4-5	5,150
1944	Burg-El-Arab (112)	5½	1.05 4-5	7,755
1945	Degage (112)	5½	1.05	7,350
1946	Jet Pilot (122)	5½	1.06 4-5	9,375
1947	Inseparable (114)	5½	1.05	17,125
1948	The Admiral (108)	5½	1.05	17,250
1949	Fox Time (114)	5½	1.07 4-5	9,000

Narragansett Park

NEW ENGLAND OAKS (3 YR. OLD FILLIES)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1940	Shine O'Night (116)	8½	1.47 1-5	5,010
1941	Imperatrice (116)	8½	1.45 3-5	9,660
1942	Spiral Pass (116)	8½	1.44 3-5	8,900
1943	Stefanita (118)	8½	1.46	7,980
1944	Whirlabout (121)	8½	1.46	8,340
1945	(Not run)			
1946	(Not run)			
1947	(Not run)			
1948	(Not run)			
1949	(Not run)			

NARRAGANSETT SPECIAL (3 YRS. AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1940	Hash (4) (122)	9½	1.57	24,600
1941	War Relic (3) (107)	9½	1.57 1-5	22,400
1942	Whirlaway (4) (130)	9½	1.56 2-5	24,300
1943	Market Wise (5) (124)	9½	1.55 2-5	25,300
1944	Paperboy (6) (110)	9½	1.56	23,150
1945	Westminster (4) (110)	9½	1.58	20,400
1946	Lucky Draw (5) (123)	9½	*1.54 3-5	27,950
1947	(Not run)			
1948	Donor (4) (110)	9½	1.57 2-5	20,750
1949	Donor (5) (118)	9½	1.56 2-5	19,400

Jamaica

YOUTHFUL STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1940	Zacharias (119)	5	0.59 1-5	3,275
1941	Requested (119)	5	0.59 4-5	5,425
1942	Red Sonnet (119)	5	0.59 2-5	7,200
1943	Lucky Draw (114)	5	1.00 3-5	6,705
1944	Jeep (118)	5	0.59 4-5	6,525
1945	Twenty-Six (117)	5	1.00	4,070
1946	Eternal War (117)	5	0.59 3-5	10,150
1947	Nearway (122)	5	0.59 4-5	14,500
1948	Eternal World (117)	5	1.00 2-5	14,375
1949	Ferd (117)	5	1.00	10,375

EXCELSIOR HANDICAP (3 YR. AND UP)

Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
The Chief (5) (112)	8½	1.44 1-5	6,200
Robert Morris (3) (100)	8½	1.44 3-5	8,275
Waller (4) (106)	8½	1.46 4-5	8,775
Riverland (5) (124)	8½	1.44 2-5	9,300
Alex Barth (4) (105)	8½	1.45 2-5	7,375
Saguaro (4) (108)	8½	1.44 3-5	7,070
Fighting Step (4) (123)	8½	1.45	12,750
Coincidence (5) (115)	8½	1.44	15,900
Knockdown (5) (114)	8½	1.46	20,750
My Request (4) (126)	8½	1.44 4-5	16,700

WOOD MEMORIAL (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1940	Dit (120)	8½	1.45 4-5	19,225
1941	Market Wise (120)	8½	1.45 3-5	16,650
1942	Requested (120)	8½	1.45 1-5	22,900
1943	Count Fleet (126)	8½	1.43	20,150
1944	{ Stir Up (126)	8½	1.44 1-5	19,625
	{ Lucky Draw (126)	8½	1.46 1-5	20,115
1945	{ Jeep (126)	8½	1.45 4-5	18,945
	{ Hoop, Jr. (126)	8½	1.45	18,945
1946	Assault (126)	8½	1.46 3-5	22,600
1947	{ Phalanx (126)	8½	1.43 4-5	31,325
	{ I Will (126)	8½	1.45	31,625
1948	My Request (126)	8½	1.46 1-5	34,600
1949	Olympia (126)	8½	1.45	31,850

Run in two divisions in 1944, 1945, 1947.

GREY LAG HANDICAP (3 YR. OLDS AND UP)

Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
Dit (4) (112)	9	1.51 2-5	8,075
Marriage (6) (109)	9	1.52	13,600
Boysy (7) (114)	9	1.50 3-5	14,150
First Fiddle (5) (119)	9	1.49 3-5	12,325
Stymie (5) (121)	9	1.49 4-5	10,640
Stymie (5) (127)	9	1.49 3-5	24,750
Assault (4) (128)	9	1.49 4-5	32,325
(Not run)			
(Not run)			

Hialeah

FLAMINGO STAKES (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1940	Woof Woof (118)	9	1.50 1-5	22,450
1941	Dispose (120)	9	1.48 4-5	20,250
1942	Requested (122)	9	1.50 2-5	28,150
1943	Not run			
1944	Stir Up (118)	9	1.52 2-5	14,825
1945	Not run			
1946	Round View (118)	9	1.52	29,600
1947	Faultless (118)	9	1.49 3-5	49,500
1948	Citation (126)	9	1.48 4-5	43,500
1949	Olympia (126)	9	1.48 4-5	48,500

THE WIDENER (3 YR. OLDS AND OVER)

Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
Many Stings (5) (109)	10	2.03	52,000
Big Pebble (5) (109)	10	2.02 4-5	51,800
The Rhymer (4) (111)	10	2.05 1-5	53,950
Not run			
Four Freedoms (4) (109½)	10	2.04 3-5	29,350
Not run			
Armed (5) (128)	10	2.02 2-5	45,700
Armed (6) (129)	10	2.01 3-5	43,900
El Mono (4) (112)	10	2.01	43,800
Coaltown (4) (123)	10	2.02	42,300

Suffolk Downs

MASSACHUSETTS HDCP. (3 YRS. AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1940	Eight Thirty (4) (126)	9	1.49	46,550
1941	War Relic (3) (102)	9	1.48 3-5	48,350
1942	Whirlaway (4) (130)	9	1.48 1-5	43,850
1943	Market Wise (5) (126)	9	1.52	39,650
1944	First Fiddle (5) (124)	9	1.49	41,850
1945	First Fiddle (6) (121)	9	1.49 2-5	42,750
1946	Pavot (4) (120)	9	1.49 4-5	47,750
1947	Stymie (6) (128)	9	1.50	41,150
1948	Beauchef (5) (115)	10	2.02 3-5	47,250
1949	First Nighter (4) (104)	10	2.04 3-5	39,350

YANKEE HDCP. (3 YR. OLDS)

Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
Pass Out (110)	9½	2.00 2-5	13,950
Our Boots (112)	9½	1.56 3-5	24,375
Shut Out (126)	9½	1.55 2-5	22,775
Not run.			
Whirlabout (110)	9½	1.57 2-5	22,475
Sea Swallow (113)	9½	1.56 4-5	25,675
Cable (109)	9½	1.57 3-5	23,475
Donor (116)	9½	1.58	25,000
Better Self (122)	10	2.05 3-5	42,500
Going Away (106)	10	2.04 2-5	26,025

Hollywood Park

AMERICAN HDCP. (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1940	Viscounty (115)	9	1.49	10,700
1941	Mioland (126)	9	1.49 2-5	15,750
1942	and 1943, Not run			
1944	Paperboy (122)	9	1.49 3-5	17,350
1945	Bull Reigh (114)	8½	1.43 2-5	42,600
1946	Quick Reward (120)	8½	1.43 1-5	39,750
1947	Burning Dream (112)	8½	1.48 1-5	34,300
1948	Stepfather (111)	8½	1.50 2-5	32,400
1949	Double Jay (119)	9	1.48 3-5	33,250

HOLLYWOOD GOLD CUP (3 YR. OLDS AND UP)

Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
Challedon (4) (133)	10	2.02	36,200
Big Pebble (5) (119)	10	2.02 3-5	62,475
1942 and 1943. Not run			
Happy Issue (4) (119)	10	2.01 3-5	60 600
Challenge Me (4) (108)	10	2.00 2-5	48,230
Triplicate (5) (113)	10	2.00 2-5	79,900
Cover Up (4) (117)	10	2.00	73,500
Shannon II (7) (116)	10	2.01 3-5	67,600
Solidarity (4) (115)	10	2.01 1-5	100,000

WESTERNER STAKES (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1940	Big Flash (114)	10	2.03 3-5	18,750
1941	Staretor (115)	10	2.03 1-5	19,675
1942.	1943 and 1944. Not run.			
1945	Busher (123)	9	1.50 1-5	40,470
1946	Honeymoon (117)	10	2.02	39,300
1947	Yankee Valor (118)	10	2.01 4-5	36,000
1948	Solidarity (119)	10	2.02 3-5	33,300
1949	Pedigree (123)	10	2.03	42,900

(Run as Hollywood Derby until 1948.)

HOLLYWOOD LASSIE STAKES (2 YR. OLD FILLIES)

Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
Widow's Peak (116)	6	1.12	14,300
U-Time (114)	6	1.10 1-5	19,655
Nursery School (115)	5½	1.05 1-5	20,200
Brenton Light (119)	5½	1.06	19,800
Fleet Rings (119)	5½	1.06 2-5	28,850

Arlington Park

ARLINGTON FUTURITY (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Dollars
940	Swain (117)	6	1.13 4-5	34,470
941	Sun Again (122)	6	1.12 1-5	34,655
942	Occupation (117)	6	1.10 2-5	51,500
943	Jezrahel (116)	6	1.16 1-5	48,650
944	Free For All (122)	6	1.12	48,525
945	Spy Song (122)	6	1.12	58,650
946	Cosmic Bomb (122)	6	1.10 4-5	68,875
947	Piet (122)	6	1.11 4-5	66,900
948	Mr. Busher (122)	6	1.11	62,725
949	Wisconsin Boy (122)	6	1.12 3-5	60,075

HYDE PARK STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Dollars
Misty Isle (114)	5½	1.04 4-5	5,450
Alsab (122)	6	1.12 4-5	4,790
Head Start (114)	6	1.12 2-5	4,480
Dutch Raider (112)	5½	1.06 2-5	4,525
Free For All (116)	5½	1.04 3-5	10,250
High Shine (116)	5½	1.08 3-5	11,925
Colonel O'F (119)	5½	1.06 4-5	17,750
Bewitch (119)	5½	1.05	16,700
Provocative (116)	5½	1.04 1-5	16,750
Unbridled (116)	5½	1.05 2-5	16,000

ARLINGTON HDCP (3 YR. OLDS AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Dollars
940	Not run			
941	Equifox (4) (113)	9½	1.58 4-5	6,895
942	Rounders (3) (103)	10	2.04	22,000
943	Marriage (7) (120)	10	2.03 3-5	40,950
944	War Knight (4) (109)	10	2.02	37,850
945	Busher (3) (113)	10	2.03 4-5	36,900
946	Historian (5) (112)	10	2.01	38,700
947	Armed (6) (130)	10	2.02 2-5	37,400
948	Stud Poker (5) (110)	10	2.04 2-5	38,000
949	Coaltown (4) (130)	10	2.03 2-5	36,100

ARLINGTON CLASSIC (3 YR. OLDS)

Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Dollars
Sirocco (121)	10	2.03	37,500
Attention (121)	10	2.02 4-5	42,450
Shut Out (126)	10	2.01 2-5	69,700
Slide Rule (120)	10	2.04 3-5	53,450
Twilight Tear (114)	10	2.03 3-5	62,050
Pot o' Luck (119)	10	2.05 4-5	67,150
The Dude (119)	10	2.02 3-5	76,850
But Why Not (117)	10	2.01 4-5	71,500
Papa Redbird (122)	10	2.03	66,000
Ponder (126)	10	2.03 1-5	65,450

LASSIE STAKES (2 YR OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Dollars
940	Blue Delight (119)	6	1.12 4-5	17,250
941	Petrify (117)	6	1.12 3-5	19,780
942	Fad (117)	6	1.13 3-5	25,980
943	Twilight Tear (113)	6	1.13 1-5	26,460
944	Expression (119)	6	1.12 2-5	28,900
945	Beaugay (119)	6	1.12 1-5	35,900
946	Four Winds (119)	6	1.12	51,000
947	Bewitch (119)	6	1.10 4:5	47,150
948	Pail of Water (119)	6	1.12 2-5	40,350
949	Duchess Peg (119)	6	1.15 3-5	45,125

STARS AND STRIPES (3 YR. OLDS AND UP)

Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Dollars
Advocator (6) (118)	9	1.50	9,260
Steel Heels (5) (110)	9	1.49 4-5	9,500
Take Wing (4) (103)	9½	1.58 3-5	8,600
Rounders (4) (116)	9	1.53 3-5	42,050
Georgie Drum (5) (113)	9	1.49 4-5	41,000
Devalue(7) (108)	9	1.51 3-5	40,000
Witch Sir (4) (115)	9	1.49 2-5	40,100
Armed (6) (130)	9	1.49 1-5	37,600
Citation (3) (119)	9	1.49 1-5	38,000
Coaltown (4) (130)	9	1.48 2-5	36,700

Washington Park

AMERICAN DERBY (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Dollars
940	Mioland (123)	10	2.05 4-5	44,900
941	Whirlaway (126)	10	2.04	44,975
942	Alsab (126)	10	2.06 3-5	60,850
943	Askmenow (115)	10	2.07	56,150
944	By Jimminy (122)	10	2.03	61,650
945	Fighting Step (118)	10	2.02 4-5	68,950
946	Eternal Reward (118)	10	2.02 3-5	83,450
947	Fervent (118)	10	2.00 3-5	93,250
948	Citation (126)	10	2.01 3-5	66,450
949	Ponder (126)	10	2.00 2-5	66,150

*Dead heat.

WASHINGTON PARK HANDICAP (3 YR. OLDS AND UP)

Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Dollars
War Plumage (4) (110)	9	2.04	24,800
Big Pebble (5) (120)	10	2.03 1-5	25,500
Marriage (6) (114)	10	2.02 2-5	25,200
Royal Nap (3) (107)*	10	2.05	25,950
Thumbs Up (4) (120)*	10	2.05	25,950
Equifox (7) (113)	10	2.03	59,050
Busher (3) (115)	10	2.01 4-5	40,200
Armed (5) (130)	10	2.01	39,300
Armed (6) (130)	10	2.02	37,500
Fervent (4) (120)	10	2.04 4-5	36,000
Coaltown (4) (130)	10	2.03 4-5	34,800

WASHINGTON PARK FUTURITY (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Dollars
940	Porter's Cap (117)	6	1.12 4-5	30,780
941	Alsab (119)	6	1.11	32,575
942	Occupation (122)	6	1.12	58,475
943	Occupy (113)	6	1.13 2-5	43,625
944	Free for All (122)	6	1.13 1-5	47,850
945	Revoked (118)	6	1.11 4-5	56,700
946	Education (118)	6	1.12 1-5	65,125
947	Bewitch (119)	6	1.10 2-5	78,050
948	Model Cadet (118)	6	1.12 1-5	60,750
949	Curtice (115)	6	1.10 1-5	57,850

*PRINCESS PAT STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Dollars
Not run			
Misty Isle (120)	8	1.36 4-5	1,960
Blue Delight (128)	8	1.37	4,190
Whirlabout (112)	5½	1.08 4-5	4,100
Good Blood (115)	6	1.13 1-5	29,340
Beaugay (119)	6	1.13	34,020
Say Blue (115)	6	1.13	50,275
Bewitch (119)	6	1.11	46,475
Sequence (115)	6	1.10	41,900
Here's Hoping (119)	6	1.10 2-5	43,175

*Run as Princess Pat Handicap in 1941 and 1942.

Laurel

LAUREL STAKES (ALL AGES)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Dollars
940	Roman (3) (112)	8	1.38 4-5	6,975
941	Pictor (4) (122)	8	1.40 1-5	6,750
942	Riverland (4) (114)	8	1.37 2-5	6,900
943	Shut Out (4) (118)	8	1.42 2-5	9,175
944	Soldier Song (5) (111)	8	1.43 2-5	7,875
945	The Doge (3) (111)	8	1.37 3-5	8,725
946	Seven Hearts (6) (122)	8	1.39 1-5	8,300
947	The Doge (5) (122)* / Coincidence (5) (122)*	8	1.39 2-5	8,210
948	Istan (3) (108)	8	1.38 4-5	7,810
949	Alfoxie (4) (108)	8	1.42	9,320
		8½	1.46 2-5	5,925

SELIMA STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Dollars
Valdina Myth (119)	8	1.41 2-5	23,580
Ficklebush (107)	8½	1.47 1-5	24,600
Askmenow (111)	8½	1.46 4-5	21,900
Miss Keeneland (111)	8½	1.48 2-5	20,750
Busher (117)	8½	1.49 3-5	25,780
Athene (111)	8½	1.47 2-5	33,790
Bee Ann Mac (114)	8½	1.50	41,840
Whirlsome (116)	8½	1.46 2-5	40,340
Gaffery (114)	8½	1.46	39,220
Bed o' Roses (116)	8½	1.45 4-5	40,010

*Dead heat.
1943 races run at Pimlico.

Churchill Downs (Louisville, Ky.)

KENTUCKY DERBY (3 YR. OLDS)

Year	Winner, weight	Time	Dollars	Year	Winner, weight	Time	Dollars
1875..	Aristides (100)	2.37 3-4	2,850	1913..	Donerail (117)	2.04 4-5	5,475
1876..	Vagrant (97)	2.38 1-4	2,950	1914..	Old Rosebud (114)	2.03 2-5	9,125
1877..	Baden Baden (100)	2.38	3,300	1915..	Regret (112)	2.05 2-5	11,450
1878..	Day Star (100)	2.37 1-4	4,050	1916..	George Smith (117)	2.04	9,750
1879..	Lord Murphy (100)	2.37	3,550	1917..	Omar Khayyman (117)	2.04 3-5	16,600
1880..	Fonso (105)	2.37 1-2	3,800	1918..	Exterminator (114)	2.10 4-5	14,700
1881..	Hindoo (105)	2.40	4,410	1919..	Sir Barton (112 ½)	2.09 4-5	20,825
1882..	Appollo (102)	2.40 1-2	4,560	1920..	Paul Jones (126)	2.09	30,375
1883..	Leonatus (105)	2.43	3,760	1921..	Behave Yourself (126)	2.04 1-5	38,450
1884..	Buchanan (110)	2.40 1-4	3,990	1922..	Morvich (126)	2.04 3-5	53,775
1885..	Joe Cotton (110)	2.37 1-4	4,630	1923..	Zev (126)	2.05 2-5	53,600
1886..	Ben Ali (118)	2.36 1-2	4,890	1924..	Black Gold (126)	2.05 1-5	52,775
1887..	Montrose (118)	2.39 1-4	4,200	1925..	Flying Ebony (126)	2.07 3-5	52,950
1888..	Macbeth II (115)	2.38 1-4	4,740	1926..	Bubbling Over (126)	2.03 4-5	50,075
1889..	Spokane (118)	2.34 1-2	4,970	1927..	Whiskery (126)	2.06	51,000
1890..	Riley (118)	2.45	5,460	1928..	Reigh Count (126)	2.10 2-5	55,375
1891..	Kingman (122)	2.52 1-2	4,680	1929..	Clyde Van Dusen (126)	2.10 4-5	53,950
1892..	Azra (122)	2.41 1-2	4,230	1930..	Gallant Fox (126)	2.07 3-5	50,725
1893..	Lookout (122)	2.39 1-4	4,090	1931..	Twenty Grand (126)	2.01 4-5	48,725
1894..	Chant (122)	2.41	4,020	1932..	Burgoo King (126)	2.05 1-5	52,350
1895..	Halma (122)	2.37 1-2	2,970	1933..	Broker's Tip (126)	2.06 4-5	48,925
1896..	Ben Brush (117)	2.07 3-4	4,850	1934..	Cavalcade (126)	2.04	28,175
1897..	Typhoon II (117)	2.12 1-2	4,850	1935..	Omaha (126)	2.05	39,525
1898..	Plaudit (117)	2.09	4,850	1936..	Bold Venture (126)	2.03 3-5	37,725
1899..	Manuel (117)	2.12	4,850	1937..	War Admiral (126)	2.03 1-5	52,050
1900..	Lieut. Gibson (117)	2.06 1-4	4,850	1938..	Lawrin (126)	2.04 4-5	47,050
1901..	His Eminence (117)	2.07 3-4	4,850	1939..	Johnstown (126)	2.03 2-5	46,350
1902..	Alan-a-Dale (117)	2.08 3-4	4,850	1940..	Gallahadion (126)	2.05	60,150
1903..	Judge Himes (117)	2.09	4,850	1941..	Whirlaway (126)	2.01 2-5	61,275
1904..	Elwood (117)	2.08 1-2	4,850	1942..	Shut Out (126)	2.04 2-5	64,225
1905..	Agile (122)	2.10 3-4	4,850	1943..	Count Fleet (126)	2.04	60,725
1906..	Sir Huon (117)	2.08 4-5	4,850	1944..	Pensive (126)	2.04 1-5	64,675
1907..	Pink Star (117)	2.12 3-5	4,850	1945..	Hoop, Jr. (126)	2.07	64,850
1908..	Stone Street (117)	2.15 1-5	4,850	1946..	Assault (126)	2.06 3-5	96,400
1909..	Wintergreen (117)	2.08 1-5	4,850	1947..	Jet Pilot (126)	2.06 4-5	92,160
1910..	Donau (117)	2.06 2-5	4,850	1948..	Citation (126)	2.05 2-5	83,400
1911..	Meridian (117)	2.05	4,85[illegible]	1949..	Ponder (126)	2.04 1-5	91,600
1912..	Worth (117)	2.09 2-5	4,850				

The distance until 1896 was 1½ miles and since then 1¼ miles.

The Kentucky Derby has been won four times by one jockey—Eddie Arcaro, 1938, 1941, 1945 and 1948, and three times by each of two jockeys—Isaac Murphy, 1884, 1890 and 1891; Earl Sande, 1923, 1925 and 1930.

KY. JOCKEY CLUB STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1940	(Not run)			
1941	(Not run)			
1942	(Not run)			
1943	(Not run)			
1944	(Not run)			
1945	(Not run)			
1946	Double Jay (122)	8	1.37	22,690
1947	Bold Gallant (116)	8	1.38 4-5	21,180
1948	John's Joy (119)	8	1.37	23,545
1949	Roman Bath (119)	8	1.38 1-5	21,340

KENTUCKY OAKS (3 YR. OLD FILLIES)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
	Inscolassie (116)	9	1.54 2-5	4,320
	Valdina Myth (116)	9	1.52 3-5	4,240
	Miss Dogwood (116)	9	1.47	4,810
	Nellie L (116)	8½	1.48 3-5	4,160
	Canina (116)	8½	1.48 3-5	4,200
	Come and Go (121)	8½	1.49 4-5	3,840
	First Page (116)	8½	1.51 2-5	9,175
	Blue Grass (116)	8½	1.51 3-5	21,680
	Challe Anne (116)	8½	1.48 3-5	19,800
	Wistful (116)	8½	1.47 2-5	21,450

New Orleans Fair Grounds

NEW ORLEANS HANDICAP (3 YR. AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1940	Rough Diamond (8) (107)	8½	1.49 1-5	850
1941	(Not run)			
1942	Not run—war			
1943	Marriage (7) (115)	8½	1.43 4-5	18,575
1944	Marriage (8) (124)	8½	1.45	18,775
1945	(Not run)			
1946	Hillyer Court (4) (118)	8½	1.45	19,650
1947	Earshot (4)	8½	1.44 4-5	19,150
1948	Star Reward (4)	8½	1.48 4-5	19,800
1949	My Request (4) (125)	8½	1.44 2-5	20,150

LOUISIANA DERBY (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
	(Not run)			
	(Not run)			
	Not run—war			
	Amber Light (120)	9	1.52 3-5	10,750
	Olympic Zenith (117)	9	1.54	11,525
	(Not run)			
	Pellicle (117)	9	1.52 4-5	11,675
	Carolyn A (118)	9	1.57 4-5	15,700
	Bovard (111)	9	1.51 3-5	11,500
	Rookwood (111)	9	1.51 1-5	11,600

Santa Anita

SANTA ANITA DERBY (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1940	Sweepida (120)	9	1.51 3-5	43,850
1941	Porter's Cap (120)	9	1.54 2-5	44,975
1942	1943 and 1944. Not run.			
1945	Bymeabond (119)	9	1.50	37,250
1946	Knockdown (122)	9	1.50 3-5	74,680
1947	On Trust (118)	10	2.03 1-5	81,750
1948	Salmagundi (118)	9	1.51 1-5	79,850
1949	Old Rockport (118)	9	1.50 1-5	94,700

SANTA ANITA HANDICAP (3 YR. OLDS AND OVER)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Dollars
1940	Seabiscuit (7) (130)	10	2.01 1-5	86,650
1941	Bay View (4) (108)	10	2.05 2-5	89,360
1942	1942, 1943 and 1944. Not run.			
1945	Thumbs Up (6) (130)	10	2.01 1-5	82,925
1946	War Knight (6) (115)	10	2.01 3-5	101,220
1947	Olhaverry (10) (116)	10	2.01 4-5	98,900
1948	Talon (6) (122)	10	2.03 2-5	102,500
1949	Vulcan's Forge (4) (119)	10	2.02 4-5	102,000

SAN PASQUAL (3 YR. OLDS AND OVER)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1940	Don Mike (112)	9	1.59	8,650
1941	Mioland (130)	9	1.51 3-5	8,900
1942	1943 and 1944. Not run.			
1945	Thumbs Up (6) (125)	8½	1.44 3-5	19,065
1946	Lou-Bre (108)	8½	1.42 2-5	41,930
1947	Let's Dance (117)	8½	1.43 3-5	40,900
1948	Olhaverry (116)	8½	1.44	45,000
1949	Shim Malone (5) (110)	8½	1.45 3-5	37,450

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO (3 YR. OLDS AND OVER)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
	Mioland (117)	8½	1.45 1-5	10,250
	Mioland (130)	12	2.29 1-5	44,310
	1942, 1943 and 1944. Not run.			
	Bric a Brac	12	2.30 4-5	36,840
	Triplicate	12	2.28 2-5	40,030
	(Not run)			
	(Not run)			
	Miss Grillo (7) (117)	12	2.29	38,100

Pimlico

PREAKNESS STAKES (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Time	Dollars
1873	Survivor (110)	2.43	.....
1874	Culpepper (110)	2.5. 1-2	.....
1875	Tom Ochiltree (110)	2.43 1-2	.....
1876	Shirley (110)	2.44 3-4	.....
1877	Cloverbrook (110)	2.45 1-2	.....
1878	Duke of Magenta (110)	2.41 3-4	.....
1879	Harold (110)	2.40 1-2	2,550
1880	Grenada (110)	2.40 1-2	2,000
1881	Saunterer (110)	2.40 1-2	1,950
1882	Vanguard (110)	2.44 1-2	1,250
1883	Jacobus (110)	2.42 1-2	1,635
1884	Knight of Ellersie (110)	2.39 1-2	1,905
1885	Tecumseh (118)	2.49	2,160
1886	The Bard (118)	2.45	2,050
1887	Dunbine (118)	2.39 1-2	1,675
1888	Refund (118)	2.49	1,185
1889	Buddhist (118)	2.17 1-2	1,130
1909	Effendi (116)	1.39 4-5	3,225
1910	Layminster (84)	1.40 3-5	3,300
1911	Watervale (112)	1.51	2,700
1912	Col. Holloway (107)	1.56 3-5	1,450
1913	Buskin (117)	1.53 2-5	1,670
1914	Holiday (108)	1.53 4-5	1,335
1915	Rhine Maiden (104)	1.58	1,275
1916	Damrosch (115)	1.54 4-5	1,380
1917	Kalitan (116)	1.54 2-5	4,800
1918*	War Cloud (117)	1.53 3-5	12,250
1918*	Jack Hare, Jr. (115)	1.53 2-5	11,250
1919	Sir Barton (126)	1.53	24,500
1920	Man o' War (126)	1.51 3-5	23,000
1921	Broomspun (114)	1.54 1-5	43,000
1922	Pillory (114)	1.51 3-5	51,000
1923	Vigil (114)	1.53 3-5	52,000
1924	Nellie Morse (121)	1.57 1-5	54,000
1925	Coventry (126)	1.59	52,700
1926	Display (126)	1.59 4-5	53,625
1927	Bostonian (126)	2.01 3-5	53,100
1928	Victorian (126)	2.00 1-5	60,000
1929	Dr. Freeland (126)	2.01 3-5	52,325
1930	Gallant Fox (126)	2.00 3-5	51,935
1931	Mate (126)	1.59	48,225
1932	Burgoo King (126)	1.59 4-5	50,375
1933	Head Play (126)	2.02	26,850
1934	High Quest (126)	1.58 1-5	25,175
1935	Omaha (126)	1.58 2-5	25,325
1936	Bold Venture (126)	1.59	27,325
1937	War Admiral (126)	1.58 2-5	*45,600
1938	Dauber (126)	1.59 4-5	51,875
1939	Challedon (126)	1.59 4-5	53,710
1940	Bimelech (126)	1.58 3-5	53,230
1941	Whirlaway (126)	1.58 4-5	49,365
1942	Alsab (126)	1.57	58,175
1943	Count Fleet (126)	1.57 2-5	43,190
1944	Pensive (126)	1.59 1-5	60,075
1945	Polynesian (126)	1.58 4-5	66,170
1946	Assault (126)	2.01 2-5	96,620
1947	Faultless (126)	1.59	98,005
1948	Citation (126)	2.02 2-5	91,870
1949	Capot (126)	1.56	79,985

*Run in two sections. The Preakness was not run from 1889 to 1909. The distance until 1889 was 1½ miles; in 1889 it was 1¼ miles; in 1909 and 1910 one mile; from 1911 to 1924, 1⅛ miles and since then 1 3/16 miles.

PIMLICO FUTURITY (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1940	Bold Irishman (122)	8½	1.49 4-5	33,830
1941	Contradiction (122)	8½	1.47 2-5	33,910
1942	Count Fleet (119)	8½	1.43 4-5	30,820
1943	Platter (119)	8½	1.47 3-5	33,440
1943	Pot o' Luck (122)	8½	1.46 2 5	35,130
1945	Star Pilot (122)	8½	1.47 4-5	36,365
1946	Jet Pilot (122)	8½	1.46	37,615
1947	Citation (119)	8½	1.48 4-5	36,675
1948	Capot (119)	8½	1.45 4-5	47,325
1949	Oil Capitol (122)	8½	1.44 1-5	48,755

WALDEN HANDICAP (2 YR. OLDS)

Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
Whirlaway (122)	8½	1.52 1-5	8,140
Alsab (122)	8½	1.44 3-5	7,720
Count Fleet (112)	8½	1.44 4-5	9,700
Platter (122)	8½	1.48 3-5	10,800
Rick's Raft (113)	8½	1.45 4 5	23,500
Colony Boy (113)	8½	1.50 2-5	23,450
Fervent (116)	8½	1.45 4-5	26,650
Gasparilla (110)	8½	1.49 1-5	21,450
Stone Age (113)	8½	1.43	15,525

RIGGS HANDICAP (3 YR. OLDS AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Dollars
1940	Rough Pass (3) (105)	9½	1.59 3-5	10,725
1941	Pictor (4) (123)	9½	1.58	9,250
1942	Riverland (4) (116)	9½	1.59 4-5	9,225
1943	Sunagain (4) (114)	9½	2.00	14,250
1944	Seven Hearts (4) (126)	9½	1.58 4 5	21,600
1945	Stymie (4) (123)	9½	2.00	23,600
1946	Polynesian (4) (124)	9½	1.59 1-5	23,100
1947	Double Jay (3) (115)	9½	2.01	20,250
1948	War Trophy (6) (114½)	12	2.29 2-5	19,500
1949	Pilaster (5) (118)	12	2.30 3-5	12,850

PIMLICO NURSERY (2 YR. OLDS)

Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Dollars
Nannykins (119)	5	1.01	5,530
Joe Ray (122)	5	1.02	5,150
Teentee (122)	5	1.00 4-5	5,720
Galactic (122)	4½	0.54 4-5	3,010
Dockstader (122)	5	1.00 1 5	6,190
Lady Gunner (119)	4½	0.53	3,870
Jet Pilot (122)	5	1.02 2-5	4,250
Equibit (122)	5	1.01 2-5	8,095
(Not run)			

PIMLICO SPECIAL (3 YR. OLDS AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1940	Challedon (4) (126)	9½	2.03	10,000
1941	Market Wise (3) (120)	9½	1.58 4-5	10,000
1942	Whirlaway (4) (126)	9½	2:05 2-5	10,000
1943	Shut Out (4) (126)	9½	2.00 1-5	25,000
1944	Twilight Tear (3) (117)	9½	1.56 3 5	25,000
1945	Armed (4) (126)	9½	1.58 4-5	25,000
1946	Assault (3) (120)	9½	1.57	25,000
1947	Fervent (3) (120)	9½	1.58 2-5	25,000
1948	Citation (3) (120)	9½	W'over	10,000
1949	Capot (3) (120)	9½	1.56 3-5	15,000

PIMLICO OAKS (3 YR. OLDS, FILLIES)

Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
Fairy Chant (121)	8½	1.49 4-5	11,525
Cis Marion (121)	8½	1.45 3-5	9,775
Vagrancy (121)	8½	1.45 3-5	9,375
Askmenow (121)	8½	1.45 4-5	10,225
Twilight Tear (121)	8½	1.45 1 5	13,050
Gallorette (121)	8½	1.44 2-5	16,400
Red Shoes (121)	8½	1.49 2-5	20,150
But Why Not (121)	8½	1.46 2-5	19,600
Scattered (121)	8½	1.50 3-5	14,550
Wistful (121)	8½	1.44 2-5	10,760

Grand National Steeplechase

The Grand National (established 1837) is run over a course of 4 miles, 856 yards for 4-year-olds and up. The race was run (1837-1838) at Maghull and then without a break at Aintree, near Liverpool, except in the World War I years, 1916-1919, when it was moved to Gatwick.

Year	Winner	Owner
1924	Master Robert	Lord Airlie
1925	Double Chance	Maj. D. Goold
1926	Jack Horner	C. Schwartz
1927	Sprig	Mrs. M. Partridge
1928	Tipperary Tim	H. S. Kenyon
1929	Gregalach	Mrs. Gammell
1930	Shaun Goilin	W. Midwood
1931	Grakle	C. R. Taylor
1932	Forbra	W. Parsonage
1933	Kelsboro Jack	Mrs. F. A. Clark
1934	Golden Miller	Miss D. Paget
1935	Reynoldstown	Noel Furlong
1936	Reynoldstown	Noel Furlong
1937	Royal Mail	H. L. Thomas
1938	Battleship	Mrs. Marion du Pont Scott
1939	Workman	Sir Alex Maguire
1940	Bogskar	Lord Stalbridge
1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, not run		
1946	Lovely Cottage	Jock Morant
1947	Caughoo	Jack McDowell
1948	Sheila's Cottage, mare	John Proctor
1949	Russian Hero	Wm. Williamson

Other Winners on American Tracks in 1949

AQUEDUCT—1 mile
Aqueduct, L. I., N. Y.

Event	Winner	Fur.	Time
Queens County	Three Rings	8½	1.47 2-5
Shevlin Stakes	Colonel Mike	8½	1.48 1-5
Hitchcock Stpl.	Homogenize	20	4.56 4-5
Astoria Stakes	Baby Comet	5½	1.07
Gazelle Stakes	Nell K	8½	1.47 4-5
Amagansett Stpl.	H Hour	14	3.12 4-5
Tremont	Fox Time	5½	1.07 4-5
Carter Hdcp.	Better Self	7	1.25 1-5
Great American	Navy Chief	6	1.11 4-5
Forget Stpl.	H Hour	16	3.40 3-5
Babylon Hdcp.	Hill Prince	6	1.12 3-5
Aqueduct Hdcp.	Wine List	8½	1.46
Bushwick Stpl.	Persepolis	16	4.04 2-5
Bay Shore Hd.	Loser Weeper	7	1.25
Astarita	Blue Kay	6	1.14
Harbor Hill Stpl.	American Way	16	3.53 4-5
Discovery Hdcp.	Prophets Thumb	9	1.52 1-5
Edgemere Hdcp.	My Request	9	1.50 4-5
Cowdin Stakes	Hill Prince	6½	1.16 3-5
Glendale Stpl.	His Boots	20	4.56 3-5

ARLINGTON PARK—1⅛ miles
Arlington Heights, Ill.

Princess Doreen	Two Lea	6	1.09 4-5
Equipoise Mile	Star Reward	8	1.35
Primer Stakes	Wisconsin Boy	5½	1.05 2-5
Modesty Stakes	No Strings	6	1.10
Myrtlewood Hd	Dandilly	6	1.10 4-5
Grasslands Hd.	Castel Beau	9½	2.03 2-5
Rose Leaves	Our Request	9	1.52 2-5
Cleopatra Hdcp.	Two Lea	8	1.37
Pollyanna Stakes	Tea Deb	6	1.12 4-5
Dick Welles Stakes	Ocean Drive	6	1.13

ATLANTIC CITY—1⅛ miles
Mays Landing, N. J.

Inaugural	Istan	6	1.11
World's Playground	Hill Prince	6	1.12 4-5
Ocean City Hdcp.	Papa Redbird	8½	1.46
Boardwalk Hdcp.	Irisen	6	1.12 2-5
Absecon Island	Rampart	9	1.52
A. C. Turf Hdcp.	Stunts	8½	1.44 2-5
Pageant Hdcp.	Prophets Thumb	9	1.52 4-5
Seashore Stakes	Westhampton	6	1.13 1-5
Olympic Hdcp.	Chains	9	1.52 4-5
All American	Better Self	9½	1.59

BAY MEADOWS—1 mile
San Mateo, Calif.

Whitehouse Hd.	Little Rollo	6	1.10 4-5
A. B. Speckels	Bolero	6	1.09 3-5
San Francisco County Hdcp.	Good Excuse	8½	1.44 1-5
San Jose Hdcp.	Bolero	6	1.09 4-5
San Mateo Hdcp.	Kab	8½	1.44
Lassie Stakes	Sea Garden	6	1.12
Peter Clark Hd.	Moonrush	8	1.36 3-5
Home Bred Stakes	Blue Reading	6	1.11
Bay Meadows	Moonrush	9	1.49
Salinas Hdcp.	Blue Reading	8	1.37
Veterans Rehabilitation	Bolero	6	1.09 3-5

BELMONT PARK—1⅛ miles
Belmont, L. I., N. Y.

Swift Stakes	Blue Lancer	7	1.24 3-5
Acorn Stakes	Nell K	8	1.38
International Stpl.	Homogenize	16	3.50 4-5
Charles L. Appleton Stpl.	Navigate	16	3.43 4-5
National Stallion (filly div.)	Bed o' Roses	5	0.59 2-5
National Stallion	The Diver	5	0.57 3-5
Rosenben Hdcp.	Up Beat	6	1.08 1-5
Corinthian Stpl.	Trough Hill	16	3.44
Peter Pan Hdcp.	Ponder	9	1.49 2-5
Top Flight Hdcp.	But Why Not	8½	1.43 3-5
Meadowbrook Stpl.	Elkridge	20	4.43 3-5
Fall Highweight.	Royal Governor	6	1.12
Broad Hollow Stpl.	Sun Bath	16	3.44
Vosburgh Hdcp.	Loser Weeper	7	1.23
Manhattan Hd.	Donor	12	2.28
New York Hdcp.	Donor	18	3.51 1-5
Ladies Hdcp.	Gaffery	12	2.29 4-5
Sysonby Mile	Capot	8	1.35 3-5

BOWIE—1 mile
Bowie, Md.

Event	Winner	Fur.	Time
Rowe Memorial	Nearway	6	1.11 3-5
Farrell Hdcp.	Blue Lancer	6	1.11
Bowie Hdcp.	Nearway	8+	1.43 3-5
Southern Maryland Hdcp.	Big Dial	8½	1.46 3-5
Thomas K. Lynch Memorial Hdcp	Cochise	8½	1.45 2-5
Endurance Hdcp.	Greek Song	8+	1.44 3-5
Prince George Autumn Hdcp.	Pilaster	8½	1.46
W. P. Burch Memorial Hdcp	Flying Weather	6	1.11 1-5

CHURCHILL DOWNS—1 mile
Louisville, Ky.

Inaugural	Bewitch	6	1.10 2-5
Derby Trial	Olympia	8	1.37 2-5
Clark Hdcp.	Shy Guy	8½	1.45 1-5
Bashford Manor	Old Tom	5	1.00
Debutante	Aunt Jayne Z	5	0.59 3-5
Churchill Downs	Free America	7	1.25
Louisville Hdcp.	Inseparable	9	1.52

DEL MAR—1 mile
Del Mar, Calif.

Bing Crosby Hd.	Cover Up	6	1.10
La Jolla Hdcp.	Dinner Gong	8	1.36
Labor Day Hdcp.	Brave Fox	6	1.09 3-5
Del Mar Hdcp.	Top's Boy	9	1.48 4-5

DELAWARE PARK—1 mile
Stanton, Del.

Wilmington	Royal Governor	6	1.10 3-5
Brandywine	Royal Governor	8½	1.42 4-5
Polly Drummond (I)	Glen Arvis	5	0.59 1-5
Polly Drummond (II)	Bridal Shower	5	0.58 3-5
Kent Stakes	Wine List	8½	1.42 4-5
Tom Roby Stpl.	His Boots	16	3.48 3-5
Christmas Stakes	Quiz Show	5½	1.05
New Castle Hd.	Allie's Pal	8½	1.46 2-5
Dover	Casemate	5½	1.04 3-5
Georgetown Stpl.	Elkridge	16	3.46 1-5
Sussex Hdcp.	Flying Missel	10	2.02
Delaware Oaks	Nasophar	9	1.50
Leonard Richards	*Sun Bahram	9	1.48 2-5

* Capot won, but was disqualified and placed third.

DETROIT—1 mile
Detroit, Mich.

Curtain Up Hd.	Papa Redbird	6	1.11
Lansing Stakes	Oil Capitol	5	0.59 4-5
Royal Oak Stakes	The Fat Lady	8½	1.46 4-5
Michigan Mile Stakes	Sir Sprite	8	1.38 3-5
Graduation Stakes	More Sun	5½	1.06 1-5
Col. F. M. Alger Memorial Hd.	Shy Guy	9	1.50 3-5
Maple Leaf Stakes	Sweet Dream	6	1.11 3-5
Powder Puff Stakes	High Frequency	5	0.59 2-5
Motor City Hd.	John's Joy	8½	1.44
Governor's Hd.	Vulcan's Forge	8½	1.48
Tulip Hd.	Brownian	8½	1.45
Cavalcade Stakes	John's Joy	9	1.52 2-5
Lightning Hdcp.	Rose Bed	6	1.13 3-5
Tomboy Stakes	Here's Hoping	6	1.12 2-5
Belle Isle	Stud Poker	12	2.29 4-5
Huron Hdcp.	Blue Grip	8½	1.49 4-5
Champion Stakes	High Frequency	6	1.12 2-5
Governor's Lady	Brownian	9	1.52 3-5

EMPIRE CITY—1 mile
Yonkers, N. Y.
(Run at Jamaica)

Fleetwing Hdcp.	Mangohick	6	1.12 1-5
Wakefield Stakes	Greek Ship	6	1.13 1-5
Autumn Days	Rare Perfume	6	1.12 1-5
Comely Hdcp.	Lithe	8½	1.45 1-5
Questionnaire	Royal Governor	8½	1.45 2-5
East View Stakes	Selector	8½	1.45 4-5
New Rochelle	Delegate	6	1.11 2-5
Demoiselle Stakes	Bed o' Roses	8½	1.45 4-5
Gold Cup	Adile	13	2.45
Daingerfield	Flying Missel	16½	*3.32 4-5

* New world record.

FAIR GROUNDS—1 mile
New Orleans, La.

Le Compte Hd.	*Caillou Rouge	8½	1.59 4-5
	*My Request		
Louisiana Hdcp.	Grand Entry	9	1.51 4-5

* Dead heat.

GARDEN STATE PARK—1 mile
Canden, N. J.

Event	Winner	Fur.	Time
Colonial Hdcp.	Ocean Brief	6	1.11 3-5
Camden Hdcp.	Ocean Brief	6	1.09 3-5
Valley Forge Hd.	Loser Weeper	8	1.39 1-5
Rancocas Stakes.	Bed o' Roses	5	0.59 2-5
Jersey Stakes.	Palestinian	10	2.01 4-5
William Penn Stakes	Quiz Show	5	0.59
Princeton Hdcp.	Royal Blood	6	1.10
New Jersey Stallion	Casemate	6	1.10 4-5
Quaker City Hd.	Basis	8	1.38 3-5
Vineland Hdcp.	Bewitch	8½	1.44 3-5
Garden State.	Cornwall	6	1.11 2-5
Trenton Hdcp.	Sky Miracle	9	1.52 2-5
Benj. Franklin.	The Pincher	6	1.11 2-5

GOLDEN GATE FIELDS—1 mile
Albany, Calif.

Pacific Hdcp.	Cover Up	6	1.12 2-5
Berkeley Hdcp.	Moonrush	6	1.10 2-5
San Francisco.	Pretal	8½	1.42 3-5
Golden Gate Mile	Dinner Gong	8	1.36
Golden Gate Derby	Pedigree	9	1.49
Forty-Niners Hdcp.	Stepfather	9	1.48 4-5
Golden Gate Hdcp.	Solidarity	10	2.00
Calif. Centennial	Sturdy One	5	0.59
Albany.	Outotheblue	8½	1.43

GULFSTREAM PARK—1 mile
Hallandale, Fla.

Inaugural Hdcp.	*Agrarian-U	6	1.11 2-5
	*Phar Mon		
Gulfstream Park.	Coaltown	10	1.59 4-5

* Dead heat.

HAVRE DE GRACE—1 mile
Havre de Grace, Md.

Chesapeake Trial	The Pincher	6	1.11 1-5
Harford Hdcp.	Mr. Ace	6	1.12
Chesapeake Stakes	Capot	8½	1.45 1-5
Philadelphia Hd.	Pep Well	6	1.11 3-5
Edward Burke Hdcp.	*Coaltown	8½	1.52 1-5
Havre de Grace Hdcp.	Lord Grillo	9	1.50 1-5

* Walkover.

HAWTHORNE—1 mile
Cicero, Ill.

Inaugural Hdcp.	Star Reward	6	1.10 1-5
Hawthorne Juvenile	Roman Bath	6	1.10 2-5
Autumn Hdcp.	Volcanic	8	*1.35 3-5
Charles W. Bidwill Memorial Hdcp.	Volcanic	9	1.49 2-5
Hawthorne Gold Cup Hdcp.	Volcanic	10	2.02 4-5
Hawthorne Sprint Hdcp.	Bullish	6½	1.26 2-5
Illinois Owners Hdcp.	Bullish	8½	1.46 1-5

* New American record for turf.

HIALEAH PARK—1⅛ miles
Hialeah, Fla.

Inaugural Hdcp.	Delegate	6	1.10 4-5
Hibiscus Stakes.	Ocean Drive	6	1.10 2-5
Royal Palm Hd.	Three Rings	9	1.50 1-5
Palm Beach Hd.	Blue Border	7	1.23
Jasmine.	Green Balze	6	1.10 3-5
Bougainvillea.	Frere Jacques	9½	1.57 1-5
Bahamas Hdcp.	Commodore Lea.	7	1.23 4-5
Seminole Hdcp.	Delegate	7	1.23 3-5
Miami Beach.	Dinner Hour	12	2.30 2-5
Columbiana.	Allie's Pal	7	1.24
McLennan Hdcp.	Coaltown	9	1.48 2-5
Fla. Breeders' Stakes	Werwolf	3	0.34
Everglades Hdcp.	Reveille	9	1.51 1-5
Hialeah Juvenile Stakes	Make Swing	3	0.32 3-5
Black Helen Hd.	Roman Candle	9	1.49

HOLLYWOOD PARK—1 mile
Inglewood, Calif.
(Run at Santa Anita Park)

Event	Winner	Fur.	Time
Hollywood Premiere Hdcp.	The Shaker	6	1.10 1-5
Golden State Breeders	On Trust	8½	1.42 3-5
Will Rogers Hd.	Blue Dart	6	1.10 1-5
Argonaut Hdcp.	Ace Admiral	8½	1.42 2-5
Hollywood Oaks.	June Bride	8	1.37 2-5
Vanity Hdcp.	Silver Drift	8½	1.43 3-5
Haggin Stakes.	Prince Abbey	5½	1.05 4-5
Inglewood Hdcp.	Ace Admiral	8½	1.42 4-5
Cinema Hdcp.	Pedigree	8½	1.42 4-5
Starlet Stakes.	Thanks Again	6	1.11

JAMAICA—1 mile
Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

Paumonok Hd.	Rippey	6	1.12 2-5
Experimental Free Hd. No. 1.	Olympia	6	1.10 4-5
Prioress Stakes.	Nell K.	6	1.13 2-5
Experimental Free Hd. No. 2	Olympia	8½	1.44 2-5
Jamaica Hdcp.	Piet	6	1.11 2-5
Rosedale Stakes.	Baby Comet	5	1.00
Correction Hdcp.	Ocean Brief	6	1.11 4-5
Gallant Fox Hd.	Coaltown	9½	1.56 1-5
Firenze Hdcp.	Buy Why Not	8½	1.44 4-5
Interborough Hdcp.	Royal Governor	6	1.11 1-5
Remsen Hdcp.	Lights Up	6	1.13 2-5

KEENELAND—1 1/16 miles
Lexington, Ky.

Phoenix Hdcp.	Miss Neal	6	1.16 1-5
Ashland Stakes.	Tall Weeds	6	1.13 3-5
Ben Ali Hdcp.	Shy Guy	8½	1.45
Lafayette Stakes	Black Sambo	4	0.47 2-5
Keeneland Sales Filly	Roman Zephyr	6	1.12 4-5
Breeders Futurity	Oil Capitol	6	1.12 1-5
Blue Grass Stakes	Halt	9	1.52 3-5

LAUREL PARK—1 mile
Laurel, Md.

Capital Hdcp.	Irisen	6	1.11 2-5
Richard Johnson.	Cornwall	6	1.13 1-5
Maryland Futurity	Foreign Affair	6	1.13 2-5
Maryland Hdcp.	Sky Miracle	10	2.05 1-5
Sagamore Stakes	Gasparilla	12	2.33
Queen Isabella Hdcp.	Mother	9	1.51 4-5
Washington Hd.	High Trend	10	2.04
Grayson Stakes.	Double Brandy	13	2.48
Spalding L. Jenkins Stakes.	Jess Linthicum	8½	1.47
Chevy Chase Hdcp.	Lock & Key	20	4.45 2-5

LINCOLN FIELDS—1 1/16 miles
Crete, Ill.
(Run at Washington Park)

Joliet Stakes.	Feudin Fightin	5	1.01 1-5
Steger Hdcp.	Delegate	6½	1.17 1-5
Peabody Memorial Stakes.	Lextown	9	1.50 3-5
La Salle Hdcp.	Gangway	9	1.50
Crete Hdcp.	Delegate	6	1.11 1-5
Miss America.	Miss Stephanie	5	0.59
Lincoln Hdcp.	Brolite	10	2.07 1-5

MONMOUTH PARK—1 mile
Oceanport, N. J.

Salvator Mile Stakes	Istan	8	1.37 3-5
Select Hdcp.	Petey Cotter	6	1.10 3-5
Regret Hdcp.	Irish Witch	6	1.11 4-5
Coleen Stakes I.	Almahmoud	5½	1.07
Coleen Stakes II.	Bed o' Roses	5½	1.07 2-5
Long Branch Hd.	Whirling Fox	8½	1.44 2-5
Rumson Hdcp.	Mangohick	6	1.11 3-5
New Jersey Futurity	Dominave	5½	1.06 3-5
Lamplighter Hd.	Colonel Mike	8½	1.47 1-5
Monmouth Oaks	Adile	8½	1.46
Monmouth Hd.	Three Rings	10	2.03 3-5
Sapling Stakes.	Casemate	6	1.11 3-5
Molly Pitcher Hdcp.	Allie's Pal	8½	1.46 1-5
Oceanport Hdcp.	Rippey	6	1.11 2-5
Choice Stakes.	Count-A-Bit	10	2.06 1-5
Omnibus Hdcp.	Three Rings	9	1.50

NARRAGANSETT PARK—1 mile
Pawtucket, R. I.

Event	Winner	Fur.	Time
Roger Williams Hdcp.	Coaltown	9½	1.57
Spring Hdcp.	Better Bet, Jr.	6	1.11 2-5
Mary Dyer	Winter Wheat	8½	1.45 3-5
Nursery Stakes	Mucho Mas	5½	1.06
Providence Stakes	Reveille	9	1.51
Governors Hd.	*Pilaster	9	1.52
Jeanne d'Arc Stakes	Petit Bleu	6	1.12 3-5
James H. Connors Memorial	Stranded	6	1.14
Rhode Island Hdcp.	Mesmer	9	1.52 4-5

* Marine Band won, but was disqualified and placed third.

OAKLAND PARK—1 mile
Hot Springs, Ark.

King Cotton Hd.	Fancy Flyer	8+	1.41
Southland Hdcp.	Provocative	8½	1.48 4-5
Oakland Hdcp.	Fancy Flyer	8½	1.44 3-5
Arkansas Derby	Cacomo	9	1.54 3-5

PIMLICO—1 mile
Baltimore, Md.

Dixie Hdcp.	Chains	9½	1.56 3-5
Jervis Spencer Stpl.	The Heir	16	3.49 4-5
Baltimore Spring	Laran	6	1.12 1-5
Pimlico Spring Maiden	Larky Day	16	3.58 2-5
Governor Bowie Hdcp.	Blue Hills	14	2.55 2-5
Marguerite Stakes	Bed o' Roses	8½	1.45 4-5
Battleship Hdcp. Stpl.	Trough Hill	16	3.55 4-5
Manly Hdcp. Stpl.	His Boots	20	4.48 2-5
Pimlico Cup Hd.	Pilaster	20	4.20

ROCKINGHAM PARK—1 mile
Salem, N. H.

Petee-Wrack Purse	Growing Up	6	1.12 1-5

SANTA ANITA PARK—1 mile
Arcadia, Calif.

San Carlos	Autocrat	7	1.25 4-5
San Bernardino	War Trophy	8	1.35 2-5
Santa Catalina	Stepfather	9	1.48 4-5
Ventura Hdcp.	Ace Admiral	8½	1.45 2-5
Santa Margarita	Lurline	9	1.53
Santa Anita Maturity	Ace Admiral	10	2.02 1-5
Claremont Hdcp.	Vulcan's Forge	7	1.22 1-5
San Felipe Stakes	Olympia	7	1.22 4-5
Christopher J Fitzgerald Hd	Alablue	7	1.23 4-5
Derby Trial	Count Victor	8½	1.47 1-5
San Antonio Hd.	Dinner Gong	9	1.49 3-5
San Jose Hdcp.	Alablue	8	1.37 1-5
Santa Susana Stakes	Gaffery	7	1.24 3-5

SARATOGA—1⅛ miles.
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
(First portion run at Jamaica.)

Event	Winner	Fur.	Time
Albany Hdcp.	Detective	6	1.12 2-5
Saranac Hdcp.	Sun Bahram	8½	1.45
Merchants' & Citizens' Hd.	Chains	9½	1.57 4-5
Flash Stakes	Greek Ship	5½	1.07 1-5
Wilson Stakes	Manyunk	8	1.38 1-5
Whitney Stakes	Round View	10	2.03 1-5
Schuylerville	Striking	5½	1.05 2-5
American Legion	Manyunk	7	1.25 2-5
Sanford	Detective	6	1.12 4-5
Diana	Spats	9	1.52 2-5
Beverwyck Stpl.	Sun Bath	16	4.20 1-5
Saratoga Stpl.	Sun Bath	20	5.06 3-5
Saratoga Hdcp.	Donor	10	2.04

SUFFOLK DOWNS—1 mile
East Boston, Mass.

Paul Revere	Scipio	6	1.12 1-5
Commonwealth Hdcp.	Mesmer	8½	1.46 2-5
Bay State Kindergarten	Faneuil Miss	5	1.01
Constitution	Best Doings	8½	1.48
Tomasello Memorial Hdcp.	Fancy Flyer	9	1.52 1-5
Betsy Ross	Growing Up	5½	1.06
Hannah Dustin Hdcp.	My Emma	8½	1.44 4-5
Miles Standish Stakes	Lefty Jim	5½	1.06
MayflowerStakes	Greek Ship	6	1.12 1-5

TANFORAN—1 mile
San Bruno, Calif.

Yerba Buena Stakes	Johns Joy	6	1.12
Tanforan Lassie Stakes	Sea Garden	6	1.13 1-5
Sequoia Stakes	Johns Joy	9	1.50 4-5
Peninsula Stakes	Great Dream	6	1.11 2-5
San Bruno	Blue Reading	6	1.11 3-5

TROPICAL PARK—1 mile
Miami, Fla.

Dade County	Buzfuz	6	1.10 4-5
Coral Gables Hd.	Cat Bridge	8½	1.44
Tropical Hdcp.	Faultless	8½	1.45 2-5

UNITED HUNTS
(Run at Belmont Park—1½ miles, Elmont, L. I., N. Y.)

Turf Writers Cup Stpl.	Escarp	16	3.47 1-5
Temple Gwathmey Stpl.	Hampton Roads	18	4.19 1-5

WASHINGTON PARK—1⅛ miles
Homewood, Ill.

Clang Hdcp.	Colosal	7		1.22 1-5
George Woolf Memorial	Re-Armed	6		1.11
Misty Isle Hdcp.	Bewitch	7		1.22 2-5
Sheridan Hdcp.	Ky. Colonel	7	*	1.21 2-5
Artful	Two Lea	7		1.21 4-5
Whirlaway Stakes	Coaltown	8	*	1.34
Toro Hdcp.	Johns Joy	8		1.34 1-5
Prairie State	Curtice	6		1.10
Meadowland Hd.	Volcanic	9½		1.54 4-5

* New world records.

WOODBINE PARK—1 mile
Toronto, Ont.

King's Plate	Epic	9	1.52 1-5
Jockey Club Cup Hdcp.	Double Briar	9	1.51

National Roller Skating Championships, 1949

Mineola, N. Y., June 27-July 2

Source: United States Amateur Roller Skating Association

FIGURE

Men—Leonard Baggaley, Bergenfield, N. J.

Women—June Henrich, Mineola, N. Y.

Junior Men—Charles Irwin, Mineola, N. Y.

Junior Women—Carol A. Freitag, Bergenfield, N.J.

Boys—Ronald Butler, Renton, Wash.

Girls—Carol Rutherford, Renton, Wash.

Men's Pairs—John Haddad and Jake Den Heyker, Paterson, N. J.

Women's Pairs—Mary Leahey and Violet Garino, Elizabeth, N. J.

Mixed Pairs—Irma Barnard and Mickey Brown, Plymouth, Mich.

Fours—Ludwig, Callahan, Ludwig and Cull, Elizabeth, N. J.

Dance—Gladys Ward and Charles Irwin, Mineola, N. Y.

SPEED

Men—James Calder, Alexandria, Va.

Women—Doris Dahl, Elizabeth, N. J.

Intermediate Men—Robert Terry, Washington, D. C.

Intermediate Women—Mary Thompson, Washington, D. C.

Junior Men—Eddie Horan, Elizabeth, N. J.

Junior Women—Marion Eckwerth, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Juvenile Boys—Wayne Smith, Plymouth, Mich.

Juvenile Girls—Barbara Kempainen, Plymouth, Mich.

Midget Boys—James Donley, Alexandria, Va.

Midget Girls—Sharon Wright, Plymouth, Mich.

World's Best Horse Racing (Running) Records

Distance		Horse	Age Yrs.	Weight Lbs.	Time	Date	Track
Miles	Furl'gs				Min. Sec.		
	2 1-2	Tie Score	5	115	0 26 4-5	1946, Feb. 5	Mexico City, Mex.
	3 s	King Rhymer	2	118	0 32	1947, Feb. 27	Santa Anita, Calif.
	3	Atoka	6	105 *	0 33 1-2	1906, Sept. 7	Butte, Mont.
	3 -12	Joe Blair	5	115	0 39	1916, Feb. 5	Juarez, Mex.
1-2		Tie Score	4	111	0 45 2-5	1945, Apr. 1	Mexico City, Mex.
	4 1-2	Saggy	2	117	0 51 4-5	1947, Apr. 23	Havre de Grace, Md
	4 1-2 s	Algasir	2	116	0 50 4-5	1948, June 16	Belmont Park, N. Y
5-8		Pan Zareta	5	120	0 57 1-5	1915, Feb. 10	Juarez, Mex.
5-8 s		Devineress	3	103	0 54 3-5	1933, June 2	Epsom, England
	5 1-2	Nance's Ace	3	112	1 03 1-5	1944, Dec. 27	Coral Gables, Fla.
	5 1-2 s	Plater	2	107	1 02 2-5	1902, Oct. 21	Morris Park, N. Y.
	5 3-4	Fighting Fox	4	126	1 07 2-5	1939, July 8	Yonkers, N. Y.
*3-4		Broken Tendril	3	123	1 06 1-5	1929, Aug. 6	Brighton, England
3-4		Fair Truckle	3	119	1 08 2-5	1947, Oct. 4	Golden Gate, Calif.
3-4 s		Artful	2	130	1 08	1904, Oct. 15	Morris Park, N. Y.
	6 1-2	Snark	4	109	1 15 4-5	1937, Feb. 9	Miami, Fla.
7-8		Ky. Colonel	3	116	1 21 2-5	1949, Aug. 10	Washington Pk., Chicago
7-8 s		First Edition	4	126	1 20	1926, May 25	Hampton Court, England
1 s		Mopsus	3	105	1 32	1939, June 22	Brighton, England
1		Coaltown	4	130	1 34	1949, Aug. 20	Washington Park, Chicago
1	70 yds.	South Dakota	3	122	1 40	1945, Aug. 4	River Downs, Ohio
1 1-16		Count Speed	4	122	1 41	1947, Oct. 4	Golden Gate Park, Calif.
		Indian Broom	3	94	1 47 3-5	1936, Apr. 11	San Bruno, Calif.
1 1-8		Shannon II	7	124	1 47 3-5	1948, Oct. 16	Golden Gate Fields, Calif.
		Coaltown	4	114	1 47 3-5	1949, Feb. 14	Hialeah Park, Miami
1 3-16		Challedon	3	120	1 54 3-5	1939, Oct. 10	Lexington, Ky.
		Lucky Draw	5	123	1 54 3-5	1946, Sept. 14	Pawtucket, R. I.
1 1-4		Saint Andrews II	7	133	1 59 4-5	1939, June 21	Brighton, England
		Shannon II	7	124	1 59 4-5	1948, Oct. 23	Golden Gate Fields, Calif
		Coaltown	4	128	1 59 4-5	1949, Mar. 19	Hallandale, Fla.
1 3-8		Man o' War	3	126	2 14 1-5	1920, June 12	Belmont Park, N. Y.
1 1-2		The Bastard	3	124	2 23	1929, Oct. 18	Newmarket, Eng.
1 1-2 turf		Stud Poker	3	115	2 29 1-5	1948, Feb. 25	Miami, Fla.
1 5-8		Ace Admiral	4	122	2 39 4-5	1949, July 23	Arcadia, Calif.
1 3-4		Buen Ojo		133	2 52 3-5	1922, Jan. 8	Montevideo, Urugua
1 7-8		Pharawell	5	119	3 13 4-5	1947, Apr. 8	Hallandale, Fla.
2		Polazal	3		3 15	1924, July 8	Salisbury, England
2 1-16		Flying Missel	4	126	3 32 4-5	1949, Nov. 15	Jamaica, L. I. N. Y.
2 1-8		Centurion	5	144	3 35	1923, Sept. 28	Newbury, England
2 1-4		Dakota	4	116	3 37 3-5	1927, May 27	Linfield, England
2 3-8		Wiki Jack	4	97	4 15	1925, Feb. 8	Tijuana, Mex.
2 1-2		Miss Grillo	6	118	4 14 3-5	1948, Nov. 12	Pimlico, Md.
2 5-8		Worthman	5	101	4 51 2-5	1925, Feb. 22	Tijuana, Mex.
2 3-4		Shot Put	4	126	4 48 4-5	1940, Aug. 14	Washington, Pk., Chicago
2 7-8		Bosh	5	100	5 23	1925, Mar. 8	Tijuana, Mex.
3		Farragut	5	113	5 15	1941, Mar. 9	Agua Caliente, Mex.
3 3-8		Winning Mark	4	104	6 13	1940, Aug. 21	Washington Pk., Chicago
4		Sotemia	5	119	7 10 4-5	1912, Oct. 7	Louisville, Ky.

*Made on down-hill course. s Straight course.

Record of Man o' War

1919, AS A TWO-YEAR-OLD

Race	Dist.	Wt.	Fin.	Time	Place	Purse
Purse	½	115	1	:59	Belmont	$ 500
Keene Memorial	5½f	115	1	1:05 3-5	Belmont	4,200
Youthful	5½f	120	1	1:06 3-5	Jamaica	3,850
Hudson	⅝	130	1	1:01 3-5	Aqueduct	2,825
Tremont	¾	130	1	1:13	Aqueduct	4,800
U. S. Hotel	¾	130	1	1:12 2-5	Saratoga	7,600
Sanford Memorial	¾	130	2	1:11 1-5	Saratoga	700
Grand Union	¾	130	1	1:12	Saratoga	7,600
Hopeful	¾	130	1	1:13	Saratoga	24,600
Futurity	¾	127	1	1:11 3-5	Belmont	26,650
Total						$83,325

1920, AS A THREE-YEAR-OLD

Preakness	1⅛	126	1	1:51 3-5	Pimlico	$ 23,000
Withers*	1	118	1	1:35 4-5	Belmont	4,825
Belmont*	1½	126	1	2:14 1-5	Belmont	7,950
Stuyvesant	1	135	1	1:41 3-5	Jamaica	3,850
Dwyer*	1¼	126	1	1:49 1-5	Aqueduct	4,850
Miller	1 3-16	131	1	1:56 3-5	Saratoga	4,700
Travers	1¼	129	1	2:01 4-5	Saratoga	9,275
Laurence Realization*	1⅛	126	1	2:40 4-5	Belmont	15,040
Jockey Club*	1½	118	1	2:28 4-5	Belmont	5,850
Potomac	1 1-16	138	1	1:44 4-5	Havre De Grace	6,800
Kenilworth Park**	1¼	120	1	2:03	Kenilworth Park	80,000
Total						$166,140

*Established record time. **Match race against Sir Barton.

Man o' War died of a heart attack (Nov. 1, 1947) at the Faraway Farm of his owner, Samuel D Riddle, in the rolling meadow country eight miles north of Lexington, Ky., where the big red stallion had spent most of his life. It is estimated that Man o' War brought approximately $1,000,000 in prize money, stud fees and the sale of foals, to his owner.

Man o' War was foaled March 29, 1917, in the late August Belmont's stables near Lexington. His sire was Fair Play and his dam Mahubah. Riddle bought him at the Saratoga yearling sales (1918) for $5,000. Man o' War made his first start, as a two-year-old, at Belmont, June 6, 1919, and won. The only time he lost in 21 starts was when Upset beat him in the Sanford Stakes at Saratoga (Aug. 13, 1919).

Man o' War, after his retirement (1921), sired many famous racing horses, including War Admiral, Crusader, Mars, Battleship, Clyde Van Dusen, Bateau and Fair Manhurst. During the 26 years of his retirement, more than 1,500,000 persons visited his farm to view him at close quarters. After he suffered the first of three heart attacks in 1947, the public was excluded.

Leading American Jockeys (Excluding Steeplechases)

Yr.	Jockey	M'ts.	Won	Yr.	Jockey	M'ts.	Won	Yr.	Jockey	M'ts.	Won
1915.	M. Garner	775	151	1927.	L. Hardy	1,130	207	1939.	D. Meade	1,284	255
1916.	F. Robinson	791	178	1928.	J. Inzelone	1,052	155	1940.	Earl Dew	1,377	287
1917.	W. Crump	803	151	1929.	M. Knight	871	149	1941.	D. Meade	1,164	210
1918.	F. Robinson	864	185	1930.	H. R. Riley	861	177	1942.	Jack Adams	1,120	245
1919.	C. Robinson	896	190	1931.	H. Roble	1,174	173	1943.	J. Adams	1,069	228
1920.	J. Butwell	721	152	1932.	J. Gilbert	1,050	212	1944.	T. Atkinson	1,539	287
1921.	C. Lang	696	135	1933.	J. Westrope	1,224	301	1945.	J. D. Jessop	1,085	290
1922.	M. Fator	859	188	1934.	M. Peters	1,045	221	1946.	Atkinson	1,377	233
1923.	I. Parke	718	173	1935.	C. Stevenson	1,099	206	1947.	J. Longden	1,327	316
1924.	I. Parke	844	205	1936.	B. James	1,106	245	1948.	J. Longden	1,197	319
1925.	A. Mortensen	987	187	1937.	J. Adams	1,265	260	1949*	G. Glisson	1,256	259
1926.	R. Jones	1,172	190	1938.	J. Longden	1,150	236				

*To Dec. 1, 1949.

Largest Winnings By One Horse in a Year

Year	Horse	Amount	Year	Horse	Amount	Year	Horse	Amount
1915.	Borrow	$20,195	1927.	Anita Peabody	$111,905	1939.	Challedon	$174,535
1916.	Campfire	49,735	1928.	High Strung	153,590	1940.	Bimelich	111,005
1917.	Sun Briar	59,505	1929.	Blue Larkspur	153,450	1941.	Whirlaway	272,386
1918.	Eternal	56,137	1930.	Gallant Fox	308,275	1942.	Shut Out	238,972
1919.	Sir Barton	88,250	1931.	Top Flight	219,000	1943.	Count Fleet	174,055
1920.	Man o' War	166,140	1932.	Gusto	145,940	1944.	Pavot	179,040
1921.	Morvich	115,234	1933.	Singing Wood	88,050	1945.	Busher	273,735
1922.	Pillory	95,654	1934.	Cavalcade	111,235	1946.	Assault	424,195
1923.	Zev	272,008	1935.	Omaha	142,255	1947.	Armed	376,325
1924.	Sarazen	95,640	1936.	Granville	110,295	1948.	Citation	709,470
1925.	Pompey	121,630	1937.	Seabiscuit	168,580	1949*	Ponder	321,825
1926.	Crusader	166,033	1938.	Stagehand	189,710			

*To Nov. 25, 1949.

Triple Crown Winners, Owners and Jockeys

(Kentucky Derby, Preakness and Belmont Stakes)

Year	Horse	Owner	Jockey	Year	Horse	Owner	Jockey
1919	Sir Barton	J. K. L. Ross	J. Loftus	1941	Whirlaway	Warren Wright	E. Arcaro
1930	Gallant Fox	William Woodward	E. Sande	1943	Count Fleet	Mrs. J. D. Hertz	J. Longden
1935	Omaha	W. Woodward	W. Saunders	1946	Assault	R. J. Kleberg	W. Mehrtens
1937	War Admiral	S. D. Riddle	C. Kurtsinger	1948	Citation	Warren Wright	E. Arcaro

Horse Champions by Classes in 1949

Source: Staff members of Triangle Publications, publishers of Daily Racing Form.

Horse of year.....Capot
Two-Year-Old.....Hill Prince
Two-Year-Old Colt or Gelding.....Hill Prince
Two-Year-Old Filly.Bed o' Roses
Three-Year-Old.....Capot
Three-Year-Old Colt or Gelding.....Capot
Three-Year-Old Filly { Two Lea / Wistful
Handicap Horse.....Coaltown
Handicap Filly or Mare Bewitch
Sprinter { Delegate / Royal Governor
Steeplechaser.....Trough Hill

Lawn Bowling in 1949

AMERICAN LAWN BOWLING ASSOCIATION NATIONAL TOURNAMENT

Chicago, Ill., July 1949

Bettie Memorial Trophy—Chicago L.B.C., (L.D. McArthur, R. McArthur, Sr.; R. McArthur, Jr.; J. Ferguson).

Chicago Cup—Columbus Park L.B.C., Chicago, Ill. (J. Proctor, D. Campbell, M. Carlson, W. Smith).

Wisconsin Trophy—Columbus Park L.B.C., Chicago, Ill. (A. Stewart, G. Fyfe, C. Cowell, A. McCready).

California Trophy—Columbus Park L.B.C., Chicago, Ill. (D. Campbell and M. Carlson).

Lakeside Trophy—Chicago L.B.C. (R. McArthur, Sr. and R. McArthur, Jr.).

Western New York Trophy—Detroit East Side L.B.C. (H. Breckenridge and R. Bolling).

National Open Singles Trophy—J. Proctor, Columbus Park L.B.C., Chicago, Ill.

Metropolitan Trophy—O. Evans, Lakeside L.B.C., Chicago, Ill.

OTHER LAWN BOWLING RESULTS IN 1949

National Open Marl Championship, St. Petersburg, Fla.—Singles, D. Fockler; Doubles, Dr. J. B. Jupp and F. Harrington; Chamber of Commerce Trophy, N. Felker, D. Fockler and H. Hall; Press Trophy, Dr. C. H. Brereton, A. Cascadden, F. Harrington.

Florida State Championship, Orlando, Fla.—Chamber of Commerce Trophy, J. Hanna, G. Cornwell, J. Stevens; W. H. Thayer Trophy, F. Swisher and W. Goldie.

International Match, Hamilton, Ont.—Canada 141, United States 88.

English National Championships—Singles, A. Allen; Doubles, S. Race and R. Gettins; Rinks, Shefko Club.

Volley Ball in 1949

Source: Harold T. Friermood, Secretary, United States Volley Ball Association.

19th U. S. Volley Ball Ass'n Open, Los Angeles, Calif.—1, Los Angeles Downtown; 2, Long Beach, Calif.

17th National Y.M.C.A. Veterans' Tournament, Los Angeles, Calif.—1, Embarcadero Y.M.C.A. (San Francisco); 2, Hollywood.

24th International Y.M.C.A. Tournament (Robbins Trophy), Los Angeles, Calif.—1, Los Angeles Downtown; 2, Long Beach.

Third A.A.U. Tourney, New Haven, Conn.—1, Camden (N.J.) Y.M.C.A.; 2, Jamaica (N.Y.) Y.M.C.A.

6th National American Turners Tournament (Men), New York, N. Y.—Won by Detroit, Mich.

4th National American Turners Tournament (Women), New York, N. Y.—Won by Indianapolis, Ind.

First Eastern Intercollegiate Tournament—Won by Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.

Trotting and Pacing Records

Source: United States Trotting Association

TROTTING RECORDS

½ mile, Temple Harvester, Aurora, Ill., Aug. 5, 1925, 58½.

½ mile in a race over half-mile track, Daylee, Freehold, N. J., Aug. 30, 1941, 1:00.

1 mile (world's record), Greyhound,* Lexington, Ky., *Sept. 29, 1938, 1:55¼.

1 mile, in a race, Greyhound, Springfield, Ill., Aug. 21, 1936, 1:57¼.

1 mile on half-mile track, gelding, Greyhound*, Goshen, N. Y., July 16, 1937, 1.59¾.

1 mile by a stallion, Spencer Scott*, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 24, 1941, 1:57¼.

1 mile on half-mile track, stallion, Dr. Spencer, Delaware, Ohio, Sept. 1946, 2:01¼.

Two-year-old stallion, Titan Hanover*, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 4, 1944, 2.00.

Two-year-old stallion, Lusty Song, DuQuoin, Ill., Sept. 6, 1949, 2:02⅕.

Two-year-old gelding, Pronto Don, 2:03, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1947.

Two-year-old filly, Hanover's Bertha, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 15, 1929, 2.02.

Three-year-old stallion, Titan Hanover,* Du Quoin, Ill., Sept. 5, 1945, 1:58.

Three-year-old gelding, Greyhound, Springfield, Ill., Aug. 21, 1935, 2:00.

Four-year-old stallion, Spencer Scott, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 27, 1941, 1:57¼.

Four-year-old stallion, race record, Victory Song, 1:57⅗, Aug. 13, 1947, at Springfield, Ill.

Four-year-old gelding, Greyhound, Springfield, Ill., Aug. 21, 1936, 1.57¼.

Four-year-old mares, Onolee Hanover, 2:01⅗, Delaware, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1947, on half-mile track.

1 mile by a mare, Rosalind, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 4, 1938, 1:56¾.

1 mile by a yearling, Airdale*, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1912, 2.15¾.

1 mile, by a three-year-old (driven by Alma Sheppard, eleven years old), Dean Hanover*, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 24, 1937, 1.58½.

1 mile, by a five-year-old, Greyhound, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 28, 1937, 1:56.

1 mile, by a six-year-old, Greyhound, *Lexington, Ky., Sept. 29, 1938, 1:55¼.

1 mile, to high-wheel sulky, Sunol, Stockton, Oct. 20, 1891, 2.08¼.

1 mile, to high-wheel sulky on half-mile track, Peter Billiken*, Goshen, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1914, 2:14¾.

1 mile, Under Saddle, Greyhound*, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 27, 1940, 2.01¾.

Fastest two heats, Nibble Hanover, Old Orchard Beach, Me., July 24, 1941, 1:58¾, 1:59.

Fastest two heats on half-mile track, Austin Hanover, Lincoln, Ill., Aug. 10, 1945, 2.02¼, 2.02.

Fastest two heats by two-year-old on half-mile track, Titan Hanover, Delaware, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1944, 2.05½, 2.03½.

Fastest three heats, Greyhound, Goshen, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1936, 2:01, 2:00¼, 2:00; Rosalind, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 30, 1937, 2:02, 2:00, 1:59¼.

Fastest four heats. Nibble Hanover, winner of second and fourth heats, Spencer Scott winner of first heat, Earl's Moody Guy, winner of third heat, Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1941, 2:00½, 1:59½, 2:02, 2:03.

Fastest four heats by three-year-olds over half-mile track, Cannon Ball winner of second, third and fourth heats, Morate of first heat, Duquoin, Ill., Sept. 10, 1942, 2:06½, 2:05½, 2:05¾, 2:06.

Fastest dead heat on half-mile track, Charon Arleen and Blue Boy, Van Wert, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1945, 2:05½.

1½ miles, Greyhound*, Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 14, 1937, 3.02½.

1½ miles on half-mile track, Proximity, Westbury, L. I., N. Y., Oct. 14, 1949, 3:07⅗.

2 miles, Greyhound*, Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 19, 1939, 4:06.

2 miles on half-mile track, Proximity, Westbury, Long Island, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1948, 4.17.

3 miles, Lee Stout*, Trumansburg, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1939, 6:49½.

3 miles in race, Fairy Wood, Minneapolis, Minn., July 1, 1895, 7:16½.

4 miles, Bertie R., Blackpool, England†, Sept. 11, 1899, 9:58.

4 miles, Senator L., San Jose, Cal., (reg.), Nov. 2, 1894, 10:12.

5 miles in race, half-mile track, Imogene Constantine, Quebec, Canada, Sept. 29, 1919, 12:08¼.

10 miles, Pascal*, New York, N. Y. (reg.), Nov. 2, 1893, 26.15.

10 miles in race, Controller, San Francisco, Cal. (reg.), Nov. 23, 1878, 27:23¼.

20 miles, Black Rod*, Aiken, S. C., March 25, 1942, 58:21.

30 miles, Gen. Taylor*, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 21, 1857, 1.47.59.

50 miles, Ariel*, Albany, N. Y., May 5, 1846, 3:55:10½.

100 miles, Conqueror*, Centerville, L. I., Nov. 12, 1853, 8:58:53.

Trotting records by a team, Greyhound and Rosalind*, Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 5, 1939, 1:58¼.

By a tandem team, *John R. McElwyn and Hollyrood Harrier, Rutland, Vt., Sept. 7, 1936, 2:19¼.

Four in hand, Damania, Belnut, Maud, and Mustapha, Chicago, Ill., July 4, 1896, 2:30.

Four in hand to coach, *Arthur Mower, Capital Stock, John R. McElwyn and Hollyrood Harrier, Suffolk Downs, Mass., Oct. 12, 1936, 2:46½.

Trotting record with running mate, 1 mile, against time, Uhlan*, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 9, 1913, 1:54½.

Double gaited horse, Calumet Evelyn, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 21, 1935, 1:59¼ (p), Lexington, Ky Oct. 2, 1936, 1:59½ (tr).

PACING RECORDS

½ mile, Directum I*, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1916, :55¾.

1 mile, Billy Direct, *Lexington, Ky., Sept. 28, 1938, 1:55.

1 mile, by a stallion, Billy Direct, *Lexington, Ky., Sept. 28, 1938, 1:55.

1 mile by a mare, Her Ladyship, *Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 17, 1938, 1:57½.

1 mile, by a gelding, Prince Alert†, New York, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1903, 1:57.

1 mile, driven by a lady, Highland Scott (Mrs. E. R. Harriman), Goshen, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1929, 1:59¼.

1 mile, in a race, Directum I., Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1914, 1:58. Billy Direct, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 29, 1937, 1:58. Kings Counsel, Lexington Ky., Oct. 5, 1946, 1:58.

1 mile, half-mile track, in race, Dusty Hanover, Delaware, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1940, 2:00¼

1 mile, half-mile track, Billy Direct*, Altamont, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1939, 1:59¾.

1 mile, yearling filly, Royal Lady, Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 20, 1939, 2:14¾.

1 mile, two-year-old filly, Tassel Hanover*, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 8, 1949, 2:02.

1 mile, two-year-old filly on half-mile track, Yellow Blossom, Hamburg, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1941, 2:06½.

1 mile, yearling colt, Frank Perry*, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 12, 1911, 2:15.

1 mile by two-year-old colt, in race, Knight Dream, 2:00⅖, Oct. 2, 1947, Lexington, Ky.

1 mile, by three-year-old colt, in race, Billy Direct, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 29, 1937, 1.58.

1 mile by three-year-old gelding, Little Pat, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1936, 1.59½.

Fastest four heats. Nibble Hanover, winner of second and fourth heats, Spencer Scott winner of first heat, Earl's Moody Guy, winner of third heat, Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1941, 2:00½, 1:59½, 2:02, 2:03.

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1 mile, two-year-old filly, Tassel Hanover*, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 8, 1949, 2:02.

1 mile, two-year-old filly on half-mile track, Yellow Blossom, Hamburg, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1941, 2:06½.

1 mile, yearling colt, Frank Perry*, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 12, 1911, 2:15.

1 mile by two-year-old colt, in race, Knight Dream, 2:00⅖, Oct. 2, 1947, Lexington, Ky.

1 mile, by three-year-old colt, in race, Billy Direct, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 29, 1937, 1.58.

1 mile by three-year-old gelding, Little Pat, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1936, 1.59½.

*Against time. †Paced by runner to sulky carrying a wind or dust shield, the runner preceding the racer.

Winners of Famous Harness Stakes

Source: Roger Duncan, Executive Vice President, United States Trotting Association

THE HAMBLETONIAN (3-year-old trotters)

Yr.	Winner	Best Time	Value	Yr.	Winner	Best Time	Value
1930	Hanover's Bertha	2:03	$56,859	1940	Spencer Scott	2:02	$43,658
1931	Calumet Butler	2:03¼	50,291	1941	Bill Gallon	2:05	38,729
1932	The Marchioness	2:01¼	53,339	1942	The Ambassador	2:04	38,954
1933	Mary Reynolds	2:03¾	40,459	1943	Volo Song	2:02½	42,298
1934	Lord Jim	2:02¾	25,845	1944	Yankee Maid	2:04	34,010
1935	Greyhound	2:02¼	33,321	1945	Titan Hanover	2:04	50,196
1936	Rosalind	2:01¾	35,643	1946	Chestertown	2:02½	50,995
1937	Shirley Hanover	2:01½	37,912	1947	Hoot Mon	2:00	45,417
1938	McLin Hanover	2:02¼	37,962	1948	Demon Hanover	2:02	32,500
1939	Peter Astra	2:04¼	40,502	1949	Miss Tilly	2:01⅖	69,791

Year	FOX STAKE Winner	Time	HORSEMAN FUTURITY Winner	Time	READING FUTURITY Winner	Time	KENTUCKY FUTURITY Winner	Time
	2 yr. old pacers		3 yr. old trotters		3 yr. old trotters			
1940	Black Hawk	2:03½	Spencer Scott	2:02¼	MacAbigail	2:09½	Spencer Scott	2:02
1941	Court Jester	2:04¼	Bill Gallon	2:01	Lucy Hanover	2:07½	Bill Gallon	2:02¼
1942	Adios	2:05¾	Pay Up	2:07¼	Miss Thelma	2:06¾	no race	
1943	Attorney	2:06¾	Darnley	2:04¾	Hester Hanover	2:07	no race	
1944	True Chief	2:06½	Yankee Maid	2:05¼	Ruth's Day	2:07½	no race	
1945	Ensign Hanover	2:09½	Voltite	2:05¼	Mighty Ned	2:06	no race	
1946	Popular Byrd	2:02	Victory Song	2:01¾	Eben Scott	2:11½	Victory Song	2:00½
1947	Knight Dream	2:01⅗	Way Yonder	2:03⅖	Jenko Hanover	2:13	Hoot Mon	2:04½
1948	Good Time	2:03⅖	Egan Hanover	2:02⅗	Snappy Ann	2:09	Egan Hanover	2:03⅖
1949	Our Time	2:03⅖	Bangaway	2:05	Dark Helen	2:12⅖	Bangaway	2:05⅖

Other Harness Winners in 1949

Event	Winner	Best time	Value
American Trotting Championship	Chris Spencer	2:04½	$25,000
Castleton Farm Stake (T)	Florican	*2:04	23,540
Greyhound (T)	Florican	2:06⅖	16,809
Little Brown Jug (P)	Good Time	2:03⅖	58,281
Little Pat Stake (P)	Our Time	2:06⅖	16,923
McMahon Memorial (P)	Beryl Hanover	2:04½	20,053
Nassau (P)	Grattan McKlyo	84:16⅘	50,000
National Pacing Derby	Jimmy Creed	2:02	25,000
Roosevelt Two-Mile Trot	Demon Hanover	4:18⅘	50,000
Village Farm Two-Year-Old Pace (Div. I)	Upland	2:09⅗	19,612
Village Farm Two-Year-Old Pace (Div. II)	Irish Hal	2:09	.....
Village Farm Three-Year-Old Pace (Div. I)	Good Time	2:04	15,600
Village Farm Three-Year-Old Pace (Div. II)	Royal Blackstone	2:05¾	.....
Golden West Pace (1¼ miles)	Jerry the First	2:31	50,000
Golden West Trot (1¼ miles)	Chris Spencer	2:33½	50,000

*Best time by Lusty Song in second heat.
(a) New world record for 2 miles on half-mile track.

Harness Racing Champions of 1949

Source: United States Trotting Association

Trotters—Mile Track

Aged: Rodney	1:57⅖
Four-year-olds: Egan Hanover	1:59
Three-year-olds: Miss Tilly	2:01⅖
Two-year-olds: Lusty Song	2:02½

Trotters—Half-mile Track

Aged: Proximity	2:01⅗
Four-year-olds: Pronto Don	2:06
Three-year-olds: Martha Doyle	2:05
Two-year-olds: Lusty Song	2:06⅗

Pacers—Mile Track

Aged: Alemite	1:58⅘
Four-year-olds: Guinea Gold	1:59½
Three-year-olds: Good Time	1:58⅗
Two-year-olds: Tassel Hanover	2:02
Two-year-olds: Beryl Hanover	2:02

Pacers—Half-mile Track

Aged: Jimmy Creed	2:01⅘
Four-year-olds: Atomic Bomb	2:03⅖
Three-year-olds: Good Time	1:58⅘
Two-year-olds: Chief Long	2:08½

Harness Horse of the Year

Good Time, three-year-old pacer, owned by William H. Cane, Goshen, N. Y., named 1949 Horse of the Year. Best time—1.58⅘.

National Rifle and Pistol Championships in 1949, Records

Source: National Rifle Association of America

Rifle (smallbore) (Critchfield Trophy), Camp Dodge, Iowa—Robert E. McMains, Dallas, Texas ..... 3189 x 3200

Collegiate Individual—Woodward Eicke, George Washington University ..... 290 x 300

Collegiate Team—University of Maryland ..... 1419 x 1500

Scholastic Individual—Robert Pehrenson, Hamden (Conn.) High School .. 192 x 200

Interscholastic Team—Hamden (Conn.) High School ..... 745 x 800

Women's Intercollegiate Individual—Audrey Richards, Florida State University ..... 498 x 500

Women's Intercollegiate Team—Drexel Institute of Technology ..... 2478 x 2500

All Around Pistol Championship, Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Huelet L. Benner, Fort Knox, Ky. ..... 2592 x 2700

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION ALL-TIME RECORDS

Class	Score	Holder	Year
Rifle, smallbore	3194 x 3200	G. Wayne Moore, Washington, Pa.	1947
Pistol	2611 x 2700	Harry Reeves, Detroit, Mich.	1948
Collegiate team	1419 x 1500	University of Maryland	1949
Collegiate individual	290 x 300	Woodward Eicke, George Washington University	1949
Scholastic individual	193 x 200	Robert Murphy, Far Rockaway, L. I., N. Y. Donald G. Downem, Tulsa, Okla.	1942 1948
Interscholastic team	748 x 800	Napa High School, Napa, Calif.	1948
Women's collegiate team	2492 x 2500	Pennsylvania College for Women	1942
Women's collegiate individual	500 x 500	Katherine Metz, Pennsylvania College for Women	1942

Trapshooting in 1949

50TH GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP TOURNAMENT
Vandalia, Ohio, Aug. 22-27

Grand American Handicap—Pete Donat, Antwerp, Ohio (20 yds.) (23x25 on shoot-off)	100 x 100
Grand American Handicap (Women)—Mrs. Janice Mason (18 yds.)	96 x 100
Grand American (Professional)—Rudy Etchen, Miami, Fla. (25 yds.)	95 x 100
Preliminary Handicap—Ohmer Webb, Washington, D. C. (19 yds.)	100 x 100
Preliminary Handicap (Women)—Frances King, (17 yds.) (24x25 on shoot-off)	96 x 100
Preliminary Handicap (Professional)—Herb Parsons, (23 yds.)	98 x 100
Clay Target Championship — Arnold Riegger, Seattle, Wash. (25x25 on shoot-off)	200 x 200
Clay Target Championship (Women)—Ruth Winterrowd, Chicago, Ill.	197 x 200
Clay Targets (Professional)—Charles H. Mason	200 x 200
Champion of Champions—Joe Hiestand, Hillsboro, Ohio (25x25 on shoot-off)	100 x 100
Champion of Champions (Women)—Joan Pfiueger, Miami, Florida (25x25 on shoot-off)	97 x 100
Champion of Champions (Junior)—Bill Inlow, Washington	99 x 100
National Doubles Championship—Mercer Tennille, Shreveport, La.	96 x 100
Vandalia Open Handicap—Don Hawksley, Decatur, Ill. (20 yds.) (23x25 on shoot-off)	99 x 100
Veterans Championship—Forest McNeir, Houston, Texas	99 x 100
Father and Son Race—W. L. Waldock and Jack Waldock	197 x 200
Husband and Wife Event—C. D. Ray and Ruth Ray	195 x 200
State Team Race—Ohio Team No. 1 (Judd, Smith, Davidson, Englebry) 124x125 on shoot-off)	985 x1000
Class AA—Joe Hiestand, Hillsboro, Ohio	200 x 200
Class A—Keith Albert	199 x 200
Class B—Dr. R. L. Johnson, Corono, Calif.	199 x 200
Class C—Davie Lee Cook, Illinois	197 x 200
Class D—Jack V. Gaston,	197 x 200
Professional—D. Lee Braun, Dallas, Texas	200 x 200
All Around Championship (400 targets) Mercer Tennille, Shreveport, La.	387 x 400
All Around (Professional)—Rudy Etchen, Miami, Fla.	385 x 400

ANNUAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS OF AMERICA
Travers Island, N. Y., May 13-15

100-target Preliminary—M. D. Clark, Woodbury, Conn.	99 x 100
Double-target—Roger Fawcett, Greenwich, Conn.	93 x 100
200-target Championship—B. M. Higginson, Newburgh, N. Y.	194 x 200
Veterans' Championship—Forest McNeir, Houston, Texas	94 x 100
Women's Championship—Mrs. Isaac Andrews, Spartanburg, S. C.	94 x 100
Junior Championship—Richard Baldwin Danbury, Conn.	88 x 100
Distance Handicap—M. D. Clark, Woodbury, Conn. (22 yds.) (25x25 on shoot-off)	96 x 100

Football Coach of the Year

Source: The New York World-Telegram, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, conducts each year a poll to determine the outstanding Football Coach of the Year. Under the supervision of the World-Telegram, football coaches of the country choose from their ranks the one they consider entitled to the national ranking as the football coach of the year.

Year	Coach	School
1935	Lynn Waldorf	Northwestern
1936	Richard C. Harlow	Harvard
1937	Edward E. Mylin	Lafayette
1938	William F. Kern	Carnegie Tech
1939	Dr. Edward A. Anderson	Iowa
1940	Clark D. Shaughnessy	Stanford
1941	Frank W. Leahy	Notre Dame
1942	William A. Alexander	Georgia Tech
1943	Alonzo A. Stagg	Pacific
1944	Carroll Widdoes	Ohio State
1945	Alvin N. McMillan	Indiana
1946	Earl Blaik	Army
1947	H. O. (Fritz) Crisler	Michigan
1948	Bennie G. Oosterbaan	Michigan
1949	Charles B. (Bud) Wilkinson	Univ. of Oklahoma

The Four Horsemen of Notre Dame

Back in 1924 The Four Horsemen achieved fame s the greatest backfield turned out by Knute ockne in his years as football coach at Notre Dame University. The players were James Crowey, Elmer Layden, Harry Stuhldreher and Don Miller.

The four held a reunion in New York during a adio appearance in October, 1949. During the years ollowing their gridiron career Stuhldreher became director of athletics at the University of Wisconsin, while Crowley rose to fame as the pre-war football mentor at Fordham and Layden coached at Notre Dame before becoming Commissioner of the National Football League, from which he retired in 1946. Both Crowley and Layden later went into business in Chicago. Don Miller, one of five brothers and two nephews who played for Notre Dame, never did any coaching, but went into business following graduation.

All America Football Teams for 1949

Collier's Weekly

Ends	Leon Hart, Notre Dame
	James Williams, Rice
Tackles	Rodney Franz, California
	Bernie Barkouskie, Pitt
Guards	Wade Walker, Oklahoma
	Leo Nomellini, Minnesota
Center	Clayton Tonnemaker, Minnesota
Back	Arnold Galiffa, Army
Back	Lynn Chandnois, Michigan State
Back	Charles Justice, North Carolina
Back	Emil Sitko, Notre Dame

United Press

Ends	Leon Hart, Notre Dame
	Arthur Weiner, North Carolina
Tackles	Leo Nomellini, Minnesota
	Alvin Wistert, Michigan
Guards	Rodney Franz, California
	Edward Bagdon, Michigan State
Center	Clayton Tonnemaker, Minnesota
Back	Emil Sitko, Notre Dame
Back	Robert Williams, Notre Dame
Back	Doak Walker, Southern Methodist
Back	Arnold Galiffa, Army

Look Magazine
(Grantland Rice and Football Writers Association of America)

Ends	Leon Hart, Notre Dame
	James Williams, Rice
Tackles	Wade Walker, Oklahoma
	Robert Wahl, Michigan
Guards	Edward Bagdon, Michigan State
	Rodney Franz, California
Center	Clayton Tonnemaker, Minnesota
Back	Arnold Galiffa, Army
Back	Doak Walker, Southern Methodist
Back	Robert Williams, Notre Dame
Back	Emil Sitko, Notre Dame

Associated Press

Ends	Leon Hart, Notre Dame
	James Williams, Rice
Tackles	James Martin, Notre Dame
	Wade Walker, Oklahoma
Guards	Rodney Franz, California
	John Schweder, Pennsylvania
Center	Clayton Tonnemaker, Minnesota
Back	Arnold Galiffa, Army
Back	Doak Walker, Southern Methodist
Back	Charles Justice, North Carolina
Back	Emil Sitko, Notre Dame

Records of Post Season Football Games

Figures in parentheses after games denote attendance. For Bowl Game results previous to those listed below, see earlier editions of *THE WORLD ALMANAC*

ROSE BOWL
(Pasadena, Calif.)

Year

1930—Southern California 47, Pittsburgh 14
1931—Alabama 24, Washington State 0
1932—Southern California 21, Tulane 12
1933—Southern California 35, Pitt 0
1934—Columbia 7, Stanford 0
1935—Alabama 29, Stanford 13
1936—Stanford 7, Southern Methodist 0
1937—Pittsburgh 21, Washington 0
1938—California 13, Alabama 0, (90,000)
1939—Southern California 7, Duke 3 (91,000)
1940—Southern California 14, Tennessee 0 (92,200)
1941—Leland Stanford 21, Nebraska 13 (91,500)
1942*—Oregon State 20, Duke 16 (56,000)
1943—Georgia 9, U. C. L. A., 0 (93,000)
1944—Southern California 29, Washington 0 (68,000)
1945—Southern California 25, Tennessee 0 ((91,000)
1946—Alabama 34, Southern California 14 (93,000)
1947—Illinois 45, U. C. L. A. 14 (90,000)
1948—Michigan 49, Southern California 0 (93,000)
1949—Northwestern 20, California 14 (92,000)

*The 1942 game was played in Durham, N. C.

SUGAR BOWL
(New Orleans, La.)

1940—Texas A. and M. 14, Tulane 13 (73,000)
1941—Boston College 19, Tennessee 13 (73,181)
1942—Fordham 2, Missouri 0 (73,000)
1943—Tennessee 14, Tulsa 7 (70,000)
1944—Georgia Tech 20, Tulsa 18 (69,000)
1945—Duke 29, Alabama 26 (72,000)
1946—Oklahoma Aggies 33, St. Mary's 13 (75,000)
1947—Georgia 20, North Carolina 10 (73,000)
1948—Texas 27, Alabama 7 (72,000)
1949—Oklahoma 14, North Carolina 6 (82,000)

ORANGE BOWL
(Miami, Fla.)

1940—Georgia Tech 21, Missouri 7 (36,500)
1941—Mississippi State 14, Georgetown 7 (35,001)
1942—Georgia 40, Texas Christian 26 (35,505)
1943—Alabama 37, Boston College 21 (26,166)
1944—Louisiana State 19, Texas A. and M. 14 (28,000)
1945—Tulsa 26, Georgia Tech 12 (30,000)
1946—Miami (Fla.) 13, Holy Cross 6 (38,000)
1947—Rice 8, Tennessee 0 (36,152)
1948—Georgia Tech 20, Kansas 14 (59,578)
1949—Texas 41, Georgia 28 (60,523)

SUN BOWL
(El Paso, Tex.)

Year

1940—Catholic U. 0, Arizona State 0 (12,000)
1941—Western Reserve 26, Arizona State 13 (14,000)
1942—Tulsa 6, Texas Tech 0 (14,000)
1943—Second Air Force 13, Hardin-Simmons 7 (16,000)
1944—Southwestern Texas 17, New Mexico 0 (18,000)
1945—Southwestern 35, Mexico 0 (13,000)
1946—New Mexico 34, Denver 24 (15,000)
1947—Cincinnati 18, Virginia Tech 6 (10.000)
1948—Miami 13, Texas Tech 12 (18,000)
1949—West Virginia 21, Texas Mines 12 (13,000)

COTTON BOWL
(Dallas, Tex.)

1940—Clemson 6, Boston College 3 (20,000)
1941—Texas A. & M. 13, Fordham 12 (45,500)
1942—Alabama 29, Texas Aggies 21 (38,000)
1943—Texas 14, Georgia Tech 7 (36,620)
1944—Texas 7, Randolph Field 7 (15,000)
1945—Oklahoma A & M 34, Texas Christian 0 (37,500)
1946—Texas 40, Missouri 27 (46,000)
1947—Arkansas 0, Louisiana State 0 (38,000)
1948—Southern Methodist 13, Penn State 13 (47,000)
1949—Southern Methodist 21, Oregon 13 (69,000)

BLUE AND GRAY (NORTH-SOUTH)
(Montgomery-Ala.)

1940—North 14, South 12 (13,624)
1941—North 0, South 16 (15,272)
1942—North 0, South 24, (17,465)
1943—Boys High 13, Meridian High 0 (15,400)
1944—North 7, South 24 (19,600)
1946—North 26, South 0 (20,000)
1947—South 20, North 13 (22,500)
1948—South 33, North 6 (22,500)
1949—North 19, South 13 (15,000)

EAST-WEST (SHRINE GAME)
(San Francisco)

1940—West 28, East 11 (45,000)
1941—West 20, East 14 (62,000)
1942—West 6, East 6 (35,000)
1943—East 13, West 12 (69,000)
1944—East 13, West 13 (60,000)
1945—West 13, East 7 (60,000)
1946—East 7, West 7 (60,000)
1947—West 13, East 9 (62,000)
1948—East 40, West 9 (60,000)
1949—East 14, West 12 (59,000)

Professional Football

NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS AND LEADING SCORERS

Yr.	Western division	Eastern division	Playoff	Leading scorer
1940	Chicago Bears	Washington Redskins	**Bears 73, Redskins 0**	Hutson, Packers 57
1941	Chicago Bears	New York Giants	**Bears 37, Giants 9**	Hutson, Packers 95
1942	Chicago Bears	Washington Redskins	**Redskins 14, Bears 6**	Hutson, Packers 138
1943	Chicago Bears	Washington Redskins	**Bears 41, Redskins 21**	Hutson, Packers 117
1944	Green Bay Packers	New York Giants	**Packers 14, Giants 7**	Hutson, Packers 85
1945	Cleveland Rams	Washington Redskins	**Rams 15, Redskins 14**	Van Buren, Philadelphia 110
1946	Chicago Bears	New York Giants	**Bears 24, Giants 14**	Fritsch, Packers 100
1947	Chicago Cardinals	Philadelphia Eagles	**Cardinals 28, Eagles 21**	Harder, Cardinals 102
1948	Chicago Cardinals	Philadelphia Eagles	**Eagles 7, Cardinals 0**	Harder, Cardinals 110

ALL-AMERICA CONFERENCE CHAMPIONS AND LEADING SCORERS

Yr.	Western division	Eastern division	Playoff	Leading scorer
1946	Cleveland Browns	New York Yankees	**Browns 14, Yankees 9**	Groza, Browns 84
1947	Cleveland Browns	New York Yankees	**Browns 14, Yankees 3**	Sanders, Yankees 114
1948	Cleveland Browns	Buffalo Bisons	**Browns 49, Bisons 7**	Mutryn, Buffalo 96

Conference Football Winners

Yr.	Ivy League	Big 10-9	Pacific Coast Conference	Southern Conference	Southeastern Conference	Southwest Conference
1940	Penn	Minnesota	Stanford	Clemson	Tennessee	Texas A & M
1941	Penn	Minnesota	Oregon State	Duke	Miss. State	Texas A & M
1942	Navy	Ohio State	U. C. L. A.	William & Mary	Georgia	Texas
1943	Navy	Purdue-Mich.	U. S. C.	Duke	Georgia Tech	Texas
1944	Army	Ohio State	U. S. C.	Duke	Georgia Tech	T. C. U.
1945	Army	Indiana	U. S. C.	Duke	Alabama	Texas
1946	Yale-Harvard-Penn	Illinois	U. C. L. A.	North Carolina	Ga.-Tenn.	Rice-Ark.
1947	Penn	Michigan	U. S. C.	William & Mary	Mississippi	S. M. U.
1948	Cornell	Michigan	Oregon	Clemson	Georgia	S.M.U.
1949	Cornell	Ohio State-Mich.	California	North Carolina	Tulane	Rice

College Football Scores in 1949

ADELPHI
28—N. Y. Aggies..... 6
13—Rider College....25
33—Brooklyn College.15
46—Ft. Monmouth... 0
28—Arnold..... 0
41—New Bedford.....12
13—Kings Point.....41
28—Hofstra..... 6

ALABAMA
14—Tulane.....28
7—Vanderbilt.....14
48—Duquesne..... 8
7—Tennessee..... 7
35—Miss. State..... 0
14—Georgia..... 7
20—Georgia Tech ... 7
34—Miss. Southern...26
35—Florida.....13
13—Auburn.....14

ALBRIGHT
6—Chester State....46
12—Lincoln.....14
33—Moravian..... 6
7—Muhlenberg.....21
7—F. and M.....21
13—Lebanon Valley...26
6—Scranton.....33
13—Gettysburg.....13
7—Penn. Mil.....19

ALFRED
26—Brockport Tech.. 0
15—R. P. I.....33
27—Clarkson..... 0
6—Buffalo.....32
19—Hartwick.....14
20—Brooklyn.....19
0—Ithaca..... 6
6—Hobart.....14

AMHERST
7—Columbia.....27
27—Coast Guard Ac..13
7—Bowdoin..... 7
20—Colby..... 6
14—Wesleyan..... 7
14—Tufts.....33
6—Trinity.....21
13—Williams.....19

ARKANSAS
33—No. Texas State..19
27—T. C. U..... 7
13—Baylor.....35
14—Texas.....27
7—Vanderbilt..... 6
27—Texas A. & M.... 6
14—Rice..... 0
6—S. M. U.....34
0—W. and M.....20
40—Tulsa..... 7

ARMY
47—Davidson..... 7
42—Penn State..... 7
21—Michigan..... 7
54—Harvard.....14
63—Columbia..... 6
40—V. M. I.....14
35—Fordham..... 0
14—Pennsylvania....13
38—Navy..... 0

AUBURN
7—Mississippi.....40
14—Florida.....14
21—Georgia Tech....35
6—Tulane.....14
7—Vanderbilt.....26
25—Miss. State.....6
20—Georgia.....20
20—Clemson.....20
14—Alabama.....13

BATES
0—Massachusetts....19
7—Middlebury.....32
12—Tufts..... 7
14—Northeastern.... 7
6—Maine..... 0
0—Bowdoin.....19
21—Colby.....33

BAYLOR
20—So. Carolina..... 6
14—Miss. State..... 6
35—Arkansas.....13
28—Texas Tech..... 7
21—Texas A. and M.. 0
40—Tex. Christian...14
0—Texas.....20
32—Wyoming..... 0
35—So. Methodist...26
7—Rice.....21

BOSTON COLLEGE
0—Oklahoma.....46
13—Wake Forest..... 7
14—Penn State.....32
25—Mississippi.....25
7—Georgetown.....10
14—Villanova.....28
40—Clemson.....27
20—Fordham.....12
76—Holy Cross..... 0

BOSTON U.
33—Syracuse.....21
40—Colgate.....21
5—West Virginia....20
38—N. Y. U..... 0
46—Scranton..... 6
28—Temple..... 7
13—Maryland.....14
0—St. Bonaventure..19

BOWDOIN
13—Tufts.....27
26—Wesleyan..... 0
7—Amherst.....14
0—Williams.....33
7—Colby..... 7
19—Bates..... 0
18—Maine..... 0

BRADLEY
14—Ripon..... 0
20—Louisiana Tech...18
7—Drake.....17
13—Wichita.....21
19—Wash. & Jeff..... 7
14—Tulsa.....55
12—Louisville.....35
7—Delaware.....47
32—So. Dakota St.... 0
29—St. Louis Univ.... 7

BROOKLYN COLL.
14—Hartwick..... 6
13—N. Y. U.....39
15—Adelphi.....33
7—Northeastern....39
19—Alfred.....20
7—C. C. N. Y..... 7
7—Hofstra.....13
20—R. P. I.....25

BROWN
28—Holy Cross..... 6
46—Rhode Island St.. 0
14—Princeton.....27
48—Lehigh..... 0
28—Western Reserve..14
14—Yale..... 0
28—Harvard.....14
16—Columbia..... 7
41—Colgate.....27

BUCKNELL
14—N. Y. U..... 0
13—Delaware..... 7
19—Temple.....20
62—W. & J..... 0
21—Buffalo..... 7
33—Gettysburg.....34
21—Lafayette.....14
32—Muhlenberg.....14

BUFFALO
0—Colgate.....32
26—Niagara..... 7
26—R. P. I..... 0
32—Alfred..... 6
0—St. Lawrence....13
7—Bucknell.....21
26—W. & J..... 2
39—R. I. State..... 7
20—Ohio Univ..... 7

CALIFORNIA
21—Santa Clara..... 7
29—St. Mary's..... 7
41—Oregon State..... 0
35—Wisconsin.....20
16—So. California....10
21—Washington..... 7
35—U. C. L. A.....21
33—Wash. State.....14
41—Oregon.....14
33—Stanford.....14

CANISIUS
28—Youngstown.....26
26—St. Norbert..... 6
13—St. Bonaventure..46
32—Scranton..... 0
14—St. Bonaventure.. 0
7—Niagara..... 6
12—John Carroll.....26

CARNEGIE TECH.
41—Bethany..... 6
28—St. Francis, Pa....19
14—F. & M.....14
0—Case.....38
39—W. & J.....16
48—Marietta..... 7
20—Lehigh.....48
12—Grove City.....13

CATHOLIC UNIV.
0—Patux N. A. B....26
7—Ran.-Mac..... 9
2—Johns Hopkins....44
6—Mt. St. Mary's...26
33—Gallaudet.....13
14—Washington Coll..14

CHAMPLAIN
18—Clarkson..... 0
7—St. Lawrence....34
18—New England.... 9
13—Cornell J. V.....21
6—Ithaca.....19

CHATTANOOGA
6—Georgia.....42
14—Abilene..... 7
7—Tennessee.....39
34—Oklahoma City... 7
20—Miss. Southern...33
21—Evansville.....17
27—Mississippi.....47
40—Louisiana College. 7
13—Duquesne..... 0

THE CITADEL
0—Florida.....13
14—Newberry.....12
0—Kentucky.....44
7—Furman.....19
7—Wofford.....21
27—Presbyterian..... 7
19—V. M. I.....14
25—Davidson.....19
0—South Carolina...42

C. C. N. Y.
59—Susquehanna..... 0
14—Colby.....20
6—New Haven T....27
14—Low Texas.....12
6—Wagner.....28
7—Brooklyn Coll.... 7
0—Upsala..... 7
7—N. Y. U.....41

CLARKSON
7—Rochester.....20
0—Champlain.....18
0—Alfred.....27
0—Cortland Tech....52
0—Lowell..... 0
6—St. Lawrence.....41
0—R. P. I..... 7

CLEMSON
69—Presbyterian..... 0
7—Rice.....33
7—N. C. State..... 6
7—Miss. State..... 7
13—So. Carolina.....27
21—Wake Forest.....35
27—Boston Coll.....40
33—Duquesne.....20
28—Furman.....21
20—Auburn.....20

COAST GUARD
13—Amherst.....27
7—Wesleyan.....12
21—Kings Point.....14
26—Norwich..... 0
35—Lowell Textile.... 7
33—Worcester Tech...32
0—R. P. I.....20

COLBY
0—American Intl.... 6
20—C. C. N. Y.....14
0—Northeastern.....27
6—Amherst.....20
7—Bowdoin..... 7
13—Maine.....12
7—St. Michael's..... 7
33—Bates.....21

COLGATE
32—Buffalo..... 0
27—Cornell.....39
21—Boston Univ.....40
13—Dartmouth.....27
13—Rutgers.....35
27—Holy Cross.....35
20—Northwestern....39
7—Syracuse.....35
27—Brown.....41

COLORADO
13—Kansas.....12
13—Kansas State....27
6—Iowa State.....13
14—Oregon.....42
20—Utah State..... 7
14—Utah..... 7
13—Missouri.....20
15—New Mexico....17
14—Nebraska.....25
7—Colorado A&M...14

COLUMBIA
27—Amherst..... 7
14—Harvard..... 7
7—Yale.....33
7—Pennsylvania....27
6—Army.....63
0—Cornell.....54
14—Dartmouth.....35
0—Navy.....34
7—Brown.....16

CONNECTICUT
0—Yale.....26
14—American Intl.... 0
7—Springfield.....26
12—Maine.....12
125—Newport Naval... 0
0—Kent.....27
23—Rhode Island.... 0
27—New Hampshire.. 7
12—Ohio Wes.....43

CORNELL
27—Niagara..... 0
39—Colgate.....27
33—Harvard.....14
48—Yale.....14
14—Princeton.....12
54—Columbia..... 0
33—Syracuse..... 7
7—Dartmouth.....16
29—Pennsylvania....21

DARTMOUTH
0—Pennsylvania....21
31—Holy Cross..... 7
27—Colgate.....13
27—Harvard.....13
34—Yale.....13
35—Columbia.....14
16—Cornell..... 7
13—Princeton.....19

DAVIDSON
7—Army.....47
7—Presbyterian....27
20—N. C. State.....14
6—St. Louis.....41
7—Richmond.....28
0—W. & Lee.....53
6—V. M. I.....47
6—Furman.....21
25—Rollins..... 0
19—The Citadel.....25

DELAWARE
29—Penn M. C..... 0
21—Richmond..... 7
7—Bucknell.....13
26—Rollins..... 6
7—Lafayette..... 0
25—Muhlenberg.....13
47—Bradley..... 7
13—Wash. & Lee..... 7
27—West Chester T..14

DETROIT
20—Tulsa.....14
7—Villanova.....34
14—San Francisco....38
14—Marquette.....24
41—Wayne..... 0
13—Okla. A. & M.... 7
6—Miami.....27
31—St. Louis.....14
33—Wichita..... 7

DICKINSON
7—Western Md.....27
6—Grove City.....25
13—F. & M.....13
35—Ursinus..... 0
9—Juniata..... 7
21—Allegheny.....13
27—Drexel Tech..... 0
20—Johns Hopkins...13

DRAKE
40—So. Dakota St.... 0
42—Kansas St. T..... 0
17—Bradley..... 7
48—So. Dakota..... 6
0—Okla. A. & M.... 28
27—St. Louis..... 14
13 - St. Mary's..... 13
8—Iowa State..... 21
7—Wichita..... 6

DREXEL
21—Ursinus..... 0
0—Gettysburg..... 21
46—Haverford..... 0
12—Penn N. C..... 12
12—Wash. College... 18
0—Dickinson..... 27
24—Swarthmore..... 21

DUKE
67—Richmond..... 0
21—Tennessee..... 7
14—Navy..... 28
14—N. C. State..... 13
55—V. P. I..... 7
27—Georgia Tech.... 14
7—Wake Forest..... 27
35—Geo. Washington. 0
20—No. Carolina..... 21

DUQUESNE
7—Wake Forest..... 22
14—Muhlenberg..... 6
8—Alabama..... 48
40—Holy Cross..... 14
0—Villanova..... 20
51—St. Louis..... 14
20—Clemson..... 33
0—Georgia..... 40
0—Chattanooga..... 13

FLORIDA
13—The Citadel..... 0
40—Tulsa..... 7
14—Auburn..... 14
17—Vanderbilt..... 22
14—Georgia Tech.... 43
28 - Furman..... 27
28—Georgia..... 7
0—Kentucky..... 35
13—Miami..... 28
13—Alabama..... 35

FORDHAM
44—Kings Point..... 9
33—Scranton..... 13
47—Syracuse..... 21
42—Georgetown..... 0
0—Army..... 35
12—Boston College... 20
14—Rutgers..... 35
34—N. Y. U..... 6

F. AND M.
0—Lehigh..... 53
13—Johns Hopkins... 14
13—Dickinson..... 13
14—Carnegie Tech.... 14
0—Albright..... 7
45—Swarthmore..... 8
27—Ursinus..... 6
6—West Maryland... 12
14 -Gettysburg..... 39

FURMAN
0—Georgia..... 25
7—Wash. & Lee..... 27
14—So. Carolina..... 7
0—Richmond..... 12
13—Presbyterian..... 20
19—The Citadel..... 7
27—Florida..... 28
21—Davidson..... 6
21—Clemson..... 28

GENEVA
0—Waynesburg..... 0
13—W. & J..... 6
13—Grove City..... 7
0—St. Vincent..... 19
19—Lock Haven T.... 0
0—Westminster..... 6
27—Akron..... 6
26—Bethany..... 0
20—Allegheny..... 6

GEORGETOWN
20—Holy Cross..... 13
7—Maryland..... 33
12—Wake Forest..... 6
21—N. Y. U..... 6
10—Boston College... 7
0—Fordham..... 42
14—Villanova..... 29
28—Denver..... 13
7—Geo. Wash..... 28

GEO. WASHINGTON
13—Virginia..... 27
7—V. M. I..... 14
14—Kansas..... 21
24—Virginia Tech.... 14
21—Wash. and Lee... 19
14—Lafayette..... 7
14—Maryland..... 40
0—Duke..... 35
28—Georgetown..... 7

GEORGIA
25—Furman..... 0
42—Chattanooga..... 6
14—North Carolina... 21
0—Kentucky..... 25
7—Louisiana St..... 0
9—Miami..... 13
7—Alabama..... 14
7—Florida..... 28
20—Auburn..... 20
40—Duquesne..... 0
6—Georgia Tech..... 7

GEORGIA TECH
12—Vanderbilt..... 7
0—Tulane..... 18
36—Wash. and Lee... 0
35—Auburn..... 21
43—Florida..... 14
14—Duke..... 27
30—Tennessee..... 13
7—Alabama..... 20
13—So. Carolina..... 3
7—Georgia..... 6

GETTYSBURG
33—Lebanon Valley.. 14
21 -Western Md..... 0
21—Drexel..... 0
20—Lehigh..... 33
9 -Muhlenberg..... 6
56—Johns Hopkins... 6
34—Bucknell..... 33
13—Albright..... 13
39 -F. & M..... 14

HAMILTON
13—Allegheny..... 30
14—Middlebury..... 20
7—Oberlin..... 41
13—Haverford..... 7
25—Hobart..... 27
32—Earlham..... 13
24—Union..... 66

HARTWICK
6—Brooklyn Coll.... 14
6—Juniata..... 26
6—Upsala..... 19
14—Alfred..... 19
0—Cortland Tech.... 39
0—Brockport..... 0
6—Wagner..... 36
14—Kings Point..... 20

HARVARD
0—Stanford..... 44
7—Columbia..... 14
14—Cornell..... 33
14—Army..... 54
13—Dartmouth..... 27
22—Holy Cross..... 14
13 -Princeton..... 33
14—Brown..... 28
6—Yale..... 29

HAVERFORD
14—Ursinus..... 14
0—Drexel Tech..... 46
7—Hamilton..... 13
20—Juniata..... 40
0—Penn M. C..... 20
7—Susquehanna..... 0
13—Swarthmore..... 14

HOBART
6—Brockport..... 30
12—St. Lawrence..... 42
0—Trinity..... 42
0—Union..... 39
27—Hamilton..... 25
41—Kenyon..... 7
14—Alfred..... 6

HOFSTRA
0—St. Michaels..... 0
6—Wagner..... 19
7—Moravian..... 32
0—Kings Point..... 27
13—Bridgeport..... 46
13—Brooklyn College. 7
6—Adelphi..... 28

HOLY CROSS
13—Georgetown..... 20
6—Brown..... 28
7—Dartmouth..... 31
14—Duquesne..... 40
7—Yale..... 14
14—Harvard..... 22
33—Colgate..... 27
13—Syracuse..... 47
7—Temple..... 20
0—Boston College... 76

IDAHO
79—Willamette..... 0
0—Oregon..... 41
7—Texas..... 56
13—Washington St... 35
47—Montana..... 19
49—Portland..... 21
25—Oregon State.... 35
0—Stanford..... 63

ILLINOIS
20—Iowa State..... 20
13—Wisconsin..... 13
20—Iowa..... 14
20—Missouri..... 27
19—Purdue..... 0
0—Michigan..... 13
33 -Indiana..... 14
17—Ohio State..... 30
7—Northwestern.... 9

INDIANA
6—Notre Dame..... 49
7—Ohio State..... 46
6 -Tex. Christian... 14
9—Iowa..... 35
4 -Pittsburgh..... 4
14—Wisconsin..... 30
14—Illinois..... 33
7 -Michigan..... 20
6—Purdue..... 14

IOWA
25—U. C. L. A..... 41
21—Purdue..... 7
14—Illinois..... 20
35 -Indiana..... 9
28—Northwestern.... 21
34—Oregon..... 31
7—Minnesota..... 55
13 -Wisconsin..... 35
7—Notre Dame..... 28

IOWA STATE
64—Dubuque..... 0
20—Illinois..... 20
19—Kansas..... 6
13—Colorado..... 6
25—Kansas State.... 21
0—Missouri..... 32
7—Oklahoma..... 34
21—Drake..... 8
0—Nebraska..... 7

JOHNS HOPKINS
14— F. & M..... 13
19—Washington Col.. 7
7 -Penn M. C..... 21
44—Catholic Univ.... 2
6—Gettysburg..... 56
31—Swarthmore..... 20
13—Dickinson..... 20
7—West Maryland... 35

KANSAS
0—Texas Christian.. 22
12—Colorado..... 13
6—Iowa State..... 19
21—Geo. Washington. 14
26—Oklahoma..... 48
55—Okla. A. & M.... 14
38—Kansas State..... 0
27—Nebraska..... 13
28—Missouri..... 34
46—Arizona..... 0

KANSAS STATE
55—Ft. Hays Teach... 0
27—Colorado..... 13
6—Nebraska..... 13
21—Iowa State..... 25
14—Memphis State... 21
0—Kansas..... 38
0—Oklahoma..... 39
14—Okla. A. & M.... 26
27—Tulsa..... 48
27—Missouri..... 34

KENTUCKY
71—Mississippi So.... 7
19—L. S. U..... 0
47—Mississippi..... 0
25—Georgia..... 0
44—The Citadel..... 0
7—S. M. U..... 20
14—Cincinnati..... 7
27—Xavier..... 7
35—Florida..... 0
6—Tennessee..... 6
21—Miami..... 6

KINGS POINT
6—Rutgers..... 79
9—Fordham..... 44
14—Coast Guard..... 21
26—Arnold..... 14
27—Hofstra..... 0
0—N. Y. U..... 39
41—Adelphi..... 13
20—Hartwick..... 14

LAFAYETTE
14—Princeton..... 26
13—Syracuse..... 20
35—Muhlenberg..... 21
0—Delaware..... 7
7—Geo. Washington. 14
0—Rutgers..... 14
14—Bucknell..... 21
21—Lehigh..... 12

LEBANON VALLEY
14—Gettysburg..... 33
14—Mt. St. Mary.... 7
7—West Maryland... 39
34—Moravian..... 13
26—Albright..... 13
49—Lincoln..... 0
22—Upsala..... 7

LEHIGH
53—Fr'klin & Mars'll.. 0
39—Case..... 7
27—Rutgers..... 40
33—Gettysburg..... 20
0—Brown..... 48
21—N. Y. U..... 6
22—Muhlenberg..... 20
48—Carnegie Tech.... 20
12—Lafayette..... 21

LOUISIANA STATE
0—Kentucky..... 19
14—Rice..... 7
34—Texas A. & M.... 0
0—Georgia..... 7
13—N. Carolina..... 7
34—Mississippi..... 7
33—Vanderbilt..... 13
34—Mississippi St.... 7
48—S'east'n La..... 7
21—Tulane..... 0

MAINE
19—Rhode Isl. St..... 7
0—Springfield..... 33
26—New Hampshire.. 13
12—Connecticut..... 13
0—Bates..... 6
12—Colby..... 13
0—Bowdoin..... 13

MARQUETTE
66—N. Dakota St..... 6
0—Wisconsin..... 47
7—Michigan State... 47
62—St. Louis..... 7
24—Detroit..... 13
68—Colorado St..... 14
7—So. Carolina..... 7
7—Purdue..... 47
20—San Francisco... 33

MARYLAND
34—Virginia Tech.... 7
33—Georgetown..... 7
7—Michigan St..... 13
14—N. C. State..... 7
44—So. Carolina..... 7
40—Geo. Washington. 13
14—Boston Univ..... 13
47—West Virginia.... 7
13—Miami..... 7

MASSACHUSETTS
19—Bates..... 7
54—Norwich..... 7
6—Worcester Tech... 7
32—Rhode Isl. State.. 13
20—Rochester..... 20
12—Vermont..... 20
0—Springfield..... 20
7—Tufts..... 20

MIAMI
52—Rollins..... 13
26—Louisville..... 7
0—Purdue..... 13
13—Georgia..... 7
27—Detroit..... 7
13 -So. Carolina..... 7
28—Florida..... 13
6—Kentucky..... 20
0—Maryland..... 13

MICHIGAN
7—Michigan State... 7
27—Stanford..... 13
7—Army..... 20
20—Northwestern.... 13
14—Minnesota..... 7
13—Illinois..... 7
20—Purdue..... 7
20—Indiana..... 7
7—Ohio State..... 7

MICHIGAN STATE
3—Michigan 7
48—Marquette 7
14—Maryland 7
42—W. and M. 13
24—Penn State 0
62—Temple 14
21—Notre Dame 34
20—Oregon State 25
75—Arizona 0

MIDDLEBURY
32—Bates 7
20—Hamilton 14
0—Tufts 19
13—Trinity 69
6—Norwich 0
14—Union 14
14—Vermont 6

MINNESOTA
46—Washington 20
28—Nebraska 6
21—Northwestern 7
27—Ohio State 0
7—Michigan 14
7—Purdue 13
55—Iowa 7
24—Pittsburgh 7
14—Wisconsin 6

MISSISSIPPI
40—Memphis State 7
40—Auburn 7
0—Kentucky 47
27—Vanderbilt 28
25—Boston College 25
27—Texas Christian 33
7—La. State 34
47—Chattanooga 27
7—Tennessee 35
26—Miss. State 0

MISSISSIPPI STATE
0—Tennessee 10
6—Baylor 14
7—Clemson 7
0—Cincinnati 19
0—Alabama 35
6—Tulane 54
6—Auburn 25
7—Louisiana St. 34
0—Mississippi 26

MISSOURI
34—Ohio State 35
27—S. M. U. 28
21—Okla. A. & M. 7
27—Illinois 20
32—Iowa State 0
21—Nebraska 20
7—Colorado 13
7—Oklahoma 27
34—Kansas 28
14—Kansas State 27

MUHLENBERG
7—Scranton 12
6—Duquesne 14
1—Lafayette 35
1—Albright 7
6—Gettysburg 9
5—Delaware 25
0—Lehigh 22
7—Youngstown 7
4—Bucknell 32

NAVY
9—So. California 42
6—Princeton 7
3—Duke 14
—Wisconsin 48
—Pennsylvania 28
—Notre Dame 40
—Tulane 21
—Columbia 0
—Army 38

NEBRASKA
—So. Dakota 6
—Minnesota 28
—Kansas State 6
—Penn State 22
—Oklahoma 48
—Missouri 21
—Kansas 27
—Iowa State 0
—Colorado 14

NEVADA
—Cincinnati 21
—Portland 27
—St. Mary's 20
—Coll. of Pacific 47
—Wichita 7
—Fresno State 13
—San Francisco 41
—Dayton 16
—Loyola 13
—North Texas St. 7

NEW HAMPSHIRE
28—Rhode Island St. 20
13—Maine 26
20—Springfield 7
6—Vermont 13
40—Northeastern 12
25—Tufts 0
7—Connecticut 27
14—Toledo 48

NEW YORK AGGIES
6—Adelphi 28
7—National Agri. 32
33—Keystone J. C. 0
40—Leicester 0
7—New Haven Tech. 13
9—N. Bedf. Tex. 0
0—Morrisville A. 14

NEW YORK UNIV.
0—Bucknell 14
39—Brooklyn Coll. 13
6—Georgetown 21
0—Boston Univ. 38
6—Lehigh 21
39—Kings Point 0
9—Rutgers 33
41—C. C. N. Y. 7
6—Fordham 34

NIAGARA
0—Cornell 27
7—Buffalo 26
0—Scranton 32
7—Youngstown 27
0—St. Bonaventure 41
14—Wayne 6
6—Canisius 7
24—Waynesburg 6
19—Quantico M. 27

NORTHEASTERN
6—Tufts 7
27—Colby 0
7—Bates 14
39—Brooklyn College. 7
12—New Hampshire. 40
25—Arnold 12

NORTH CAROLINA
26—No. Carolina St. .. 6
21—Georgia 14
28—South Carolina ... 13
28—Wake Forest 14
7—Louisiana State ... 13
6—Tennessee 35
20—W. & M. 14
6—Notre Dame 42
21—Duke 20
14—Virginia 7

NO. CAROLINA STATE
6—North Carolina ... 26
6—Clemson 7
14—Davidson 20
13—Duke 14
6—Maryland 14
14—Va. Tech 13
20—Richmond 6
27—Wake Forest 14
21—Villanova 45
7—W. & M. 33

NORTHWESTERN
20—Purdue 6
7—Pittsburgh 16
7—Minnesota 21
21—Michigan 20
21—Iowa 28
7—Ohio State 24
7—Wisconsin 14
39—Colgate 20
9—Illinois 7

NOTRE DAME
49—Indiana 0
27—Washington 7
35—Purdue 12
46—Tulane 7
46—Navy 0
34—Michigan State ... 21
42—No. Carolina 6
28—Iowa 7
32—So. California 0
27—S. M. U. 20

OHIO STATE
35—Missouri 34
46—Indiana 7
13—So. California ... 13
0—Minnesota 27
21—Wisconsin 0
24—Northwestern 7
14—Pittsburgh 10
30—Illinois 17
7—Michigan 7

OHIO UNIVERSITY
17—West Virginia 7
16—Western Mich. 6
34—Kent State 6
7—Western Reserve. 7
0—Miami, Ohio 26
6—Marshall 14
13—Cincinnati 34
14—Butler 0
7—Buffalo 20

OKLAHOMA
46—Boston College 0
33—Texas A. and M. .. 13
20—Texas 14
48—Kansas 26
48—Nebraska 0
34—Iowa State 7
39—Kansas State 0
27—Missouri 7
28—Santa Clara 21
41—Okla. A. & M. 0

OKLAHOMA A. & M.
33—Texas Christian .. 33
48—Denver 2
7—Missouri 21
28—Drake 0
14—Kansas 55
7—Detroit 13
13—Tulsa 13
26—Kansas State 14
47—Wichita 20
0—Oklahoma 41

OREGON
24—St. Mary's 7
41—Idaho 0
27—U. C. L. A. 35
21—Washington St. ... 0
42—Colorado 14
13—Southern Calif. ... 40
31—Iowa 34
27—Washington 28
14—California 41
10—Oregon State 20

OREGON STATE
12—U. C. L. A. 25
27—Utah 7
0—California 41
7—Washington 3
63—Montana 14
7—Stanford 27
35—Washington St. ... 6
35—Idaho 25
25—Michigan State ... 20
20—Oregon 10

PENN M. C.
0—Delaware 29
14—West Chester T. ... 20
28—Swarthmore 0
21—Johns Hopkins ... 7
12—Drexel 12
54—Susquehanna 0
20—Haverford 0
54—Ursinus 7
19—Albright 7

PENN STATE
6—Villanova 27
7—Army 42
32—Boston College ... 14
22—Nebraska 7
0—Michigan State ... 24
33—Syracuse 21
34—West Virginia ... 14
28—Temple 7
0—Pittsburgh 19

PENNSYLVANIA
21—Dartmouth 0
14—Princeton 13
27—Columbia 7
28—Navy 7
21—Pittsburgh 22
14—Virginia 26
13—Army 14
21—Cornell 29

PITTSBURGH
13—William & Mary .. 7
16—Northwestern 7
20—West Virginia 7
35—Miami, Ohio 26
14—Indiana 48
22—Penn 21
10—Ohio State 14
7—Minnesota 24
19—Penn State 0

PRINCETON
26—Lafayette 14
7—Navy 28
13—Pennsylvania 14
27—Brown 14
12—Cornell 14
34—Rutgers 14
33—Harvard 13
21—Yale 13
19—Dartmouth 13

PURDUE
6—Northwestern 20
7—Iowa 27
12—Notre Dame 35
14—Miami 0
0—Illinois 19
13—Minnesota 7
12—Michigan 20
41—Marquette 7
14—Indiana 6

R. P. I.
33—Alfred 18
0—Buffalo 26
6—Union 14
41—Worcester Tech ... 26
20—Rochester 13
7—Clarkson Tech 0
20—Coast Gd. A. C. ... 0
25—Brooklyn Coll. ... 20

RHODE ISLAND STATE
7—Maine 19
20—New Hampshire. 28
0—Brown 46
19—Massachusetts ... 32
6—Temple 47
13—Springfield 34
0—Connecticut 23
7—Buffalo 39

RICE
33—Clemson 7
7—L. S. U. 14
55—New Mexico 0
7—S. M. U. 27
17—Texas 15
28—Texas Tech 0
14—Arkansas 0
13—Texas A. & M. ... 0
20—T. C. U. 14
21—Baylor 7

RICHMOND
27—Rand-Macon 0
0—Duke 67
7—Delaware 21
12—Furman 0
28—Davidson 7
0—William & Mary .. 34
6—No. Carolina St. .. 20
13—Virginia Tech 28
14—Washington & Lee 35

ROCHESTER
20—Clarkson 7
7—Union 27
0—Williams 35
46—Brockport 23
27—Massachusetts ... 20
13—R. P. I. 20
0—Vermont 14
6—St. Lawrence 52
7—Wesleyan 20

RUTGERS
79—Kings Point 6
7—Temple 14
40—Lehigh 27
9—Syracuse 21
35—Colgate 13
14—Princeton 34
14—Lafayette 0
33—N. Y. U. 9
35—Fordham 14

ST. BONAVENTURE
26—Scranton 0
21—San Francisco ... 34
13—Dayton 28
25—Wayne 7
46—Canisius 13
41—Niagara 0
0—Canisius 14
20—Houston 14
19—Boston Univ. 0

ST. LAWRENCE
16—Union 25
0—Vermont 21
42—Hobart 12
34—Champlain 7
13—Buffalo 0
41—Clarkson Tech. ... 6
54—Norwich 0
52—Rochester 6

ST. LOUIS
7—Marquette 62
41—Davidson 12
14—Drake 27
14—Duquesne 51
21—Wichita 21
14—Detroit 31
7—Bradley 29

ST. MARY'S
7 – Oregon 24
7 – California 29
20 – Nevada 14
20 – Villanova 28
27 – Loyola, L. A. 14
14 – San Francisco 41
13 – Drake 13
41 – Denver 21
6 – Santa Clara 19
13 – St. Jose 40

SAN FRANCISCO
6 – Coll. Pacific 7
34 – St. Bonaventure .. 21
27 – Loyola 14
38 – Detroit 14
27 – San Jose 20
41 – St. Marys 14
41 – Nevada 13
7 – Santa Clara 13
0 – Tulsa 10
39 – Marquette 20

SANTA CLARA
7 – California 21
14 – San Jose 13
53 – Fresno State 9
26 – Portland 13
14 – U. C. L. A. 0
27 – Loyola 19
7 – Stanford 7
13 – San Francisco ... 7
19 – St. Mary's 6
21 – Oklahoma 23

SCRANTON
0 – St. Bonaventure .. 26
12 – Muhlenberg 7
32 – Moravian 13
32 – Niagara 0
13 – Fordham 33
0 – Canisius 41
6 – Boston Univ 46
33 – Albright 6
22 – Lebanon Valley ... 0
0 – Dayton 54

SOUTH CAROLINA
6 – Baylor 20
7 – Furman 14
13 – North Carolina ... 28
27 – Clemson 13
7 – Maryland 44
6 – Marquette 3
7 – Miami 13
3 – Georg. Tech 13
27 – Wake Forest 20
42 – The Citadel 0

SOUTHERN CALIF.
42 – Navy 20
35 – Washington St. .. 7
13 – Ohio State 13
10 – California 16
40 – Oregon 13
40 – Washington 28
13 – Stanford 34
21 – U. C. L. A. 7
0 – Notre Dame 32

S. M. U.
13 – Wake Forest 7
28 – Missouri 27
27 – Rice 41
20 – Kentucky 7
7 – Texas 6
27 – Texas A. & M. ... 27
34 – Arkansas 6
26 – Baylor 35
13 – T. C. U. 21
20 – Notre Dame 27

STANFORD
44 – San Jose State 0
44 – Harvard 0
7 – Michigan 27
7 – U. L. A. 14
46 – Washington 0
27 – Oregon State 7
7 – Santa Clara 7
34 – So. California ... 13
63 – Idaho 0
14 – California 33

SUSQUEHANNA
0 – C. C. N. Y. 59
27 – Wagner 41
34 – Lycoming 6
13 – Juniata 21
0 – Upsala 20
0 – P. M. C. 54
0 – Haverford 7
0 – Ursinus 14

SWARTHMORE
14 – Washington, Md.. 14
0 – Penn Military ... 28
16 – Wesleyan 41
20 – Ursinus 6
0 – F. and M. 45
20 – Johns Hopkins ... 31
21 – Drexel 24
14 – Haverford 13

SYRACUSE
21 – Boston Univ 33
20 – Lafayette 13
14 – Temple 27
21 – Rutgers 9
21 – Fordham 47
21 – Penn State 33
7 – Cornell 33
47 – Holy Cross 13
35 – Colgate 7

TEMPLE
0 – Texas 54
14 – Rutgers 7
27 – Syracuse 14
20 – Bucknell 19
47 – Rhode Isl. St. 6
14 – Mich. State 62
7 – Boston Univ 28
7 – Penn State 28
20 – Holy Cross 7

TENNESSEE
10 – Mississippi St. 0
7 – Duke 21
39 – Chattanooga 7
7 – Alabama 7
36 – Tenn. Tech 6
35 – No. Carolina 6
13 – Georgia Tech 33
35 – Mississippi 7
6 – Kentucky 0
26 – Vanderbilt 20

TEXAS
43 – Texas Tech 0
54 – Temple 0
56 – Idaho 7
47 – Oklahoma 20
27 – Arkansas 14
15 – Rice 17
6 – So. Methodist 7
20 – Baylor 0
13 – Texas Christian .. 14
42 – Texas A. & M. ... 14

TEXAS A. & M.
0 – Villanova 35
26 – Texas Tech 7
13 – Oklahoma 38
0 – Louisiana St. 34
6 – T. C. U. 28
0 – Baylor 21
6 – Arkansas 27
27 – So. Methodist 27
0 – Rice 13
14 – Texas 42

TEXAS CHRISTIAN
28 – Kansas 0
33 – Okla. A. & M. 32
7 – Arkansas 27
13 – Indiana 6
28 – Texas A. & M. 6
33 – Mississippi 20
14 – Baylor 40
14 – Texas 13
14 – Rice 20
21 – S. M. U. 13

TEXAS TECH.
20 – Abil. Christian ... 0
0 – Texas 43
7 – Texas A. & M. 26
36 – W. Texas State ... 19
15 – Tulsa 0
7 – Baylor 28
27 – Arizona 7
0 – Rice 28
13 – Texas Western ... 0
27 – New Mexico 0
23 – Hardin-Simmons . 13

TRINITY
34 – Williams 13
71 – Norwich 0
42 – Hobart 0
69 – Middlebury 13
62 – Worcester Tech ... 0
21 – Amherst 6
7 – Wesleyan 6
6 – Tufts 0

TUFTS
27 – Bowdoin 13
7 – Northeastern 6
7 – Bates 12
19 – Middlebury 0
14 – Williams 14
33 – Amherst 14
0 – New Hampshire .. 25
27 – Massachusetts 7
0 – Trinity 6

TULANE
28 – Alabama 14
18 – Georgia Tech 0
40 – Southeastern La. .. 0
7 – Notre Dame 46
14 – Auburn 6
54 – Mississippi St. 6
21 – Navy 21
41 – Vanderbilt 14
28 – Virginia 14
0 – Louisiana St. 21

TULSA
27 – McMurray 26
14 – Detroit 20
7 – Florida 40
0 – Texas Tech 15
21 – Villanova 19
55 – Bradley 6
21 – Wichita 27
13 – Okla. A. & M. 13
10 – San Francisco 0
48 – Kansas State 27
7 – Arkansas 40

UNION
25 – St. Lawrence 16
27 – Rochester 7
26 – Vermont 7
14 – R. P. I. 6
39 – Hobart 0
14 – Williams 6
14 – Middlebury 14
66 – Hamilton 24

UPSALA
0 – Bridgeport 12
7 – Wilkes 13
26 – Hiram 7
19 – Hartwick 6
20 – Susquehanna 0
6 – Moravian 14
6 – Wagner 12
7 – C. C. N. Y. 0
7 – Leb. Valley 22

URSINUS
0 – Drexel 21
14 – Haverford 14
0 – Dickinson 35
0 – Swarthmore 20
6 – Wagner 34
6 – F. & M. 27
7 – Penn M. C. 54
14 – Susquehanna 0

UTAH
7 – Washington 14
7 – Oregon State 27
12 – Arizona 12
38 – Brigham Young .. 0
18 – Denver 20
0 – Wyoming 13
7 – Colorado 14
12 – Colo. A. & M. 21
6 – Coll. Pacific 45
34 – Utah St. 0

U. C. L. A.
35 – Oregon State 12
41 – Iowa 25
35 – Oregon 27
14 – Stanford 7
0 – Santa Clara 14
27 – Washington St. ... 20
21 – California 35
47 – Washington 26
7 – South California .. 21

VANDERBILT
7 – Georgia Tech 12
14 – Alabama 7
28 – Mississippi 27
22 – Florida 17
6 – Arkansas 7
26 – Auburn 7
13 – Louisiana State ... 33
14 – Tulane 41
27 – Marshall 6
20 – Tennessee 26

VERMONT
7 – St. Michael's 6
21 – St. Lawrence 0
7 – Union 26
20 – Norwich 0
13 – New Hampshire .. 6
20 – Massachusetts 12
14 – Rochester 6
6 – Middlebury 14

VILLANOVA
35 – Texas A. & M. 0
27 – Penn State 6
34 – Detroit 7
28 – St. Mary's 20
19 – Tulsa 21
20 – Duquesne 0
28 – Boston Coll. 14
29 – Georgetown 14
45 – No. Carolina St. . 21

VIRGINIA TECH.
13 – Quantico 33
7 – Maryland 34
13 – William & Mary .. 39
0 – Virginia 26
14 – Geo. Washington . 24
7 – Duke 55
13 – No. Carolina St. . 14
6 – W. & L. 6
28 – Richmond 13
28 – V. M. I. 28

V. M. I.
7 – Quantico 14
14 – Geo. Washington . 7
6 – William & Mary .. 54
14 – Richmond 7
13 – Virginia 32
14 – Army 40
27 – Davidson 6
14 – Citadel 19
28 – Virginia Tech 28

VIRGINIA
27 – Geo. Washington . 13
21 – Miami, Ohio 18
26 – V. P. I. 0
27 – W. and L. 7
32 – V. M. I. 13
19 – West Virginia 14
26 – Penn. 14
14 – Tulane 28
7 – North Carolina ... 14

WAGNER
18 – Moravian 26
41 – Susquehanna 27
19 – Hofstra 6
14 – Arnold 14
28 – C. C. N. Y. 6
34 – Ursinus 6
12 – Upsala 6
36 – Hartwick 6
52 – Panzer 12

WAKE FOREST
27 – Duquesne 7
7 – S. M. U. 13
7 – Boston College .. 13
6 – Georgetown 12
14 – North Carolina .. 28
55 – William & Mary .. 28
35 – Clemson 21
27 – Duke 7
14 – No. Carolina St. . 27
20 – South Carolina ... 27

WASHINGTON STATE
14 – Utah 7
33 – Utah State 6
13 – Montana 7
7 – So. California 35
0 – Oregon 21
35 – Idaho 13
26 – U. C. L. A. 47
6 – Oregon State 35
14 – California 33
21 – Washington 34

WASHINGTON
20 – Minnesota 48
7 – Notre Dame 27
3 – Oregon State 7
0 – Stanford 40
7 – California 21
28 – So. California 40
28 – Oregon 27
26 – U. C. L. A. 47
34 – Washington St. .. 21

WASHINGTON (St. Louis)
28 – Missouri Mines .. 13
0 – Memphis State .. 34
41 – Illinois Wesleyan . 25
12 – W. Michigan 0
7 – Butler 0
20 – Colorado Coll. 0
21 – Rollins 0
12 – Louisville 35
19 – Univ. of South .. 7

WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON
15 – Denison 7
6 – Geneva 13
7 – Bradley 19
0 – Bucknell 62
16 – Carnegie Tech 39
2 – Buffalo 26
6 – Ohio Wesleyan 55
26 – Muskingum 7

WASHINGTON and LEE
27 – Furman 7
20 – West Virginia 28
0 – Georgia Tech 36
7 – Virginia 27
19 – Geo. Washington . 21
53 – Davidson 0
6 – Virginia Tech 6
7 – Delaware 13
35 – Richmond 14

WESLEYAN
0 – Bowdoin 26
12 – Coast Guard 6
41 – Swarthmore 16
7 – Amherst 14
27 – American Int'l .. 14
0 – Williams 22
6 – Trinity 7
20 – Rochester 7

WEST MARYLAND

27—Dickinson..... 7
0—Gettysburg..... 21
39—Lebanon Valley.. 7
39—Washington Coll.. 6
32—Mt. St. Mary's... 0
25—Hamp.-Sydney... 6
12—F. & M..... 6
35—Johns Hopkins... 7

WEST MICHIGAN

20—Iowa Tech..... 6
6—Ohio Univ..... 16
6—Cincinnati..... 27
0—Wash., St. Louis.. 12
35—Central Mich..... 8
20—Miami, Ohio..... 34
40—Butler..... 6
21—West. Reserve.... 14

WEST VIRGINIA

7—Ohio Univ..... 17
28—Wash. and Lee... 20
7—Pittsburgh..... 20
20—Boston Univ..... 52
47—Quantico..... 26
14—Virginia..... 19
14—Penn State..... 34
13—Texas Western... 13
28—West. Reserve.... 20
7—Maryland..... 47

WM. & MARY

14—Houston..... 13
7—Pittsburgh..... 13
39—V. R. I..... 13
54—V. M. I..... 6
13—Michigan State... 42
28—Wake Forest..... 55
34—Richmond..... 0
14—No. Carolina..... 20
20—Arkansas..... 0
33—No. Carolina St.. 7

WILLIAMS

54—Norwich..... 6
13—Trinity..... 34
35—Rochester..... 0
33—Bowdoin..... 0
14—Tufts..... 14
6—Union..... 14
22—Wesleyan..... 0
19—Amherst..... 13

WISCONSIN

41—Marquette..... 0
13—Illinois..... 13
20—California..... 35
48—Navy..... 13
0—Ohio State..... 21
30—Indiana..... 14
14—Northwestern.... 7
35—Iowa..... 13
6—Minnesota..... 14

WORCESTER TECH.

19—Lowell Textile.... 12
7—Massachusetts.... 6
15—American Int'l... 0
26—R. P. I..... 41
0—Trinity..... 62
32—Coast Guard..... 33

WYOMING

57—Idaho State..... 15
41—N. Mexico Univ.. 14
8—Colorado A. & M. 0
48—Montana State... 0
27—Utah State..... 0
13—Utah Univ..... 0
45—Brigham Young.. 0
103—Colorado State.. 0
7—Baylor..... 32
25—Denver..... 6

YALE

26—Connecticut..... 6
33—Columbia..... 7
14—Cornell..... 48
14—Holy Cross..... 7
13—Dartmouth..... 34
0—Brown..... 14
13—Princeton..... 21
29—Harvard..... 6

Archery Champions in 1949, Records

Source: National Archery Association

TARGET ARCHERY

Men—Russ Reynolds, Cleveland, Ohio—Double York, 279-1745; Double American, 180-1472; Total, 3217.

Women—Jean Lee, Greenfield, Mass.—Double National, 144-1080; Double Columbia, 144-1178; Double American, 180-1422; Total, 3680.

Boys—Edward N. Berg, Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah—Double Junior American, 180-1442; Quadruple Junior American, 360-2880.

Girls—Grace Frye, Toledo, Ohio—Double Columbia, 143-1009; Double Junior American, 179-1219; Total, 2228.

FLIGHT ARCHERY

Men (Regular Style)—Jack Stewart, Austin, Texas—640 yds.

Men (Free Style)—Paul Berry, Middletown, Ohio—719 yds. 2 ft.

Women (Regular Style)—Blanche Stewart, Austin, Texas—447 yds.

Women (Free Style)—Eunice Modlin, Evansville, Ind.—575 yds. 2 ft.

Boys (Regular Style)—Edward N. Berg, Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah—447 yds.

Girls (Regular Style)—Grace Frye, Toledo, Ohio—291 yds.

CLOUT SHOOT

Men (36 at 180 yds.)—Walter Hissey, Baltimore, Md.—30-192.

Women (36 at 140 yds.)—Ann M. Weber, Bloomfield, N. J.—36-242.

Women (36 at 120 yds.)—Jean Lee, Greenfield, Mass.—36-252.

Boys (36 at 120 yds.)—Michael Moga, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—36-230.

Girls (36 at 120 yds.)—Christine Richards, Laguna Beach, Calif.—35-203.

TEAM SHOOT

Men—Minneapolis Archery Club, Minneapolis, Minn.—381-2537.

Women—The Orioles, Baltimore, Md.—392-2442.

FIELD ARCHERY

Men—Dr. Erwin Pletcher, Bakersfield, Calif.—2508.

Women—Mrs. Henry Bitzenburger, Los Angeles, Calif.—1816.

Boys—Edward N. Berg, Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah—1824.

Girls—Christine Richards, Laguna Beach, Calif.—655.

All-Time N. A. A. Records

Event	Score	Holder	Home city	Year
		Men		
Single York	141–881	Jack Wilson	Springfield, Mo	1947
		Larry Hughes	Burbank, Calif	1948
Double York	279–1745	Russ Reynolds	Cleveland Ohio	1949
Single American	90–752	Russ Reynolds	Cleveland, Ohio	1948
Double American	180–1472	Russ Reynolds	Cleveland, Ohio	1949
International	143–907	Russ Reynolds	Cleveland, Ohio	1949
Clout, 180 yards	36–286	Larry Hughes	Burbank, Calif	1938
Flight (regular style)	640 yds.	Jack Stewart	Austin, Texas	1949
Flight (free style)	719¾ yds.	Paul Berry	Middletown Ohio	1949
Team Round (Club)	384–2674	Ozark Archers	Springfield, Mo	1947
		Women		
Single National	72–566	Jean Lee	Greenfield, Mass	1949
Double National	144–1082	Jean Lee	Greenfield, Mass	1948
Single Columbia	72–610	Jean Richards	Laguna Beach, Calif	1949
Double Columbia	144–1178	Jean Lee	Greenfield, Mass	1949
		Jean Richards	Laguna Beach, Calif	1949
Single American	90–720	Jean Lee	Greenfield, Mass	1949
Double American	180–1422	Jean Lee	Greenfield, Mass	1949
Hereford Round	143–921	Jean Richards	Laguna Beach, Calif	1949
Clout, 140 yards	36–276	Helen Littie		1938
		Ann M. Weber	Bloomfield, N. J.	1947
Clout, 120 yards	36–282	Mary Martenis	Bethlehem, Pa	1940
Flight (regular style)	474½ yds.	Mrs. Verne Trittin	Salt Lake City	1949
Flight (free style)	575⅝ yds.	Mrs. Eunice Modlin	Evansville, Ind	1919
Team Round (Club)	383–2615	Essex Archers	New Jersey	1940
		Juniors—Boys		
Single Jr. American	90–740	Dick Finke	Covington, Ky	1947
		Rowland Richards, Jr.	Laguna Beach, Calif	1949
Double Jr. American	180-1442	Edward Berg, Jr.	Salt Lake City, Utah	1949
Quadruple Jr. American	360 2880	Edward Berg, Jr.	Salt Lake City, Utah	1949
Clout, 120 yards	36–280	Jerome Moga	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1947
Flight (regular style)	447 yds.	Edward Berg, Jr.	Salt Lake City, Utah	1949
		Juniors—Girls		
Single Columbia	72–536	Christine Richards	Laguna Beach, Calif	1949
Double Columbia	142–1050	Christine Richards	Laguna Beach, Calif	1949
Single Jr. American	90–648	Barbara Van Popering	Old Greenwich, Conn	1949
Double Jr. American	180–1266	Barbara Van Popering	Old Greenwich, Conn	1949
Flight (regular style)	427 yds. 2¾ ft.	Peggy Dunaway	Dayton, Ohio	1947

International Yacht Races for the America's Cup

1851, Aug. 22—America (American), 10:37; Aurora (British), 10:55.

1870, Aug. 8—Magic (American), 3:58:26 2/10; Cambria (British), 4:37:38 9/10. The America, then owned and manned by the U. S. Navy, was in fourth place.

1871, Oct. 16, 18, 19, 21, 23—**first race**—Columbia (American), 6:19:41; Livonia (British), 6:46:45; **second race**—Columbia, 3:07:42; Livonia, 3:18:15; **third race**—Columbia (disabled), 4:17:35; Livonia, 4:02:25; **fourth race**—Sappho (American), 5:36:02; Livonia, 6:09:23; **fifth race**—Sappho, 4:46:17; Livonia, 5:11:44.

1876, Aug. 11, 12—**first race**—Madeleine (American), 5:23:54; Countess of Dufferin (British), 5:34:53; **second race**—Madeleine, 7:18:46; Countess of Dufferin, 7:46.

1881, Nov. 9, 10—**first race**—Mischief (American), 4:17:09; Atalanta (British), 4:45:29¼; **second race**—Mischief, 4:54:53; Atalanta, 5:33:47.

1885, Sept. 14, 16—**first race**—Puritan (American), 6:06:05; Genesta (British), 6:22:24; **second race**—Puritan, 5:03:14; Genesta, 5:04:52.

1886, Sept. 9, 11—**first race**—Mayflower (American), 5:26:41; Galatea (British), 5:38:43; **second race**—Mayflower, 6:49; Galatea, 7:18:09.

1887, Sept. 27, 30—**first race**—Volunteer (American), 4:53:18; Thistle (British), 5:12:41¾; **second race**—Volunteer, 5:42:56¼; Thistle, 5:54:45.

1893, Oct. 7, 9, 13—**first race**—Vigilant (American), 4:05:47; Valkyrie II (British), 4:11:35; **second race**—Vigilant, 3:25:01; Valkyrie II, 3:35:36; **third race**—Vigilant, 3:24:39; Valkyrie II, 3:25:19.

1895, Sept. 7, 10, 12—**first race**—Defender (American), 4:59:54 9/10; Valkyrie III (British), 5:08:44; **second race**—Defender, 3:55:56; Valkyrie III, (disqualified on foul); **third race**—Defender, 4:43:43; Valkyrie III, (withdrew).

1899, Oct. 16, 17, 20—**first race**—Columbia (American), 4:53:53; Shamrock I (Irish), 5:04:01; **second race**—Columbia, 3:27; Shamrock I (disabled); **third race**—Columbia, 3:38:09; Shamrock I, 3:44:43.

1901, Sept. 28, Oct. 3, 4—**first race**—Columbia (American), 4:30:24; Shamrock II (Irish), 4:31:44; **second race**—Columbia, 3:12:35; Shamrock II, 3:16:10; **third race**—Columbia, 4:32:57; Shamrock II, 4:33:38.

1903, Aug. 22, 25, Sept. 3—**first race**—Reliance (American), 3:32:17; Shamrock I (Irish), 3:39:20; **second race**—Reliance, 3:14:54; Shamrock III, 3:16:13; **third race**—Reliance, 4:28:06; Shamrock III (lost in fog).

1920, July 15, 17, 20, 21, 23, 26, 27—**first race**—Resolute (American), (disabled); Shamrock IV (Irish), 4:25:12; **second race**—(Yachts did not finish in 6-hour limit); **third race**—Resolute, 5:24:44; Shamrock IV, 5:22:18; **fourth race**—Resolute, 3:56:05; Shamrock IV, 4:03:06; **fifth race**—Resolute, 3:31:12; Shamrock IV, 3:41:10; **sixth race**—Yachts did not finish in 6-hour limit; **seventh race**—Resolute, 5:28:35; Shamrock IV, 5:48:20.

1930, Sept. 13, 15, 17, 18—**first race**—Enterprise (American), 4:03:48; Shamrock V (Irish Challenger), 4:06:40; **second race**—Enterprise, 4:00:44; Shamrock V, 4:10:18; **third race**—Enterprise, 3:54:16; Shamrock V, (disabled); **fourth race**—Enterprise, 3:10:13; Shamrock V, 3:15:57.

1934, Sept. 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25—**first race**—Endeavour (British) (challenger), 3:38:34; Rainbow (American defender), 3:40:53. Endeavour won by 2 minutes, 9 seconds; **second race**—Endeavour 2:49:01; Rainbow, 2:49:52. Endeavour won by 51 seconds; **third race**—Leeward and windward. Rainbow, 4:15:34; Endeavour, 4:19:00. Rainbow won by 3 minutes 26 seconds; **fourth race**—Triangular, beat, close reach, broad reach. Rainbow, 2:55:38; Endeavour, 2:56:53. Rainbow won by 1 minute 15 seconds; **fifth race**—Westward and leeward. Rainbow, 2:34:05; Endeavour, 2:38:06. Rainbow won by 4 minutes 1 second; **sixth race**—Triangular, reach, beat, run. Rainbow, 3:20:05; Endeavour, 3:21:00. Rainbow won by 55 seconds.

1937, July 31, Aug. 2, 4, 5—**first race**—Windward and leeward. Ranger (American defender), 4:41:15; Endeavour II (British challenger), 4:58:20. Ranger won by 17 minutes 5 seconds; **second race**—Triangle. Ranger, 3:41:33; Endeavour, 4:00:05. Ranger won by 18 minutes 32 seconds; **third race**—Windward and leeward. Ranger, 3:54:30; Endeavour, 3:58:57. Ranger won by 4 minutes 27 seconds; **fourth race**—Triangle. Ranger, 3:07:49; Endeavour, 3:11:26. Ranger won by 3 minutes 27 seconds.

Yacht Racing in 1949

CLASS CHAMPIONSHIPS

National Dinghy Championship, Larchmont, N. Y., April 3—Interclub: Zotom (Bob de Coppet); Penguin: Feather-X (Alan Clark); Moth: Edmee (W. H. Combs, Jr.); Class B: Sno Fun (E. W. Etchells); Class D: Narcissus (Fred Gade).

International Class A Championship, Fleetwood, England, Aug. 15-17—Ranger (Fred Pigeon, Boston, Mass.; sailed by W. G. Bithell, New York, N. Y.)

International One-Ten Sloop Championship, Rye, N. Y., Aug. 18—Warner Willcox.

World Star Championship, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 21-27—Gale (Harry G. Nye; crew, Stanley Fahlstrom), 182.

International Snipe Championship, Larchmont, N. Y., Aug. 22-26—United States—Ted Wells (Art Lippit), 7,394.

National Women's Championship (210s) (Mrs. Charles Francis Adams Trophy), Larchmont, N. Y., Aug. 29-Sept. 1—Portland Y.C.; Jane Smith, skipper.

National Junior Championships (Sears Cup), Vineyard Haven, Aug. 30-Sept. 1—Kingsley Durant (F. Cahonet, E. Bursh), 53¾.

International Lightning Series, Miami, Fla., Sept. 2-4—Sue (Richard Bertram, Miami, Fla.)

Comet Internationals, Hyannis, Mass., Sept. 9-11—Cirrus III (Howard Lippincott, Riverton, N. J.), 110¼.

Y.R.A. of Long Island Sound (Nall Trophy)—A. E. Luders, Jr., International Class (Surf).

International Moth Championship, Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 17—John H. White, Old Greenwich, Conn.

OTHER RACES AND SERIES

Ft. Lauderdale—Cat Cay Race, Jan. 28—Katuna (Gilbert Verney, Boston, Mass.), 16:51:28.

Lipton Trophy Race, Miami, Fla., Feb. 12—Tiny Teal (Palmer Langdon, Larchmont, N. Y.).

Miami-Nassau Race (184 miles), Feb. 15—Blitzen (E. Grates, M. Knapp, Detroit, Mich.), 33:43:35.

St. Petersburg-Havana (284 miles, March 19—Overall and Class C: Tiny Teal (Palmer Langdon, New York), 32:33:21. Class A: Katuna (Gilbert Verney, Boston, Mass.), 33:35:54. Class B: Avilion (F. M. Temple, Toledo, Ohio), 33:54:59.

International One-design Series (Amerita Cup), Bermuda, April 27—United States 4, Bermuda 1.

Albany-New York City (Power) (140 miles), Hudson River, June 12—Victor Scott, 3:28:14.

Swiftsure Lightship Race (155 miles), Seattle, Wash., May 28—Avolonte (A. G. Woodley), 21:23:35.

Storm Trysail Club Block Island Race (183 miles), May 27—Revonoc (Harvey Conover, Larchmont, N. Y.).

Scandinavian Gold Cup (Six-Meters), Hankoe, Norway, June 24-27—Sweden—Maybe VI (Sven Salen).

Buckner Ocean Race (135 miles), San Francisco, Calif., May 28—Patita II (Jesse L. Carr, M.D.), 12:57.

Newport-Annapolis Race (466 miles), June 20—Overall and Class B: Alar (D. Z. Bailey, Riverside, Conn.).

New London-Marblehead (171 miles), June 25-26—Mariann (Morris La Croix).

Los Angeles-Honolulu (2,225 miles), Starting July 4—Fleet and Class B winner: Kitten (F. W. Lyon), 9 d. 10 h. 24 m. 49 s. Class A: Flying Cloud (J. A. Quealy, Jr.), 9:18:10:10. Class C: Sea Witch (Alex McCormack), 9:12:16:18.

Olympia (Wash.)-Juneau, Alaska, July 8—Aileen (George H. Patton, Victoria, B.C.)

Chicago-Mackinac (333 miles), July 16—Overall and Class B: Taltohna (E. B. Tolman, Jr., Chicago, Ill.) 51:41:44. Class A: Vitesse II (C. J. Welling, Detroit, Mich.), 52:01.01. Class C: Flight (B. H. Knapp, Jr., Chicago, Ill.)

British-American Cup (Six-Meters), Solent, July 16-22—Won by United States in four straight races.

Marblehead (Mass.)-Halifax (N. S.) (366 miles), July 23—Valkyrie (John MacDonald, Bridgeport, Conn.), 57:14.

Bayview-Mackinac Race (250 miles), July 23—Overall and Class A: Onkahya (G. Sollitt, Chicago, Ill.), 27:18:28.

Rochester Race (335 miles), Lake Ontario—Overall and Div. II—Chance (W. P. Barrows Rochester, N. Y.), 40:29:35.

Vineyard Race (233 miles), Sept. 2—Overall and Class B: Chanteyman (Ed Raymond, Rowayton, Conn.).

World Weight Lifting Records

Class	Holder	Country	Kil.	Lbs.	Date
SNATCH—RIGHT					
132¼ lbs.	Barll	France	76	167.5	Dec. 28, 1935
148¾ lbs.	Haas	Austria	85	187.5	Dec. 21, 1930
165 lbs.	Lachmann	Austria	92.5	204	Dec. 16, 1934
181¼ lbs.	Halia	Austria	95	209.5	July 13, 1935
Heavyweight	Rigoulot	France	101	233	Feb. 22, 1925
SNATCH—LEFT					
132¼ lbs.	Schweiger	Germany	75	165	June 24, 1933
148¾ lbs.	Schweiger	Germany	82.5	182	Aug. 24, 1936
165 lbs.	Huttner	Germany	87	192	Jan. 11, 1936
181¼ lbs.	Gietl	Germany	90	198.5	June 24, 1933
Heavyweight	Ambarzonnian	U.S.S.R.	96	211.5	Oct. 28, 1946
CLEAN AND JERK—RIGHT					
132¼ lbs.	Rapoport	U.S.S.R.	97	214	Dec. 26, 1947
148¾ lbs.	Haas	Austria	107.5	237	Nov. 30, 1926
165 lbs.	Haas	Austria	112.5	248	June 24, 1928
181¼ lbs.	Hunenberger	Switzerland	107.5	237	July 23, 1924
Heavyweight	Brunstedt	Sweden	117.5	259	Nov. 31, 1947
CLEAN AND JERK—LEFT					
132¼ lbs.	Petroff	U.S.S.R.	86.5	190.5	Dec. 5, 1947
148¾ lbs.	Jigine	U.S.S.R.	98	216	June 13, 1947
165 lbs.	Malseff	U.S.S.R.	100.5	221.5	Mar. 29, 1947
181¼ lbs.	Malseff	U.S.S.R.	105	231.5	July 14, 1947
Heavyweight	Jaegle	Germany	107	236	Jan. 20, 1935
PRESS					
132¼ lbs.	DePietro	U. S. A.	106.5	234.5	Mar. 27, 1948
148¾ lbs.	Fein	Austria	108.75	239.25	Aug. 29, 1937
165 lbs.	El Tounl	Egypt	127.5	281	Feb. 9, 1948
181¼ lbs.	Novak	U.S.S.R.	141.5	312	Dec. 30, 1947
Heavyweight	Davis	U. S. A.	152.25	335	May 13-14, 1948
SNATCH					
132¼ lbs.	Fayad	Egypt	105	231.25	Aug. 9, 1948
148¾ lbs.	Shams	Egypt	116.5	256.75	June 3, 1939
165 lbs.	Stanczyk	U. S. A.	127.5	281	Jan. 17, 1947
181¼ lbs.	Novac	U.S.S.R.	130.75	287.75	Sept. 19, 1946
Heavyweight	Davis	U. S. A.	142.5	314	Aug. 11, 1948
CLEAN AND JERK					
132¼ lbs.	Fayad	Egypt	135	297.5	Aug. 9, 1948
148¾ lbs.	Shams	Egypt	153.95	338.75	June 3, 1939
165 lbs.	George	U. S. A.	161.1	354.5	Nov. 6, 1948
181¼ lbs.	Ferrari	France	169.3	372.5	Dec. 1, 1945
Heavyweight	Davis	U. S. A.	177.8	391.25	Aug. 11, 1948

Weight Lifting Championships in 1949

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS, Cleveland, Ohio, May 22

Class	Winner	Military press, lbs.	2-hand snatch, lbs.	Clean & jerk, lbs.	Total
123 lbs.	Joe De Pietro	210	185	225	620
132 lbs.	Richard Tomita	200	205	260	665
148 lbs.	Joe Pitman	210	225	300	735
165 lbs.	Pete George	230	270	330	830
181 lbs.	Stan Stanczyk	280	290	345	915
Heavyweight	Norbert Schemansky	275	290	320	885

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS, The Hague, Netherlands, Sept. 4-6

Bantam	Mahmoud Namdju, Iran	198¼	215	275½	688¾
Featherweight	M. Faijad, Egypt	203¾	231½	297½	732¾
Lightweight	L. Shams, Egypt	215	248	314¼	777¼
Middleweight	K. El Tounli, Egypt	264½	264½	374¼	876¼
Light heavyweight	Stanley Stanczyk, United States	286½	281	341¾	909¼
Heavyweight	John Davis, United States	303¼	308¾	363¾	975¾

Team—Egypt, 18 points.

Leading Rodeo Cowboys in 1949

Source: Rodeo Cowboys Association (Records to Nov. 1, based on RCA point award system.)

All Around Cowboy

Gene Rambo	15,975
Bill Linderman	15,873
Harry Tompkins	15,532
Todd Whatley	14,276
Bud Linderman	13,541
Vern Castro	13,435
Jim Shoulders	13,339
Homer Pettigrew	13,310
Shoate Webster	13,065
Gerald Roberts	12,095

Steer Wrestling

Todd Whatley	6,007
Vern Castro	5,645
Jack Favor	5,644
Dave Campbell	4,903
Homer Pettigrew	4,354

Bareback Riding

Jack Bushbom	7,643
Ike Thomason	5,419
Duncan Brown	5,085
Jim Shoulders	4,413
Harry Tompkins	4,232

Bull Riding

Harry Tompkins	11,051
Jim Shoulders	9,075
Todd Whatley	5,828
Gerald Roberts	5,529
Buck Rutherford	5,365

Calf Roping

Troy Fort	10,430
J. D. Holleyman	9446
Homer Pettigrew	8,855
Toots Mansfield	8,068
Jess Goodspeed	7,945

Saddle Bronc Riding

Casey Tibbs	8,864
Bill Linderman	8,039
Bud Linderman	7,351
Bill Ward	7,023
Ross Dollarhide	5,314

Team Roping

Vern Castro	4,000
Clay Carr	3,847
Ed Yanez	3,312
Olan Simms	2,465
Andy Jauregui	2,265

Steer Roping

Shoate Webster	2,270
Everett Shaw	1,886
Jack Skipworth	1,573
John Scott	1,278
Clark McIntire	1,222

PREVIOUS ALL AROUND CHAMPIONS, RCA SYSTEM

1947 Todd Whatley, Bethel, Okla. 1948 Gerald Roberts, Phoenix, Ariz.

BOOKS

U. S. Book Production

Source: Publisher's Weekly

Classification	1948			9 mos., Jan. through Sept., 1949		
	New books	New editions	Total	New books	New editions	Total
Agriculture, gardening	108	54	162	87	36	123
Biography	460	53	513	358	46	404
Business	156	67	223	153	55	208
Domestic economy	131	52	183	107	39	146
Education	171	28	199	172	18	190
Fiction	1,102	541	1,643	779	437	1,216
Fine arts	295	41	336	182	31	213
Games, sports	162	37	199	114	30	144
General literature	411	62	473	287	51	338
Geography, travel	167	47	214	137	26	163
History	432	71	503	307	58	365
Juvenile	844	85	929	511	76	587
Law	164	67	231	123	43	166
Medicine, hygiene	235	198	433	179	91	270
Music	86	18	104	51	12	63
Philology	108	41	149	84	36	120
Philosophy, ethics	248	60	308	152	46	198
Poetry, drama	514	59	563	328	42	370
Religion	621	56	677	442	61	503
Science	412	180	592	308	143	451
Sociology, economics	388	73	461	336	61	397
Technical & military books	344	122	466	204	90	294
Miscellaneous	258	78	336	243	74	317
Total	**7,807**	**2,090**	**9,897**	**5,544**	**1,602**	**7,146**

New Books means new titles as reported by publishers. New Editions does not mean new printings of a title, but books reissued after being out of print, revised, or reprinted in new formats.

Highlights of Book Publishing

In the literature of 1949 creative achievement of a high order was not immediately apparent. If established novelists were passing the torch to younger writers, the latter were not yet strong enough to jeopardize the reputations of their elders. The tide of war stories receded; books of spiritual import, not always inspired, multiplied. Major contributions were in the fields of history, biography, political memoirs and social analysis. Such writing disclosed a spirit of democratic inquiry and respect for the integrity of the individual intelligence.

Best-selling books reflected the public demand for entertainment, the stimulation of book club distribution and a marked appetite for spiritual solace and direction. Lloyd Douglas' novel, The Big Fisherman, led all titles when 1949 began and was still in demand at its end. But aside from Sholem Asch's Mary, To Every Man a Penny, by Bruce Marshall and a few other novels with religious connotations, most of the spiritual messages were non-fiction. Of these The Seven-Storey Mountain, by Thomas Merton, published in 1948, the spiritual experience of a Trappist convert, had the most sensational success. Also important in this category were Peace of Soul by Fulton J. Sheen, Peace of Mind, by Joshua L. Liebman, still in demand in its third year; A Guide to Confident Living, by Norman V. Peale, The Greatest Story Ever Told, by Fulton Oursler, Why Jesus Died, by Pierre van Paassen, The Man from Nazareth, by Harry E. Fosdick, Father Flanagan of Boys Town, by Fulton and Will Oursler, In Our Image, by Houston Harte and Lead, Kindly Light (Gandhi) by Vincent Sheean.

While lists of best-sellers vary according to categories of books and reports from booksellers and publishers, the following titles were recognized nationally as having the largest sales in new, standard-priced editions:

FICTION

Sales figures as of Nov. 15, 1949.

Dinner at Antoine's, by Francis Parkinson Keyes. Julian Messner, Inc., reported 206,778 copies sold through the bookstores and 969,731 through the Dollar Book Club and other media—total 1,176,509.

High Towers, by Thomas Costain. Combined sales of stores and book club over 850,000.

The Chain, by Paul Wellman. Combined bookstore and book club sales, 660,000.

The Big Fisherman, by Lloyd Douglas. Sold 516,638 without book club help.

Point of No Return, by John P. Marquand. Trade sales, 127,500; book club (est.) 400,000.

Father of the Bride, by Edward Streeter. Sold 68,000 copies through bookstores; book club additional.

A Rage to Live, by John O'Hara. Random House reported 123,232 copies sold without book club help.

Pride's Castle, by Frank Yerby. Dial Press reported 35,000 sold through stores; 740,000 through book clubs, total, 825,000.

The Egyptian, by M. Waltari.

Let Love Come Last, by Taylor Caldwell.

Cutlass Empire, by Van Wyck Mason. Trade and Fiction Book Club sales 380,000.

Kinfolk, by Pearl S. Buck. Trade and book club sales, 256,000.

Other popular novels included The Brave Bulls, by Tom Lea, 1984, by George Orwell, The Way West, by A. B. Guthrie, Jr., Prairie, by Arthur Meeker, Hunter's Horn, by Harriet Arnow, and Elephant Walk, by Robert Standish.

Critical opinion esteemed highly a number of novels less widely read, including The Golden Warrior, a tale of 1066, by Hope Muntz, Ceremony of Innocence, by the late Elizabeth C. Webster, Eight April Days, by Scott Hart, The Heat of the Day, by Elizabeth Bowen, and The Man With the Golden Arm, by Nelson Algren. Also Knight's Gambit, short stories by William Faulkner.

NON-FICTION

Sales figures as of Nov. 15, 1949

Cheaper By the Dozen, by the Gilbreths. Thos. Y. Crowell Co. reported bookstore and book club sales as 472,000.

The Seven Storey Mountain, by Thomas Merton. Over 300,000 sold.

Their Finest Hour, by Winston Churchill.

The Mature Mind, by Harry Overstreet. Bookstore and trade sales, 250,000.

Peace of Soul, by Fulton J. Sheen. From April 5 to Nov. 1, 161,000 were sold.

The Greatest Story Ever Told, by Fulton Oursler. Bookstore and book club sales, 500,000.

Also listed as best selling non-fiction, though hardly competing with literary prose, was a book of photographs with amusing captions, bound in boards: **White Collar Zoo,** by Clare Barnes, which sold 250,000 copies, and **How to Win at Canasta,** by Oswald Jacoby, which sold 330,000, thus reflecting the popularity of the newest card game, which was also the subject of several other large-selling pamphlets.

A Selection of Representative Titles from 1949 Publications

HISTORY

The public continued to read avidly in Crusade in Europe, by Dwight D. Eisenhower, Roosevelt and Hopkins, by Robert E. Sherwood, and The Gathering Storm, by Winston Churchill, issued in 1948.

New books: Global Mission—Gen. H. H. Arnold; U. S. West, the Saga of Wells Fargo—Lucius Beebe & Chas. Clegg; Army Air Forces in World War II, Vol. 2, ed. by Craven-Cate; A History of the South (first 3 of 10 vols.)—Frank Craven, E. M. Coulter and C. S. Snydor.

Their Finest Hour—Winston Churchill; No Banners, No Bugles—Edward Ellsberg; Battle Report, Victory in the Pacific—Walter Karig; The Aspirin Age (1919-1941) ed. by Isabel Leighton; The Old Breed (1st Marine Div.)—Geo. M. McMillan; Coral Sea, Midway and Submarine Action—Samuel E. Morison; The Struggle for Guadalcanal—S. E. Morison; El Alamein to the River Sangro—Viscount Montgomery; Roosevelt and the Russians (Yalta)—Edw. F. Stettinius, Jr.; The Eagle in the Egg (Air Transport)—Oliver LaFarge; Lincoln Finds a General—Kenneth P. Williams.

BIOGRAPHY AND AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Dolly Madison—Katharine Anthony; John L. Lewis—Saul Alinsky; The Great Pierpont Morgan—Frederick L. Allen; With a Feather on My Nose—Billee Burke; Pavlov—B. P. Babkin; Joseph Duveen—S. N. Behrman; Of Me I Sing—Malcolm Bingay; A Dreamer's Journey—Morris R. Cohen; Stalin—I. Deutscher; Stafford Cripps, Master Statesman—E. Estorick; Beau James (Jas. J. Walker)—Gene Fowler; Cardinal Mindszenty—Bela Fabian, Frederick Catherwood, Architect—V. W. von Hagen; John A. Johnson—Winifred Helmes; Memories of 80 Years—Jas. B. Herrick; Jos. Haydn—H. E. Jacob; World of Emma Lazarus—H. E. Jacob.

Leap to Freedom—Aksana Kasenkina; Frederick Chopin—S. P. Mizwa; Henry George—Agnes C. DeMille; Father Flanagan of Boys Town—F. and W. Oursler; This I Remember—Eleanor Roosevelt; Autobiog. of Will Rogers; I Wanted to Write—Kenneth Roberts; Lincoln Collector (Oliver R. Barrett)—Carl Sandburg; Strange Life of August Stringberg—Elizabeth Spriggs; Edmund Pendleton Gaines, by Jas. W. Silver; Paderewski As I Knew Him—A. Strakacz; Out of My Life and Thought—Albert Schweizer; Story of the Trapp Family Singers—Maria A. Trapp; A Woman of Parts—Sarah Truax.

W. C. Fields—R. L. Taylor; F. D. R., My Boss—Grace Tully; This I Saw (Goya)—A. Vallentin; John C. Calhoun, Nullifier—Chas. M. Wiltse; Trial and Error—Chaim Weizmann; Challenging Years—Stephen S. Wise, Christina Rossetti—M. Zaturenska.

CULTURAL

Pilgrimage of Western Man—Stringfellow Barr; Burns Mantle Best Plays, 1948-49—John Chapman, ed.; Years of the Modern—J. W. Chase, ed.; Goethe, Wisdom and Experience—Ludwig Curtius, ed.; Herman Melville—Richard Chase; Willa Cather on Writing; Thomas Hardy—Albert C. Guerard; Wellesley—Alice P. Hackett; Architecture and the Spirit of Man—Jos. Hudnut; From Cave Painting to Comic Strip—Lancelot Hogben.

A Writer's Notebook—W. Somerset Maugham; Not So Long Ago—Lloyd Morris; Theatre Book of the Year—Geo. Jean Nathan; The Mature Mind—Harry A. Overstreet; Characteristically American—Ralph Barton Perry; The Wit and Wisdom of Albert Schweitzer; The Gandhi Sutras—D. S. Sarma; Melville—Geoffrey Stone; The Crooked Corridor (Henry James)—Elizabeth Stevenson; Milestones of American Printing in Our Century—F. S. Wight; Genius and the Mobocracy—Frank Lloyd Wright.

SOCIAL, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC

Modern Arms and Free Men—Vannevar Bush; Backgrounds of Power—Robert Burlingame; John Q. Adams and the Foundation of American Foreign Policy—S. F. Bemis; Country of the Blind (Russia)—Counts & Lodge; Public Organization of Electric Power—Bauer & Costello; The Americas—Laurence Duggan; If Russia Strikes—Geo. F. Eliot; The Law—Jerome N. Frank; The Road Ahead—John T. Flynn; Big Government (Hoover Commission Report)—Frank Gervasi.

Our English Heritage—Gerald W. Johnson; Southern Politics—V. O. Key; Promise and Fulfilment (Israel)—Arthur Koestler; This I Do Believe—David E. Lilienthal; Your Social Security—J. K. Lasser; Business Tax Guide—J. K. Lasser; Your Income Tax, 1950—J. K. Lasser; In Anger and Pity (Russia)—R. Magidoff; Authority and the Individual—Bertrand Russell; Group Medicine and Health Insurance in Action—Rothernberg & Pickard; Killers of the Dream (Race relations)—Lillian Smith; The Vital Center—Arthur B. Schlesinger, Jr.

Changing Values in Book Publishing

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1949

(Money figures in millions of dollars)

	1939	1947
Number of establishments	554	648
Total number of employees (average for year)	.....	39,942
Total salaries and wages	.....	104.3
Production and related workers	6.158	.....
Wages of production workers	88.5	20.1
Valued added by manufacturer	103.7	262.9

	1939	1947
Cost of materials, fuel, electricity, contract work	50.9	200.9
Expenditures for plant and equipment	.....	7.3
Total receipts	154.6	463.8

Value added by manufacture is calculated by subtracting cost of materials, supplies, fuel, purchased electric energy and contract work from the value of products.

HOLIDAYS

Christmas and New Year are observed by Christians, the world over.

In Episcopal countries, such as England, the only church days which are regular legal holidays, aside from Christmas, are Good Friday, Easter Monday, and Whit-Monday.

In Roman Catholic countries, the church days other than Christmas which are usually legal holidays are Epiphany, Ascension, Assumption, All Saints', and Immaculate Conception. Throughout the Latin-American countries it is usual to observe Good Friday and Corpus Christi.

In Lutheran countries Epiphany, Annunciation, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ascension Day, Whit-Monday, Ash Wednesday, and Corpus Christi are holidays.

OLD ENGLISH HOLIDAYS

Jan. 6. TWELFTH DAY, or Twelfth-tide, sometimes called Old Christmas Day, the same as Epiphany (Feast of the Three Kings). It is celebrated in Spain as Christmas and in Italy as Epiphany (Befana Day). The previous evening is Twelfth Night. Since 1900 the Russian Orthodox Church has observed Jan. 7 as Christmas, inasmuch as 13 days instead of 12 now mark the difference between the old and the new or Gregorian calendar.

Feb. 2. CANDLEMAS: Festival of the Purification of the Virgin. Consecration of the lighted candles to be used in the church during the year. Also known as "Groundhog Day" in the United States

Feb. 14. OLD CANDLEMAS: St. Valentine's Day

March 25. LADY DAY: Annunciation of the Virgin.

April 6 is Old Lady Day.

June 24. MIDSUMMER DAY: Feast of the Nativity of John the Baptist.

July 7 is Old Midsummer Day.

July 15. ST. SWITHIN'S DAY. There was an old superstition that if rain fell on this day it would continue forty days.

Aug. 1. LAMMAS DAY. Originally in England the festival of the wheat harvest. In the church the festival of St. Peter's miraculous deliverance from prison. Old Lammas Day is August 13.

Sept. 29. MICHAELMAS: Feast of St. Michael the Archangel. Old Michaelmas is Oct. 11.

Nov. 1. ALL-HALLOMAS: All-hallows, or All Saints' Day. The previous evening is All-hallow-e'en.

Nov. 2. ALL SOULS' DAY. Day of prayer for the souls of the dead.

Nov. 11. MARTINMAS: Feast of St. Martin. Old Martinmas is Nov. 23.

Dec. 28. CHILDERMAS: Holy Innocents' Day.

Legal or Public Holidays in the United States in 1950

There are no "National" holidays in the United States. Each State has jurisdiction over the holidays it will observe. They are designated either by legislative enactment or executive proclamation. The only instance where Congress has purported to declare a "National holiday throughout the United States" appears to be the act of March 2, 1889 which used the expression with reference to April 30, 1889, the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of the first President of the United States. The President and Congress designate only for the District of Columbia and Federal employees throughout the nation.

The legal holidays in New York State are—**New Years** (January 1); **Lincoln's Birthday** (February 12); **Washington's Birthday** (February 22); **Memorial Day** (May 30); **Independence Day** (July 4); **Labor Day** (1st Monday in September); **Columbus Day** (October 12); **Election Day** (1st Tuesday after 1st Monday in November); **Armistice Day** (November 11); **Thanksgiving Day** (4th Thursday in November); **Christmas** (December 25).

CHIEF LEGAL OR PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Saturday—In most of the States banks close at noon or are closed all day.

Jan. 1—New Year's Day. In all the States, District of Columbia, Alaska, Canal Zone, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

Jan. 20—Inauguration Day. Began in 1937. Observed every fourth year from that date by the 20th Amendment to the Constitution. In the District of Columbia only.

Feb. 12—Lincoln's Birthday. In Arizona, Arkansas (a Memorial Day), California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Alaska, Hawaii, Virgin Islands.

Feb. 22—Washington's Birthday. In all the States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Canal Zone, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

April 7—Good Friday. In California (12 noon to 3 P.M.), Arkansas (a Memorial Day), Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Canal Zone, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands. In Connecticut Good Friday is usually proclaimed by the Governor as a day of fasting and prayer.

May 30—Memorial, or Decoration Day. In all the States, District of Columbia, Alaska, Canal Zone, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, with the following exceptions—Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, West Virginia (In Florida, Memorial Day for veterans of all wars; in Virginia, Confederate Memorial Day; in North Carolina, holiday only for State and National Banks.)

July 4—Independence Day. In all States, District of Columbia, Alaska, Canal Zone, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

Sept. 4—Labor Day. In all States, District of Columbia, Alaska, Canal Zone, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

Oct. 12—Columbus Day. In Arizona, Arkansas (a Memorial Day). California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida (also Farmers Day), Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming, Puerto Rico. It is **Fraternal Day** in Alabama; **Discovery Day** in Indiana and North Dakota; **Landing Day** in Wisconsin.

Nov. 7—General Election Day (1st Tuesday after the first Monday in November All States, except Alabama, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah, Vermont, (Observed usually, only when General Elections or Presidential Elections are held. Primary election day also observed in some states.)

Nov. 11—Armistice Day. In all the States, District of Columbia, Alaska, Canal Zone (not by banks), Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands. (Called "Victory Day" in Tennessee).

Nov. 23—Thanksgiving Day. (Always the fourth Thursday in November). All States, District of Columbia, Canal Zone, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

Dec. 25—Christmas Day. In all States, District of Columbia, Alaska, Canal Zone, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

OTHER LEGAL OR PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Jan. 6—Three Kings' Day (Epiphany). In Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands (half holiday in St. Thomas and St. John).

Jan. 8—Battle of New Orleans. In Louisiana.

Jan. 11—De Hostos' Birthday. In Puerto Rico

Jan. 19—Robert E. Lee's Birthday. In Alabama Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas. It is **Lee-Jackson Day**, in Virginia

Jan. 26—General Douglas MacArthur Day. A Memorial Day in Arkansas.

Jan. 30—Franklin D. Roosevelt Day. In Kentucky and West Virginia.

Feb. 14—Admission Day. In Arizona.

Feb. 21—Mardi Gras (Shrove Tuesday). In Alabama; Florida cities where carnival is celebrated; Louisiana (Parishes of Orleans, St. Bernard, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, and East Baton Rouge, and in all municipalities in the State where the governing authorities of the same so declare by ordinance duly adopted), Canal Zone.

March 2—Texas Independence Day. In Texas.

March 15—Andrew Jackson's Birthday. In Tennessee.

March 17—Evacuation Day. In Boston and Suffolk County, Mass.

March 22—Emancipation Day. In Puerto Rico.

March 25—Maryland Day. In that State.

March 30—Seward's Day. In Alaska. (Not observed by Federal employes)

March 31—Transfer Day. In the Virgin Islands.

April 6—Holy Thursday. Virgin Islands (except at St. Croix).

April 10—Easter Monday. In North Carolina; Virgin Islands.

April 12—Date of Passage of Halifax Independence Resolution. In North Carolina.

April 13—Thomas Jefferson's Birthday. Alabama, Missouri, Oklahoma and Virginia.

April 16—De Diego's Birthday. In Puerto Rico.

April 19—Patriots' Day. In Maine, Massachusetts.

April 21—San Jacinto Day. In Texas.

April 22—Arbor Day. In Nebraska.

April 22—Oklahoma Day. In that State.

April 26—Confederate Memorial Day. In Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi.

April 27—Fast Day. In New Hampshire. (Usually the fourth Thursday in April, but the date is determined by the Governor and Council. The date given is on the basis of the usual custom, but can be changed.)

May 4—Rhode Island Independence Day. In that State. Also Arbor Day.

May 10—Confederate Memorial Day. In North Carolina, South Carolina.

May 20—Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. In North Carolina.

June 3—Birthday of Jefferson Davis or (*) Confederate Memorial Day. In Alabama, Florida, Georgia, *Kentucky, *Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, *Tennessee, Texas, Virginia. (In Arkansas a Memorial Day.)

June 6—Whit Monday. In the Virgin Islands

June 11—Kamehameha Day. In Hawaii.

June 14—Flag Day. In Pennsylvania.

June 15—Pioneer Day. In Idaho. (Observed in some manner, but no longer a legal holiday).

June 17—Bunker Hill Day. In Boston and Suffolk County, Mass.

June 20—West Virginia Day. In that State

June 24—San Juan Day. In Puerto Rico (bank holiday).

July 13—Nathan Bedford Forrest's Birthday. In Tennessee.

July 17—Munoz Rivera's Birthday. In Puerto Rico.

July 24—Pioneer Day. In Utah.

July 25—Occupation Day. In Puerto Rico. It is also Supplication Day in the Virgin Islands (except at St. Croix).

July 27—Barbosa's Birthday. In Puerto Rico.

Aug. 1—Colorado Day. In that State.

Aug. 14—Victory Day. In Rhode Island.

Aug. 16—Bennington Battle Day. In Vermont.

Aug. 30—Huey P. Long's Birthday. In Louisiana.

Sept. 9—Admission Day. In California.

Sept. 12—Defenders' Day. In Maryland

Sept. 16—Cherokee Strip Day. In Oklahoma.

Sept. 16—Regatta Day. In Hawaii (Always the 3rd Saturday in September).

Oct. 2—Missouri Day. In that State. (First Monday of October is set apart as a day commemorative of State's history, to be observed by teachers, pupils and patrons with appropriate exercises).

Oct.—South Carolina. On Thursday of State Fair Week.

Oct. 10—Oklahoma Historical Day. In that State.

Oct. 18—Alaska Day. In Alaska. (Not observed by Federal employes.)

Oct. 25—Thanksgiving Day (Hurricane). The Virgin Islands (except in St. Croix).

Oct. 31—Nevada Day. In that State.

Nov. 1—All Saints' Day. In Louisiana. It is Liberty Day in the Virgin Islands (St Croix only)

Nov. 4—Will Rogers Day. In Oklahoma

Nov. 10—First move toward Independence from Spain. In the Canal Zone.

Nov. 19—Discovery Day. In Puerto Rico.

Nov. 23—Repudiation Day. In Maryland (bank nalfholiday in Frederick County).

Dec. 2—Arbor Day. In Arkansas. (Observed on the 1st Saturday in December as a Memorial Day, not Legal Holiday.)

DAYS USUALLY OBSERVED

The following days are usually observed but are not legal or public holidays:

Air Force Day (see Armed Forces Day).

American Indian Day. is the fourth Friday in September.

Arbor Day. Tree-planting day. It was first observed (April 10, 1872), in Nebraska, when more than one million trees were set out in that State. Today it is observed in every state in the Union and in the District of Columbia. It is a legal holiday in Nebraska, April 22nd; Rhode Island, May 4th; and in Wyoming by gubernatorial designation.

Armed Forces Day. 3d Saturday in May. Designated August 31, 1949, by Defense Secretary Louis Johnson, replacing Army, Navy and Air Force Days. (Air Force Day was the 2nd Saturday in September; Army Day April 6th; Navy Day October 27, the birthday of Theodore Roosevelt. October is also the month in which the American Navy was founded (1775) by the Continental Congress.)

Army Day (see Armed Forces Day).

Bird Day. Observed in many places in connection with Arbor Day.

Child Health Day, May 1, by Presidential Proclamation.

Citizenship Day. (See "I Am An American Day ")

Constitution Day, Sept. 17.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton Day, Nov. 12. (See Susan B. Anthony day. Is observed for like reasons.)

Father's Day. The .ird Sunday in June.

Forefathers' Day, Dec. 21. Landing on Plymouth Rock, in 1620 Is celebrated with dinners by New England societies, especially "Down East."

Gen. Pulaski Memorial Day, Oct. 11. A native of Poland, Gen. Pulaski was a hero in the Revolutionary War. He died (Oct. 11, 1779) from wounds received at the siege of Savannah, Ga. (Legislation signed by President Truman, June 21, 1946).

I Am An American Day. Third Sunday in May. On May 3, 1940, by act of Congress, Public Resolution No. 67, a day was authorized to be set aside as Citizenship Day, and was designated I Am An American Day. It is proclaimed annually by the President.

May Day. Name popularly given to the first day of May.

Mother's Day. The second Sunday in May

National Aviation Day, Aug. 19.

National Freedom Day, February 1. To commemorate the signing, by President Lincoln, of the document to abolish slavery, Feb. 1, 1865.

National Maritime Day, May 22. First proclaimed (1935) in commemoration of the departure of the SS Savannah, from Savannah, Ga., on May 22, 1819, on the first successful transatlantic voyage under steam propulsion.

Navy Day (see Armed Forces Day).

Pan American Day, April 14. Observed on that date because, in 1890, the First International Conference of American States, meeting in Washington, was held on that date. A resolution was adopted which resulted in the creation of the organization known today as the Pan American Union.

St. Patrick's Day, March 17. Widely observed, especially by Irish Societies and with St. Patrick Day Parades.

Susan B. Anthony Day, Feb. 15. Is observed in honor of the birthday of the pioneer crusader for equal rights for women. (See Elizabeth Cady Stanton Day)

PUBLIC DAYS IN CANADA, 1950

New Year's, Jan. 1; Good Friday, April 7; Easter Monday, April 10; Victoria Day, May 24; King's Birthday (a); Dominion Day, July 1; Labour Day, Sept. 5; Thanksgiving Day (b); Remembrance Day, Nov 11; Christmas, Dec. 25.

(a) The birthday of the reigning Sovereign, or the day fixed by proclamation for its celebration, usually June 9; (b) The second Monday of October seems to be the date usually settled upon for this holiday. (When New Year's, Christmas, Victoria Day, Dominion Day and Sovereign's Birthday fall on Sunday, the following day is observed as the holiday.)